back.

Dear

In response to your letters of February 6, 1951, to I Wichols and me. I am every harry t send you the production of your review of the Max Lowenthal book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" for the

If we may be be of further assistance to you do not hestitate to communicate with me. I will be very happy to look over a draft of your review, as you suggest, prior to your submitting it to the

PJD

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/26/92 BY 8/23

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

13,

1:819

'A Lawyer's Indictment In Mood of Prosecutor'
Review prepared for Texas Law Review by John S. Bugas
"Prejudiced Smear"
Dondero's Statement

Congressional Record - Appendix, November 30, 1950.

Civil Liberties Champion Points out FBI Record of Respect for Freedom; Lowenthal Called Loyal to Moscow - NY World-Telegram and Sun, 11-20-50

Ex-Federal Official, Accused of Loyalty to Reds, Defends Record - Washington Star, 11-19-50

The FBI - How "Objective" Can you Get? - Wash Evg Star, 11-20-50 Author - Critic of FBI Is Old Friend of Truman, Ross Says - Wash Evg Star, 11-23-50

(see next page)



62 MAR 23 1951

nclosures

Adviser to H. T. Admits Knowing Nine in Spy Ring - Wash Times Herald, 11-19-50

Smearing the F.B.I. - NY Herald Tribune, 11-23-50

Book Attacking Record of F.B.I. By Truman Friend Stirs Dispute - NY Herald Tribune, 11-22-50

Review by Lewis Gannett, NY Herald Tribune, 11-22-50

Truman Okayed Attack on FBI, Wash Times-Herald, 11-23-50

Lowenthal Book Assails the F.B.I. - NY Times 11-20-50

NOTE: (EXCERPT * * * * *)

March 3, 1951

Mr. Tolson

L. B. Nichols-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/26-92 BY 812-3

17c

SAC McSwain advised today that there were only about 100 persons attending the morning session of the Conference on Criminal Law Enforcement held at the University of Chicago Law School yesterday afternoon. It is recalled that at the morning session the two speakers were Daniel Duke, former Asst. Attorney General of the State of Georgia, and Max Lowenthal.

McSwain states that Lowenthal's presentation was quite vitriolic. In substance, Lowenthal held that the FBI was all right in the criminal field but that it was no good whatsoever in the security field, having messed it up completely. As a specific he cited the Coplon case where he accused the Bureau of having 60 Agents falling all over each other, and even though the office of the U.S. Commissioner was in the same building and on the same floor as the FBI Field Office, the Agents did not stop long enough to get a warrant and the whole handling of the Coplon case showed no planning whatsoever, and the inspector in charge of the Coplon case had shown himself to be most stupid. As another example, Lowenthal cited the Gold and Fuchs cases. Lowenthal's contention was that we did not know Gold and Fuchs were in the country although they had been here for a considerable time, and then when the case was thrown into our lap, the Bureau tried to have the public believe we had known about them all along.

McSwain states that at the cocktail hour in the evening Lowenthal is reported to have remarked to some of those in attendance that Mr. Hoover ought to be replaced as the head of the FBI by someone like Donovan or someone who had been in OSS who knew exactly what was going on in the security field.

McSwain stated that Duke said nothing whatsoever in the defense of the Bureau but had talked generally about law enforcement as he knew it as the Assistant Attorney General of the State of Georgia at one time.

McSwain said apparently Lowenthal had a draft of his remarks but had obviously digressed from whatever he had written down.

There was no press coverage at all on Lowenthal and the only thing that appeared in the papers was the Attorney General's talk at the luncheon where the press did cover the conference.

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McSwain believes the University of Chicago did make a wire recording of Lowenthal's statement but McSwain advises that it would be most difficult to obtain. He stated he does not have any close-in contact with the University of Chicago Law School as this is a rather motley crowd. Dean Levy of the Law School was formerly in the Antitrust Divison of the Department and McSwain gathered at the luncheon that the Department apparently was anxious to get Levy to come back to the Department to handle some job the Department has in mind, but Levy has not been interested in doing this. McSwain suspects that is why McGrath went out there in order to discuss the matter personally with Levy. McSwain stated that if it was absolutely necessary to get the text of Lowenthal's remarks he would suggest that the Bureau ask the Attorney General, through Dean Levy, to obtain it, although he doubts the propriety of such actions under the circumstances. I agree.

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO

Director, FBI

Attention: Fr. L.B.

3/19/51

FROM

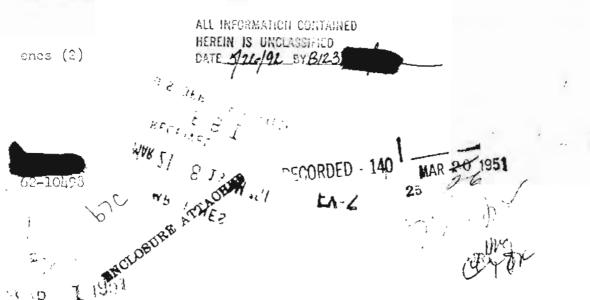
SAC, New York

SUBJECT: "TH

"THE FEDERAL BUILDER OF INVESTIGATION" by Max Loewenthal

Enclosed herewith are a clip ing and a translation of an item which was jublished in the January 25, 1951 issue of "El Diario de Nueva York", a Spanish langua e newspaper published in NYC. DEFERM

The item contains the text of a lebter from the Director to Mr. PCRFERTO DOWN 1805, President of the above newspaper, in connection with an editorial condemning the LOEWENTIAL book.



06, - 25 733 - 39

EL DIAKIO DE NUEVA YORK January 25, 1951 Page 1

THE HEAD OF THE FBI THANKS "EL DIARIO DE N.Y." FOR ITS DEFENSE OF HIM IN AN EDITORIAL

The Head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), J. Edgar Hoover, sent the following letter to Dr. Porfirio Dominicci, President of the publishing establishment of EL DIARIO DE NUEVA YORK:

"Dear Dr. Dominicci:

The editorial, "The FBI and Publicity" which appeared in the issue of November 22, 1950, of EL DIARIO DE NUEVA YORK was brought to my attention.

I want personally to express my thanks for your very kind opinions about my work as director of the activities of the FBI. It is encouraging to know that you considered it opportune to comment on the recent book of Max Lowenthal and to defend our organization against his unjustifiable attacks. I am sure that the readers of your daily will benefit greatly from your analysis and well-informed commentaries.

I hope that our efforts will always be deserving of your approval.

Sincerely yours, (Signed) J. Edgar Hoover"

Translator:

52-25723-279



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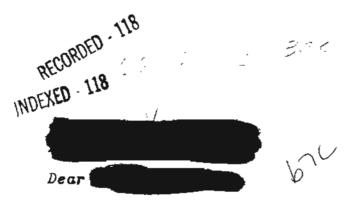
"El Diario de Nueva York

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

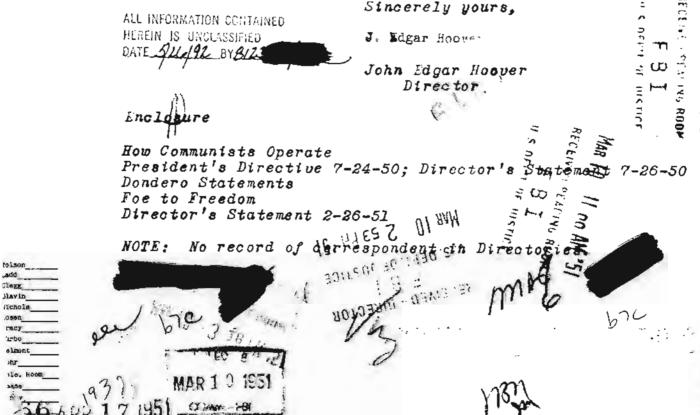
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□ (b)(5)	□ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
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request. Information pertained only Documents originated with	to a third party with no reference to a third party. Your name is lis another Government agency(ies). ew and direct response to you. furnished by another Government a	ted in the title only. These documents were referred
Pages contain information	he releasability of this information	following our consultation
advised by the FBI as to the with the other agency(ies).	llowing reason(s):	

XXXXXX XXXXXX FBI/DOJ



It was a real pleasure to receive your letter postmarked March 5, 1951, and I sincerely appreciate your very commendatory remarks concerning my administration of the activities of the FBI.

I sincerely hope that our efforts will always merit your approval. It is encouraging to know of your comments concerning Max Lowenthal's publication and in view of your interest I am enclosing some material which I thought you might like to have.



MAR 10 2 29 PM "51

DATE: April 13, 1951

referred OTO

Office Me

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM A. H. Pelmon

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

Request for Information Concerning Received from Passport Division,

State Department

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED. DATE 1/2/0/92 BY 8/23

PURPOSE:

FACTS:

RECOMMENDATION:

referred It is recommended that the attached blind memorandum concerning Lowenthal be made available to the State Department through liaison channels. As indicated herein before the memorandum contains the same information which was given to Admiral Souers on July 20, 1950.

RECORDED -

AFR. 14 1951

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MEMORANDUM-April 13, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 121,191 BY 8/23

RE: WAL TOWERTHAL

Wax Lowenthal was born in Winneapelis, Winnesota, on February 26, 1888, the son of Nathan Lowenthal who was born in Kaunas, Lithuania. Lowenthal attended the University of Winnesota at Winneapelis where he received a B.A. Degree in 1909. In 1912 he received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard University. Lowenthal resides at 467 Central Park West, New York City.

Over the years Lowenthal Was held numerous responsible government positions, though apparently he does not hold a position in the government at the present time. From 1917 to 1918 he was assistant secretary and later secretary to the President's Mediation Commission. In 1919 he was an informal aide in the War Department. From 1918 to 1919 he was assistant chairman of the War Policies Board. Lowenthal was assistant secretary to the Second President's Industrial Conference from 1980 to 1921.

It might be noted that from 1929 to 1930 this individual was an executive secretary for the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Observance. From 1933 to 1934 he served as Research Director of the U.S. Panking and Currency Commission. He was the Chief Counsel for the U.S. Senate Commission on Interstate Commerce, from 1935 to 1942, and from May 16, of the latter year to April, 1944, he served as a consultant for the Board of Economic Warfare, FEA, on a per diem basis.) During a portion of this period, Henry Wallace was of course Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Lowenthal's last known official connection with the United States Government was In August, 1946, when he was appointed an Advisor on Problems of Internal Restitution, Sequestration and Disposal of Jewish Property to General Lucius Clay, Allied Military Government, Berlin, During the periods not covered by Lowenthal's government employment he was engaged in private law practice and writing for various magazines.

Tolson_Ladd_Clegg_Glavin_Nichela_Rosen_Tracy_Earbo_Belinoat_Mobin_Tele, Koom_Nease_Cendy_C

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

DID

American Activities, has actively defended Communist organizations and individuals in Washington.

Lowenthal has been connected with numerous organizations of doubtful background. In 1923 he was the General Counsel for the Russian American Industrial Corporation, 31 Union Square, New York City. In a prospectus published by this corporation, the purpose was set out as follows: "To aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia, thereby furthering the economic progress of Russia and the American progress in that country."

This particular organization was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835, which relates to the loyalty of government employees.

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

In February, 1948, Lowenthal's name was carried on the letterhead of the International Juridical Association as being a member of the National Committee of this organization representing the District of Columbia. This group was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

It should be further noted that the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect Max Lowenthal was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. The latter was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 19, 1944.

According to the New York Times for January 15, 1947, Representative George A. Dondero attacked the World Federation of Trade Unions as an instrument for world-wide attack on American foreign policy and during the course of his remarks referred to Lowenthal as the General Counsel for General Clay in Germany. He described Lowenthal as a man of long-established ties with Communist organizations and one whose legalty was questionable.

According to reports received from confidential sources Lowenthal has been associated with and in contact with a number of individuals who have been reported to have engaged in Soviet espionage or Communist underground activities in Washington in the early 1940's.

N. A. Jones

War Lowenthal's beek, with this case The Lederal Bureau of Investigation

Original assents the lighter ry 1, 1951 and is not all records. When original is recorded in Files. Others is will be filed either with this copy or may be given a pay-terial.

Attached is a summary of the material prepared as a result of the Lowenthal book.

The first part of this summary is a quick review of the principal frechniques utilized by the author in his obvious efforts to smear the FBI and its Director. Following, broken down by chapter, are 371 of the principal inaccuracies and distortions located in the book. These specific items are keyed to the book itself by page number and line. Each particular item is either quoted or paraphrased from the book and following each: appears the explanation or the true facts. These points, it is felt, are sufficient in themselves to reveal that the book is a falsehood from cover to cover.

This summary volume is complete in itself and it is not necessary to refer to the eight additional volumes containing the research data unless one desires to look up additional data on a particular point. The eight other volumes are broken down by chapter. At the beginning of each chapter is a brief summation of its contents. Immediately following the summation is a summary of the distortions and inaccuracies, which is keyed to the page numbers in the research material which follows. There is next a glossary of the sources used in the particular chapter and then comes the research data.

inthemtop of each page is a heading covering the particular point considered, then the page and line where the material appears in the book are thatcated. The exact quotation from the book is set forth and then fellow the various sources utilized by Mr. Lowenthal to support the particular portion of the book which is quoted above. There pertinent, other comment has been added at the conclusion of the sources under the heading "Remarks." The page number in the center of the page, at the bottom, in the research fall refers to the page in the research data on the particular children. The number at the lower right refers to the page in the lower right refers to the page in the lower right refers to the page in the book where the particular material quoted appears. This number is diseited as a particular material quoted appears. This number is diseited as

There are various pink bages throughout the research bearial. These are noting undered by the proper to dissent nate out the Bureau. Thus the pages could be very easily removed the bury should be desired by the could be very easily removed.

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It is felt that the Director may desire to keep the originals of the sine volumes in his office. A carbon copy will be furnished for your office, the yellow will be sent to Files and three additional copies will be regained in the Crime Records Section.

It is felt that you may desire to call the Director's attention specifically to Mr. Lowerthal's treatment of the General Intelligence Division (GID). Throughout the book Mr. Lowerthal has the GID in the Bureau as an operational unit. In fact, whenever anything was done in the early days in connection with strikes, alien raids, etc., the GID was always involved.

Thile actually the GID was an administrative unit in the Department of Justice under the Birector there has been some confusion in the past in this connection. To support this position Mr. Lowenthal cites the book entitled "Federal Justice" by Homer Cummings. In a footnete on page 429 of the book there is a reference to the mimeographed pamphlet entitled "A Digested History of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and to the statement contained therein to the effect the General Intelligence Division was organized in 1919 "under direct administrative supervision of J. Edgar Hoover, since 1917 in charge of counterradical activities as Special Assistant to the Attorney General."

Er. Lowenthal also refers to the Director's testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations regarding the regular 1937 appropriation estimates of the FBI. During the course of his testimony the Director, at the request of the Committee, furnished a memorandum entitled "Inception and Growth of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." This memorandum contained a statement reading: "In August of 1919 a General Intelligence Division of the Bureau was formed, under the supervision of the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover."

Then, too, it should be noted that the activities of the General Intelligence Division are considered under the Bureau of Investigation in the Attorney General's Annual Reports for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921. Following is an excerpt from the 1920 Annual Report:

"On August 1, 1919, there was formed a General Intelligence Division to handle the investigations connected with the
ultraradical activities in the United States. This division was
formed with the purpose in view of collecting evidence and data
upon the revolutionary and ultraradical novements for use in such
preceedings as night be instituted against individuals or organizations involved in the same...."

It was felt that this entire matter could best be presented by omitting any discussion of the GID by name and presenting the true facts with regard to the Director's role as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Department. Thus, it has been indicated that the Director's functions were purely administrative in nature and consisted of such matters as preparing briefs, preparing the deportation cases for presecution, etc. It has been further indicated that he had no control over sperational matters and could not give directions to the Special Agents of the Bureau. It is stressed that all operational matters were under the control of William J. Flyam.

As you know the research work on this book was handled by a special crew consisting of SA and SA and SA of the Crime Records Section; SA of the Training Division; SA of the Security Division; SA of the General Investigative Division; and the writer.

The research was a tremendous task. As you know, Mr. Lowenthal had 3,346 source notes. These notes ranged from 895 newspaper items to 401 references in the Congressional Record. In between were committee hearings, articles, books and hundreds of miscellaneous publications. Some of the committee hearings Lowenthal used were secured only after great difficulty. It is not hard to see why he took 15 years to compile his book.

It was most difficult, indeed, to obtain some of the hearings and other items cited in the book. For example, in some instances our search was negative at the Bureau, Department of Justice Library, Department Files and also at the Library of Congress. Through a contact at the Government Printing Office we were finally able to locate here in the city these particular items.

Checking many of the sources presented unusual problems. For example, the newspapers prior to 1921, in many instances, were found to be in very poor condition and in a lot of cases the page number is not given by Lowenthal and it meant laboriously going through a paper which is falling apart. You can appreciate the problem here when the reference was to a Sunday edition of the New York Times, no pages indicated and the paper itself practically in shreds. In many instances it was not possible to do over 25 or 30 of these a day. It should be noted further that many of the papers were on microfilm and this constituted another problem.

In checking Congressional Records and various books, in most instances, it was not sufficient to just look at the page Lowenthal cited. Frequently we had to go back and read 8 or 10 pages in an effort to get a picture of just what it was all about.

Even after all the initial research was completed it was necessary to spend considerable time correlating the material on each point. In some instances the book would contain eight or nine sources to support one ptatement. These had to be weven together before the material could be completely typed up. In some instances after all the cats was put together it was found necessary to go back and recheck particular items in order to clarify a point.

It should be noted that there are 1,520 different memorandician the research material. This comprises 2,560 pages, and in edition there are several hundred pages of the pink sheets. In preparing the material we did complete file checks on something over 300 names and organizations.

It is felt that this research was well worth while and that we now have a valuable collection of data which will be most useful in the future.

It was the consensus of opinion of the various supervisors who worked on the project that this is beyond doubt the most subtle and dangerous attack which has ever been made on the Bureau. While Mr. Lowenthal may not be a Communist, it is difficult to conceive how he could have better aided the Communist cause than through such a book.

1/15/51

Director, FRI SAC, Boston

ATTM: ASST-DENEUTOR L.B. WECHOLD

ARTICLE IN "THE DARTHOUTH" 3/8/51 Dartmouth College, N.H. Undergraduate Daily Paper CRITICIZING DIRECTOR AND BUREAU ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/16/92 BY S/23

Reference is made to my telephone convergation today with Mr. Frank Holloman.

Enclosed is a copy of THE DARTEDUTH, Dertmouth College daily undergraduate paper at Hemover, M.H., dated 1/8/51. On page 2 of this edition appears a very critical and unfair editorial attacking the Director and the Bureau. The aditorial carries no by-line and it was probably prepared by the editors of the paper.

The staff of the newspaper is headed by of 1951. All members of the staff of the paper are students at Dartmouth College. There is no reference in the Boston indises or may members of the staff, with the possible concerning exception of

identical with the mewspaper.

a It is not known if this individual is connected with the Dartmouth

"THE DARTHOUTH" has a circulation of 1,675 copies, 1500 of which are circulated at Hanover, M.H., and 375 copies are mailed to alment and parents of students throughout the ametry.

The mempaper is published by undergraduate students, and as far as is known, the paper has an absolute free rein as to what it may print, its policies and articles not being subject to censure by college officials.

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Office Memore naum • UNITED STATES GOVERN Mr. Glegs

TO : Director, FBI DATE: April

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: "FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION"
By MAX LOWENTHAL

For the Bureau's information, I am forwarding herewith Mr. Noses.

Mr. Date Sector

Mr. Noses.

Mr. State Office O

INDEXED - 35 RECORDED - 35

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BRUTE FACTS ON THE FBI

By Albert E. Kahn

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Max Lowenthal. William Sloane, Inc., New York. \$4.50.

The reception accorded Max Lowenthal's The Federal Bureau of Investigation provides a measure of the book's importance. The nature of our culture is such that the headlines in the press are ordinarily reserved for such impressive events as bank robberies, air raids on "enemy" civilian populations and torso murders. The appearance of new books, no matter what may be their value or interest, is of course considered as being of very minor significance. Not so, however, in the case of Lowenthal's recent work. Immediately

upon publication, the book became the subject of a heated national controversy. Not only book reviewers but also editors, columnists and radio commentators rushed into the agitated debate. In Washington horrified congressmen took the floor in both Houses to deliver fiery denunciations of the author. White House reporters eagerly sought an opinion of the book from the president himself (who, for once, remained discreetly silent).

mained discreetly silent).

Strangely enough, the book which created such an unprecedented furore bears little resemblance to the general concept of a sensational book. It is a scholarly, in fact rather dryly written work, replete with lengthy quotations from various public records and painstakingly documented with 82 pages of source notes. It contains no startling new revelations and by no stretch of the imagination can it be described as popular reading. Why then all the excitement?

The answer to that question is that The Federal Bureau of Investigation presents a compilation of factual material which incriminates the FBI and clearly establishes its character as a ruthless secret police agency. There was a time when such censure of this government body was not considered extraordinary. In August 1933, for example, an article in Collier's stated that J. Edgar Hoover was a "law and czar unto himself" in the FBI and that under his directorship it had become "a miniature American Cheka."

But today comment of this sort would be unthinkable in any widely circulated publication in this country. The FBI has become a sacrosanct institution. Questioning the constitutionality of its functions or the motivation of its chief is regarded as practically treason. The frenetic attacks dence of the vastly influential role of the FBI in American life, of the widesp fear it commands and of the grim demination of those in high places to keep secret its sinister character. For if the facts in Lowenthal's book are not actually new, they have certainly been systematically kept for years from the American people.

they have certainly been systematically kept for years from the American people. The Federal Bureau of Investigation traces the thistory of the Bureau from its origin in 1908, when Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte—without the authorization of Congress—created the agency as a small federal detective force, until the present time, when the Bureau maintains an elaborate nationwide network of branch offices, employs a clerical and administrative personnel of 5,000 individuals and thousands more as secret operatives, operates on a yearly budget exceeding \$50,000,000 and retains on file the fingerprints of 112,000,000 Americans. ("They come from the crossroads of America," FBI chief

Hoover has proudly related regarding his fingerprint collection, "from the villages, from the towns, cities and metropolitan centers, to be concentrated in Washington, and there to form a vast cross-index.") Without editorializing, letting the facts speak for themselves and offering documentary evidence from irrefutable sources, Lowenthal draws up a damning indictment of the anti-democratic and frequently illegal practises of the Bureau during the four decades of its existence.

The major portion of the book deals with the infamous Palmer Raids, which were conducted by the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Investigation in 1919-1920 under the pretext of combatting a "Bolshevik plot to overthrow the U.S. Government." The wholesale arrests of some 10,000 innocent persons, the violent invasion of private homes without search warrants, the inordinately brutal treatment of prisoners, the forging of "incrimi-nating documents," and the extortion of "confessions" by torture—these and other appalling crimes committed by the Federal authorities during the Palmer Raids vividly demonstrate that the Bureau of Investigation antedated the techniques of the Gestapo by more than a decade. In recent years J. Edgar Hoover has publicly declared that he had nothing to do with the Palmer Raids and that, indeed, he thoroughly disapproved of them; the fact, however, is that he played a key role in supervising the raids, as is amply proved in Lowenthal's book.

It is unfortunate that so much space is devoted by Lowenthal to the Palmer Raids that he is able to provide only a somewhat cursory and inadequate examination is, it is true, interesting material shows that the wartime operations of the FB were far from impressive when it came to combatting enemy espionage and sabo tage activities. On the other hand, Low enthal neglects to deal with the utter fail ure of the Department of Justice and the FBI to counteract Axis operations and the machinations of native fascist first columnists in the pre-war years. For proper evaluation of the FBI's record, is essential to note that scores of pro-Axis fascist, anti-Semitic and anti-Negro of ganizations were permitted to operate with complete impunity in this country up unti Pearl Harbor (the FBI has consistent failed to act decisively in any case of lynch ing and anti-Negro brutality); and tha even after America had entered the war many of these organizations (including even the German-American Bund unt the mid-summer of 1942) continued function without any interference from the FBI:

The major weakness in The Federa Bureau of Investigation is that the auti discusses the FBI as if it exists in a vacuum that he does not study the relationsh between its operations and other conter porary political events, that he fails place its development within the fram work of a definite historical period. N does he appraise the workings of the FI in terms of its basic aims (as, for example to help destroy the organized labor morment after World War I) or in terms the effects of its actions (as, for examp the restoration of the open shop and the crippling of the progressive movement following the Palmer Raids). It happen to be impossible to understand the resignificance of the FBI without recogni-ing that this secret police agency can into being and grew during the period developing American imperialism and the it has achieved its zenith of power at time when the United States government has embarked upon an aggressive wa

The FBI today is a fascistic agend functioning as part of a government with increasingly fascistic tendencies. It is on thing to indicate, as does Lowenthal, the President Truman may have personal differences with J. Edgar Hoover; it is at other and far more meaningful matter trecord, as Lowenthal does not, that Truman initiated the "loyalty" program and has given his seal of approval to other fascist trends in our land.

Despite these shortcomings, however The Federal Bureau of Investigation is most valuable book and one that shoul serve as a warring signal to those Amelicans concerned with the preservation of democracy in this land.

JEWISH LIFE

MARCH, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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VITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington 1, D. C.

April 30, 1951

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I received a letter this morning from Judge McColloch, in which he says the following:

11/11-"I have sketched out about 400 words re the Lowenthal book, and we will put it in the mail to a list of 500 Judges, U. S. Attorneys, and lewyers, as soon as the Clerk's of-fice can do the mimeographing. I will add 500 words or so in the form of quotes from the book as an appendix. I have had pretty good luck in getting things read when presented in this form. This will draw a review I am pretty sure from the ABA Journal, and maybe from others with whom I have had past correspondence, like Trohan."

I am sure that whateverhe does will be effective.

With bestregards.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/21/91 BY BILL

Alexander Holtzoff.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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XXXXXX XXXXXX April 25, 1951

RECORDED - 66

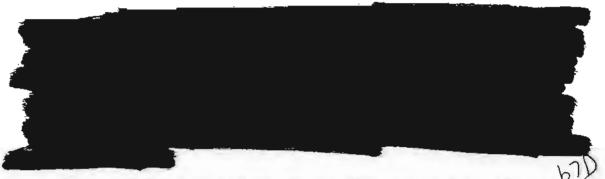
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AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear

LL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/21/92 BY 8/23

It was very thoughtful of you to send me a draft of the article which you prepared for the possible suggestions. I have taken the liberty of indicating several minor changes on the draft which I am enclosing and which you may care to consider.



It also occurs to me that you might like to refer to the author of the book as "Mr. Lowenthal" rather than by his surname only.

It was most considerate of you to send copy of the article prior to publication and a that these suggestions may be helpful to you.

With best wishes and kind regards, 9 21 APR 26.1951 E 30 'S T A0103340 02707.2

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO

Mr. Nicho\ ≰

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE: May 9, 1951

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 52692 BY BILL

SUBJECT:

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA'S "READING GUIDE" REVIEW OF THE LOWENTHAL BOOK.

The April, 1951, issue of "Reading Guide" published by The Publications Society for the Law Library of the University of Virginia, contained a review of Max Lowenthal's "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" under the initials "R. L.K." which is presumed to be

This memorandum briefly comments on the review and reflects the results of a search of Bureau files Reading Cuide" and Colgate W. Darden. Ir., President of the University of Virginia.

CONCERNING THE REVIEW:

The review parrots almost verbatim the self-serving contentions of publishers William Sloane, Inc., which are carried on the book jacket, that Lowenthal is a "conservative" lawyer; that he does not "express opinions or draw conclusions"; the book is "completely objective"; and that instead of being a "watchdog" over American freedoms, the FBI is a central police agency with the power to destroy the fundamental freedoms.

The review contends that Lowenthal reports both sides of all issues impartially. His purpose in writing the book is to examine some of the lesser publicized areas in the Bureau's history - - 5,734 objectively. Beginning with the insinuation that even its formation was unorthodox, the review briefly echoes the Lowenthal indictment reminding again that "every criticism of the FBI included in the book is balanced by the author against a defense made by friends of the Bureau or the Bureau itself by its Chief J. Edgar Hoover."

The statement is made, "The book is enlightening and authoritative. The reviewer recommends it highly.

As to whether the FBI constitutes a central police force with the power to desthoy fundamental freedoms, the review comments that the question may sound alarming, but a reading of the Lowenthal book would indicate that such was not beyond the realm of possibility.

The review concludes with a quotation from the New York Times (which was also quoted in the book) to the effect that the

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INDEXED 133 14 130

unassailability of the FBI has been something of a phenomenon in Washington for many years. The review concludes, "But here is a book that does assail the FBI and which will be difficult to refute."

Like Lowenthal, the review makes no effort to ascertain the truth. It merely compounds Lowenthal's perversions of the truth.

FILE REVIEW ON "READING GUIDE" AND

It was ascertained that the Bureau files contained no pertinent information on "Reading Guide."

regard to

FILE REVIEW ON COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR.:

The 1950-51 edition of Who's Who reflects Colgate Whitehead Darden, Jr., was born in Southampton County, Virginia, February 11, 1897. He received degrees from University of Virginia, Columbia, and held a Carnegie fellowship at Oxford University. He has been the President of the University of Virginia since June, 1947. He has also served as a member of Congress and Governor of Virginia.

Bureau files reflect a long and cordial relationship between Mr. Darden and the Bureau.

In September, 1934, he was in contact with the Bureau in connection with the fingerprinting of his children as a result of the kidnaping scare at the time. His father-in-law was a Dupont (7-1077).

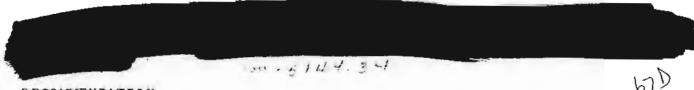
He visited the Bureau in November, 1940, to discuss matters at the Norfolk shippards (94-4-3641).

(100-135-56-11). JD

In May, 1942, he requested information from the Bureau regarding qualifications of two NA graduates, (1-2331-39).

An Executive Conference Memorandum dated July 13, 1950, suggested Mr. Darden as a possible speaker for the NA Graduation on September 29, 1950.

An article in the <u>September 29</u>, <u>1943</u>, <u>issue</u> of the <u>Daily</u> Worker <u>listed Mr. Darden</u>, as <u>Governor of Virginia</u>, as one of a number of <u>sponsors of the tenth annual U.S.-Soviet Friendship Rally</u> to be held in New York.



RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the cordial relationship which exists between the Bureau and President Darden, of the University of Virginia, it is suggested that SAC Averbach, at Richmond, handle this matter on an informal and personal basis with Mr. Darden.

He should point out that the FSI has no intention or desire to attempt to censor any publication, but the Director was shocked to see such an unfair review as this appearing in a publication under the auspices of the University of Virginia.

While the Director does not care to dignify Lowenthal's criticism of the FBI by even commenting on it, the book has been the subject of extensive comment on the floor of Congress and in the review columns of a number of publications. Copies of several of these reprints should be made available to Mr. Darden for his own information.

A suggested letter to SAC Averbach, along with several reprints, is attached.

Attachment

ay 10, 1951

SAC. Richmond

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/26/92 BY 8/23

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA'S "READING GUIDE" REVIEW OF THE LOWENTHAL BOOK

The April, 1951, edition of "Reading Guide" published by the Publications Society for the Law Library of the University of Virginia, contains a review of Max Lowenthal's book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation." This reveiw is signed by the initials. "R.L.K," The reviewer is probably

This review is merely a recital of the false contentions of William Sloane, Inc., publishers of the Lowenthal book, and the false charges of the author contained in the book. The reviewer states that "the book is enlightening and authoritative" and recommends it highly. A photostat copy of this review is enclosed.

While I have no desire to dignify Max Lowenthal's criticism of the FBI by comment, I am shocked to see such an unfair review of this book appearing in a publication under the auspices of the University of Virginia.

You are instructed to call on Honorable Colgate W. Darden President of the University, and bring this matter to his attention on an informal and personal basis. You should point out to him that the FBI has no desire to censor any publication, nor do I care to dignify these false charges by commenting on them, but the book has been the subject of considerable comment on the floor of Congress and in various other publications and you feel that he would appreciate having the matter brought to his attention. should make available to him the reprints of some of these comments which are enclosed.

You will advise the Bureau immediately concerning your contact with President Darden.

For your own confidential information, could not be identified with information contained in the Bureau files.

Enclosure

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1951 MAY 25

Dondero's remarks

Review, NY World-Telegram & Sun, 11-20-50 Review, Washington Star, 11-19-50

Review, Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., Washington Post- 11-26-50

Review, Washington Evening Star, 11-20-50 Revers' remarks

Ferguson's remarks

Celler's remarks

Jensen's remarks

Dondero (Review by Walter Trohan)

Review, The Fed. Bur. of Invest. by John Bugas.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION BY MAX LOWENTHAL

Tolson Mr. Glivin Mr. Harbo-Mr. Aiden..... Mr. Belmost Mr. Laughko Mr. Mohr Tele. Room Mr. Nease Miss Gandy

By

John S. Bugas

Reprinted from the April, 1951, issue of the Texas Law Review

ALL HARDHMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

By the Texas Law Review

Copyright, 1951

3 MAY 28

BOOK REVIEWS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation. By Max Lowenthal. New York: William Sloane Associates, Inc., 1950. Pp. ix, 559. \$4.50.

In preparing a review of Mr. Lowenthal's book which he titles The Federal Bureau of Investigation, justice cannot be done without a great deal of research and analysis, if for no other reason than that Mr. Lowenthal apparently has done a colossal amount of work. My outstanding impression after careful reading and analysis of the book is that a more accurate title would be The Federal Bureau of Investigation—An Indictment, or perhaps better yet, Max Lowenthal vs. The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Fifteen years is an exceedingly long time for any lawyer to spend preparing an indictment or prosecutive brief, and it occurs to this reviewer that in this case where there apparently is no fee certain involved, the preparer of the indictment must certainly be possessed of an unusually bitter hate to go to such lengths. This reviewer was also impressed that apparently a labor of hate can be as arduous and

as tenacious as a labor of love.

Lowenthal has undoubtedly intentionally entitled his work with a view to giving the casual reader the impression that the book is objective. The title, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, disarms the reader at the outset, and the documentary style of the book implies an authenticity not open to much question. It must have been expected and hoped that the book would take its place in libraries of the nation as a source for all future researchers on the subject, and that after its initial impact the book would continue to lie there like an uncorked vial, quietly releasing its poison for many years.

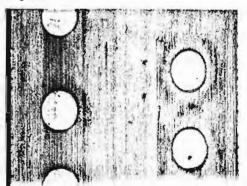
To say the book is an objective presentation of the history of the FBI is stupid per se. Great diligence has been exercised to select every bit of material that would bolster the indictment, and Lowenthal has meticulously saved little left-over pieces and hammered them into the pattern of his mosajc to the extent that the finished work seems

to me to be really over-complete in a sense."

While he has given his book this purposeful title, the careful reader cannot help but wonder whether Mr. Lowenthal is drawing his indict-

1See Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary for definition of "objective": "... characterized by emphasis upon ... events ... ideas, etc. as external and apart from self-consciousness ... hence ... unprejudiced"

Ninety pages are devoted to source notes and index. In one instance, Mr. Lowenthal documented a ten-line paragraph as follows: "See 'Chronology' or 'Record of the Year' in World Almanac for the period 1930-1940. See also N. Y. Times Index, for the period 1924-1939, for entries under the following titles: Mortgages; Farmers; Sharecroppers; Unemployment; U. S. Labor; Soldiers and Sailors, Rehabilitation; Veterana, European War; Labor, Picketing; Strikes." This is the documenous Mr. Lowenthal gave for his statement to the effect that during the 1920's and



ment against the Director of the FBI, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. As one New York newspaper editorialized:

"Mr. Lowenthal is a well-heeled New York lawyer who has been in and out of Washington over the last 30-odd years, in various official and unofficial capacities. He has never made any secret of his active dislike of Mr. Hoover and the whole G-men set up. The only thing new is that he has written a book about it."

Mr. Lowenthal introduces his basic charge in the very first sentence, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation had a somewhat unorthodox beginning." The balance of his brief is devoted primarily to proving, as one writer has pointed out, that "This bar sinister... has characterized its growth and made it a progressively unwarranted and illegal interloper in the field of crime detection and crime prevention."

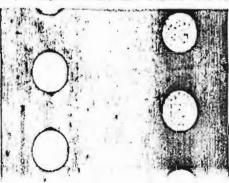
Lowenthal dips deep into the past to castigate Director J. Edgar Hoover and his associates. The first twenty-seven chapters of the book deal primarily with the old Bureau of Investigation before Hoover became Director. He cleverly attempts to inject Hoover into this pre-1924 period and associates his name loosely but frequently with the abuses that occurred prior to that time. As Rex Collier states in his article, "The FBI—How 'Objective' Can You Get?"

"Mr. Lowenthal is still indignant over the 'radical raids' staged by A. Mitchell Palmer over 30 years ago. The Bureau of Investigation, as it then was known, was headed by William J. Flynn. The young Mr. Hoover, just out of George Washington University Law School, was a Special Assistant to the Attorney General. By a process of 'guilt by association,' the book gives the impression that Mr. Hoover almost single-handedly planned, organized, and directed the raids. This, of course, is nonsense."

While it is not too clearly set out in the book, these raids were thoroughly investigated by the Senate Judiciary Committee without damage to Mr. Hoover's reputation. Mr. Hoover, himself, has time after time criticized "witch-hunt" methods in his published statements which were as easily available to Mr. Lowenthal as the other sources which he chose to cite. Perhaps the best evidence of Mr. Hoover's innocence of the responsibility which Mr. Lowenthal seeks to imply is the fact that he was selected in 1924 by Attorney General Harlan F. Stone (later to become Chief Justice of the United States) to head a sweeping reorganization of the Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Hoover's position during this period is well known and is fully supported by the public record. Congressman Emanuel Celler on November 27, 1950, specifically made this point: "Mr. Hoover, who served as a special assistant to the Attorney General from 1919 until

[&]quot;Walsh, A Lauryer's Indictment in Mood of Prosecutor, Washington Post, Nov.



any. World Telegram and Sun, Nov. 30, 1950. Editorial was entitled, "Unfair Book About G-men."

he was transferred to the Bureau of Investigation in 1921, had no connection with the raids. His role was to handle for the Department of Justice the legal proceedings which followed."

Mr. Celler has further inserted in the Congressional Record portions of a letter dated June 11, 1940, from Mr. Morris Katzeff, who represented many of the aliens arrested in New England in the raids. Portions of that letter are further evidence of Mr. Hoover's feelings and extent of participation in the raids.

Another misleading technique which Mr. Lowenthal has used in his effort to knit the old Bureau of Investigation under Messrs. A. Bruce Bielaski, William J. Flynn and William J. Burns to the modern FBI under Mr. Hoover, is the frequent practice of referring to the Old Bureau Investigators as "G-men," a term which was not used until ong after Mr. Hoover became Director and which, in the mind of the general public, applies only to the modern-day Special Agents of the FBI.

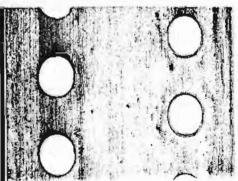
The book impresses me as being a masterpiece of distortion accomplished by exceedingly skillful selection and omission by Lowenthal. This view is directly contrary to that expressed on the jacket of the book by the publishers: "He [the author] does not color his material, editorialize, or draw conclusions. He presents the record, and he documents it with care."

However, let me examine the accuracy of this statement by the publishers by discussing a matter touched on by Lowenthal of which I have personal knowledge. On page 354 he refers to "... John S. Bugas, who had been head of the FBI's Detroit Branch Office for a number of years and who was in charge of the raids described in Chapter 29." On page 319, in Chapter 29, entitled, "A New Wave of Criticism," Mr. Lowenthal makes this statement:

"Another incident of early 1940 raised further doubt as to whether the FBI school had been successful in indoctrinating its lawyer-detectives in the true meaning and purpose of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. The second example related to FBI arrests of residents of Detroit and Milwaukee for alleged criminal action in recruiting people in the United States, for participation in the Spanish Civil War some years earlier."

He then goes on to state that the "Detroit press" reported that forty FBI agents made simultaneous raids on eleven residences at 5 A.M. "when the alleged criminals were asleep," broke in doors wherever necessary to effect entrance, declined to let the lawyer of the arrested persons see them when he made his appearance at the Federal Building and held the prisoners incommunicado until shortly before their arraign-

[&]quot;The term is used on page 16 and on page 24 in referring to Bureau investigators prior to 1924



ment. This is followed by quotations from Senator Norris which appeared in the Congressional Record. 10

Mr. Lowenthal states: "Attorney General Jackson sent an investigator of his own to inquire into the facts; the latter reported that the FBI agents had engaged in conduct which might constitute a violation of the Constitution. The Attorney General quashed the indictment as dealing with matters that, even though criminal, were stale."

The publishers have stated that Mr. Lowenthal "presents the record, and . . . documents it with care." Had Mr. Lowenthal been really interested in presenting an objective picture of what happened in this particular instance, he would have necessarily included the following additional facts readily available to him—unquestionably, facts which he could not have avoided learning had he studied the case as much as he obviously has.

Fact No.1.

19517

The arrests were based on indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury and of the individuals arrested some were known Communists and some were known for their strong left-wing leanings. The indictments charged those arrested with violating a statute prohibiting procuring the enlistment of persons in this country to fight in foreign conflicts. The foreign conflict involved at that time was the civil war in Spain and the indictment charged enlisting individuals in this country to fight for the side sponsored by Russia.¹²

Fact No. 2

The FBI investigated the case pursuant to a specific directive from the then Attorney General and later Supreme Court Associate Justice, Frank Murphy.

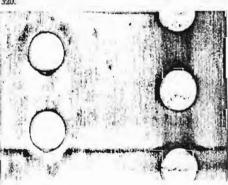
Fact No. 3

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who followed Mr. Murphy as Attorney General, did send an investigator of his own to inquire into the facts surrounding this case. Although facts that this investigator found were set out in the same section of the Congressional Record that Mr. Lowenthal uses in citing from Senator Norris' letter, Lowenthal neglects to disclose such facts. Attorney General Jackson summarized the investigation in a letter to Senator Norris' dated March 1, 1940, when he stated that the warrants were given to the Bureau for execution "under circumstances which warranted the impression that their service was of the utmost importance and immediacy. Being given a warrant for the arrest of these parties, the obvious duty of the Bureau was to effect their arrest promptly, simultaneously and without escapes.

Many of the complaints relate to conditions after arraignment at which time the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ceased."

1086 CONO. REC. 5643 (1940).

HP. 320.



⁴⁹⁶ Cong. Rec. A7804 (Nov. 30, 1960).

^{1/}bid.

1951]

In transmitting a copy of the investigator's report to Senator Norris. Attorney General Jackson stated in a letter of May 3, 1940:

"That the agents in Detroit acted within their instructions and exercised their discretion in good faith seems clear to me. . . I am convinced that if those liberties [civil liberties] are generally endangered in this country it is not by the FBI."10

Henry A. Schweinhaut, Chief of the Civil Liberties Unit of the Department of Justice and now a federal judge in Washington, D. C., was the man Attorney General Jackson sent to "inquire into the facts." Mr. Schweinhaut conducted a searching inquiry into the entire case and left no stone unturned to determine precisely what had happened on questioned aspects of the case. Mr. Schweinhaut's findings are summarized as follows:

"Specific allegations of mistreatment or improper conduct on the part of the agents are few, and they are so inconsistent with the general pattern of the arrest procedure that they can be given little credence. In some instances the inaccuracy of the allegations is demonstrable. Thus, the wife of one defendant claims that the agents did not per nit her husband to take with him his eyeglasses. A newspaper photograph clearly shows him holding the glasses and it was admitted that no one gave them to him while he was in custody."18

In connection with the complaints made by the one woman defendant arrested, Mr. Schweinhaut reported, "When she gave her statement, she did not impress me as a reliable or credible witness. The statements of others only confirmed that impression."14

In conclusion, Mr. Schweinhaut declared, "I am satisfied that no defendant was treated differently from the others in any material degree and that the conduct of the agents is not subject to justifiable criticism, "IT

When the other portions of "the record" which Mr. Lowenthal has so carefully overlooked are brought into perspective with the portions he has presented, doubt rises in the mind of the reader just how objective is this book and its author who the publishers blandly say, . . . does not color his material, editorialize, or draw conclusions. He presents the record and documents it with care."

I recall very clearly several other related incidents that I think shed light on the turbulence following the "Spanish Loyalist case" and perhaps on the general tenor of Mr. Lowenthal's book.

On February 6, 1940, which was the same day on which the arrests were made in Detroit, some very important Communist leaders held a meeting in Washington, at which meeting plans were made to conduct a "smear" campaign against the FBI and its Director, J. Edger Hoover. At this meeting it was specifically proposed and decided that

the campaign should have two phases-one, an attack upon the FBI itself as violating civil liberties, and, secondly, a personal attack upon Hoover on the theory that if Hoover could be discredited his organization would thereby suffer. Two Communist writers were assigned to this second phase of the campaign and it was also decided specifically that certain Congressmen should be enlisted in an endeavor to obtain Congressional restrictions on FBI activities on the theory that the Communist Party could not function nearly as effectively unless the FBI were appreciably restricted in its jurisdiction and in its techniques.

Following the arrests of the individuels in Detroit, whose efforts in enlisting recruits for the Spanish Loyalist cause had the warm sanction and support of the Communist Party, numerous so-called liberal organizations instituted attacks on the FBI based on misrepresentations of the true facts regarding the arrests and confinement of the defendants. I recall that one of these was the Michigan Civil Rights Federation. It is interesting to note that a minister who wrote the foreword to a booklet put out by this group denouncing the FBI later wrote a letter to Mr. Hoover in which he spoke of the "unfortunate misunderstanding over the arrests."

During this same period in 1940 which is covered by Mr. Lowenthal in the chapter entitled, "A New Wave of Criticism," lengthy anonymous briefs criticizing the FBI were made available to newspapermen in Washington. There is a marked similarity between some of the charges and false allegations contained in these very obvious "smear" documents and the charges contained in Mr. Lowenthal's The Federal Bureau of Investigation. In fact, when addressing the House on September 1, 1950, Congressman Dondero specifically stated that Mr. Lowenthal sent out the anonymous memorandums.12

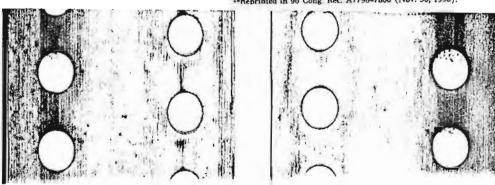
Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan has described Mr. Lowenthal's prior attacks on the FBI in these words:

"Since he retired twenty-odd years ago a comparatively wealthy man. Mr. Lowenthal has had plenty of time to devote to extracurricular activity such as his constant and ever-increasing tirades against the FBI. In the early 1940's he circulated a 75-page memorandum around the National Press Club urging writers to go after the FBI. Portions of this memorandum were used verbatim in the editorial columns of the New Masses, Daily Worker, and the New Republic and other publi-

The Honorable Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina expressed this view to Congress on November 30, 1950:

"The Max Lowenthal smear book on the FBI convicts itself when it is considered along with the known public record of the FBI. The publishers claim: 'This book has been written in the interest of national security.'

18Reprinted in 96 Cong Rec. A7798-7800 (Nov. 30, 1950).



^{14/}d. at 5544.

^{14/}d. at 5648.

"This is a fraudulent misrepresentation unless the publisher, William Sloane Associates, was thinking of the national security of some country other than the United States. If the author wanted to be objective, as is falsely claimed for him by the publishers, then he would have gone to the FBI and seen its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, and told him like a man exactly what he feared.

"The public press, however, states he did not contact the FBI. Yet the author is represented as a lover of civil liberties. One who truly champions civil liberties is first of all honest and seeks to do justice. The mere fact that the author did not call upon the FBI to state its side of the case, established beyond a peradventure of doubt that he was interested only in smearing the FBI."²⁰

One of the favorite techniques employed by Mr. Lowenthal is lifting material out of the context so as to create a distorted impression. For example, on the first page of the chapter entitled, "The Bureau Castigates Its Critics," Mr. Lowenthal quotes from Mr. Hoover's address before the Forty-ninth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution on April 18, 1940. Here is what Mr. Lowenthal quoted:

"'You should remember that since the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the first line of national defense against the saboteur, the espionage agent, and the revolutionist, it also is among the first to bear the brunt of attask. No method is too foul, no lie too rotten, for these people. . . . """

In his address Mr. Hoover was specific in identifying his critics, whereas Mr. Lowenthal was not. Here is what Mr. Hoover actually said:

"You should remember that since the Federal Bureau of Investigation is in the first line of national defense against the saboteur, the espionage agent, and the revolutionist, it also is among the first to bear the brunt of attack. And I might add that no method is too foul, no lie too rotten, for these people, who dedicate themselves to the teachings of the leader of all Communism, Lenin, who wrote: 'We must know how to apply at need, knavery, deceit, illegal methods, hiding truth by silence...'"

(The italicized portions were omitted from Lowenthal's quote.)

In presenting his "objective" account of the history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Lowenthal overlooked all opportunities to present the accomplishments which have won for the FBI the support and confidence of the American people. Where he mentions the results achieved in breaking up kidnaping, routing the criminal gangs of the early 1930's, its successful security operations during the past war which resulted in not a single case of foreign-directed sabotage in the United States, he has done it in a critical vein and with the obvious

purpose of belittling the good work of this agency and re-presenting the criticisms which have been leveled by other FBI critics during the years. Nowhere has he given his readers the proper perspective by which they can judge the merits of these criticisms or has he attempted to balance them with the overwhelming public approval which the FBI's work has received.

Some reviewers of this book have been hoodwinked and completely overcome by the thin veneer of authenticity with which Mr. Lowenthal has constructed his indictment against Mr. Hoover and the FBI. Some were in a position to know better, such as Cabell Phillips, who held a high position in the Department of Justice during the last war.

He calls it a "thoughtful and important book . . . a thoughtful book

because of the immense research and the careful documentation."20

But for each reviewer who was taken in by its sham, there are scores

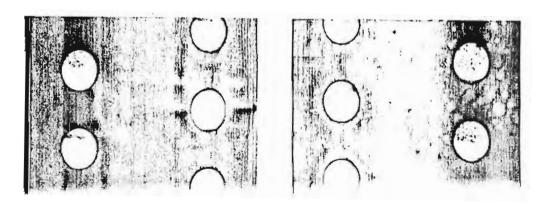
of others who quickly recognized Mr. Lowenthal's colossal effort for

what it is 14-a new and perhaps final spasm of the hate for Mr. Hoover

and the FBI which has swelled in the outhor for the past fifteen years.

John S. Bugas.

19511



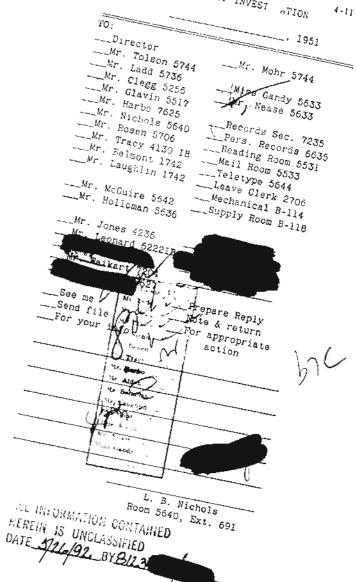
¹⁰¹d, at A7789. "

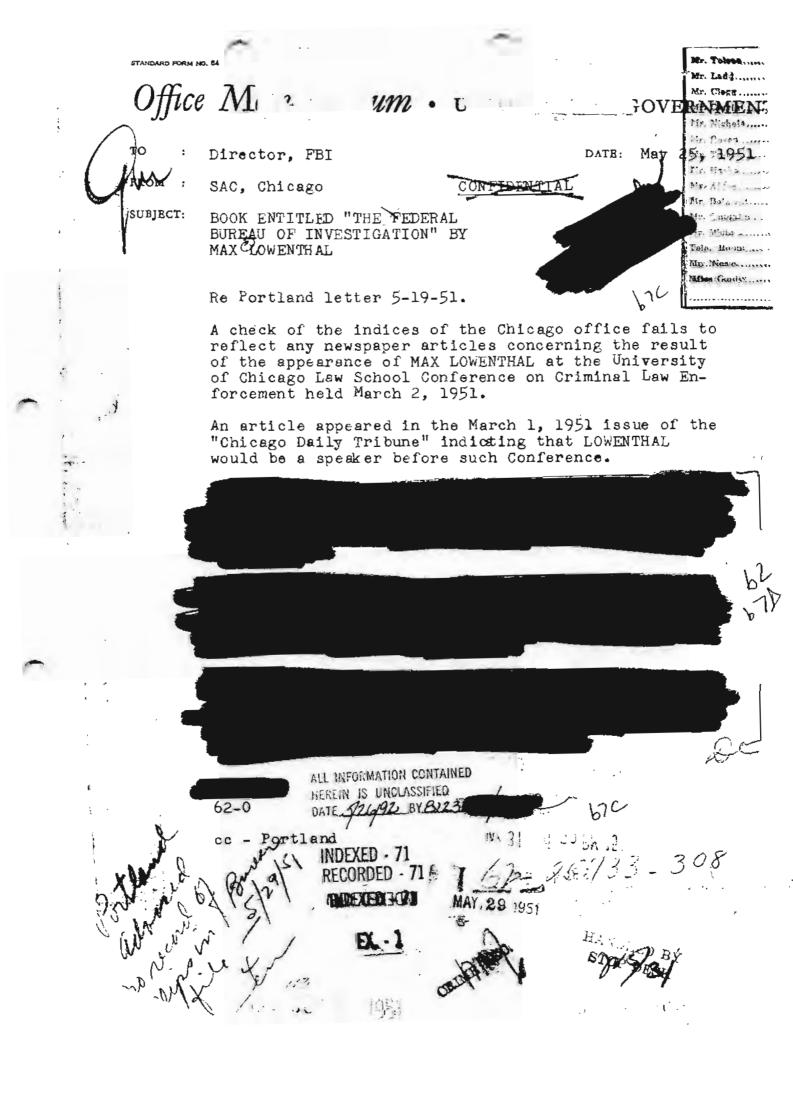
DP. 356.

MN.Y. Times, Book Review Section, Nov. 26, 1950.

^{*96} Cong. Rec. A7789-A7802, A7803-04 (Nov. 30, 1950).

^{*}Vice President, Ford Motor Company; formerly Special Agent, and Special Agent in Charge of FBI Field Offices in Juneau, Alaska, Birmingham, Alabama, and Detroit, Michigan.





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: Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 21, 1951

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

SUBJECT:

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/26/92 BY BR.3

I talked to SAC Murphy in Partland regarding Judge McColloch's observations on the Max-Lowenthal book.

Subsequently Murphy called back and stated Judge McColloch said we could utilize the review in any way we desired and he has no objection to putting it into the Congressional Record.

cc: Mr. Jones

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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XXXXXX XXXXXX Mr. Nichols

F. C. Holloman

"READING GUIDE" REVIEW OF THE LOWENTHAL BOOK

SAC Auerhach, Richmond, called and referred to a letter from the Bureau dated May 10, 1951, instructing him to contact the President of the University of Virginia in regard to the article which appeared in "Reading Guide" which was a review of the Lowenthal book and which was unfavorable toward the Bureau.

SAC Auerbach pointed out that this publication was edited by third year honor students of the University of Virginia Law School and that the University officials had no control or supervision over it whatsoever. Approximately 1200 copies of this publication are printed and are sent to libraries of other schools, friends of the faculty and some alumni, all of which represent a select group.

Mr. Auerbach stated that the President of the University of Virginia is a States Righter, is impetuous, talkative and indiscreet; that he has been attempting to enlarge the activities of the University into various fields and there have been indications that he would like to get into the law enforcement training field. He believes, in view of this fact, that the University officials have no control over the publication that any contact with the President would merely encourage or set up further comment on the matter which would not be to the benefit of the Bureau.

As an alternative he suggests that we consider having the Attorney General of Virginia, Lindsay Almond, Jr., write a letter to the President of the University of Virginia protesting this review. He stated that Almond is a former Congressman and will probably be the next Governor of Virginia. he thought that this might be a DIR. NOT. "No.H" better approach.

Secondly, as an alternative, he suggested that he make arrangements to have an editorial appear in the Richmond press. Richmond Newspapers, Inc., is very friendly to the Bureau and he thinks that they would be very willing to run an editorial concerning this matter.

Auerbach stated that "Reading Guide" was a fairly new publication and that before this year it had been mimeographed.

SAC Auerbach stated that he would abide by the Bureau's instructions in the matter and would do whatever was decided but merely wanted to present these views and background.

> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/21/92 BY B123

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem

n · UNITED SIMI

OVERNMENT

TO

Mr. Ladd

FROM

E. H. Winterrows

SUBJECT:

MAX LOWENTHAL

DATE: May 24, 1951

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. Slegg
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. S

Attached is a mimeographed analysis of Max Lowenthal's book concerning the Bureau, which has been prepared by U. S. District Judge Claude McColloch. It will be noted that Judge McColloch attacks Lowenthal's book as an attempt to smear the Director and the FBI.

This analysis was forwarded to the writer by Congressman Walter Norblad (R) (Oregon) without comment. I contacted Congressman Norblad, who is a personal acquaintance of mine, and thanked him for his courtesy in furnishing this matter to the Bureau. I took the occasion to advise the Congressman, who said he had not read the book, that the book is filled with half truths and statements taken out of contacts which are of such a false nature that the Bureau does not even deem it necessary to dignify the book with comment.

ACTION:

None. The foregoing and the attached material are submitted for information purposes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Attachments

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Acknowledgment Not Expected.

Portland, Oregon May 15, 1951

ABOLISH THE FBI?

For a number of years I have wanted to express my appreciation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Now the opportunity is presented; indeed, it becomes my duty.

I have just read a book that slanders the FBI and seeks to abolish it. It is a smear book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation"; author, Max Loventhal; 559 pages; publisher, a New York house - as might be expected.

The book cost somebody a lot of money. It is in the hands of book-sellers throughout the country, and I have found it in public libraries.

Eleven hundred copies were distributed free to Congressmen, Senatore, Judge United States Attorneys, and other public officials.

The author is a retired lawyer of New York and Washington, said to be wealthy and very influential in Covernment circles.

You judges, prosecutors, and lawyers in private practice, to whom I address this, are busy people, so I cannot tell you much of what's in the book. See Appendix for a few quotes.

I continue to be amazed at the boldness of the enemies of the institutions and policies of this country. Bridges, in Hawaii, out on bei denouncing the Nation's effort in Korea; Loventhal, influential lawyer, leader of the intellectual upper-crust, attacking on the home front:

The FBI and Director Moover need no defense before judges and lawyers. The Director, himself a lawyer, and his fine young G-Men, lawyer nearly all, are the investigating arm of the Department of Justice. With them, the courts could not continue to discharge their duties to the public

Who seeks to destroy the FBI, or to cripple its effectiveness at the time, seeks to hamstring the Federal judicial system. That attempt was meand inited in Judge Medina's court. The smear book I am calling to your attention would, if successful, bring about the same result.

We must be alert, alert.

Respectfully submitted,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE \$1.6/92. BY 812.

APPENDIX

The Book

The book is intended to smear Director Hoover and the <u>present</u>
IEI. The Book's basic dishonesty is that two-thirds of it deals with
events prior to Hoover's appointment and the reorganization of the FBI
in 1924. By immendo, the book seeks to charge Hoover and his present
colleagues with the sine of Daugherty, A. Mitchell Palmer, William J.
Burns, and other predecessors of Hoover in the early days of the Federal
Burnau of Investigation.

Typical Miorepresentation - that Gerhardt Eisler "slipped through the hands of the FBI and escaped from the country". The truth: Eisler was out on bail, pending appeal. He was not under surveillance. Had the G-Men kept Eisler under surveillance, they would likely have got in trouble with the court that freed him.

Exempresentation by Chission. Quoted (enseringly) from a speech by J. Ldgur Hoover in April, 1940:

"You should remember that since the Federal Bureau of Investigation is in the first line of national defense against saboteurs, the espionage agent, and the revolutionist it also is among the first to bear the brunt of attack . . No method is too foul, no lie too rotten, for these people . . ."

The following closing words (underlined) were emitted from the quotation: "these people who dedicate themselves to the teachings of the leader of all Communism, Lenin, who wrote: 'We must know how to supply at need, knavery, deceit, illegal methods, hiding truth by silence . . ."

Note the Significance of the Cmitted Words.

Contemptible. Lowenthal continually refers to FBI agents as "detectives" and utilizes the following testimony of a hostile witness.

In 1940 to give this term a sinister and derogatory meaning:

"I do not care how good a man is, how able he is, he cannot be placed in a detective service without being affected mentally, and becoming of the snooping detective type".

The above about the fine young G-Men, college graduates, lawyers nearly all, who appear before us every day!

The publishers advertise that the book was "written in the interest of national security".

How Big Fools do some people think we are:

The Author

In Washington he is known as "a man of mystery". (Congressional Record, Sept. 1, 1950).

In 1940 (Note the date - the year before Pearl Earbor),
Lowenthal circulated anniymously a 75 page memorandum smearing the FBI.
(Cong. Record, Sept. 1, 1950).

"His friends boast of Lowenthal's authoring Presidential veto measages and even more recently of his master-minding the ill-advised move to thwart the enactment of anti-subversive legislation . . ."

(McCarran bill, "Internal Security Act of 1950").

(Cong. Record Nov. 30, 1950)

Congressional Record: "This book can only give aid and comfort to Joe Stalin and the puppers who are now dancing on his marionette stages throughout the world". (Nov. 30, 1950).

Comment by C. McC.: The comment of Congressman Rivers reminds me of Jidee Knox's statement the day the hoodlum New York school children ever-ran City Hall Square. Judge Knox said: "Stalin must feel pretty good this morning".

Appendix, page 2

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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EX-92

Thank you very much for your letter of May 3, 1951, and the enclosed copy of your review. It was thoughtful of you to make it available to me.

I am looking forward to reading your article

Sincerely yours

following its publication in the

With kind personal regards, I am,

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copy of incoming.

4K) ; AECEIVED - UIRECTOR ASILS NO 30

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My IN

fice Mem

UNIT

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR H. H. CLEGG

FROM

INSPECTOR H. B. LONG 110

SUBJECT:

JUDGE CLAUDE McCOLLOCH

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

PORTLAND, OREGON

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/26/92 BYB123

On May 15, 1951, the writer in connection with the inspection of Portland Office visited with Judga McCOLLOCH. This visit amounted to a continuous answering of questions about the Bureau and its personnel,

(1) Number of agents

(2) How we go about getting them for the Bureau

(3) Questions as to agents, such as whether most of the men are less than thirty years of age

(4) Is not there considerable rivalry among the men in the Bureau

(5) Don't the wives give the Bureau a lot of trouble

(6) Do we have manuals

(7) Don't the men all drive their own cars

(8) Don't they take the government cars home and keep them there

(9) Do we have a garage for them

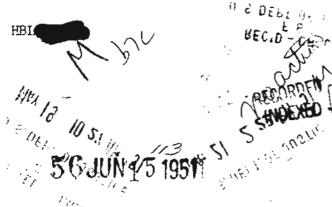
(10) How do we go about buying cars

(11) Questions as to our investigation of applicants

(12) Whether the employees of the Bureau have disability benefits and other benefits given government employees

(13) Do we have any women agents

Judge McCOLLOCH fired questions as if I were on the mitness stand, and most were leading questions, particularly the ones where an affirmative answer would not have been complimentary for the organization. It was not felt to be mere interest because I am sure he has had many of these answered before. The only possible thing I can tie it to is the document he was dispatching that day to many individuals in effect protesting MAI FOWENTHAL's book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation." A copy of this document I forwarded to you with my memorandum of May 15. As you recall, he had his secretary give it to me on my departure without advice as to what it represented or any discussion along that line whatsoever. Perhaps Judge McCOLLOCH was checking his stories. Obviously he is friendly toward the organization, has been to the Bureau at Washington, D. C., and is known as being very inquisitive and interested.



JUN

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United States District Court for the District of Columbia Mashington 1, D. C.

May 16, 1951.

CHAMBERS OF ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

> Honorable J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I am sure that Judge McColloch must have sent you a copy of his statement concerning Lowenthal's book, but in case he has not, I enclose a copy herewith. He has sent me several.

I think it is very effective and should be very helpful.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Junk Hollow

Alexander-Holtzoff.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED. HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE \$714/92 BY B12

Mr. Tolson. Mr. Ladd.

Mr. Clogg

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Honorable Alexander Holtzoff Associate Justice United States District Court Washington, D. C.

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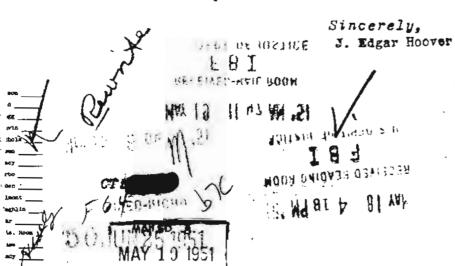
Dear Alex:

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/24/32 BY 8/12

I was indeed pleased to receive your kind letter of May 16, 1951, enclosing a copy of Judge Claude McColloch's excellent statement concerning Wax Lowenthal's publication.

sides McColloch's treatment of the book in the clear, judicious and forceful manner is indeed pressing to all of us in the FBI. Words such as his semmending the efforts of our organization are next encouraging and will certainly give an accurate plature of the true motive behind Lowenthal's book to the members of the Judiciary and the Bar of our nation.

I have written to Judge McColloch today to let him know how grateful we are for his efforts on our behalf.



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Mr. Ladd Mr. Clegg ... ice Memorandum • United STATES GOVERNMEN Director, FBI SAC, Milwaukee Mr. Belmont .. Mr. Loughlin ... MAX LOWENTHAL Mr. Mobr ... Author "THE FRI" INFORMATION CONCERNING There is enclosed for the information of the Bureau, a copy of the statement entitled, "ABOLISH THE FBI" dated May 15, 1951, Inc. CLAUDE McCOLLOCH, U. S. District Judge, Portland, Oregon. This statement was received through the courtesy of U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge F. RYAN DUFFY of the 7th Circuit, who received it from his friend Judge McCOLLOCH. Enc. cc-Portland moorms-/ ENCL. ALE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 162_25733 DATE 5/26/92 BY B123 JUN: 1_1951 JUN16 1951

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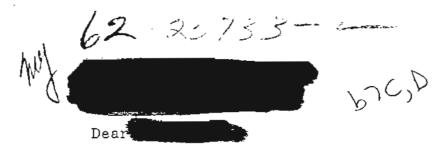
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May 23, 1951



Your letter of May 17, 1951, and the April, 1951, issue of "Reading Guide" which you enclosed have been received and I want to thank you for your friendly interest in writing as you did.

While I have declined to dignify this particular criticism of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by even commenting on it, I must say that I was shocked to see it reflected in a publication under the auspices of the University of Virginia.

I feel confident that the authorities at the University are not acquainted with the background of this matter.

Because of your former association with the FBI and as a graduate of the Law School of the University of Virginia, I can understand your personal concern. I thought that you would be interested in the copy of a review which appeared in the April, 1951, issue of the Texas Law Review and the comments recently made by The Honorable Claude McCollach, Judge of the United States District Court, Portland, Oregon, which I am enclosing.

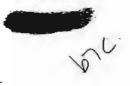
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Sincerely yours,

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/2/6/92 BY 8/2

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure



(See next page) -

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Office Memorandum . United states government

TO

Director, FBI

DATE:

May 19, 1951

Mr. Toleon.

Mr. Torrante.

Mr. Lengthab Mr. 19 hr Cele. Rappe

Mr. Ladd ..

Thom:

SAC, Portland

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT:

BOOK ENTITLED "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" BY MAX TOWERTHAL

COMP DE MIAI

Reference is made to my telephone conversation with Assistant Director L. B. NICHOLS of the Bureau on May 18, 1951, concerning the article written by U. S. District Judge CLAUDE ACCILLOCH, Portland, Oregon, under date of May 15, 1951, wherein he defends the FBI against the allegations made in the book published by MAX LOWENTHAL. It is noted that Judge McCOLLOCH gave his permission to the Bureau to have this article inserted in the Congressional Record if the Bureau desires.

This is to advise that Judge McCOLLOCH telephoned me on the morning of May 19, 1951, and stated that he formerly attended the University of Chicago Law School. Judge McCOLLOCH said he still receives some publications and other items from the University of Chicago Law School from time to time and that he recalls noticing that MAX LOWENTHAL was invited to the University of Chicago on effecture forum, probably during February or March 1951, and that he probably took this opportunity to "smear the FBI" at that time. Judge McCOLLOCH said he recalled he had reported this matter to the Director and had received an acknowledgement of his letter from the Director. He said that if possible he would like to know if there were any newspaper articles appearing in the Chicago papers covering the appearance of MAX LOWENTHAL at the University of Chicago Law School. He said he could obtain this information from lawyer friends of his in Chicago if necessary but that if it were not too much trouble he would appreciate it if we could obtain this inflormation SSING. for him. WAY 23 1951

Accordingly, UACB the Chicago Office is requested to discreetly ascertain whether there were any newspaper articles in Chicago papers covering the appearance of LOWENTHAL on a lecture program at the University of Chicago Law School. If such stories are located, it will be greatly appreciated by me if the Chicago Office will arrange to secure copies of such articles and forward them to me in a der that I may furnish them to Judge McCOLLOCH.

For the information of the Chicago Office, Judge McCOLLOCH is very friendly to the Bureau and wrote the article on May 15, 1951 of his own volition. This article is quite favorable to the Bureau and was sent by Judge McCOLLOCH to a great number of Federal Judges, U. S. Attorneys, and other prominent individuals known to minimum throughout the country.

80-42

cc: Chicago (CONFIDENTIAL) (AMSD)

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Miller Hornes M.

16-3-1951 W/C 3-1951

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COF.

Director, FBI

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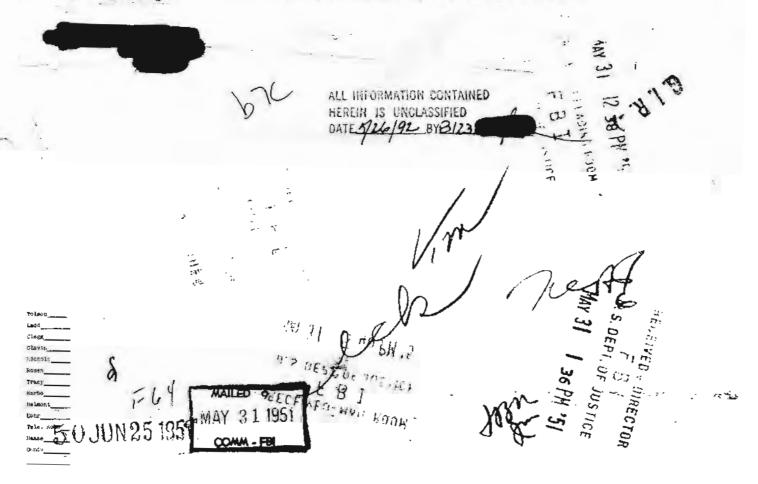
ROCK SHTITLED "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" BY YAX LOWERTHAL TOTAL TOT

A check with Bureau files fails to reflect any newspaper items regarding Lowenthal's comments at the University of Chicago Lecture Forum. Chicago should, of course, immediately forward to Portland any such clippings should they be in existence.

Reference is made to your call to the Bureau May 29, 1951, requesting additional material for U. S. District Judge Claude McClock of Portland, Oregon.

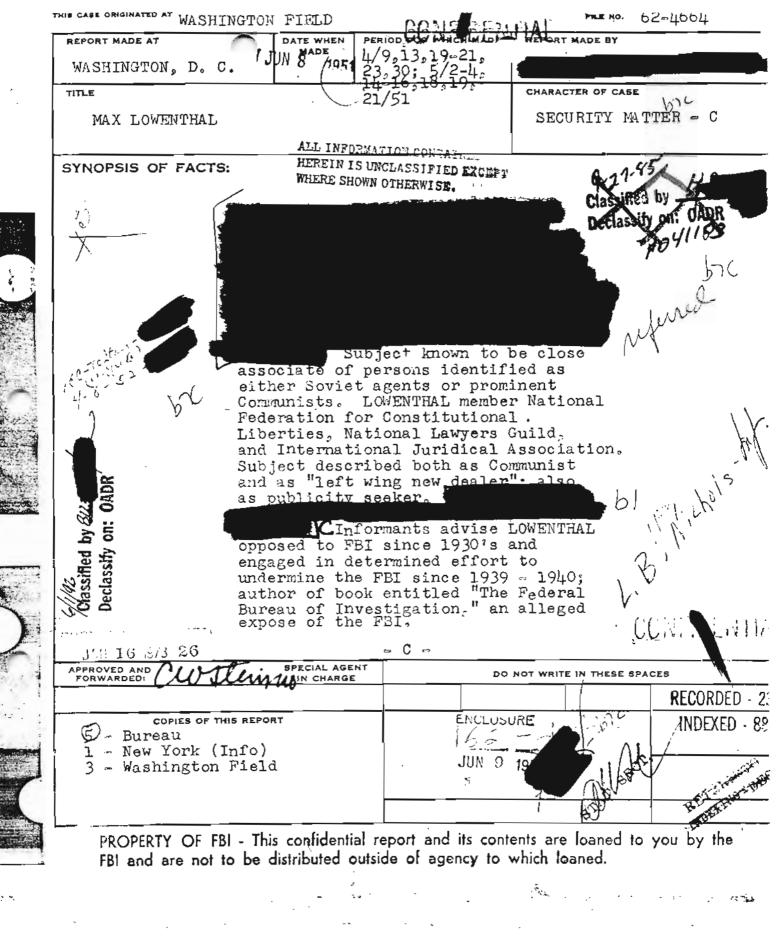
Enclosed herewith you will find some material along with a derogatory review which was written by Cabell Phillips for the New York Tines. It is noted that the Judge specifically requested this item.

Enclosure
Photostated newspaper clippings, Congressional Record 9-1-50, Clipping cc - Chicago "The FBI Power" from N. Y. Times.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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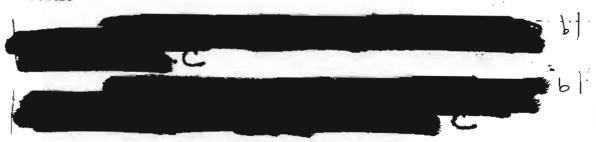
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The column written by FULTON LEWIS, Jr., in the Washington "Times Herald" for November 20, 1950, indicates that JONATHAN DANIELS, in his book entitled "The Man of Independence" described MAX LOWENTHAL as a presidential intimate who influenced Mr. TRUMAN's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

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



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

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

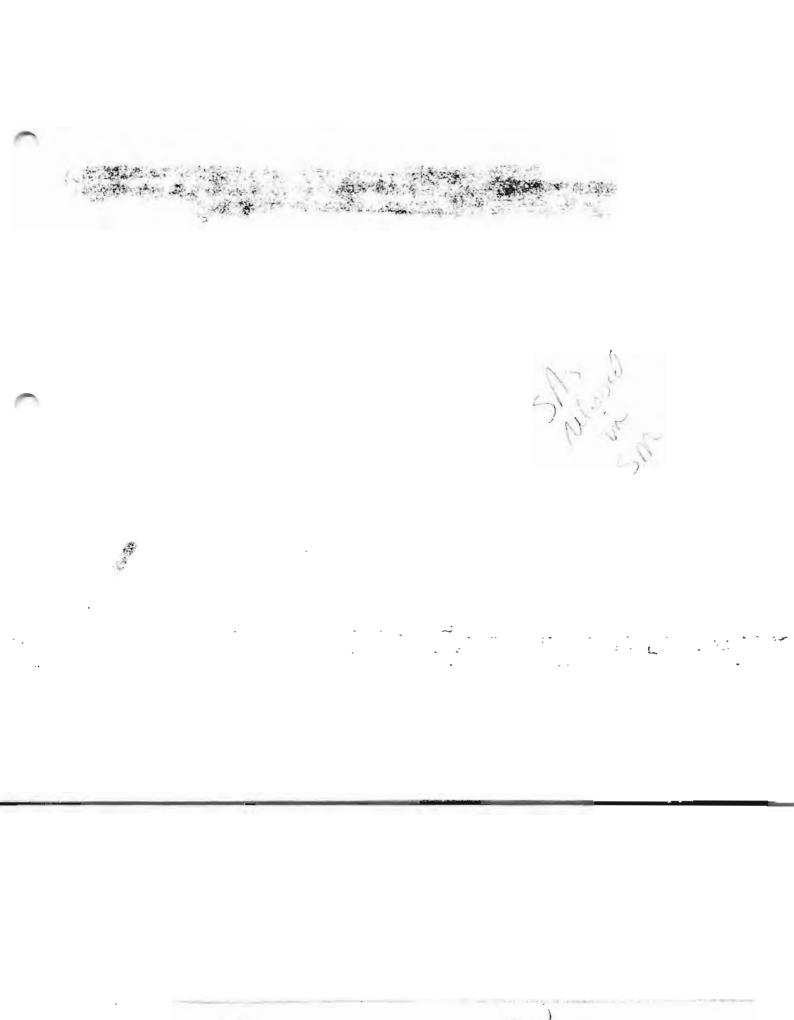
CONFID NOT THE

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

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

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





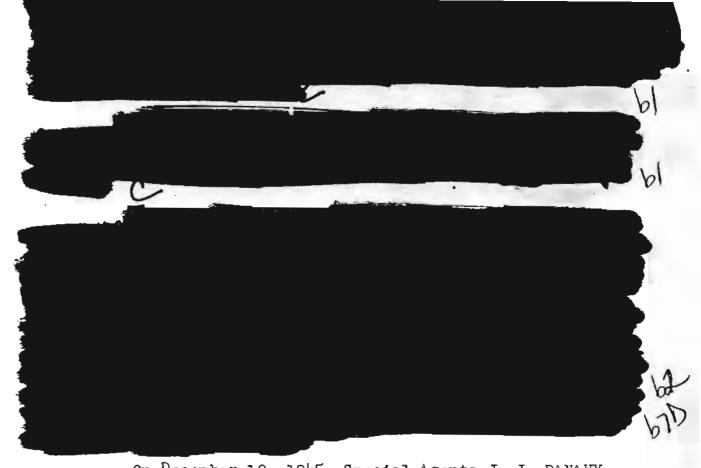
On March 17, 1947, a physical surveillance was conducted on DAVID WAHL by Special Agents H. COURTNEY CLINCH, MICHAEL M. O'ROURKE, DONALD E. SHANNON, JOHN H. DOYLE, JOHN J. DANI'NY and FRANK J. NOLAN of the New York Office. During the course of the surveillance DAVID WAHL was seen to enter the home of MAX LOWENTHAL at 467 Central Park West, New York City, and the surveillance further indicated that WAHL apart the night at the Subject's home.

CDIVERDE

of known reliability, advised during 1947 met MARY JANE KEENEY and her husband, PHILIP OLIN KEELEY, also known as ANGUS, were quite perturbed over a matter concerning HENRY WALLACE and LUCIEN HILMER. According to the Informant, the KEENEYS felt that DAVID WAHL and MAX ND LOWENTHAL might be able to figure out something when they got The Informant has advised that he is unable to furnish any further details regarding this matter. has advised that during September of 1943 MARY JANE KEENEr stated under oath that she was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Book Shop from June, 1940, to June, 1942, but that she deried membership in the Communist According to information furnished by

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.



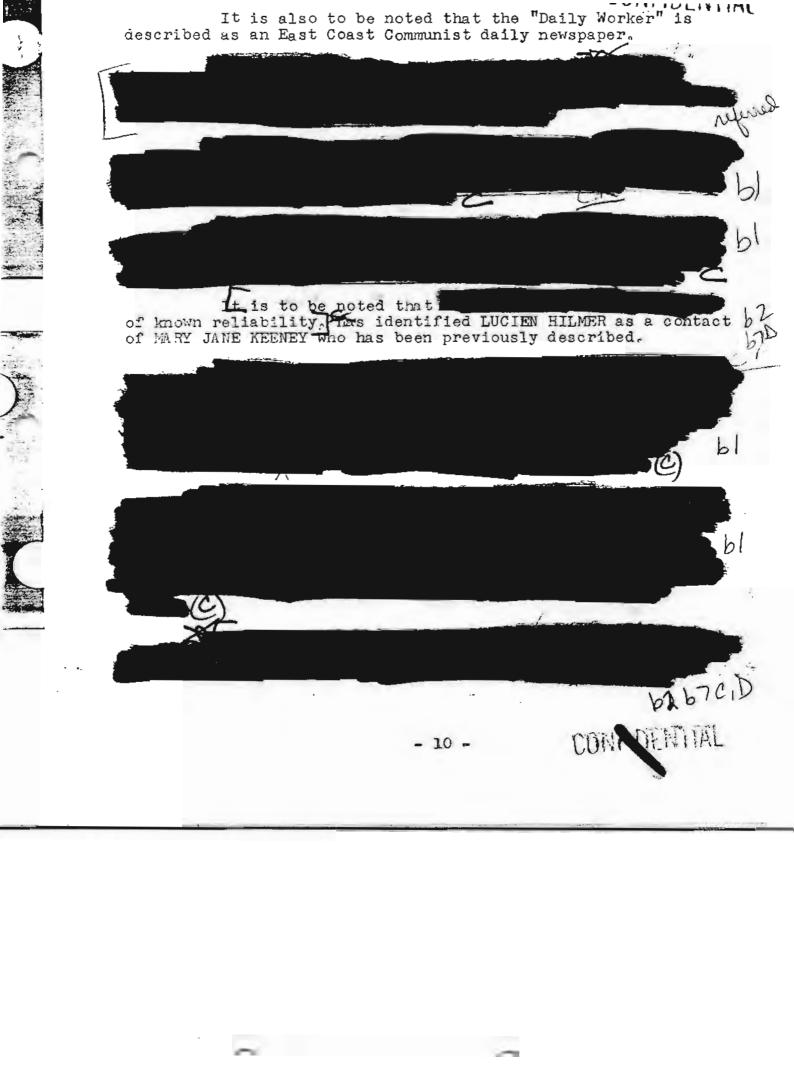


On December 10, 1945, Special Agents J. J. DANAHY, J. H. DOYLE, C. H. FISCHER, and P. V. HAGAN conducted a surveillance on ALLAN R. ROSENBERG, who in the company of one WARREN R. SHARFWAN, entered the Harvard Club in New York City at 2:20 P.M. and asked for one MAX LOWENTHAL. It was subsequently reflected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



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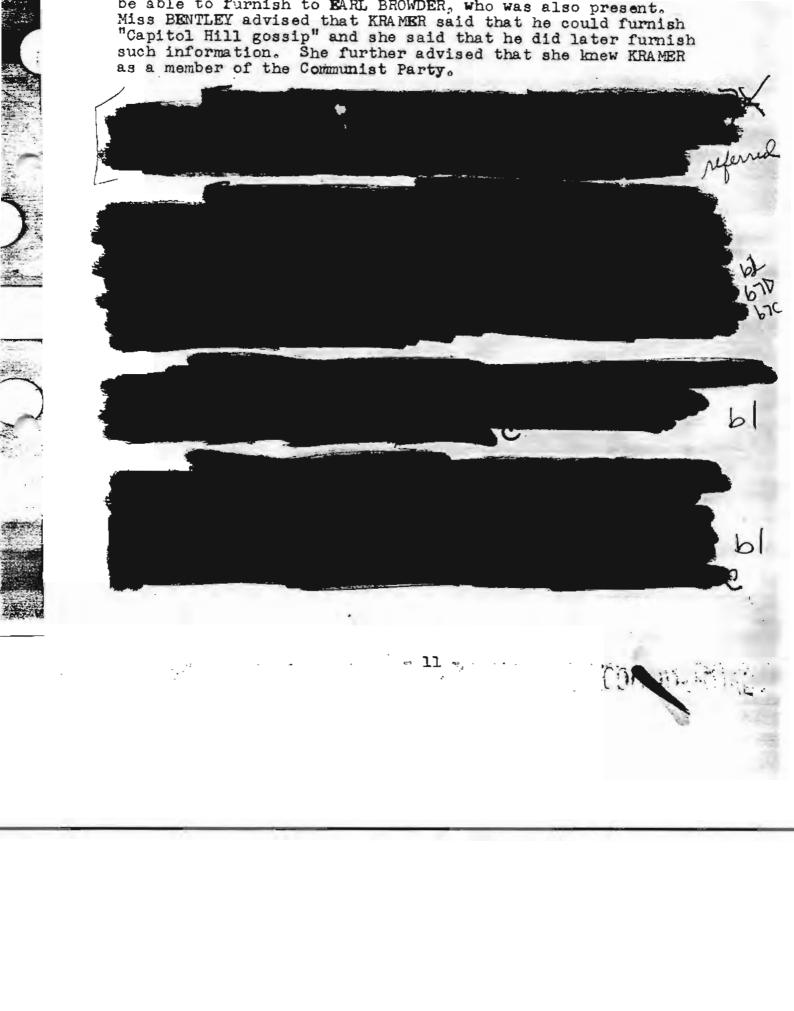


During the summer of 1947
of known reliability, advised that the Subject and ALLAN
ROSENBERG maintained a continuing dontact. The Informant was
unable to furnish any further details regarding the specific
nature of these contacts.

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

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





A letterhead of the International Juridical Association reflects that among the members of the National Committee were the following named persons who have been previously described: and LEE PRESSMAN. CAROL KING, who has been previously described, was identified as the secretary of the association. In addition, the letterhead indicates that were also members of the National Committee. 50 The "Daily Worker" for March 5, 1941, Well as one of the signers of a statement urging the President and Congress to defend the rights of the Communist bic Party. 51C referred

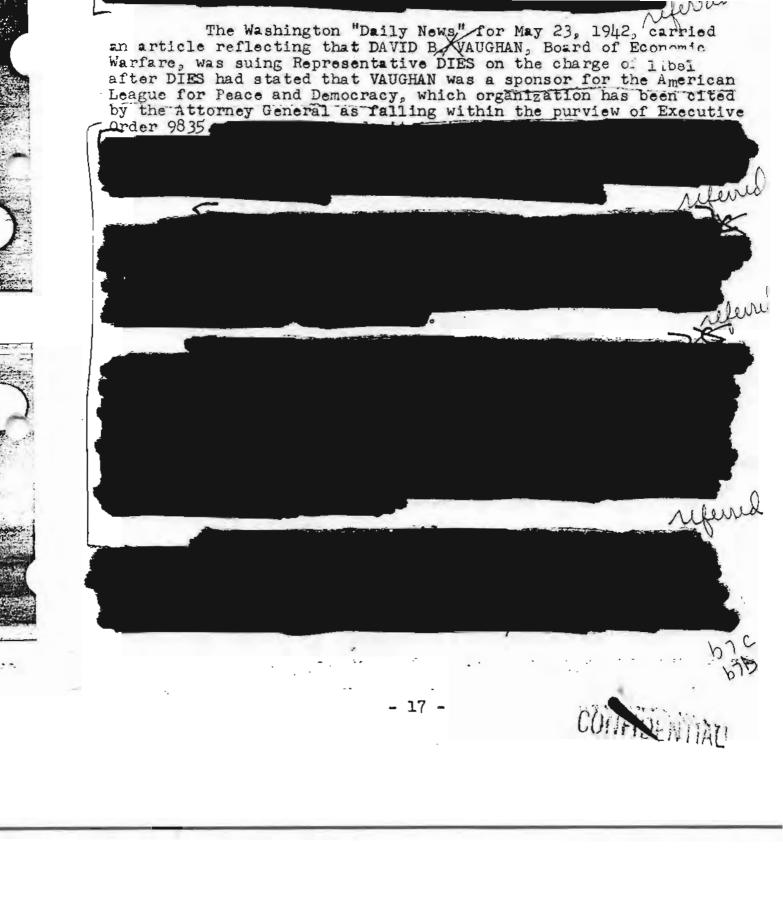
of known remability, advised in June, 1946 that DAVID WAHL was interested in getting a job for GREEN. 6267D

General has advised that the American-Russian Institute of San b^2 Francisco falls within the purview of Executive Order 9835 in b^2 that it is a Communist organization,

The application for employment with the Anti-Trust
Division, Department of Justice, signed by listed
the Subject as a reference. personnel record at the
National Recovery Administration included a letter from MAX
LOWENTHAL requesting service in connection with a railroad
investigation to be conducted by the Senate Committee on
Interstate Commerce.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 14 -



The New York "Herald Tribune" for November 23, 1950, contains an article concerning the book by MAX LOWENTHAL entitled, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation." This editorial states that if the FBI had been made the victim of an ordinary smear artist the results would have been deplorable enough but that the book by LOWENTHAL by reason of its method and circumstances is "particularly obnoxious." The editorial indicates that it was the writer's opinion that the insinuations and distortions of the Subject's book were an effort to undermine Mr. HOOVER's position and to can doubt upon his work.

The Washington "Times Herald" for November 20. 1950, carries an article by FULTON LEWIS, Jr., in which Mr. LEWIS discusses the Subject's book written with reference to the FBI. Mr. LEWIS states that the book reveals a life-long concentration of distaste for the FBI and he goes on to say that in the 1930's LOWENTHAL directed another attack against the Bureau. Mr. LEWIS states that in 1940 the Subject sent out to Washington newsmen an anonymous memorandum "smearing" the FBI.

An article in the Washington "Daily News" for November 20, 1950, by FREDERICK WOLTMAN also deals with the book written by the Subject in which Mr. WOLTMAN describes LOWENTHAL as "a New York attorney who held numerous Federal posts in the past and has been waging a one-man battle against the FBI for more than a decade."

A story in the Washington "Times Herald" dated July 10, 1947, written by WILLARD EDWARDS refers to a speem made in the House of Representatives on the preceding day by Representative DONDERO, Republican of Michigan, in which DONDERO stated, withereference to LOWENTHAL, that "his record of Communist affiliation is in the FBI files and he is a former General Counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Group, a Soviet approved enterprise." According to the New York "Herald Tribune" for July 10, 1947, in an article also referring to Mr. DONDERO's speech it is pointed out that another person referred to by Mr. DONDERO was ALLAN



ROSENBERG. described as an attorney on LOWENTHAL's staff who scoording to DONDERO, "is now actively defending Communist organizations and individuals in Washington."

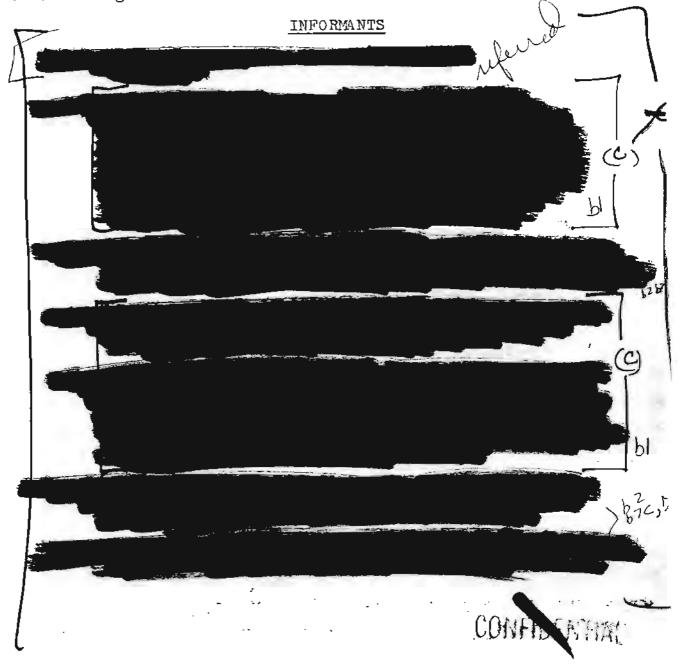
September 1, 1950, contains an address by Representative DONDERO regarding MAX LOWENTHAL, which is captioned "A Man of Mystery." In his address, Mr. DONDERO points out that while the subject was serving in the Office of Military Government in Germany under General, LUCIUS CLAY, LOWENTHAL had as his assistant, "GEORGE SHAW THEELER, the American traitor, Communist, and renegade who shocked all America when he denounced the land of his birth and asked Communist controlled Czechoslovakia for asylum." Mr. DONDERO also indicated that LOWENTHAL is reported to be one of the endorsers of the Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born in 1940 and he also reported LOWENTHAL to be a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

On November 19, 1950, an article appeared in the New York "Times" reflecting that MAX LOWENTHAL denied to the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he had "aided and abetted" Communists in deverment service. The article goes on to point out in a speech made September 1, 1950, Representative GEORGE A. DONDERO charged that MAX LOWENTHAL was "s menace to the best interests of America" and his Government record was "replete with incidents where he aided and abetted Communists, starting in 1917."

- CLOSED -



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



Section 552		Section 552a
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FBI/DOJ

LOWENTHAL thought they were Mr. production. LOWENTHAL said he though was the real one. LOWENTHAL wanted to know why ranted to do it LOWENTHAL said he didn't know was interested in that kind of structure. LOWENTHAL said that says, in the hearing of the other man, that what should really be done, that he had told that the agencies ought to get together and agree on somebody to handle their work abroad and they are operating back-stopping here (ph) and handle their planning, one for each of those three jobs to act as both agencies (ph), and he says the head of tion is going to throw State to the skipper on Tuesday. LOWENTHAL didn't think so, that he wouldn't stick his neck out for that. LOWENTHAL said, of course he will/sruggle for it, and not offend the other two agents. LOWENTHAL asked why he nad to mention it to the skipper, the big boss. LOWENTHAL said the governor hadner agreed to it but would talk to him. said he thought "he" was engaging in a struggle that may offend two other agencies you just can't successfully offend. LOWENTHAL said maybe he himself was wrong. LOWENTHAL said the governor was shown by (ph), who was just shortly back and who in a week or two is going into the Army, that a drafted letter that was to sign. LOWENTHAL said (ph) who was gainst it, of course. showed a copy to yes. and LOWENTHAL said he dian't know, that he supposed so. LOWENTHAL stated that he wust dian't wonder if the governor wasn't wasting a lot of power and ammunition at this state when he should be sruggling on the job of relief, getting it ready, making sure he will have adequate support on the hill in that connection. can be a real help on the hill, or a real hindrance. LOWENTHAL wondered if the governor had thought that through, that the governor may have a real tough time on the mill this full.

LO. ENTHAL ask o in he

7.-76

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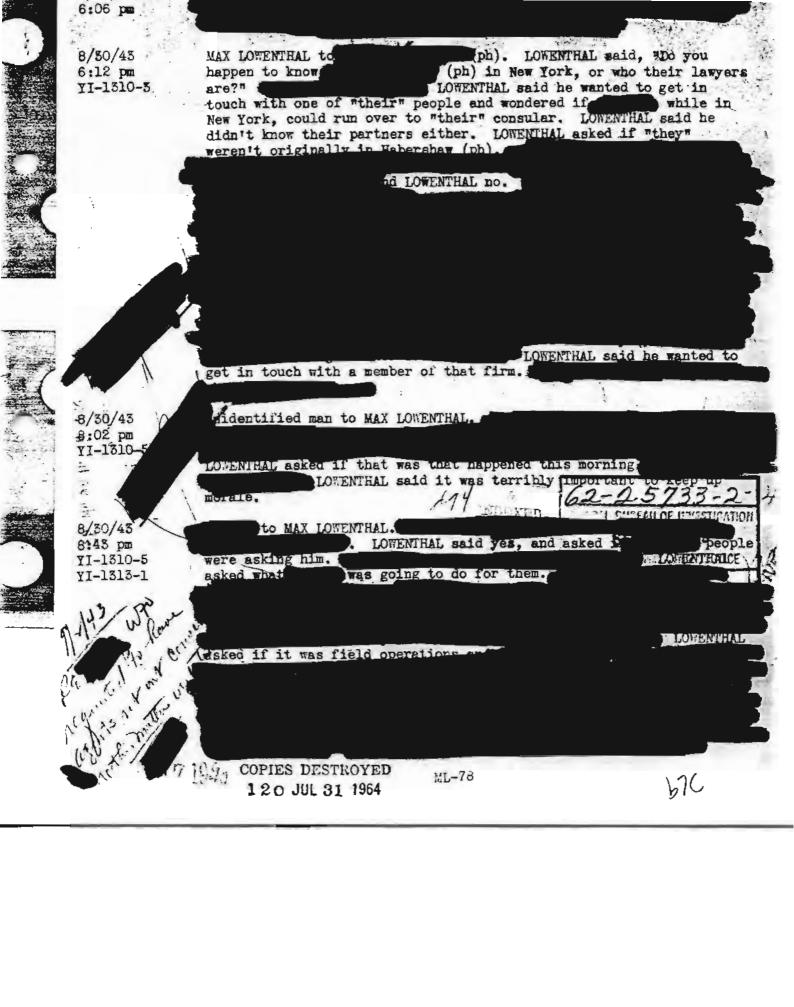
meant that now it was too late for him to be on a friendly enough basis to get help.

LOWENTHAL said it may not happen and

LOWENTHAL said these guys are fussing

around now but the military is moving along, and the British (ph) will roll these people in the dust also, and so what, and that they maybe rolled in the dust on the hill. LOWENTHAL said that he has aroused for himself a sufficient number of hostilities within the exegutive branch of the government alone. LOWENTHAL said should eve been the wall treated at a meeting about ten days ago, a bitterness exuding from every pore, that had a vacation and if he had he wouldn't have let himself go. LOWENTHAL said handled himself well, but it was not good for said that would be bad to communicate that to the Secly of State, there was a feeling really directed against the governor and his policy. LO ENTHAL said he would tell him about it some time. LOWENTHAL said that if communicated that to the Secty of State there would be a bitterness there to, and what he could go on the hill. LOWENTHAL said on the other hand the fellow behind that organization can't be too pleased with the governor. LOWENTHAL said this struggle was unavoidable LOVENTHAL

said he wanted to gt away by Wednesday by the latest, that he was very tired. LOWENTHAL told the hoped his baby came along all right.



people ought to grab LOWENTHAL said was extraordinarily good. LOWENTHAL said, about the other man, he had heard that he was considered him for LOWENTHAL's place, that he had asked a man about this "other man" on judgment and imagaination. LOWENTHAL stated the man said acout good on the latter, not on the former. LORENTHAL heard that "this man" was a little power crazy LOWENTHAL asked where would go and said he would go to New Delhi if he can get him there. LOWENTHAL asked about would go and LOWENTHAL asked about LOWENTHAL asked ri he had the problem or how the governor was going to come out on this. LOWENT HAT SHEET a lot of people from the other place. "he" can bring LOWERTHAL asked what "he" anted out of the justice and III_-79

Said he would rather have a "short bite at home 8/21/43 tonight. " -He will be home in one-half hour. 6:12 pm 8/31/43 6:47 pm MAX LOWENTHAL to unknown number, talked to (ph), called her dear, 8/31/43 evidently a girl of about seventeen. Asked if her daddy was in, she 8:53 pm MAX said if he gets in soon and would like to take a walk have him 8/81/43 7:38 pm of to Mister (?). WAX said he picked up a few items while talking wi 8/31/43 their "friends" downstairs which might the discount that said that has this foreign steel (ph) stuff which include 8:12 pm has this foreign steel (ph) stuif which includes YI-1515-2 the area branch. MAX said this was according to state, that he Wieles dor't press him as to how specific it was. MAX work would include the superintendence of the area branch and that it might include the reoccupation, MAX said he gathered ie to go to the court meeting committee: mat . (ph) and MAX said "he" MAX said that ilso advised m him that the director approves of this idea of having a joint mission go to the other side. "The protocol (ph) of OET."said the director advised the MAX stated that and he wasn't on negotiations should be continued by MAX said sure but thought he also said that and the coordinating committee. MAX said the former was absurb, he was the best negotiator for the purpose, and it won't help with to have that happen. MAX said there was one further item that be; has larged very, very strongly to keep quiet and that is that 151C ML-81

8/31/43

would be solicitor of the Interior, that would like to know this before he saw the director tomorrow. MAX said he didn't know what (ph) was coming to mean.

downstairs and MAX asked him what meant and he said he wasn't sure

MAX said he (ph) coming

MAX said that he thought could lead into the question of coordinating and policy committee if it seems easy, if it doesn't seem easy it can wait. MAX said he was following the policy of not giving any of this information to that he ought to rest while he can.

8/31/43 9:10 pm YI-1314-1

(ph) to MAX LOWENTHAL. and MAX said & mar named

Imar scay noon but

MAX suggested lunch MAX said

he was going on vacation but he had to wait over.

MAX said was a little better and they think

It is undulent fever, looks that way, John Hopkins analyzed the blood specimen. MAX said the sickness as an up and down affair,

MAY said he was still there.

to advise "him" to keep himself steady MAX told and not to be too much bother.

ML-82

bic

has conducted himself rather well and further more they will probably have a lot of official dealings with him when he goes to MAX wondered if man had thought of dropping in on him this morning before he leaves, kind of personal official goodbye. MAX said he hesitated to suggest it but he thought it was the kind of thing about. MAX said he would tell the same thing to MAX said he was leaving on the 1:00 pm train, MAX said he was in yesterday on him and might come in again this morning. MAX LOWENTHAL to MAX said he understood is leaving on the 1 :00 o'clock today. MAX said they will YI-1314-3 probably have official calings with and also he has conducted himself quite well. MAX said he hesitated to suggest it is sensitive on certain points and wondered if of dropping in on him as a personal goodbye. MAX said he notices the absence of those things, and if he got a demonstration of good will from members within the board it would probably be something that would be glad had been done. MAX told to pass that thought on to ph): to Mrs. LOWENTHAL's office, to Mr. LOWENTHAL Mr. LOWENTHAL said. has finally errived in my line of work, fine. " He also said he might be able to get away by Saturday for the vacation. MT-8\$

9/1/48 6:09 pm

9/1/43

9/1/43 10:40 am

9/1/43 12:00 2

9/1/43

2:45 pm

8:25 am

ismily will be in New York until 15th. He stays at LOWENTHALS at night and can be reached at O.E.W., Extension 2707 during day. o MAX LOWENTHAL. MAX said this afternoon 9/1/43 8:24 pm who is the head of his Italian Section, was visited by two men from Ola (ph) who are going to Sicily and are concerned that all the set YI-1316-2 for the various teams should be made clear and the division between the various agencies clear and so on. They proposed, unless our man was unwillingly, to work out a plan and submit it to the area committee indicating the division of authority between Oslo (ph) and OEW. MAX said their man just came back from a vacation today and did not know of MAX told his man to the negotiations between just forget about it, that it was as absurb as if our agency tried to set up some plan to work out the relations between Ola and Oslo and MAY gold the man who came over were submit it to an area meeting. was in Justice; that they are undoubtedly well meaning but they just don't know what it is all about. MAX stated to his man that after all that is being worked out on a much higher level between Oslo and OFF and no other agency ought to butt in. that he dian't think anything should be said about it, that he didn't want to get the relations of the men who called on them and their superiors into trouble or butween those men and imself said, MAX didn't ask MAX said (ph) had suggested it at some meeting that the details but relations of the different agencies be straightened out at the area ot to worry about theon MAX said he didn to an "man" ha been over to the MAX said he understood that "big house" having "his hands full." "man" was due to see the MAX thought MAX said he wanted skipper and know this little piece of gossip, not amount to much. MAX asked if to the coordinating meeting Friday - probably. MAX asked who was taking people of their participations in the new area COPIES DESTROYED 1 20 JUL 31, 1964

Tes.

yeah. MAX said he didn't see much in the particular issue once they had acted on the area on the Italian communication procedure. MAX said there is a basic question which has to be disposed of, that the story is going around that man said, "Look. I want this fixed up or I'll go."

said he knew tan was being pusshed by a couple of people, sh), and wished could reduce

that influence there.

MAX said he couldn't understand his that MAX didn't know the other man but he did know MAX said was a fine fellow but no one would hire him for his fourteenth assistant. MAX said the danger is that if the governor carries that kind of a line they may all be out.

were going to win the war with. MAX said that with there would be able to make progress.

MAX asked if he had been taken to task by his own people.

MAX asked

if "these other two boys" told "him" it was bad business.

MAX said they will get themselves in a hole and him too, that it means will have to stop talking to them.

MAX said he was leaving probably friday or Saturday for two weeks. MAX said maybe three weeks, maybe they might even tell him to stay home.

MAX said he would be

interested in hearing what has to say,

9/1/43 8:35 pm YI-1317-2 YI-1318-1 MAX said ph) isn't returning until Friday night. MAX is talked to yesterday afternoon. Max asked if the cold him about the drubbing he was given—MAX said that two of the juniors over at Ola, who are going to Sicily, dropped in on one of our juniors, who is head of the Italian Section, proposed that they get up plan which they would submit to the area/on how the functions would be distributed in the field, between Afro (ph) and OEW. MAX said this was silly. MAX said that in his conversation with said the negotiations for this joint mission are being slowed up by the governor because he doesn't know

ML-85

that he won't want to do. MAX said this was one of things that will olear up in time. MAX said that and thus he also talked about (ph) had been over to see the big boy, and he is being pressed hard by

MAX asked if

masn't pressing for

a fighting position.

person.

9/1/45 8:54 pm dressing down in the presence of HARIMATERIAL the other two (

MAX said the governor assumed the blaze for himself,
said the thing doesn't make much sense. MAX said he probably was tired.

that fought a plan on communication procedure but not with the webesence that he is noted for. MAX said he thought the fight was absurb, that the issue was this: communications with Cairo, London and so on with respect to the area under consideration this morning, the Balkans, how to communicate; that it was really a very friendly thing, wastions should be through the committee, if an agency doesn't agree with a committee it should go to the coordinating committee.

MAX said they polled everybody and it showed two organizations were shown to be opp sed, Ola stayed and Navy was for it, and OU expressed no opinion, and it is going to be put up to the coordinating committee on that kind of a record. MAX said he tried to get that to poll it, why show on moord that therewas a disagreement. MAX said it was an hour and a quarter of 24 men in that room. MAX asked how much effect would have on the situation and starting an area committee on Central Europe, one on Thursday on China; that may they chose those two areas he didn't know.

MAN sero he heard rumors "he" had gone in

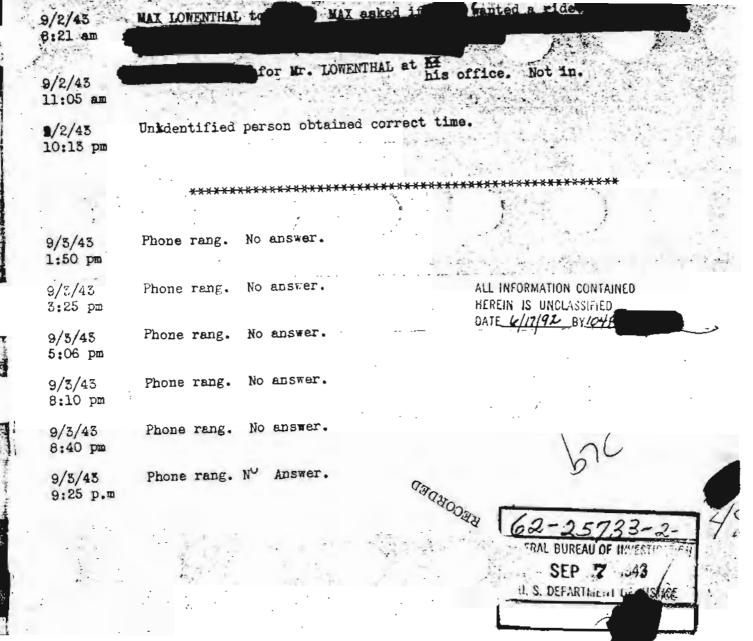
(ph), what he told to is in writing, that he can't do anything, that he can't get food, can't get elothing.

MAX said that story was wrong. MAX said some are saying he went to far.

Moman from Mational Lawyers Guild (ph) to Mr. LOUISMAL. Top, I will not be in town, he said.

MI-86





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30 SEP 25 17 1

ML*87



in about twenty minutes. f he was driving down. LOWENTHAL told could give him a ring if the car doesn't go. MAX thought that they could sit there in the house, that MAX was all alone, he has a fire going, and they might sit for an hour just quietly. MAX said it was raining. asked if the was leaving from twenty minutes now on 9/4/43 LOWENTHAL to his secretary at his office. "This is LOWENTHAL, did you 10:00 am want me for anything?" YI-1354-3 LOWENTHAL asked shout 9/4/43 LOWENTHAL's secretary to Mr. LOWENTHAL. LOWENTHAL to make a date 12:30 11:40 am instead of YI-1336-1 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/17/92 BY/048 SEP 18 1943 U. S. DEFENIAL OF JUSTICE ST COPIES DESTROYED 120 JUL 31 1964 88-1M

9:20 am his breakfast now. MAX said he was going on a fwo week vacation beginning YI-1235-3 In either tomorrow afternoon or fuesday.

I hope you are really not going to spend much time on GREECE.

and the BALKAND.

M. "But you see, what you produce in the other job, which you know I really care the most about, is going to be dependent upon the extent to which you become absorbed deeply and exclusively in that. You live it, drink it, eat it.

M. "What's produced elsewhere where?

N. But that is part of your job, to stimulate that and to you know.

M. "You will find a need for at and you will go around and stimulate somebody to fill in the places, if not in your section than in some other section That's the imaginative part of it.

M. There are no limits to it.

M. "Well the point is that if you have been giving any time to other things, to that extent the main job becomes hum-orum, and that is what I don't want to have happen.

M. "Oh that's alright, you'll do you best. All I want you to do is to get out of other stuff. OK?

9/5/43 9:40 am

was in New York but he would broycle over this morning to see the children.

9/5/43 9:42 am YI-1355-4

O MAX.

to be at a meeting with LAUCH CURFIE (LAUCHLIN CURFIE) tomorrow at twelve but he could cut that if necessary, that is if the funeral is on Monday.

MAX will phone to have her find when the funeral till be.

MAX SAID he would phone him when he and one news.

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MC

9/5/48 9:55 am

MAX placed call to apartment of Judge JULIEN WAMACK, Fifthm Avenue Hotel, New York City. Talked to

MAX said was with

in New Milford,

Conneticut.

9/5/43 10:25 am to 10:32 am

9/5/43 10:36 am YI-1535-5 YI-1337-1 MAX called and gave them details of the Judge's death and funeral arrangements. Asked and gave them details of the Judge's death and funeral arrangements. Asked and gave them details of the Judge's death and funeral arrangements. Asked and gave them details of the Judge's death and funeral arrangements.

MAX to

M. Well you emderstand that our division has nothing to do with field operations, in the sense of picking men to go. We are just a long haired muit, that is just working on planning, programing and research. But I think there is more brains there, more knowledge, more actual - - I mean something like ten months ago they saw through some of the underlying problems that are now being visioned or are going to be visioned elsewhere problems that are now being visioned or are going to be visioned elsewhere in the government and I thought you would probably want to get hold of the at some early time and I didn't want to leave town without calling you.

M. "Well that is under

in our so-called area branch.

M. "Not yet. But the situation in the UE is not yet crystal clear. The announcements say that will be in charge of foreign personnel, now there is in that situation, then there is the situation in

ML-90

OF SHIP CHARLE OF MINTO WALL

M. Whow here is the only other aspect to when the boys some back on the hill. There is certainly a 10 to a 25 percent chance that there will be some unkind remarks, at one kind or another about the general situation. Talk about Garo-Garo Lighters (pho) and imperialism and so on, and then there is a slight degree of exposure by reason of yourself and so on.

M. "I think it is quite important that you get enough time to be quite clear on the line that ought to be taken with the hill, -- what is the theory of this whole foreign mission business. It's such an easy thing to put in the right way but if it isn't clear to them they are going to get the wrong impression of it and that requires not only your impression of it but it seems to me that others in state have got to be made to see it. So that if the issue arises they are all ready. I don't believe that any of them have really had the chance to think that thing through.

M. "I hope not for two weeks after tomorrow. I might have to come back, but I want to get a variation if I can. I have to go tomorrow because there is a funeral in New York City and then I will go on from there. Put you get hold of our division for anything you want.

M. "Well, the chief of the division is the assistant chief who is the production man is the production of the production man is the production of the producti

M. "He is a big tall fellow.

m. "He worked under pho) here for a time, but he is pretty good

said, or was it (pho), the night the newspaper crowd were here some time ago - -well to put it the way you put it, it's a pushover, but you put it the way has been putting it you will have lots of troub.

ML-91



And that I think is a basic job that has not as yet been faced in the executive end of the government. Of course you will be pretacted because you are in state and so on. You've got behind you.

M. "But since this is the first move that is going to stir any real thought on the hill, and since you are the one involved, I think it is terribly important that that be protected right from the outset. OK?

- M. "I think what's needed is a thinking through on just on what theory our government is doing this thing. And if it is put in terms of something needed for winning the mx war, for earlier winning of the m war - you can cover every damn thing under the sum, logically and fairly.
- M. "and it is just a case of making sure Now of course there is AFRO (ph ther is relief, there is rehabilitation. What you have to make sure is that it isn't those words that stick in peoples minds. Now you can bring al that in under the there of military necessity. It is just a case of a) havin that logically worked out as it has been worked out and b) your getting it to your associates.
- M. Tou earl on our people for anything you want and I think you will get considerable help there as you go along.
- M. "And if there is anything bad that happens up there on the hill, you let me know.
- M. "Right (pho).

9/5/43 10:50 am MAX to MAX will come by on bike this morning to see the kids.

10:53 am

N. S. A. T.

to (pho.-woman). Discussed ther ideals, choice of school, etc.. Max bade appointment to see that 4 pm tomorrow. Unable to get earlier appointment.

0/5/43 / 11:01 am YI-1337-2 YI-1538-5

YI-1339-1

WAX to (pho); from conversation if appears that surname of

N. "I talked to

- M. "Huh, what do you mean. I've known for some time that he was going to be --
- M. "He knows in fact USED TO Work under him. He said who would he talk to while I am away. I said he should phone you and

MI-92

bic

called me earlier in the day and I had neglected to call him back. The call was about a cable that sent to (pho) about the North African staff and about engineers that they were going to send and so on. Smows the cable, I don't that they were going to send and so on. Smows the cable be held up until called to say that suggested that the cable be held up until he, had a little better chance to acquianted with the situation. I didn't tell he should call (pho), I called and told him that, without saying whom the call had come from, that apparently would like the cable held up. In didn't like that and I suggested to that he get should of direct.

M. "Who is thes?

Would do the recruiting and training of the people they recruit, and would do the recruiting and training of the people they recruit, and lasked me this morning who is handling (inaudible) in OEW, and I saked me this morning who is handling (inaudible) in OEW, and I had the situation was not too clear as yet. That there was a possibly etc., then the is still there; then I said there is a question as to possibly etc., then himself. So I said the situation wasn't too clear as to who would have the say on the picking the staff. I told that I was leaving tomorrow and that I would be gone for two weeks I hoped, and asked what he had in mind as to when he would be leaving. He thought he wouldn't be leaving for six weeks.

M? WYES. But he may find that he will have to hurry there - - if this thing collapses, if gives in ar has already made a deal perhaps. And I said the two things that I wanted to talk with him about, were wither soones or later wanted him to talk to our division. While we didn't have the operating hand and weren't mixed up in the food and so on, probably most of the thinking has been done here. And the second thing was the importance with respect to the hill; - of having the matter thought through not only on his part but also of his associates. So that if there is any kick-back it is in a sound way and not in any way that will cause trouble. And he wholly agreed that it ought to be in terms of military necessity and that would cover everything. You may be hearing from him and I thought you ough to know this.

MT-93

620

- M. "My goodness, that seems to me to be a very interesting development.

 It seems that we are getting close to some reality. How authentic is the story?
- M. "As coming from whom?
- M. "Oh yes, sav are you one of those sources?
- M. "A number is always given a source (Laughing), I thought in very con-
- M. "Yes.
- M. "Why he isn't back yet is he?

M. "He left Friday afternoon with his family, that's the way I picked it up. I might shone him during the day to just let him know that I would like, if it is agreeable to him, to get away in the afternoon and be gone. There is one thought that occurred to me that I don't think that I mentioned. the Italian meetings are now on Monday and Thursdays, inm any event you haven't met has been going wrong as I did once, and when goes he has another young fellow who wants to shift to our division if he can, I forget his name, he spoke to me about it the other day. I said that I wouldn't step on preserve and he said it would be (phonetic) Now I was wondering not so much all right if I talked to as to what what is going on there as for volition. I've tried to go to meetin but I haven't always succeeded. Why wouldn't it be advisable for you to drop into several of the area meetings this week just to know who the people are"

M. "The trouble is that you'll have to leave rather early to get back to the twelve o'clock, not to create any trouble with the party (pho) men but nevertheless I do hope that the very sight of his men won't wear your nearves, it will."

M. Now there is one other thought, have you been working out inyour mind just how you want to put stuff to tomorrow if you can have in your mind just how you would like to see the meeting go, we aren't too haphazard.

ML-94

SIC

9/5/43 11:14 am were you at the meeting on Fri YI-1339-2 M: I inst wondered; how did our representative handle himself? YI-1340-1 hafore Mus Had you know was a member of the inter-agent; and committee on personnel I don't imagine anybody whom is now rapresenting the Okn Coordinating committee is, well, he may not be a wholly free agent because he was before, you know, the tendency of mas not to light in any disagreement with the State. Then secondly, there is the problem of the quality of the sinking (ph). Now you see, neither COPIES DESTROYED can give more than some of their time to this subject and notivery much perhaps. I don't think you would pick either of them to assist you in a job of this kind. 120 JUL The key, of course, is, that you wouldn't pick either of those two men to assist you in almost anything. 670 EL-95

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expression of bad judgment on his part. He's a nice fellow but he has got extraordinary limitations. The last think he would know about would be personnel foreign organistic service because he suffers from very serious personal inhibitions. This is just between you and me. I don't want myself quoted to anybody onthis, but he has extraordinary limitations in human relations and (ph) is roing to the Budget, I understand.

- M: So, on the whole thing is in a state of confusion over in OFW. Did the committee take up anything else yesterday.
- M: Oh yes. Well, that's not of importance.
- M: I thought was out?
- M: Don't those people realize that these area directorships are very large positions?
- M: Instead, well, he is an unknown. It is absurd to get unknown people in on jobs of that kind.
- M: That's the point, he's a partner, but what. These men are/effect successors c'veour (ph) (French) and you get some pigmy and some unknown, a man who isn't even known definitely to be a def thorough liberal. Well, that's did they decide on anything?
- M: Was he agreed to?
- M: But I mean, to an area?
- W: Has there been any area assigned to anybody besides (ph)(or me):
- W: Yeah.
- M: What does have, Yugoslavia?
- W: Yeah.
- M: They did no more vesterday?

ML-96

- M: You mean Cairo (ph)?
- M: What did they decide on that?
- M: Well, they have decided to, apparently they decided it. Did they or didn't they?
- Well it was a subsidiary for a little while of (pho) - now is it?
- M: Is he going to have the title or rank of Minister.
- M: Was he at the meeting?
- M: Well, they didn't have anything else of importance?
- M: well, I'm thinking that if there is going to be a tri-park aph) affair as was announced in the morning papers, Russia, UK and US on an understanding, (United Kingdom and United States) that should be; that will vary the situation considerably and we will have to do a much better in our government than we have been doing. Two of the people of exercis power are participating at higher levels in this situation who don't know what the hell it is all about and never will know. By the way, have you people had any kind of reaction from the house on the letter sent over the other day?
- M: Have you seen the letter?

M: Are you satisfied with it?

ML-97

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- M: While the other people came down.
- M: Apparently, did you see the sticle in yesterday's News?
- M: And what was it in the Times before that?
- M: Just become a stock of news items. We will hear Tromy NILLS pretty soon would re?
- M: NO, I'm not referring to him. I mean on the business of WXX "X" taking over the world and his wives.(ph)
- W: To what effect?
- M: Laughed. That sounds like what happened on Friday. You had this equipment business and they the thing is still in the air isn't it?
- M: The question is, the issue now is whether that's to be done by the various agencies or run by some central machinery, DKK director, or OFEC. OFEC through its area committee or executive officers?
- M: That would
- M: He doesn't want?
- M: Is he reliable?

ML-98

Wa.

M: He is now against unen?

- M: How good it in negotiation?
- M: Don't you think you ought to have somebody else go along with him?
- M: Yeah, but you don't get your licks in there.
- M: You are having quite a hot time in your life, eren't you?
- M: I'm hoping to leave tomorrow afternoon for two weeks, and the man we have in our place are and under him to see wery good and the wery good indeed. The has been with the board for a long time, and OEWA and more or less in and out of our division in a formal way for many months and now he is in charge of production in our division, very wise fellow. But you understand, of course, that we are not in, we are farther out from, we are working on a situation more than we were before because is terribly busy and I just find the sa nice fellow who doesn't know what it is all about.
- M: Well, he was one of assistants and he was appointed one of assistants and just how all this happens I can't say but it happens and there you are. He is a very nice fellow
- M; Well he has been i of assistant of for years.
- M# Well, I'm not sure that the newspaper article about will fully reflect what to do. I don't know.
- M: Well, it won't be the first time that's happened in this government. Probably won't be the last.

670

ML-99

11:35 am YI-1340-2 YI-1341-1

- M: Have you heard all that's going on lately?
 - M: Have you seen the letter yet that was seen over?
 - M: It didn't seem, well, there are several who know about it from other hands of the story. You haven't, you didn't think it was too srong did you?
 - M: That it did not leave the impression that would have been the dangerous impression. Whether the addressee saw it or not is something none of know as yet. Thought it was a good letter, did you?
 - M: Who drafted it?
 - M: RUL The OWN.
 - M: He did leave the impression of being a bit confused. I'm just telling what it did. I haven't seen it and don't ask for its contents. I'm just telling you for your own information, that it left that impression.
 - M: You think it is not justified?

 only the sense that it was not very specific

- M: Now, have you been told of the meeting of Friday in the Coordinator?

 Of what came up there?
- M: Well, there was the subject matter of recruitment, personnel.
- M: Apparently they were drafted back and forth and was in on it and the question was whether the missions should select their own personnel or whether that was to be passed on by the deputy director, and the area committee to have participation and that's been sent back and tells me there has been a draft

ML-100

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

Santa Land

that he worked on that is taking to a meeting on Monday of the sub-committee and it will come back to the coordinating committee on Tuesday.

- M: If they leave set the Mediterranean committee, Russia, US and Uk.
- M: That will affect the situation too.
- M: And I think for the better too.
- M: But there are so many inadequate persons in the U.S. entourage (ph French?), U.S., old (ph fair goo a pithe Yiddish) that is going to be very hard to getany good out of.
- M: It might affect it very much.
- M: Well, maybe, who knows.
- M: Certainly he as very good in this country. Now we have a checkerboard with rather flowered and confused proportions with more test men on it the belong perhaps. Lot of pawns playing around.
- M: No, it is just that I have a considerable regret about the quality of a lot of people who have been replaying on this board. But perhaps that is life, I'm told that is government, and it certainly is in the regular democratic, individualistic, collective, new deal, old deal tradition. I suppose it has been true of our government and most governments throughout history and one has to be philosophical like and the like I do, go away on a acation. But your baby is better?
- M: There are one or two other things at the Coordinating Committee that perhaps you haven't heard of. One related to procedures of communications.
- M: Palkans and certain things, and something about ...
- WE will (ph) take it, and beneficial. It may be only in the form of an enima.

and made that there main deadeavor they might be happing

M: I'm not discussing spilt milk either, because it is still something that, in the back of one's head, as the scene shifts, might be a possible way out of the morass.

OFFR

- You mean AFRO OEW and Treasury? ...
- M: Well that seems tobe a a standstill too isn't it?

office aliminations and market

raised the question of are we going to consult Russia.
In the situation. And very sensible question.

- M: You know that they discussed areadirectors on Friday but came to no conclusion.

 is still being urged and I think the point that has got to be made is that my gracious when you get in somebody who is really going to be carrying on the taditions of leaders and friends you don't take somewhat unknown lawyer, whose liberalism you don't know and how true in trial he would be, and that kind or business.
- H: Before than after.
- M Why don't you have a talk with about that?
- M: Wel, I think what you might say to him is that there often one looks for help from the outside without realizing that he had to help right at home.
- M: On proper occasion I may talk to him.
- M: Your absence is one.

600

iL-102

"by Blast at Lowenthal's Book." It was written by Federal Judge CLATDE McCOLLOCH, y. S. Court House, Portland 5, Oregon.

U. S. Judge BEAUNOHT from Fresno, California, has been sitting in Tacora, and we had a case before him. At the conclusion of the case, he talked with SA and the course of their conversation Judge BEAUMONT mentioned that he and Judge McCOLLOCH had been discussing the Lowential book. The following day Judge McCOLLOCH furnished the attached information to Agent pursuant to the request of Judge BEAUMONT.

I thought perhaps you would receive a copy of it but the the event that

you have not, I thought I should send it to you.

Attachment

A.C. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 31192 BY 8123

1951

ORDED.

EX . 52

May 26 951

(le

11:50 am

phone calls to make, he said

9/5/43 11:52 am YI-1342-2 YI-1343-1

Did you talk to

Was it all right?

M: No problems?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN I urged on him yesterday not to get mixed up with the problems of outfit, that that was chicken feed, that our big job, that I thought we could, since we knew more about the situation than anyone else, really influence not only the thinking in government as a whole on this but also since the British really haven't done much on it, they are thinking too, and that that should be our line, and so on. I told him that all we should want is so far as, within the OFW is concerned, is to b let alone, not to b merged and all that sort of thing, not to be put under somebody else, not to be put under somebody might bring in or hight want to bring in and so on. And that that, he talks with or anybody else, that should be borne in mind, that he should spend a great deal of his time being in touch with people. I resign that he go to some of the area meetings too and mainly to keep in relation. I talkswith used to work under him, he will be in touch with during the week, although I mentioned your name, and loo, and I told him I'd be leaving tomorrow afternoon for two weeks. I urged on him the importance with respect to the hill, that it be clear in their minds on what they are engaging on is something that will win the war quickly, as everything falls under that he realizes that more quickly. He wanted to know what the situation in OEW, who was selecting people and so on, and I said, and it mentioned the various interests that might baye an interest and I said it is a not too clear situation. Now at the coordinating Committee meet: Sordinating Committee meeting n Friday those who went were

said almost nothing came to the question of recruitment. There was a report submitted of State was present. The question was whether im permiting the people who go abroad, that should be done whether each agency have its om handling of it or whether it is all under the deputy USTICE director of the Coordinating Committee, the dauty for this matter And that is coming up again in a sub-committee COPIES DESTROYED

1 20 JUL 31 1964

ML-105

meeting on Monday and will go to the Coordinating Committee again on Tuesday. They again took up the question of people for area directors, and so on, Pacific areas, but there was no decision.

You saw the item about a possible Mediterranean tri-parite, Russia, U. S. and U. K. That may affect the situation. But I think that of all the agencies working in this field in our government the only in a position to make progress today is our division.

M: Well, all right, of the OEWA. The only agency able to do anything today that will count tomorrow is the one that is working on planning out what is worth doing from the point of view of the United Statems

M: He same over to see vou?

M: He said?

He wants to hire them for State?

M: I think it is quite important for you to get to on this, tell nim, phone him at his home, that the phoned and said he wanted to talk with you af the meeting was held. Of course may not be an influencial man in that situation anyway.

M: But I think he is going to be less busy than other men and so he is going to be thinking thoughts, getting up ideas.

ML-104

17C

- M: On recruiting there was a report by the subthe business of having power over the thing centralised in OFEC, the business of having power over the thing centralised in OFEC, on recruiting So there is a tendency to (inaudible) the authority all over the place.
 - M: Where are they?
 - M: They shall be given more power.
 - M: Well, the Treasury people are not mat fond of You've got
 - M: Reference to what?
 - M: Critical reference, sharp reference?
 - M: They don't like, but they haven't any good job, that's the topuble.
 - M; I see. If State is going to be organizing their own staff to research, there getting to that point then obviously this year it ought to go to State rather than have two agencies created. No?
 - M: That's right. Have you been thinking about what you would like to have come out of the meeting with ph) tomorrow at 12:00.
 - M: Can you make Ic.

ML-105

50

property of the property of the said

M: Yest. Well, let's get together M: You are not going, there are no meetings during the morning? M: I think you should get hold of sometime during the day phone at least. Okay? M: No, about your talk with (inaudible). Right? M: Now remember, he is all, his whole tendency is to center authority in State. Yeah. Remember there was a memorandum some six or eight weeks ago from which would have set up a really powerful organization in State there and was for that memorandum. That was the one preceding prior to the June 3 letter. Okay? 9/5/43 MAX LOWENTHAL to LOWENTHAL asked, "Where can I reach 5:55 pm 9/5/43 MAX LOWENTHAL to talked to MAX said the synagogue probably, called, he thought, the 8:50 pm YI-1345-2 Free Synagogue. MAY thought the time of the funeral would be 10:00 am, but would call to make sure. MAX asked if he was the secretary of Judge MACK. MAX asked how they ran. followed him, then and then MAX said his secretary. TAX said he was his secretary 1912-1913, himself. MAX said if he got any more news from New York he would give him a ring. 708. members of the MACK family, Fifth Avenuer 9/5/43 MAX LOWENTHAL to MAX aske if he had considered whether he wanted 9:00 pm Hotel, New York, the chief Justice. MAX said YI-1345-3 and the judge traveled to notify all over the country in the last war. YI-1346-1 MAX told a wire and say that "your father" died. MAX said he wasn't sure where is but tha would know. MAX said ML-106

going to New York and be there tomorrow at 5:00 pm. MAX said he thought all the secretaries "here" would be going up. MAX asked where the funeral would be - 40 West 68th Street, the Synagogue House, 10:00 am Tuesday, seating three or four hundred people. MAX thought someone should stand at the door who knew all the secretaries, for example

thought was still living, that he thought she might ask about it and send him a wire to Court of Appeals in San Francisco. WAX thought the justices and judges of the Court, Commerce Court, that KNAPP died, he thought, there was a (ph).

9/6/45 8:40 am YI-1346-2 MAX said there were some typewritten sheets and

9/8/43 9/11 am YI-1347-2 MAY to unknown number, of men who would attend meeting today. MAX gavefollowing names.

MAX said to strike and make it

MAX said was wondering if they ought to have

even anybody besides and MAX himself. MAX asked

when he could see for a few minutes, anytime

after 10:15.

9/6/43 9:33 am Phone rang. No answer.

ሳ #U-10# M: At the Coordinating committee on Friday. Keep your shirt or

- M: Good. They were present, they were for the OEW, Neither of them said anything to speak of until near the end when the subject came up of recruitment.
- My of State, he is in the personnel of State, foreign personnel.

 And there was talk of plans for recruiting which would not have it
 done so much by each agency as centrally, some central machinery that
 would at least pass on the (inaudible) recruited and would be headed
 by chairman of the sub-committee of the sub-committee on
 recruitment in training of the Coordinating committee and, deputy
 director of OFEC on the recruitment end and would be, it would be
 area Committee that
 first was would have something to do with it and that ledges on the
 discussion that was sent back for redoing and there is going to be
 a sub-committee meeting on it Monday, go back to Coordinating Committee
 on Tuesday. They also took up the question of area directors but
 went no further. There was some talk of
 The treasury
 urged that he should be approved.
 - M: Yeah, but there was some question on the part of somebody as to whether had raised the question whether the secretary of state would approve him since he had once joined in some criticism of the State Department.

M: had stated to somebody in OFEC.

- State Department. Then they discussed this question. You'll see it in the previous minutes about OWI and labeling of the stuff we give or sell in these areas and I don't remember anything else that came up in that meeting. Whether went there because it was a recruit-ment job or not, I don't know. I doubt it. I think he, how is in on Coordinating committee. Just keep your shirt on. There is a geat cal of confusion all over the government, you know, in adealing with the liberated area business. My feeling is this on effection on what you told me about, the three power Mediterranean council story. I think that of all the agencies of the government now the one most in a position to be working now with profit to the government usefully is the one that is working on plans for this work, whether, plans to be useable by all three parts and any other agencies that are working on recruiting and are working on juridictional strife and so on, are more or less cutting water and I think we are very fortunate, very fortunate to be at our end of the work. Well, I just wanted to report to you on what I picked up. I did not pick it up from...
- 11: From any OF" source, but you know it is important that we know what is going on a little bit.

ML-100

ub (ph). You remember that?

- M: And I don't know how long any of these personalities are going to last in that end of the situation and I think our big line should be relations with others because sooner or later all these others might turn to us or build up an organization in place of us.
 - M: I didn't discuss that with him. Of course, you have another question.

 How does the tri-power thing affect you know he has been agreed on the by the Coordinating Committee. I don't suppose he has yet got his passport and he is not yet on the other side and if he were on the other side he wouldn't be sure of remaining there. This whole situation is in state of ...
 - ": Oh, but he would be then, the American would be, and now with the three parties you would have two deputies and one chief. Well, it is a very interesting situation and congratulate you on working it out so well.

30

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)
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FBI/DOJ

No entries on September 6, 7 and 9, and only one on the 8th as insummary. LOWENTHAL is out of town on vacation. 9/9/45 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/1/96 BY/048

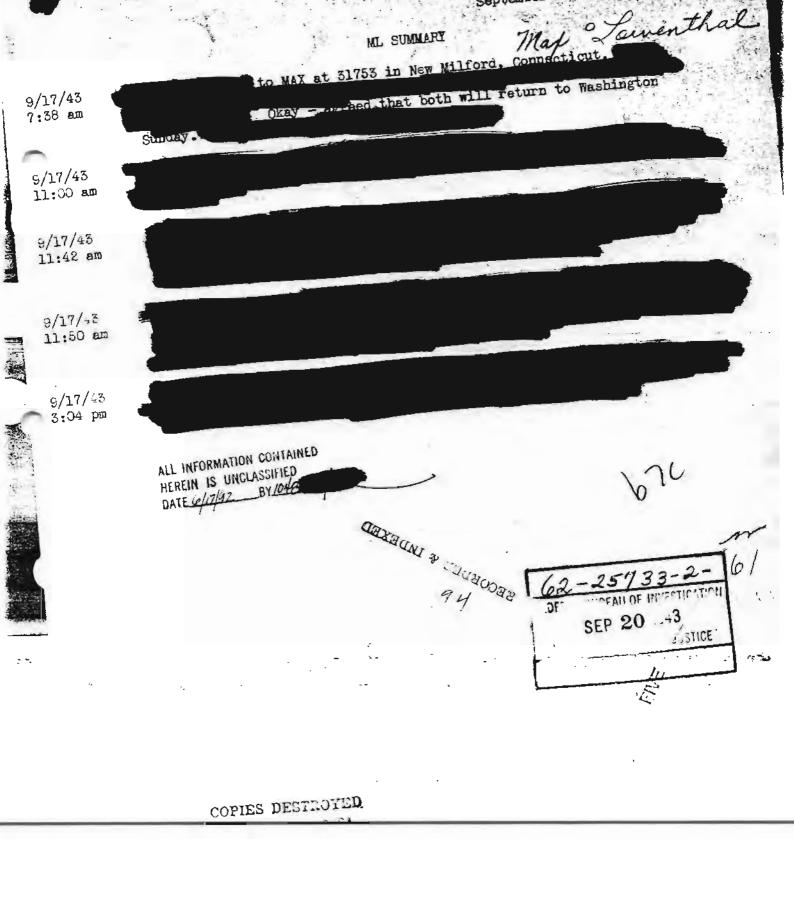
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M-111

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Section	1 552	Section 552a
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FBI/DOJ

9/19/43 10:34 pm MAX LOWENTHAL to MAX said he didn't know what time he would go down in the morning as he had just gotten home, and thus couldn't give a ride.

9/20/43 8:55 am YI-1390-2 Mr. LOWENTHAL to his secretary,

would be down later in the morning, to tell leave word, for him to call MAX, also same thing with and LOWENTHAL told he would be down later in the morning and pick up

9/20/43 9:20 am

9/20/45 10:10 am

9/20/43 5:10 pm

9/20/48 5:35 pmm LOWENTHAL told he would be down later in the morning and pick up

MAX to MAX said said (ph) was back from North Africa and wanted to know if LOWENTHALS would like to go out with and - maybe Saturday evening.

MAX is leaving for home about 5:30.

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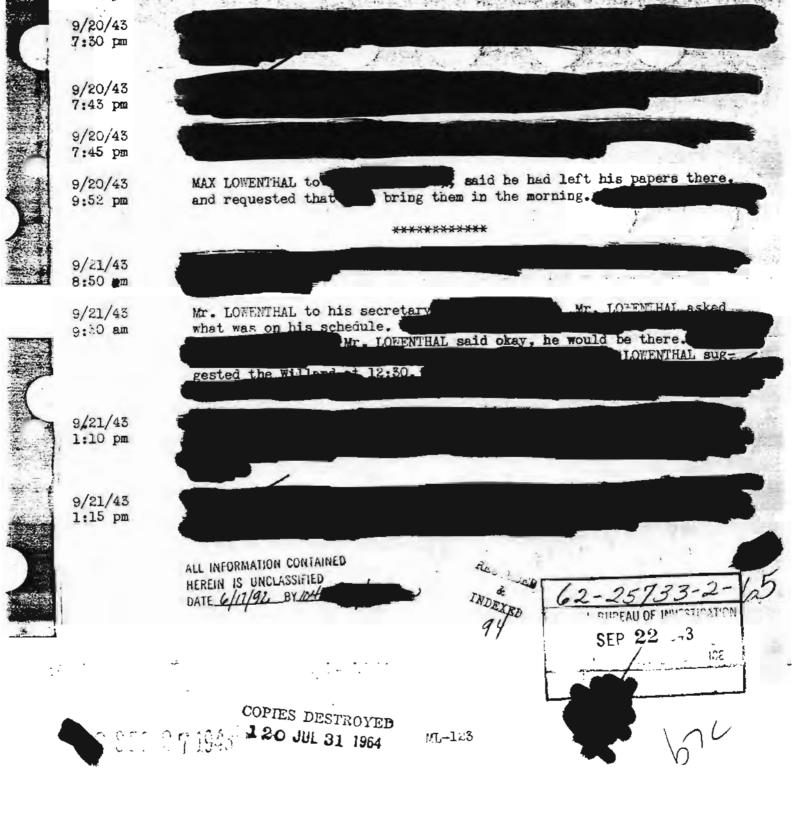
The American

62-25733-2-6 SEP 29 1343

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120 JUL 31 1964

洞,-122

WV



9/22/43 8:03 am MAX LOWENTHAL to his secretary. He told her he would be down soon after 9:15 am, and he would like her to tell (ph) to arrange for a meeting with (ph); that he also wanted her to remind him to write some letters "to the hill."

9/22/43 8:14 am ML-1-3 (ph) to LOWENTHAM

It was agreed that

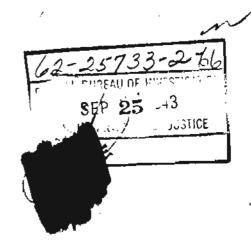
either would come over and get it or LOWENTHAL would send it over
by messenger.

he kept it that way only by using pomades.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED OATE 6/17/91 BY/04/8

VO1C

INDEXED



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120 JUL 31 1964

10,-124



B: It occurred to me that that would be another string to the ball

L: Don't be grateful to me; It just occurred to me that there is something to have as a club and in the second place, whereas there is an indiciation that all the roses aren't in one carton. In the second place I was thinking of what you told me sometime ago that after the war is over you might be interested in proper kind of government work that has/a chance to really accomplish something and while this is not necessarily that it is good to have peace time agencies looking to you.

I. Okay. What do you want to see me about?

It's a case of your learning about otherwise. There are only one or two people who have worked in the job and they are still around in Washington. See what she has got to say and I wouldn't jump. By the way, I heard, I heard this morning and again this evening. This evening I denied it. You had already seen

L: Momenton might come of it.

L: Well, I thought that when I saw you a couple of nights ago you were carrying yourself very well, and that is quite important.

L: Well, I hope you are, wall, you know, what the hell?

AUTON

62-25733-2-

U. S. DEPARTIMENT OF JUSTICE

9/22/43 8:17 pm

9/22/43 55 8:39 pm 50 5L-5-2 SS NL-4-1 SS (ph) to MAX LOWENTHAL.

I called you because, do you know of some meetings that are beineld in office. various arencies.

Peform of machinery.

: Now; has been soing, I think. Has he been telling you

62

- M: I see, have area committees and no sub-committees?
- W: That will the havey
- M: Well, what are they going to do in OFEC. In other words, revert to much less activity in OFFC?
- M: I've heard to the contrary but I don't know. I've heard it third hand and I don't know.
- M: Well, I got the impression and that is the thing I was wondering about, that they were going to have in their machinery men who would carr the ball, be their experts.

ML-123

100

ML

Washington, D. C. September 25, 1943

ML SUMPLARY CONTINUED:

M: I should think that out of this kind of series of readings might come trouble. I heard today also. I don't know whether it is true;

- M: By OFEC?
- M: So they have got a committee. Well, in any event, isn't it possible for the representatives of the agencies to go to this meeting to incicate that it would inadvisable to have final action taken at a meeting a day in advance of the Coordinating Committee and put it to the Coordinating Committee. In other words, isn't it possible for the individual agencies to say, well, this is the lastest discussion but it doesn't commit us. We are going back to talk to our principals.
- M: I just don't know what is going on there and I am just a little bit puzzled as to the course of events. In short, I'd like to see, whatever does happen there tomorrow, happen not on the theory that then it is not going to be put to the Coordinating Committee the following day. One thing to lessen the activities of OFEC and another to increase their drive in some other direction, without careful thought I mean. It might be a perfectly good thing to have the powers increased in one way or another but I don't like to see it done on that basis either.

10

VL-127

Washington, D. C. September 23, 1945

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

meeting that deals with the, kind of basic structure, why ought not the representatives of the agencies or at least one of two of them, I go there and say we can't commit our agencies on these things.

We can just discuss them and we can take them back. We/give you our back on discussions as they are going

- d: -eil, I was just wondering it you were in a position to talk to before he des to the meeting or whether you can or cannot.
- M: I just wondered it it wouldn't be advisable to have the representative go there on a very tentative basis. After all, whether they change the OFFC machinery this wek or next isn't going to be anything tremendous. It ought to be done right and it is the kind of thing that deserves considerable reflection if it is of any importance and one coult give it that either in a meeting or over night.
- M: Yes, but this, I'm not in lavor of fighting OFEC. On the contrary,
- M: Well, I look at it another way. River all, none of us are entirely infallible and a number of men who have come into OFEC in meent weeks are utterly green on this subject and we have been going through in the government this same process for quite a few months now; new people come into some agency which has for the moment at least some power and they start running around, perfectly sincerely, putting up ideas perfectly sincerely, and unless we sit back and take a good lon, look

ML-128

Sic



sufficient control from his superiors. I'm sure that have time to give it and I don't know whether has, and so new himself that you can't expect him to have the background. So that what I'm saying/ir for the purpose or balking OFFC as a whole or finding it in any way or even disagreeing with it but I'm raising the point that some subordinate individual who has come into the scene newly as an employee of OrEC maybe putting up something without adequate supervision from well informed superiors and the result maybe bad for OFEC and the whole government. That's why I was hoping that people who go to the meeting of this kind, dealing with possible basic changes, or with changes which may seem on the surface to be not very deep and yet may go deep.

- Well, he has come in as a representative of OFEC on supply, and he has to be busy.
- That it was whose jobs to fix release standards?
- M: That is what ACHESON said?
- But ACH SON hed said it was LEH AN's job?
- And not State's?
- And now says it is State's?
- "ell, that's or . That's quite understandable. I think you or somebody else pointed out to me some time also that when they get some high-powered fellows into OFEC and quite a group of them those fellows are going to went to have something to do. 20

There

Washington, D. C. September 23, 1943

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

E: THERE No, but they are going to want to exercise power and so on and that substitutes for coordination a type of confusion. ident wenter the namen contradicad in Aton and F thank i

- M: If have been to one or two meetings, I forget just when it was but in recent months, where things that were put up would have made very basic changes and I don't think that anybody sincere meant to do what would have been involved. And the thing that bothers me basically is that there are so many new men in OFEC that this fellow for example, have made various suggestions, and I'm perfectly willing to credit him with, I know nothing to indicate that he is not entirely honest and sincere about, but I just say to myself, well, are we to go through just the outpourings of the ideas or a lot of novices all over again. When will we ever get down to business? Are things improving over your way?
- M: Inat's line. I hear that I misinformed you today, was misinformed myself, andwas again misinformed on it at 6:00 o'clock,
 but told me tonight that he is having a session at 4:15 on
 Friday.
- M: I don't think I'll go to that meeting. If there are two or three people holding the line there is no sense in wasting my time there. Goodnitht.
- M: Yes, he has been a good man on coal in North Africa; gave us a
- inat's the only think I've seen. I don't know how he would be in other respects. I think he is English.
- M: He is an American citizen.

GL

m: Our man thought that aid a good job.

ML-1850

670

ME

Washington, D. C. September 23, 1943

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED:

M: tell he may be more generally useful than just coal.

9:54 pm

9/83/45 9:54 pm

**** in Office !

9/23/43 9/40 am ML-5-2&3 ML-6-5

ML-7-1

Extension 76697. LOWENTHAL to

L: Have you been attending or are you attending the meetings, the two office? or three, at

- There is a meeting today I think?
- Now, I've just been hearing about the stuff. Yesterday afternoon they had sent me one or two pieces of paper from the office but I hadn't paid much attention while I as away. Just one thing that occurred to me. I'm phoning you because you and I are about the only two who might be at the meeting today who were at the original meeting setting up the working arrangement a long time ago.
- L: Now, there is something cooking higher up that will make some rearrangement in this whole situation propably
- In the meantime it seems to me that the important thing is to do nothing that rocks the boat. I, myself, belief, I may be wrong in this, that this vaole job, as far as possible, outhe to be centralized in one place.

12-131

676

Washington, D. C. Sepiember 23, 1945

MINIST.

ML SUPCLARY CONTINUED:

Anglo-American nations, at least in some of the areas they liberate.

E: The possiblity is, reasonable possiblity, that there would be something left over, either a tremendous amount or less, that isn't done by the 40 odd nations and therefore there ought to be some kind of division, liberated area's division of the U.S. Government somewhere. So, to that extent, there may be a non-centralization.

- E: Now that seems reasonable and yet of course it is possible that speaking it out that they might think AFRA should continue as that. Now, something is bound to happen, we ravor centralization in, while lacking centralization. There should be as much cement working as possible because we are losing valuable months as you say, it takes months before anything of that sort is done anyway.
- L: It occurs to me, I may have ben too far away from it but I don't think that I have been, that if we once recognize the principal of priorities, that you don't do all the areas at monce, right away, because on any basis you can't, you haven't got the staff, you are able to function with a reasonable amount of cement. I think we were much better off after we started having the OFFC machinery than before. I mean the Government, and I think, that while it is true that it would be bad to have ll areas having nine sub-committees each all working, right now, because there isn't a manpower, that if they recognize the principal of priorities to areas and then if they want to have overall sub-comittees that will serve all the areas committees

 $y_L - 132$

Sol

ML

Washington, D. C. September 23, 1943

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

well and good, but I believe that if you don't have some kind of cement, such as I think has been provided and has been useful following the meeting that you and that man from the

keep my mouth shut as a man should who has just come in from an absence, but my feeling is that what we did that afternoon is still useful although it could be converted into an overall sub-committee structure rather than separate sub-committees for each area.

The difficulty is of course, you take your supply suc-committee. I suppose, I don't know who else has sat in it besides OLA and AFPO, I suppose OU has sat in it a little bit, as Treasury I suppose State has sat in it. Now and take in Italy. Now it seems to me to, maybe that is a poor example because State and OU may say, we're glad not to bother with this thing. But if they want to bother with it or offer to help it sems to me to b useful to have some machinery in aistence that can function with that kind of ement and while you say you seemed to be overuled, I gathered from that he was going to bring it up again and I don't think this will be the last. I should hate to see any ement pass out. I lived through many months prior to the creation of the OFEC machinery. After the creation of the OFFC machinery I saw, even within my own agency, a great deal of in fighting being proposed and carried on whith which . I was not sympathetic but I was not in a position to lay down the policy of our agency. In all that period, while all that in fighting was going on, we were a little better off ty reason of the existence of OFFC machinery and these sub-committees than we had before and I . . know that because I lived through both periods intensively.

L: Put I'm afraid that we may restore the past prior to the time that the president and the work whatever they are working out and I suspect that when the coo work it out you will still need to have some dement around because I doubt whether there will be that final centralization yet. It doesn't make a sense worth of difference to me.

ML-133

676

ML

Washington, D. C. September 23, 1:43

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

I'm not onlynot interested in the jurisdiction but between ourselves

L've been so wondering about what has been going on that other things
that I've ben asked to do I've ben contemplating question, pondering
the question whether I would be more useful on defense professes
purposes than in other things. And nevertheless there has been

- L: Yes, I think he will and I'll drop in if I can get away in time.
- L: Yes, that would be line. I think that if a few people keep the ball steady we can accomplish a little bit.
- L: Okay.

9/25/43 9:50 am Mr. LOVENTHAL to his office.

WIL

 $M_{2}-134$

ML

Washington, D. C. September 24, 1940

- ML SUMMARY

Max Lowenthal

9/23/43 8:20 pm

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MICORDEJ & Indexed

DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 28 .43 "L. S. DEPARTA" IN OF JUSTICE

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ML-185

62-25733-2-69 CHANGED TO 62- 25733- 85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED , DATE 6/17/42 BY 104B

Washington, D. C. September 25, 1943

MIL SUMMARY

MAX asked to speak to her at unknown number. MAX said to tell her mother

MAX LOWENTHAL to mother and a refugee, a very fine girl from MAX's office is leaving on her vacation tomorrow for CAPON Springs (ph) and would

s also leaving tomorrow.

9/24/43

6:43 pm

About that business of Monday. Some how or other I don't expect

62-25733-2-FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

H: The difficulty is, of course, that our staff is change all the time and many people are being assigned to different sections, but I was disappointed in both meetings.

M: Well, there is so much work to do and there are so many fifficulties with people in other parts of the board and outside of the board that I would like to see more backstopping from our own people, like and I didn't feel that I got in either session in his office today and this morning I felt more or less like kissing them goodbye. And this evening I feel like saying to them well shucks you can't give us an help from any of these other divisions, we will do the best we can: I don't know, it maybe that they have more important work to do

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670



Washington, D. C. September 25, 1943

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED:

stopped and I thought it was atter to go aneau on our own one could. See any harm in telling him that that was my impression?

M: Let him feel that I don't feel satisfied about this business.

M: Your impression of it yourself or an impression of my impression.

- 12 THE THE

H: I was inclined to go ahead and do what we could with what scraps and odds and ends we had and make the best of it without spending any more time on this OEWA. WE've been cracking up this OEWA and hearing a lot of talk about OEWA from himself. This morning I heard it, that we have 500 people and so on; you get right down to it nothing every happens and we spend an enormous amount of time sitting around and talking and couse he is not very happey and neither is the Well, do you think we ought to go ahead with this Markayana meeting on Monday?

M: Well, there isn't anybody that has made the fight to keep his organization together as much as we have or had as much opportunity to. I'm not going to bother about it. It was a bribly tiring day. That session this noon I had there was very unsatisfactory. And you see they asked me to go talk to I'm very his itant as to whether I'm going to talk to him at all. Let them try it and see where they get. I'm not going to tell we haven't any

ML-137

676



Washington, D. C. September 25, 1943

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

staff on that particular area, we haven't got it. Sorry to bother you this evening. You got a cold?

9/25/43 2:13 pm

ML-138

Washington, D.C. September 26, 1943

ML SUMMARY

Max Lawent

9/**25**/43 8:11 pm

Asked her if she was ready. leave now to pick them up as they are to pick up

LOWENTHALS will at 8:15.

9/25/45 9:26 pm

9/26/43 10:45 am 9/26/43 11:29 am minu 9/26/43 12 noon Max ML-18-2 ML-13-1 MAX

MAX to Washington Post, asked for Circulation Dept.. After waiting a few mimutes for the proper connection be bung up.

to MAX LOWENTHAL.

Max. "I just got a newspaper and I'm going to take a look at it."

takes over the whole thing, including OUFEC. What is there for OUFEC right now?"

MAX, "Did you hear about this before it happened?

t happened? -25/33-2-

SEP 20

MAX, "What's going to happen to your staff?"

HE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAX, "Have you talked with LUAGH (LUAGHLIN CURRIEN

(At this point MAX LOWENTHAL read the executive order from the newspaper relating to the appointment of COPIES DESTROYED

23 AUG 3 1964

ML-139 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/17/92 BY/048

MI

Washington, D.C. September 26, 1945.

ML*SUMMARY

MAX, "I suppose the best move that you could make would be to have a talk with LEUGH so that he could talk to discuss of this now isn't he?"

MAX "HOW is the Governor taking ity MANY "It seems to me no moure meetings of the areacommittees or coordinating committees. I do think it is all a desirable improvement. WAX? "Fortunately he is away this week and he can see what when he comes back. ML-140. MI Washington, D. C. September 27, 1943 MAX to 9/26/43 12:11 pm ML-18-2 I have one idea, and that is to go over the lists of the people who

he wasn't feeling to well yesterday afternoon. And see if you can think of any names of all the people you have been meeting who would be good for our sort of work, not field operations, but our sort of

work. Will you do that?

- L: Well, I don't know. I don't know how it would work out but I do know that
- L: res, and that, let's get, we need some more people. Let's get them from these other organizations while the getting is possible. Okay?
- L: Lets line them up so that instead of their hanging around for two, three, four, five days or weeks, awaiting to know how they are going to be assigned, for drifting away from work, they are already working with us by Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. There may not be very many who are equipped for our type of work. For example, will (ph) be equipped, and so on. Who else is there? You have been meeting some of them in committee meetings and so on. Will you talk, to about that this morning? INDEALS (2-2 (122))
- L: Or shall I? Suppose I talk to and you relieve met together during the day. But sake up your own lists as for as you can. Okay?
- L: I don't know. I don't know. And there are lote of things livered will it leave and so on. The mal point is that we have got to do our job. Lets keep going and that gives us an opportunity improve our work. Right?

L: Thank you.

ML-141

1020

M

Washington, D. C. September 27, 1943

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

9/26/43 12:14 pm ML-15-3 ML-12-1

MAX to

L: Hello There is going to be a period of delay while Mr. is deciding what to do and whom to appoint to carry things

need rest for a minute and 1 am sure you must, of one or two fellows, now to whom I have just spoken, called me, and from their knowledge of the various agencies the people in them, decide who are the fellows who we would like to get hold of so that we have got a list made up before the day is over and we start moving into them tomorrow morning. Will you do that?

Do you know how to reach

L: You hold on. He can be mached a I would see no harm in your calling. I would see no good in just having a meeting of people this afternoon unless they have got some names on there.

might know somebody and can reach in FRRO and so on and so forth.

Oh, I think it is a great advance. As far as our work is concerned it is a great opportunity. Okay?

9/26/43 12:20 pm ML-12-2

3/26/43 . 3:10 pm

MAX to nd MAX said not to disturb him as he would see him this afternoon.

2 = 55733-72

MI

Washington, D. C. September 27, 1943

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

9/26/43 5:49 pm MT.-12-3

MAX to I see you delivered yourself of your position. no skill at all with human beings who are subordinate. I have a feeling that he was put in the job simply because, I think I discussed that with you before.

- they should do there...
- L: Well, I think probably, you see there are some people in who feel that as soon as they have organized the other then they will take over this staff.
- L: I think that is true too but you see, some of the people who are now being taken over from OFRRO are still thinking in terms of UNRA and are being taken over with him. Of I was wondering, was any design in one of the sections you had it read that this organization, as soon as the military permitted it, should take over the job of imports and exports. On the other hand you said elsewhere that this organization would take over the various functions of all these agencies which, of course, go way beyond the subject.
- L: There would be other things of course in which the civilian agency once it went in ...
- L: One shouldn't assume then that everything else is out.
- L: I realize that but I simply wanted to make sure that they didn't mean to cut out all other functions in the future, because that interpretation maybe put on us by some people. I understand from called me, he said that the governor didn't learn of this until, oh, I think he said 7:30 and didn't know

ML-143

67C



Washington, D. C. September 27, 1943

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

of it, he says, until 5:50. Well, I really believe it is a very fine move and the next question is going to be on how good are the people sets into the top jobs. I should think that there people that here he caught to have one man for himself in charge

his chief of staff.

that he got the impression that was going back to the White House.

(Inaudible)

L: Un, huh, I hadn't heard that. How is (Inaudible)

L: called me this morning. He was going down to for a

cocktail, but thought I would drop in there. Do you know if they

will be there later?

L: Well, there is no use to bother him. Are you going to be in later?

L: You are going down to the office. Well, I think you have done a

(Inaudible)

L: Did you have much trouble with it?

(Inaudible)

L: Well, I only hope what you did yesterday will now be implimated (ph) but his choosing first grade people or by the best he can get to push that work onward.

L: I thought that I could come either at around 5:00 or 5:30 or around 6:30, whichever would prefer.

L: Yeah.

(No finish of coming back, cut_off)

INCIBLOX INCIBLOX INCIBLOX

ML-144





Washington, D. C. September 28, 1943

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

9/26/43 4:15 pm ML-12-4 ML-15-1 MAX to Personal chatter and then

Is suppose he will have one chief of staff and I suppose that will be LOCK CURRIE. I should think he would have. Whether he has the chief of staff or has the men reporting to him directly I should think that he would say that there are certain functions that will take the full he would say that there are certain functions that will take the full

M: You can go back to your company and I'll see you down town.

I don't think so.

9/26/43 7:30 pm for MAX LOWENTHAL - not in.

9/27/43

MAX LOWENTHAL to his secretary,

MAX asked what appoint-

9:15 am

ments were shheduled

9/27/43 9:20 am

asked LOWENTHAL if he knew a certain man (unable to get name) regarding a non-criminal investigation. LOWENTHAL said he did know the man. LOWENTHAL said he had a cold and asked agent to call him back this afternoon.

9/27/43 1:48 Pm

ML-145

IL SUMMARY

nat " Lowerthal

9/28/45 9:20 am

MAY said he wanted to talk to

a bou

9/28/45 .: 9:41 am

DISCONNECTED AS OF 5:00 P.M., September 28, 1945.

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120 JUL 31 1964

ML-146

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62- 65733 - 84

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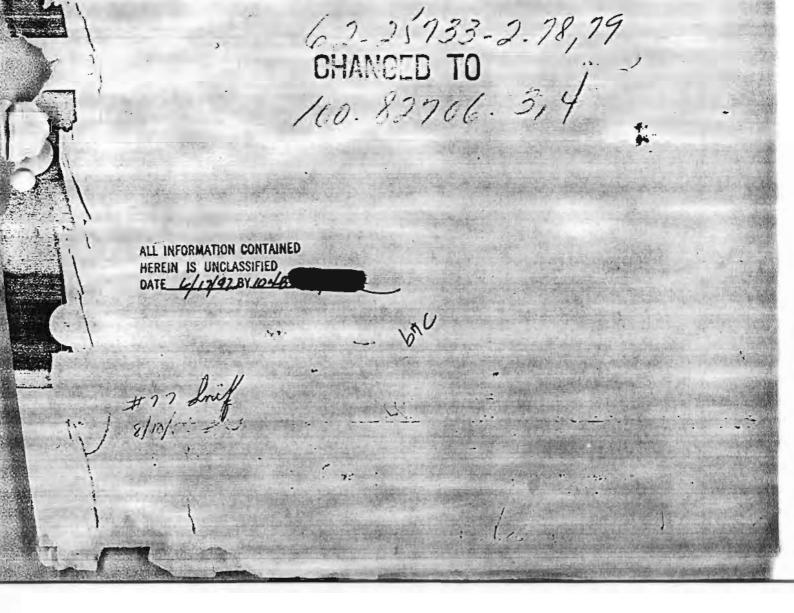
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2 FEB 3-1951

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12U

75 Snif



copy

May 31, 1951

L. B. NICHOLS

M. A. JONES

ENG

At 4:00 p.m., May 29, 1951, SA call from SAC R. L. Eurphy who advised that Judge McColloch who

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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45 JUN-25 1951

THITTALS ON OPINTY

Validowenths. I want you to know how deeply grateful all of us in he FBI are for your fine remarks concerning our organization and my administration of its activities. You have indeed given us tremendous encouragement and we sincerely hope that our efforts will always merit such approbation. May I take this occasion to commend you for the factual and forthright analysis you have made of Lowenthal's book. I feel sure that such remarks coming from you will do much to reveal the real motive behind his book and to clarify our position in the minds of the few doubting Thomases. You have hurled the lie back at those who would distort the truth. misrepresent our actions and malign our intentions. FI DE METICE Fords can do little to express my heartfelt appreciation for your action in sending the statement and analysis to members of the Judiciary and Bar of our nation. I have only the high spraise for the intellectual and effective manner in which you

hove characterized Lowenthal's book. Sincerely yours, il 2 Okbit de Hilling J. Mar Boover

183 RECEIVED FEADING ROOM

3. Md 81 6 BI YAH

MAY 18 1951

RECORDED - 129

ffice Men.

...dum · UNITED.

≼S GOVERNMEN?

DIR CTOR, FBI

DATE: June 11, 1951

FROM : SAC, wFO

MAX LOWENTHAL SUBJECT:

SECURITY FATTER - C

Remylet dated June 8, 1951, transmitting copies of report cated June 8, 1951, in the above-captioned

FY . 75

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 4008 DATE 318193_B

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

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

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	Information pertained only to a third prequest.	party with no referen	ce to you or the subject of your
	Information pertained only to a third	party. Your name is	listed in the title only.
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DATE: June 12, 1951

STANDAR JEM NO. 64

FROM:

(ffice Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI TO

SAC, Portland

BOOK ENTITLED FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" SUBJECT:

BY MAX LC VENTHAL

advised me that on June 4, 1951 while he was calling on Senior U. S. District Judge JANES ALGER FEE, Portland, Oregon, in connection with official business, at the conclusion of the interview Judge FEE told him

 $\hat{\eta}$

UNICORDED COPY FILED IN

W. S.

,10

June 20, 1951

I also went to take this accession to express my entraction for your remarks concerning our Special frents with whom you have come in convect and my commistration of the activities of the Tile I certainly home that our afforts will continue to marify our worm proise. Binearely yours, Reurmemo dated 6-12-51 captioned BOOK ENTITLED "FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" BY MAX LOWENTHAL. XXXXXX 4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88) XXXXXX XXXXXX 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) \Box (b)(7)(A) \Box (d)(5)

Concerning med bolen that a book - it is not be-

elect and factual analysis of this publication.

couraging to know of your reaction to your collectue's

□ (b)(5)	(b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)
☐ Information pertained o request.	nly to a third party with no referenc	e to you or the subject of your
☐ Information pertained o	nly to a third party. Your name is l	isted in the title only.
	with another Government agency(ies). review and direct response to you.	These documents were referred
	on furnished by another Government o the releasability of this information es).	
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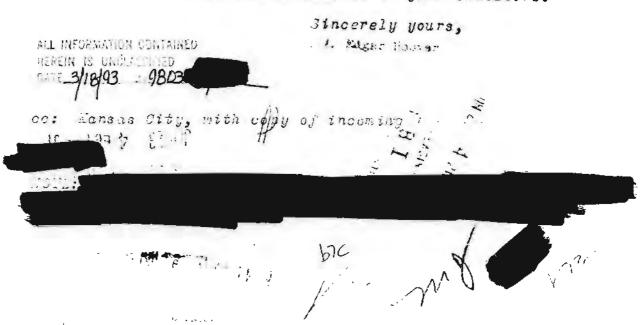
June 22, 1951

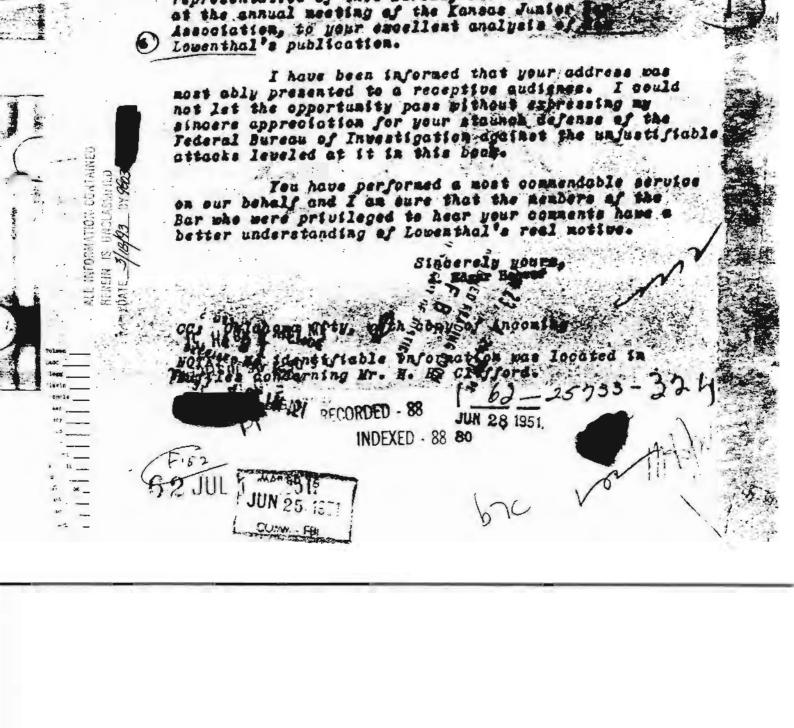
Of the remarks Mr. H. H. Clifford of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, made on May 26, 1951, before the Kansas Junior Bar Association.

14

You were thoughtful to advise of the able manner in which he presented his analysis of Max Lomenthal's publication. I thought you might like to know that I have communicated with Mr. Clifford today and expressed the thanks of all of us in the FBI for his efforts on our behalf.

May I take this occasion to extend to you best wishes for continued success in your endeavors.





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

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Section 552

Section 552a

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		h another Government agency(iew and direct response to you.	es). These documents were referred
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Office Memor andum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DATE: February 1, 1951

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/25/25 BYS 22

SUBJECT: L'ax Losenthal's book, CA77-999

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation" 10-26

Tracy

Tracy

Tracy

This summary volume is complete in itself and it is not research data unless one desires to look up additional data on a controllar point. The eight other volumes are broken down by chapter. At the beginning of each chapter is a brief summation of its contents. Immediately following the summation is a summary of the distortions and inaccuracies, which is keyed to the page

At the top of each page is a heading covering the particular point considered; then the page and line where the naterial appears in the book are indicated. The exact quotation from the book is set forth and then follow the various saurces utilized by Mr. Lowenthal to support the particular portion of the book which is quoted above. There pertinent, other comment has been added at the conclusion of the sources under the heading "Remarks." The page number in the center of the page, at the bottom, in the research material refers to the page in the research data on the particular chapter. The number at the lower right refers to the page in the book where the particular material quoted appears. This number is added as a statter of contended RECORDED.

numbers in the research material which follows. There is next a

ressary of the sources used in the particular chapter and then come,

inatter of convenience. RECORDED 49

NO. BEH INDEXED 92 INDEXED 49 62-25733 326

Record There are various pink pages proper the research and contain material from the Bureau's files or elsewhere which might not be propen to asseminate outside the Bureau. Thus these pages could be propen to asseminate if such should be desired.

by Catal pull be desired.

Attachment Later 14/68

the research data.

1986

February 1, 1351

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols

It is felt that the Director may desire to keep the originals of the nine volumes in his office. A carbon copy will be furnished for your office, the yellow will be sent to Files and three additional copies will be retained in the Crime Records Section.

by Homer Cumnings. In a footnote on page 429 of the book there is a reference to the mimeographed pamphlet entitled "A Digested Ristory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and to the statement contained therein to the effect the General Intelligence Division was organized in 1919 "under direct administrative supervision of J. Edgar Hoover, since 1917 in charge of counterradical activities as Special assistant to the Attorney General."

Er. Lowenthal also refers to the Director's testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations regarding the regular 1937 appropriation estimates of the FBI. During the course of his testimony the Director, at the request of the Committee, furnished a memorandum entitled "Inception and Growth of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." This memorandum contained a statement reading: "In Lugust of 1919 a General Intelligence Division of the Bureau was formed, under the supervision of the Monorable J. Edgar Hoover."

Then, too, it should be noted that the activities of the General Intelligence Division are considered under the Bureau of Investigation in the Attorney General's Annual Reports for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921. Following is an excerpt from the 1920 Annual Report:

"On August 1, 1919, there was formed a General Intelligence Division to handle the investigations connected with the ultraradical activities in the United States. This division was formed with the purpose in view of collecting evidence and data upon the revolutionary and ultraradical movements for use in such proceedings as might be instituted against individuals or organizations involved in the same..."

- 2 -

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols

February 1, 1951

The same of the sa

It was felt that this entire matter could best be presented by omitting any discussion of the GID by name and presenting the true facts with regard to the Director's role as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Department. Thus, it has been indicated that the Director's functions were purely

The research was a tremendous task. As you know, ir.
Lowenthal had 3,346 source notes. These notes ranged from 395
newspaper items to 401 references in the Congressional Record.
In between were constittee hearings, articles, books and hundreds of miscellaneous publications. Some of the constittee hearings
Lowenthal used were secured only after great difficulty. It is not hard to see why he took 15 years to compile his book.

It was most difficult, indeed, to obtain some of the hearings and other items cited in the book. For example, in some instances our search was negative at the Bureau, Department of Justice Library, Department Files and also at the Library of Congress. Through a contact at the Government Printing Office we were finally able to locate here in the city these particular items.

Checking many of the sources presented unusual problems. For example, the newspapers prior to 1921, in many instances, were found to be in very poor condition and in a lot of cases the page number is not given by Lowenthal and it meant laboriously going through a paper which is falling apart. You can appreciate the problem here when the reference was to a Junday edition of the New York Times, no pages indicated and the paper itself practically in streds. In man instances it was not possible to do over 25 or 30 of these a day. It should be noted further that many of the papers were on microfilm and this constituted another problem.

In checking Con ressional Records and various books, in rost instances, it was not sufficient to just look at the rage Loventhal cited. Frequently we had to go back and read 8 or 10 pages in an effort to get a picture of just what it was all about.

- 3 -

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols

February 1, 1951

Even after all the initial research was completed it was necessary to spend considerable time correlating the material on each point. In some instruces the book would contain eight or nine sources to support one statement. These had to be woven together before the material could be completely typed up. In

It was the consensus of crinion of the various surervisors who worked on the project that this is beyond doubt the nost subtle and dangerous attack which has ever been made on the Bureau. While are Lowenthal may not be a Communist, it is difficult to conceive how he could have better aided the Communist cause than through such a book.

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And insolice mire mirk

Then he reduced of int

GENERAL CESTRATIONS

The book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," by Mr. Linx Lowenthal is based on this false premises The FBI from an "illegitimate" birth in 1908 to modern times, has been an interloper in the field of law

servant of the people, it now threatens to become their master and establish in America a kind of police state in which the inherent rights of sic citizen will be violated and ultimately destroyed.

The claim is made by the publishers that this is an objective study of the history of the Federal Bur au of Investigational The author, however, divorced himself from such an illusion early in his writings and made no pretense of doing other than drawing a lengthy and highly involved indictment against the FEI and more specifically against its Director, Fr. Hoover.

Mechanically, it is a lengthy book. It contains 559 pages divided into five Parts, and, in addition, there are sections devoted to Source Notes and Index.

ALLINFORMATION CONTAINED

 The jacket of the book states: "This book presents an objective pig-wre of the FIL."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 317/94 01/986

62-25733-326 Enclosure

67C

Part One is concerned with the formation of the Bureau of Investigation, the Mark Act cases, World War I investigations, and the "bork plots."

Part Two reflects the formation of the General intelligence

and the alleged investigation of Congressmen.

Part Five is the only portion dealing with the activities of the present-day Federal Bureau of investigation which the author envisions and attempts to portray as more continuation of the early tactics and procedures of the old Bureau of Investigation.

A quality of thinness in the veneer of authenticity with which the author seeks to cloth, his carefully prepared document is noted in an examination of the eighty-one pages of Source Notes with which he footnotes the book. In one instance, he documents a ten line paragraph as follows:

"See 'Chronology' or 'Record of the Year' in World Almanac for the period 1930-1940. See also N. Y. Times Index, for the period 1924-1939, for entries under the following titles: Mortgages; Farmers; Sharedroppers; Unemployment; U. S., Labor; Soldiers and Sailors, Rebabilitation; Veterans,

- 2 -

1

European Har; labor, picketing; Strikes."2

This is the documentation given for a statement to the effect that, during the 1920's and 1930's the FBI was advising every police officer to during the 1920's and 1930's the FBI was advising every police officer to during the 1920's and 1930's the FBI was advising every police officer to during the 1920's and 1930's the FBI was advising every police officer to



material contained the words and phrases he down on --

One such example of this is his treatment of an incident which occurred in New York City in 1941 which a newspaper article referred to as "...a sensational drama of wine, women and G-man." The obvious purpose of using this incident was to support his argument in Chapter 31 of the book, entitled, "The Bureau and Civil Service," in which he takes the position that the selection of all FEI personnel, and especially the agents, should be under the United States Civil Service Commission.

For an account of the New York affair, he depends entirely on erroneous and false statements which appeared in several sensational newpaper articles. I had he desired to present the true facts in this case he could have easily secured them from the FLI itself or at least he could have presented the truth along with his distorted version. He did neither.

- See "Source Notes," page 529.
- 3. See paragraph beginning at line 23.
- 4. See " reface."
- 5. Page 350, line 12. +3-
- 6. Page 349, paragraph beginning with line 5.
- 7. Pages 349, 350.

Another instance where this technique was used is at the beginning of Chapter 29, entitled "A New Maye of Criticism," in which his lowenthal opens his argument by paraphrasing a contention contained in the book "Secret Agents Against America," by R. W. Rowan. This contention was that many of the

in Mr. Rowsn's book itself in which it was clearly pointed out that the responsibility of deciding the question of prosecution was a matter for the United States Attorney, not the FEL.

It is paradoxical that while one of his principal charges is that the FBI has always followed the false doctrine of "guilt by association," his attempt to inject his hisself, has resorted to just such a tactic in his attempt to inject his. However's name into the picture from the very beginning and join him, through a process of "guilt by association," with the events which took place prior to the time that he had any connection with the Bureau.

Thus, in Chapter 8, the author carefully lays the foundation for saddling a large portion of the responsibility for the so-called Palmer Reids upon the present Director of the FEI. 10 This structure, however, quickly collapses in the face of truth. Mr. Hower was a Special Assistant to the

-4-

Attorney General until 1921, and it was his responsibility to prepare the deportation cases for prosecution. By no stretch of the fabric of fact can Mr. Hoover be held responsible for the execution of the raids, and, in fact, he deplored the manner in which they were conducted. The operational work

E. First two propractic, page 315.

S. Chapter 10, "Gullt in Fembursh or; page 460, line 27.

^{10.} Chapter & is entitled "The General invollingment intid on"

detail. Despite the fact that these activities took place prior to 1924 when hr. Hoover was appointed Director, an attempt has been made to associate Mr. Hoover with them by frequently injecting his name into the picture.

A much smaller portion of the book is devoted to the period after Mr. Hoover was placed in charge of the Burean's operations and reorganised the agency and corrected the inefficiency and abuses which had characterised its earlier activities.

The success achieved by the FBI under Mr. Hoover's administration in breaking up kidnaping and the gang operations during the early 1930's is dealt with only in a negative manner designed to discredit and discount these achievements which have brought the FBI, under Mr. Hoover, the warm and sincere endorsement of the American people.

The author seemingly possesses a strangely disdainful attitude toward the law enforcement profession generally. He frequently uses the word "detective," in speaking of Fill agents, in a way witch insults a

- 5 -

derogatory meaning. This attitude is more clearly defined in his selection of quotations dealing with law enforcement officers, such as: "Il do not care how good a man is, how able he is, he cannot be placed in a detective service without being affected mentally, and becoming of the anopping

This is an example of one technique of distortion. such as the state of the s

by the simple process of intentional emission, the author frequently imputes a false ring of authenticity to some quoted statement or some matter he has under discussion. Sometimes this is done by failing to identify the person making the statement. For instance in Chapter 26, which is entitled "The Bureau Surveys the Legislature," he gave considerable space to the testimony of an individual casually identified only as a "former agent" of the Eureau of Investigation. In this case, the person testifying was the notorious Gaston B. Keens, a name which would be identified immediately in the minds of his readers with questionable integrity. By allowing his readers to know that it was Means making the statement, the effectiveness of the quotations would have been scriously impaired.

□. Pa e 365.

13. Page 291.

In Chapter 6, entitled "Investigation of Opinions Continued," he does identify a quoted statement as being that of a John Reed. The reader is given the impression that this John Reed might be mildly radical in some of the things he has to say. 15 The author, however, neglects to fully advise the reader that Reed died in Moscow while attending the Third International and is buried just

^{12.} The popular term "G-sen was coincid by "Dies no Gun" Kelly when appropriate in Lembio, Tennessee, by FLI A ents on September 26, 1933.

^{14.} Gaston L. Teams was convicted of a felony and served a prison text.

morely an example of the Bureau of Investigation proceeding against innocent persons who happen to hold an unpopular belief.

There are instances in the book where material of a critical nature which does not relate to the FBI is so used that it implies an FBI responsibilitions example of this is found in Chapter 6, which, as indicated, is entitled "Investigation of Opinions Continued." Chapter 6 is devoted to a hearing befor a Senate Committee investigating "radicalism" in the United States during the first part of 1919. It would appear from reading this chapter that the principal witness was Mr. Archibald E. Stovenson, a New York lawyer. 17 As a result of his testimony, a large number of names were injected into the record with the result that many of these persons protested, declared their innocence and denounced the hearings as "withh hunts." 18 From the manner in which this

material was set out in the book it would easily appear to the reader that there might be sufficient grounds to conclude that the hearings were actually just that. Thus, establishing that point, we howenthal identified Stemenson as a representative of the Bureau of Investigation.

that while Mr. Stevenson had previously

^{25.} Jan 54.

Mi. Pares 272, 279.

^{37.} Ja e 49.

^{1.1.} Pane 66.

Chapter 36, entitled "Jurisdictional Problems," mirrors a strange turn of mind on the part of the author. Here the FBl is criticized for merely discharging the responsibilities which have been placed on it by tongress.

work of the FBI continued to increase with the war years, the author points a critical finger at the FBI because despite its increasing security work load it also continued to devote attention to violations of the criminal laws over which it has investigative jurisdiction. Here the FBI would appear to be in error for taking the extra effort toward meeting all its responsibilities.

The cases cited related to White Slave Traffic Act investigations in than and Chiolyviolation of the Federal copyright laws in New York City, 20violation of the statute prohibiting the interstate transportation or obscene literature, 21 and violation of the Interstate Transportation of a broken Noter Veh cle law an new description of the Interstate Transportation of a broken Noter Veh cle law an new description of criticies which Tr. Lewenthal has used.

The author refuses to recognize that the FBI is a fact-finding agency. He blames it for investigating youthful "joy riders" who wichate agency.

Act. 23 He blames it for bringing juveniles into the Federal courts.

- --- at the law is !

^{3,. . 2 08 42., 421.}

^{2. 42.}

^{2 .} Jaje 425.

xx. - rejre 123.

his use ...

Interstate Commerce Committee Report of March, 1940, which accompanies of a resolution authorizing investigation of wire tapping and similar practices and condermed illegal practices of "some police." Mr. Lowenthal cites Senator Burton K. Whoeler, Chairman of the Committee, as saying that the report was aimed at the Bureau, in spite of the fact that the Bureau was nowhere named or alluded to therein. Actually his source shows no such thing. Mr. Wheeler merely said the resolution was broad enough to cover wire tapping by the FBI or any other agency. Mr. Lowenthal is completely silent on the fact that Senator Green, author of the resolution made a public statement that the resolution was not aimed at the FBI or any specific person or agency but at wire tapping in general. In fact, he said, evidence of wire tapping in Rhode Island, turned up by an FBI investigation, were one of the things which prompted his resolution.

Ur. Lowerthal makes frequent attempts to drive a wedge between the tures and its supporters. He tries to convince labor that the Fig. is

23. Pare 403.

24. Page 220.

- 9

on the side of management and that it deplores all strikes as radical in origin and almost treason. He would have authors, editors and publishers believe that the Bureau keeps biographies and records on any of them who show liberal or radical tendencies, and that the Bureau suppresses neces.

" --- that the FBI law Enforcement Bulletin



be kidnaped, advising ----

Youthful admirers are assured that the exploits of the Bareau in the greatcrimes it claims credit for solving have not been as daring or as successful as it would have them believe. Persons who brushed with the law during the exigencies of the depression era are warned that fingerprint records of arrests will dog their attempts to secure jobs wherever they go.31

There appears to be only one logical explanation to be drawn from Chapter 12 of the book. This is entitled "Racial Problems," and is calculated simply to arouse racial resontment against the FRI.

Here Mr. Lowenthal deals with the contents of several bricks prepared by the Department of Justice which related to attempts at infiltration
of American Megroes by Communists. By quoting fragmentary statements and
failing to fully identify the individuals and groups who were trying to turn
Negro citizens toward Communism, he makes it appear that these briefs were

25. Pages 100, 283, 444.

20. Pege 91.

27. Page 351.

28. Pages 388, 389.

- 10-

29. Page 149.

30. Page 408.

31. Page 376.

directed toward the Megro himself rather than the Communists. Infiltration of minority groups has long been a technique of the advocates of Marxisu-Leminian and even in 1919 and 1920 this method of spreading the doctrine of Communism was being tried. Mr. Lowenthal should have also noted that

"-- of Communist attack has not only been toward members of the

the author cited the Senate Investigating Committee report for the proposition that the strike was the result of failure of the steel copporations to deal with labor unions or shorten working hours and was authorized by the A.F. of L.

many complex factors, among which was the failure of the operators to better conditions voluntarily or negotiate with representatives of labor. But in the final analysis it was caused by the refusal of three labor leaders, including William Z. Foster, to accede to a request of President Wilson that action be postponed pending the forthcoming labor conference. Samuel Compers, A.F. of L. President, had urged them to comply. The Senate report singled out Foster for criticism and said Tam, Communist and Russian elements had used the strike in an attempt to unsest conservative A.F. of L. leader—ship and convert it into a revolutionary labor movement headed by themselves.

22. See Chapter 9, pages 97, 98.

Frequently, the author quotes charges pack against to Lareas and disregards statements or facts relating to the validity of the charges.



that the FBI Agents had engaged in our of the Constitution.*

Est what are the facts in this case? Er. harry A. Schweinhaut, Chief of the Civil Liberties dait of the Justice Department and now a Federal Judge, inverviewed the defendants, their attorneys and all Government officers concerned. To considered each allegation individually and concluded that the charges had no foundation and that "the conduct of the agents is not subject to justifiable criticism." Hr. Lowenthal, avoiding this portion of the Schweinhaut report, pounced on an observation made by Er. Schweinhaut on the question of searches and soizures made incidental to the arrests. Is reported that this question was unsettled in the law but that while the agents acted within their instructions and concept of the law, it was likely under a recent court decision that some of the mate taken by the Agents would not be considered seizable without a search warre. Lawenthal would have his resders believe that this was all the time. Schweinhaut had considered from his inquiry.

33. Parcs 319, 320.

- 12 -

One of the underlying arguments which threads through the entire book is the theme that from the moment of its origin until the present day, the FBI has continuously exaggerated and over-emphasized the influence and dangerousness of the so-called "radical" groups for the sole purpose of justifying increasingly large appropriations.



In Chapter 11 be pictures Secretary of Labor Wilson as opposing the Euresu's alleged efforts to suppress Communism, going along reluctantly with deporting alien members of the Communist Party of America but denying that the Communist Labor Party advocated violent overthrow of the government. His view was said to be that if left alone the movement would die out and gain no popular acceptance.37

In Chapter 14 he cites the case of Colyer V. Skeffington to show that Communist policy may have been influenced by the large number of FEI informants planted in the Party. Hence, the Bureau became "agents provocateurs of violence38

In Chapter 24 Mr. Lowenthal quotes Chief William J. Burns as telling Congress that "radical activities have increased wonderfully, " has if the very life of the Bureau depended on there being increasing numbers of radicals.

31. Pages 94, 95. 35. Pages 96, 97.

30. Page 105.

- 13 -

് 2മുടെ 217, 1200.

3... Pare 153.

2a to 271.

Slyness and deceit eannot contend with truth without revealing themselves as such. By making such a charge, Mr. Lowenthal has in fact questioned the intelligence of all the members of the Congress of the United States since the time Congress designated the FEI its first responsi-