Dear [Name],

In response to your letters of February 6, 1951, to Nichols and me, I am very happy to send you the above material which may be of assistance in the preparation of your review of the Max Lowenthal book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" for the.

If we may be of further assistance to you do not hesitate 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.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

'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
Author - Critic of FBI Is Old Friend of Truman, Ross Says - Wash Evg Star, 11-23-50

(see next page)
Adviser to H. T. Admits Knowing Nine in Spy Ring - Wash Times Herald, 11-19-50
Smeared the F.B.I. - NY Herald Tribune, 11-23-50
Book attacking Records 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 * * * * *)
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.
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 Division 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
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" by Pax Ioventhal

DATE: 3/12/51

Enclosed herewith are a clipping and a translation of an item which was published in the January 25, 1951 issue of "El Diario de Nueva York", a Spanish language newspaper published in NYC.

The item contains the text of a letter from the Director to Mr. ALBERTO DEIEN, President of the above newspaper, in connection with an editorial concerning the IOVENTHAL book.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/12/51 BY G23

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
THE HEAD OF THE FBI THANKS "EL DIARIO DE NUEVA YORK" 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 Lorentz 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"
Jefe del FBI agradece defensa en editorial de "EL DIARIO DE N. Y."

"El Jefe del Negociado Federal de Investigaciones (FBI), J. Edgar Hoover, ha cursado al doctor Porfirio Domínguez, presidente de la empresa editora de EL DIARIO DE NUEVA YORK, la carta siguiente:

"Estimado doctor Domínguez:

El editorial "El FBI y La Publicidad", que apareció en la edición de EL DIARIO DE NUEVA YORK correspondiente al 22 de noviembre de 1950, ha alentado a mi consideración.

Deseo expresarle personalmente mi agradecimiento por sus gentiles comentarios sobre mis ganas como director de actividades del FBI. Es afortunado saber que usted considerara oportunidad comentar el reciente libro de Max Lowenthal y defender a nuestra organización de sus injustificables ataques. Estoy seguro que los lectores de su diario se beneficiaron grandemente con su análisis y serios comentarios.

Confío en que nuestros escritos serán siempre agradecidos a su aprobación.

Sinceramente suyo,

J. E. Hoover"
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

☐ (b)(1)
☐ (b)(2)
☐ (b)(3)

Section 552a

☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (b)(7)(D)
☐ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☐ (b)(6)

☐ (d)(5)
☐ (j)(2)
☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)
☐ (k)(3)
☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

(07-25733-300)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
March 10, 1951

Dear [Name]

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.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

How Communists Operate
President's Directive 7-24-50; Director's Statement 7-26-50
Dondero Statements
Poe to Freedom
Director's Statement 2-26-51

NOTE: No record of correspondent in Directory.
TO: MR. D. H. LADD
FROM: A. H. Reiment
SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
Request for Information Concerning
Received from Passport Division,
State Department

PURPOSE: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/51 BY 123

FACTS:

RECOMMENDATION:

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.
MEMORANDUM

April 13, 1951

Max Lowenthal was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 26, 1885, the son of Nathan Lowenthal who was born in Kaunas, Lithuania. Lowenthal attended the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis where he received a B.A. Degree in 1909. In 1912 he received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard University. Lowenthal resides at 467 Central Park West, New York City.

Over the years Lowenthal has 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 1920 to 1921.

It might be noted that from 1929 to 1930 this individual was an executive secretary for the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Observance. From 1933 to 1934 he served as Research Director of the U. S. Banking 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, FEIA, 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, 1945, 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.

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

Rosenberg, an attorney, according to the records of the House Committee on Un-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.

This 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 30, 1948.

It should be further noted that the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect Max Lowenthal as 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 loyalty 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.
MR. NICHOLS

M. A. Jones

Max Lowenthal's book,
"The Federal Bureau of Investigation"

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 techniques utilized by the author in his obvious efforts to smear the FBI and its Director. Following, broken down by chapter, are 97% 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.

At the top of each page is a heading covering the particular point considered, then the page and line where the material appears in the book are indicated. The exact quotation from the book is set forth and then follow the various sources utilized by Mr. Lowenthal to support the particular portion of the book which is quoted above. Where 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 indicated in the margin of convenience.

There are various pink pages throughout the research material. These are not numbered, as research material from the Bureau's files or elsewhere which might not be proper to disseminate outside the Bureau. These pages could be very easily removed if such should be desired or necessary.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/14/51 BY ALL
Memorandum for Mr. Nicholas
February 1, 1951

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.

It is felt that you may desire to call the Director's attention specifically to Mr. Lowenthal's treatment of the General Intelligence Division (GID). Throughout the book Mr. Lowenthal 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.

While actually the GID was an administrative unit in the Department of Justice under the Director there has been some confusion in the past in this connection. To substantiate this position Mr. Lowenthal cites the book entitled "Federal Justice" by Homer Cummings. In a footnote 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 counter-radical activities as Special Assistant to the Attorney General."

Mr. 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 movements for use in such proceedings as might be instituted against individuals or organizations involved in the same..."
Memorandum for Mr. Nichols
February 1, 1951

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 prosecution, etc. It has been further indicated that he had no control over operational 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. Flynn.

As you know the research work on this book was handled by a special crew consisting of [redacted] and [redacted] of the Crime Records Section; [redacted] of the Training Division; [redacted] of the Security Division; [redacted] 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 301 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 1931, 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 statement. These had to be woven together before the material could be completely typed up. In some instances after all the data 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 memorandums in the research material. This comprises 2,560 pages, and in addition 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.
Reference is made to my telephone conversation today with Mr. Frank Holloway.

Enclosed is a copy of "THE DARTMOUTH," Dartmouth College daily undergraduate paper at Hanover, N.H., dated 3/3/51. On page 2 of this edition appears a very critical and unfair editorial attacking the Director and the Bureau. The editorial carries no by-line and it was probably prepared by the editors of the paper.

The staff of the newspaper is headed by [redacted] class of 1951. All members of the staff of this paper are students at Dartmouth College. There is no reference in the Boston indices concerning [redacted] or any members of the staff, with the possible exception by [redacted].

It is not known if this individual is identical with the [redacted] connected with the Dartmouth newspaper.

"THE DARTMOUTH" has a circulation of 1,075 copies, 1500 of which are circulated at Hanover, N.H., and 75 copies are mailed to alumni and parents of students throughout the country.

The newspaper 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 censorship by college officials.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b)(1)</td>
<td>(b)(7)(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(2)</td>
<td>(b)(7)(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(3)</td>
<td>(b)(7)(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b)(7)(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b)(7)(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b)(7)(F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(4)</td>
<td>(b)(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(5)</td>
<td>(b)(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(6)</td>
<td>(k)(7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

\( (0) - 25723 - \text{NR} - 3-28-51 \)
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Los Angeles
SUBJECT: "FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION"
        By MAX LOWENTHAL

For the Bureau's information, I am forwarding herewith an article which appeared in the publication "Jewish Life" of March, 1951. "Jewish Life" is published at 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
By Albert E. Kahn


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).

Strangely enough, the book which created such an unprecedented furor 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 intimates 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 1935, for example, an article in Collier's stated that J. Edgar Hoover was a "law and order 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 upon the FBI in American life, of the widespread fear which it commands and of the grip of domination 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.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation traces the history 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 practices 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 combating 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 "incriminating 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 prostituted itself as a Fascist regime to combat the progress of the Palmer Raids. It happened to be impossible to understand the significance of the FBI without recognizing that this secret police agency came into being and grew during the period of developing American imperialism, and that it has achieved its zenith of power at the time when the United States government has embarked upon an aggressive war program.

The FBI today is a fascistic agency, functioning as part of a government which increasingly possesses fascistic tendencies. It is of thing to indicate, as does Lowenthal, that President Truman may have personal differences with J. Edgar Hoover, it is at least not a far more meaningful matter than the record, as Lowenthal does not, that Truman initiated the "loyalty" program as 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 should serve as a warning signal to those Americans concerned with the preservation of democracy in this land.
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:

"I have sketched out about 600 words re the Lowenthal book, and we will put it in the mail to a list of 500 Judges, U. S. Attorneys, and lawyers, as soon as the Clerk's office 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 whatever he does will be effective.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Holtzoff.
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

☐ (b)(1) ☐ (b)(7)(A) ☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2) ☐ (b)(7)(B) ☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3) ☐ (b)(7)(C) ☐ (k)(1)
☐ (b)(4) ☐ (b)(7)(D) ☐ (k)(2)
☐ (b)(5) ☐ (b)(7)(E) ☐ (k)(3)
☐ (b)(6) ☐ (b)(7)(F) ☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(7) ☐ (b)(8) ☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(9) ☐ (b)(7)(G) ☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(10) ☐ (b)(7)(H) ☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

62-25733-304/305
April 25, 1951

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear [Redacted],

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 I hope that these suggestions may be helpful to you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nicholas
FROM : M. A. Wexler
SUBJECT: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA'S "READING GUIDE" REVIEW OF THE LOWENTHAL BOOK.

DATE: May 9, 1951

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 Nat Lowenthal's "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" under the initials "F.L.K." which is presumed to be:

This memorandum briefly comments on the review and reflects the results of a search of Bureau files. Nat Lowenthal has been President of the University of Virginia.

CONCERNING THE REVIEW:

The review parrots almost verbatim the self-serving contentions of publishers William Sipage, 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 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 destroy 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
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."

There was no identifiable information in Bureau files with 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 kidnapping scare at the time. His father-in-law was a "Thug" (T-1077).

He visited the Bureau in November, 1940, to discuss matters at the Norfolk shipyards (94-4-3641). (100-133-56-11).  b2D

In May, 1942, he requested information from the Bureau regarding qualifications of two NA graduates, (1-1331-39).

An Executive Conference Memorandum dated July 13, 1950, suggested Mr. Darden as a possible speaker for the NA Graduation on September 23, 1950.
An article in the September 29, 1943, issue of the Daily Worker listed Mr. Darden, as Governor of Virginia, as one of a number of sponsors of the tenth annual U.S.-Soviet Friendship Rally 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 Auerbach, at Richmond, handle this matter on an informal and personal basis with Mr. Darden.

He should point out that the FBI 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 Auerbach, along with several reprints, is attached.

Attachment
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 review 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. You 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

Dondero's remarks
Review, NY World-Telegram & Sun, 11-20-50
Review, Washington Evening Star, 11-20-50
Revcrs' remarks
Ferguson's remarks
Celler's remarks
Jensen's remarks
Dondero (Review by Walter Trohan)
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
By Max Lowenthal

A Review
By
John S. Bugas

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

Copyright, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UCLASSIFIED
DATE: [Redacted by NSA]

INDEXED: 134 NOT REDACTED
76 JUL 31 1951
BOOK REVIEWS


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 we are to make a vituperative attack upon 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, if for no other reason than that, this bar editor... 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. Lowenthal'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 .....

"N.Y. World-Telegram and Sun, Nov. 30, 1950. Editorial was entitled, "Unfair Book About G-Men."

"Walk a Lawyer's Indictment in Place of Prosecutor, Washington Post, Nov.
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. Cellar 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 Biscak, 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 long after Mr. Hoover became Director and which, in the minds 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 publisher by discussing a matter touched on by Lowenthal of which I have personal knowledge. On page 294 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 Crime," 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-detectors 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 lawyers of the arrested persons see them when he made his appearance at the Federal Building and held the prisoners incommunicado until shortly before their arraignments. This is followed by quotations from Senator Norris which appeared in the Congressional Record. 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 qualified 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 knowing had he studied the case as much as he obviously has.

Fact No. 1.
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 for the foreign conflict involved at that time, the Civil War in Spain and the indictment charged enlisting individuals in this country to fight for the side sponsored by Russia.

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, in which 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 escape."

Many of the complaints relate to conditions after arraignment at which time the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ceased."
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 individuals in Detroit, whose efforts in enlisting results 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 book 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 newspapers 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 Bureaus of Investigation. In fact, when addressing the House on September 1, 1950, Congressman Dondero specifically stated that Mr. Lowenthal sent out the anonymous memorandums. 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 propaganda 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 publications."

The Honorable Joseph R. Bryan 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."
"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 peradvenlure of doubt that he was interested only in squeezing the FBI."

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 Investigates 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 attack. . . . 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 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 or need, bribery, deceit, illegal methods, lying 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 kidnapping, 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 called it a "thoughtful and important book... a thoughtful book because of the immense research and the careful documentation." But for each reviewer who was taken in by its charm, there are scores of others who quickly recognized Mr. Lowenthal's colonial effort for what it is—a new and perhaps final spasm of the hate for Mr. Hoover and the FBI which has swelled in the author for the past fifteen years.

John S. Bugas,

  *** Vice-President, Food Money Company, formerly Special Agent, and Special Agent in Charge of FBI Field Offices in Jacksonville, Florida, Detroit, Michigan.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO: Director
---Mr. Tilden 5744 ---Mr. Mohr 5744
---Mr. Brown 5735
---Mr. Clegg 5225 ---Mail Clerk 5633
---Mr. Glavin 5517
---Mr. Harbo 7625
---Mr. Nichols 5540 ---Records Sec. 7235
---Mr. Egan 5706 ---Pers. Records 5635
---Mr. Tracy 4120 1B ---Reading Room 5531
---Mr. Folsom 1742 ---Mail Room 5533
---Mr. Laughlin 1742 ---Teletype 5664
---Mr. McNair 5942 ---Leave Clerk 2706
---Mr. Holisean 5635 ---Mechanical B-114
---Mr. Holisean 5635 ---Supply Room B-118
---Mr. Leonard 52221

L. A. Nichols
Room 5040, Ext. 691

AN INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/04/51 BY P. J. L.
To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, Chicago

Subject: BOOK ENTITLED "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" BY MAX LOWENTHAL

Re Portland letter 5-19-51.

A check of the indices of the Chicago office fails to reflect any newspaper articles concerning the result of the appearance of MAX LOWENTHAL at the University of Chicago Law School Conference on Criminal Law Enforcement held March 2, 1951.

An article appeared in the March 1, 1951 issue of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" indicating that LOWENTHAL would be a speaker before such Conference.
TO: Mr. Tolson

FROM: L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: May 21, 1951

I talked to SAC Murphy in Portland regarding Judge McCulloch's observations on the Lowenthal book.

Subsequently Murphy called back and stated Judge McCulloch 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

RECORDED: May 28, 1951
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b)(1)</td>
<td>(b)(7)(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(2)</td>
<td>(b)(7)(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(3)</td>
<td>(b)(7)(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b)(7)(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b)(7)(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b)(7)(F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(4)</td>
<td>(b)(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(5)</td>
<td>(b)(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(6)</td>
<td>(k)(7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:  _____________________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 2-25733-3/0
May 14, 1951

Mr. Nichols

F. C. Holloman

"READING GUIDE"

REVIEW OF THE LOWENTHAL BOOK

SAC Auerbach, 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 better approach. DIR. NOT. "No.H"

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 HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 5/14/1951 BY B. H.
Attached is a mimeographed analysis of Max Lowenthal's book concerning the Bureau, which has been prepared by U.S. District Judge Claude McCulloch. It will be noted that Judge McCulloch 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.
ABOLISH THE FBI?

Portland, Oregon
May 19, 1951

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 Lowenthal; 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, Senators, Judges, 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 government 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, cut off broadcasting the Nation's effort in Korea; Lowenthal, influential lawyer, leader of the intellectual upper-crust, attacking on the home front:

The FBI and Director Hoover need no defense before Judges and lawyers. The Director, himself a lawyer, and his fine young G-Men, lawyers nearly all, are the investigating arm of the Department of Justice. Without 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 this time, seeks to hamstring the federal judicial system. That attempt was made and failed 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,

Claude McCollough
APPENDIX

The Book

The book is intended to smear Director Hoover and the present FBI. 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 innuendo, the book seeks to charge Hoover and his present colleagues with the sins of Daugherty, A. Mitchell Palmer, William J. Burns, and other predecessors of Hoover in the early days of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Typical Misrepresentation - 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-Man kept Eisler under surveillance, they would likely have got in trouble with the court that freed him.

Misrepresentation by Omission. Quoted (underlining) from a speech by J. Edgar Hoover in April, 1940:

"You should remember that since the Federal Bureau of Investigation is in the first line of national defense against subterfuges, 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 omitted from the quotation: "...these people who dedicate themselves to the destruction of the leader of all Communists, Lenin, who wrote: "We must know how to supply at need, destroy, deceive, illegal methods, hiding truth by silence..."

Note the Significance of the Omitted Words.

Contemptible. Loewenthal 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 1941 (Note the date - the year before Pearl Harbor), Loewenthal circulated anonymously a 75 page memorandum warning the FBI. (Congressional Record, Sept. 1, 1950).

"His friends boast of Loewenthal's authoring Presidential veto messages 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").

(Congressional Record, Nov. 30, 1950)

Congressional Record: "This book can only give aid and comfort to Joe Stalin and the puppets 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 Judge Knox's statement the day the hoodlum New York school children overrun City Hall Square. Judge Knox said: "Stalin must feel pretty good this morning".

Appendix, page 2
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

☐ (b)(1)
☐ (b)(2)
☐ (b)(3)

Section 552a

☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (b)(7)(D)
☐ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☐ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(G)
☐ (b)(7)(H)
☐ (b)(7)(I)

☐ (b)(7)(J)
☐ (b)(7)(K)
☐ (b)(7)(L)

☐ (b)(8)
☐ (b)(9)

☐ (d)(5)
☐ (j)(2)
☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)
☐ (k)(3)
☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

62-25738-312

XXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X

XXXXXX
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X

XXXXXX
X FOR THIS PAGE X

XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
May 10, 1951

Dear [Name]

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 following its publication in the...

With kind personal regards, I am, ... [Signature]

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

CC: Springfield with copy of incoming.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/10/51 BY 6/27

RECEIVED 6/27/51

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
HEADQUARTERS - WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 10 1951

RECEIVED - JUNE 11 1951

EX-92
Office Mem

TO: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR H. H. CLEGG
FROM: INSPECTOR H. E. LONG
SUBJECT: JUDGE CLAUDE MCCOLLOCH
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
PORTLAND, OREGON

DATE: May 16, 1951

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

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 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 witness 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 HAI LOWENTHAL'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.
May 16, 1951.

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,

Alexander Holtzoff.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(1)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(2)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(3)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(4)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(5)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(6)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(8)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(9)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(10)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(11)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(12)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(13)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(14)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(15)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(16)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
May 18, 1951

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

Dear Alex:

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

Judge McColloch's treatment of the book in a clear, judicious and forceful manner is indeed gratifying to all of us in the FBI. Words such as his condemning the efforts of our organization are most encouraging and will certainly give an accurate picture 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.

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Milwaukee
SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

There is enclosed for the information of the Bureau, a copy of the statement entitled, "ABOLISH THE FBI" dated May 15, 1951, by 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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b)(1)</td>
<td>(d)(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(2)</td>
<td>(j)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(3)</td>
<td>(k)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(4)</td>
<td>(k)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(5)</td>
<td>(k)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(6)</td>
<td>(k)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(7)(A)</td>
<td>(b)(7)(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(7)(C)</td>
<td>(k)(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(7)(D)</td>
<td>(k)(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(7)(E)</td>
<td>(k)(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)(7)(F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

Duplicate of enclosure

To Serial 311

☐ For your information:

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

62-25733-3/5 enclosure
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

☐ (b)(1)
☐ (b)(2)
☐ (b)(3)
☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☐ (b)(6)
☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☐ (b)(7)(C)
☐ (b)(7)(D)
☐ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)
☐ (b)(7)(G)
☐ (b)(7)(H)
☐ (b)(7)(I)
☐ (b)(7)(J)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)
☐ (j)(2)
☐ (k)(1)
☐ (k)(2)
☐ (k)(3)
☐ (k)(4)
☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

67-25773-01R 5/12/85

X XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
X XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
May 23, 1951

Dear [Name]

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.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

(See next page)
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(1)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(2)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(3)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(4)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(5)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(6)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

62-25733-1/W S-23-S1 02.
Office Memorandum  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Portland
DATE: May 19, 1951

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" BY MAX LOWENTHAL

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 CLAIRE McCOLOCH, 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 McCOLOCH 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 McCOLOCH telephoned me on the morning of May 19, 1951, and stated that he formerly attended the University of Chicago Law School. Judge McCOLOCH 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 a lecture forum, probably during February or March 1951, and that he probably took this opportunity to "wear the FBI" at that time. Judge McCOLOCH 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 information for him.

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 order that I may furnish them to Judge McCOLOCH.

For the information of the Chicago Office, Judge McCOLOCH 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 McCOLOCH to a great number of Federal Judges, U. S. Attorneys, and other prominent individuals known to him throughout the country.
S.C., Portland

May 31, 1951

Director, FBI

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

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

Received May 19, 1951.

A check with Bureau files fails to reflect any newspaper items regarding Lomenthal'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 J. S. District Judge Claude McAlloch 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 Times. It is noted that the judge specifically requested this item.

Enclosure

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATED 5/26/50 BY R.B.

RAI!

MAY 31, 1951

MAILED Special Slow Mail

COMA - FEB

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

S. H. 31-376-2223
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

☐ (b)(1)  ☐ (b)(7)(A)  ☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)  ☐ (b)(7)(B)  ☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)  ☐ (b)(7)(C)  ☐ (k)(i)

☐ (b)(4)  ☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (b)(5)  ☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(6)  ☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(7)(A)  ☐ (b)(7)(B)  ☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (b)(7)(D)  ☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)  ☐ (b)(7)(G)  ☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(H)  ☐ (b)(7)(I)  ☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(J)  ☐ (b)(7)(K)  ☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(L)  ☐ (b)(7)(M)  ☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(7)(N)  ☐ (b)(7)(O)  ☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(7)(P)  ☐ (b)(7)(Q)  ☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(R)  ☐ (b)(7)(S)  ☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

[Signature]

3 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): [Signature]

☐ For your information:

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

[Number]
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject known to be close associate of persons identified as either Soviet agents or prominent Communists. LOWENTHAL member National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Lawyers Guild, and International Juridical Association. Subject described both as Communist and as "left wing new dealer" and as publicity seeker.

Informants advise LOWENTHAL opposed to FBI since 1930's and engaged in determined effort to undermine the FBI since 1939-1940; author of book entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation", an alleged expose of the FBI.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(1)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(2)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(3)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(4)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(5)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(6)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

   602-25733-318, 2, 3, 12, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25

   X DELETED PAGE(S)
X NO DUPLICATION FEE
X FOR THIS PAGE
XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
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.
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 ROSENBERG, 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. FOGG and KENNETH CONNETT 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. BAVITY and FRANK J. ROLAN 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 spent the night at the Subject's home.
of known reliability, advised during 1947 that MARY JANE KEENEY and her husband, PHILIP OLIN KEENEY, 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 LOWENTHAL might be able to figure out something when they got together. The Informant has advised that he is unable to furnish any further details regarding this matter.

The Informant has advised that during September of 1943 MARY JANE KEENEY 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 denied membership in the Communist Party. 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. SHANTMAN, 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.
It is also to be noted that the "Daily Worker" is described as an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

It is to be noted that of known reliability. This identified LUCIEN HILMER as a contact of MARY JANE KEENEY who has been previously described.
During the summer of 1947, of known reliability, advised that the subject and ALLAN ROSENBERG maintained a continuing contact. 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 TAYLOR STONE as a member of the Editorial Board of American 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.
Miss BENTLEY advised that KRAMER said that he could furnish "Capitol Hill gossip" and she said that he did later furnish such information. She further advised that she knew KRAMER as a member of the Communist Party.
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 and were also members of the National Committee. The "Daily Worker" for March 5, 1941, identifies as one of the signers of a statement urging the President and Congress to defend the rights of the Communist Party.
of known reliability, advised in June, 1945, that DAVID WAHL was interested in getting a job for GREEN.

The Attorney General has advised that the American-Russian Institute of San Francisco falls within the purview of Executive Order 9835 in that it is a Communist organization.

The application for employment with the Anti-Trust Division, Department of Justice, signed by [redacted] listed the Subject as a reference. [redacted] personnel record at the National Recovery Administration included a letter from MAX LOWENTHAL requesting [redacted] service in connection with a railroad investigation to be conducted by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.
The Washington "Daily News," for May 23, 1942, carried an article reflecting that DAVID B. VAUGHAN, Board of Economic Warfare, was suing Representative DIES on the charge of libel after DIES had stated that VAUGHAN was a sponsor for the American League for Peace and Democracy, which organization has been cited by the Attorney General as falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.
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 cast 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 newsman 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 speech made in the House of Representatives on the preceding day by Representative DONDERO, Republican of Michigan, in which DONDERO stated, with reference 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, according to DONDERO, "is now actively defending Communist organizations and individuals in Washington."

The Congressional Record, Volume 96, Number 175, dated 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 SHAPIRO, 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 12, 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 Government service. The article goes on to point out in a speech made September 1, 1950, Representative GEORGE A. DONDERO charged that MAX LOWENTHAL was "a menace to the best interests of America" and his Government record was "replete with incidents where he aided and abetted Communists, starting in 1917."
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.
Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

For your information: ____________________________________________________________________________________________

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

12-25733-3180
LOENTHAL thought they were Mr. production.

LOENTHAL said he thought was the real one.

LOENTHAL wanted to know why wanted to do it. LOENTHAL said he didn’t know was interested in that kind of structure.

LOENTHAL 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 these three jobs to act as both agencies (ph), and he says the head of organization is going to throw State to the skipper on Tuesday. LOENTHAL didn’t think so, that he wouldn’t stick his neck out for that.

LOENTHAL said, of course, he will struggle for it, and not offend the other two agencies.

LOENTHAL asked why he had to mention it to the skipper, the big boss. LOENTHAL said the governor hadn’t agreed to it but would talk to him. LOENTHAL said he thought he was engaging in a struggle that may offend two other agencies you just can’t successfully offend. LOENTHAL said maybe he himself was wrong.

LOENTHAL 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. LOENTHAL said showed a copy to (ph) who was against it, of course.

and LOENTHAL said he didn’t know, that he supposed so. LOENTHAL stated that he just didn’t wonder if the governor wasn’t wasting a lot of power and ammunition at this state when he should be struggling on the job of relief, getting it ready, making sure he will have adequate support on the hill in that connection. Eary of all, can be a real help on the hill, or a real hindrance. LOENTHAL wondered if the governor had thought that through, that the governor may have a real tough time on the hill this fall.

LOENTHAL asked if the
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 any

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 executive branch of the government alone. LOWENTHAL said if they should have been the way treated that a meeting about ten days ago, a bitterness exuding from every pore, that he hadn't had a vacation and if he had he wouldn't have let himself go. LOWENTHAL said he handled himself well, but it was not good for [redacted] said that would be bad to communicate that to the Sec'y of State, there was a feeling, really directed against the governor and his policy. LOWENTHAL said he would tell him about it some time. LOWENTHAL said that if [redacted] communicated that to the Sec'y 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

LOWENTHAL said he wanted to get away by Wednesday by the latest, that he was very tired. LOWENTHAL told he hoped his baby came along all right.
MAX LOWENTHAL told Lowenthal to call him (ph). LOWENTHAL said, "Do you happen to know (ph) in New York, or who their lawyers are?"

LOWENTHAL said he wanted to get in touch with one of "their" people and wondered if while in New York, could run over to "their" consular. LOWENTHAL said he didn't know their partners either. LOWENTHAL asked if "they" weren't originally in Yerevan (ph).

LOWENTHAL asked if that was that happened this morning. LOWENTHAL said it was terribly important to keep up morale.

LOWENTHAL said he wanted to get in touch with a member of that firm. LOWENTHAL said he wanted to get in touch with a member of that firm.

LOWENTHAL asked if that was that happened this morning. LOWENTHAL said it was terribly important to keep up morale.

LOWENTHAL said he wanted to get in touch with a member of that firm.

LOWENTHAL asked if that was that happened this morning. LOWENTHAL said it was terribly important to keep up morale.
LOWENTHAL said he thought no, that people ought to grab

LOWENTHAL said he was extraordinarily good.
LOWENTHAL said, about the other man, he had heard that he was con-
sidered him for LOWENTHAL’s place, that he had asked a man about
this "other man" on judgment and imagination. LOWENTHAL
stated the man said about good on the latter, not on the
former.
LOWENTHAL heard that "this man" was a little more crazy

LOWENTHAL asked
when would go and said he would go to New Delhi if
he can get him there. LOWENTHAL asked about
LOWENTHAL asked about

LOWENTHAL asked if he had the problem of
how the governor was going to come out on this.
LOWENTHAL said
how can bring a lot of people from the other place.
LOWENTHAL asked what "he"

wanted out of the justice and
5/31/43
6:12 pm

"AX to..." Said he would rather have a "short bite at home tonight." He will be home in one-half hour.

5/31/43
6:47 pm

MAX LOWENTHAL to unknown number, talked to (ph), called her "dear", evidently a girl of about seventeen. Asked if her daddy was in, she said... MAX said if he gets in soon and would like to take a walk have him phone me.

5/31/43
6:55 pm

MAX to (?) MAX said he picked up a few items while talking with their "friends" downstairs which he might. MAX advised that he said that has this foreign steel (ph) stuff which includes the area branch. MAX said this was according to the state, that he didn't press him as to how specific it was.

5/31/43
7:25 pm

MAX to (?) MAX said work would include the superintendence of the area branch and that it might include the reoccupation.

MAX to (?) MAX said he gathered that the director approved of this idea of having a joint mission go to the other side. MAX said the director advised the negotiations should be continued and he wasn't sure but thought he also said "The protocol (ph) of OEM..."

MAX to (?) MAX said that the former was absurd, he was the best negotiator for the purpose, and it won't help with that and the coordinating committee. MAX said there was one further item that he has urged very, very strongly to keep quiet and that is that...
1U.X. said that he thought could lead into the question of coordinating and policy committees if it seemed 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 (ph), that he ought to rest while he can.

MAX suggested lunch he was going on vacation but he had to wait over. MAX said it is undulant fever, looks that way, John Hopkins analyzed the blood specimen. MAX said the sickness was an up and down affair.

MAX told to advise "him" to keep himself steady and not to be too much bother.
that he 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 was sensitive 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 probably have official dealings with, and also he has conducted himself quite well. MAX said he hesitated to suggest it but he is sensitive on certain points and wondered if he had thought 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 himself, would be glad had been done. MAX told no pass that thought on to

9/1/45
8:25 am
YI-1314-5

9/1/45
10:00 am

9/1/45
12:00 p

9/1/45
2:45 pm

9/1/45
6:00 pm

ML-88

Mr. LOWENTHAL said, "So... has finally arrived in my line of work, fine." He also said he might be able to get away by Saturday for the vacation.
MAX LOWENTHAL. MAX said this afternoon 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 up 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 O EW. MAX said their men just came back from a vacation today and did not know of the negotiations between MAX told his men to just forget about it, that it was as absurd as if our agency tried to set up some plan to work out the relations between Ola and Oslo end submit it to an area meeting. MAX said the man who came over were in Justice; that they are undoubtedly well meaning but they just don't know what it is all about. MAX stated to his men that after all that is being worked out on a much higher level between Oslo and O EW and no other agency ought to butt in. MAX told them that he didn'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 between those men and MAX said himself said, MAX didn't ask details but Ola (ph) had suggested it at some meeting that the relations of the different agencies be straightened out at the area meeting. MAX told a lot to worry about XEG. MAX said he didn't MAX said he understood that "man" had been over to the "big house" having his hands full. MAX thought "man" was due to see the skinner and know this little piece of gossip, not amount to much. MAX asked if he was going to the coordinating meeting Friday - probably. MAX asked who was taking charge of people of their participations in the new area
6:15 pm. Isn't returning until Friday night. MAX talked to YI-1517-2 yesterday afternoon. Max asked if he told him about the drubbing he was given. MAX said that two of the juniors over at Ola, who are going to Sicily, dropped into 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. MAX said this was silly. MAX said that in his conversation with the governor because he doesn't know
that he won't want to do. MAX said this was one of things that will clear up in time. MAX said that (ph) and Mrs. MAX he also talked about (ph) had been over to see the "Max boys," and he's being pressed hard by

MAX asked if "Max boys" was still pressing for a fighting position.

MAX said that although he had given a

MAX said the governor assumed the blame for himself.

MAX said the thing doesn't make much sense. MAX said he probably was tired.

MAX said he noticed in the meeting that brought a plan on communication procedure but not with the semblance that he is noted for. MAX said he thought the fight was absurd, 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, vacations should be through the committee, if an agency doesn't agree with a committee it should go to the coordinating committee. MAX said the main battle was carried

MAX said they polled everybody and it showed the two organizations were shown to be opposed, Ola stayed and Navy was for it, and OJ 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 (ph) not to poll it, why show on record that there was a disagreement. MAX said it was an hour and a quarter of 24 men in that room. MAX asked how much effect (ph) would have on the situation and

MAX told (ph) that OJ knows that they are starting an area committee on Central Europe, one on Thursday on China; that why they chose those two areas he didn't know.

MAX said he heard rumors "he" had gone in person.

MAX wondered if it was "he" said to (ph), what he told (ph) this in writing, that he can't do anything, that he can't get food, can't get clothing.

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

Woman from National Lawyers Guild (ph) to Mr. LEMONHALL: "No, I will not be in town," he said.
9/2/45
6:21 am
Max Loewenthal telephoned, Max asked if I wanted a ride for Mr. Loewenthal at his office. Not in.

9/2/45
11:05 am
Unidentified person obtained correct time.

9/2/45
10:18 pm

9/3/45
1:50 pm
Phone rang. No answer.

9/3/45
3:25 pm
Phone rang. No answer.

9/3/45
5:06 pm
Phone rang. No answer.

9/3/45
8:10 pm
Phone rang. No answer.

9/3/45
8:40 pm
Phone rang. No answer.

9/3/45
9:25 p.m
Phone rang. No answer.

9/5/45
4:15 pm
Phone rang. No answer.

9/5/45
8:10 pm
Phone rang. No answer.

9/5/45
8:40 pm
Phone rang. No answer.

9/5/45
9:25 p.m
Phone rang. No answer.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/17/45 BY 1046

RECORDED
62-25733-2
F.D.B. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED
120 JUL 31 1964

90 SEP 26 1777
in about twenty minutes. MAX asked if he was driving down.

LOWENTHAL told MAX 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.

was raining.

LOWENTHAL to his secretary at his office. "This is LOWENTHAL, did you asked if she was leaving from twenty minutes now on

LOWENTHAL's secretary to Mr. LOWENTHAL. LOWENTHAL to make a date "Thu" instead of Fri."
9/5/43
9:20 am
Yi-1235-3

Mr. MAI, MAI was mail through his breakfast now. MAI said he was going on a two week vacation beginning either tomorrow afternoon or Tuesday.

M. I hope you are really not going to spend much time on GREECE and the BALKANS.

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?

M. "Put that is part of your job, to stimulate that and to you know.

M. You will find a need for it 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 humdrum, 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
Yi-1335-4

M. MAX. MAX said he was in New York but he would bicycle over this morning to see the children.

9/5/43
9:42 am
Yi-1335-4

M. MAX said he was supposed to be at a meeting with LAUGHLIN CURRIE 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 will be.

MAX said he would phone him when he had the news.

COPIES DESTROYED
120 JUL 31 1944

Washington, D.C.
MAX placed call to apartment of Judge JULIAN H. MACK, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City. Talked to MAX said was with in New Milford, Connecticut.

MAX called and gave them details of the Judge's death and funeral arrangements. Asked latter two to notify "later (pho) secretaries here in Washington".

MAX to M. "When do you expect to leave the country?"

M. "I am leaving tomorrow for two weeks. as far as there has been any planning work done it has probably been done by those people, but at any rate they are very useful; and two, you will probably want to talk to some of them particularly myself, about the "hill" end of it situation. Because to put it one way as some of the newspaper men said in my house, it's a pushover - to put it another way, it's a detainer, and I don't know whether you have bad time to go into that aspect of it.

M. "Well you understand that our division has nothing to do with field operations, in the sense of picking men to go. We are just a long haired unit, that is just working on planning, programming 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 in the government and I thought you would probably want to get hold of this at some early time and I didn't want to leave town without calling you.

M. "Well that is where in our so-called area branch."

M. "Not yet. But the situation in the UK is not yet crystal clear. The announcements say that will be in charge of foreign personnel, now there is that situation, then there is the situation if..."
Now here is the only other aspect to what the boys came back on the hill. There is certainly a 10 to a 25 percent chance that there will be some kind remarks, 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 vacation 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. But 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. They're both very good men. Our section chief on ITAL is younger, he is a younger man but awfully good and a very hard worker. They've got a helluva lot of stuff there, but since you won't be going for six weeks I don't think it makes much difference - you'll have organizational problems to be working out in any event, although I think it might help you to talk to him even in that connection. He's young and you have to take his views with that in mind, but he knows a lot.

M. "He is a big tall fellow.

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

M. "But the other part about the hill is the one that worries me. As (pho) 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 if you put it the way has been putting it you will have lots of troubl..."
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 protected because you are in state and so on. You've got to be protected 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 war, for earlier winning of the war -- you can cover every damn thing under the sun, logically and fairly.

M. "And it is just a case of making sure — Now of course there is relief, there is rehabilitation. What you have to make sure is that it isn't those words that stick in people's minds. Now you can bring all that in under the idea of military necessity. It is just a case of a) having that logically worked out as it has been worked out and b) your getting it to your associates.

M. "You can use 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.

9/5/45
10:50 am

MAX to (pho).

MAX will come by on bike this morning to see the kids.

9/5/45
10:53 am

MAX to (pho-woman). Discussed her ideals, choice of school, etc. MAX made appointment to see (pho - woman) at 4 pm tomorrow. Unable to get earlier appointment.

9/5/45
11:01 am

YI-1387-2
YI-1388-5
YI-1388-1

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

ML-92
M. "Who is this?"

M. "Well that was the arrangement between us that they would do the recruiting and training of the people they recruit, and so on. I asked me this morning who is handling [inaudible] in OEW, and I told him that the situation was not too clear as yet. That there was some work - and he said, hasn't gone, and I said, well I guess he still is there; then I said there is a question as to whether the situation was too clear as to who would have the say on this picking the staff. I told [inaudible] 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. "Yes. But he may find that he will have to hurry there - if this thing collapses, if this thing gives in or has already made a deal perhaps. And I said the two things that I wanted to talk with him about, were either sooner 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 things 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 ought to know this.

ML-35

b/2
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, say are you one of those sources?"

M: "A number is always given a source (Laughing), I thought in very confidential work."

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 phone 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, If any event you haven't met, that has been going wrong as I did once, and when 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 a preserve and he said it would be all right if I talked to phonetic. Now I was wondering not so much as to what is going on there as for volition. I've tried to go to meet 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 father early to get back to the twelve o'clock, not to create any trouble with the men but nevertheless I do hope that the very sight of his men won't wear your nerves, it will."

M: "Now there is one other thought, have you been working out in your mind just how you want to put stuff in? Tomorrow if you can have in your mind just how you would like to see the meeting go, we aren't too haphazard."
M: Had you known before the war?

M: He was a member of the Inter-Agency Committees on Personnel.

M: Well, I don't imagine anybody otherwise in charge of the Coordinating committee is, well, he may not be a wholly free agent because he was before, you know, the tendency was not to get into any disagreement with the State. Then secondly, there is the problem of the quality of the sinking (ph). Now you see, neither... can give more than some of their time to this subject and not very much perhaps. I don't think you would pick either of them to assist you in a job of this kind.

M: The key, of course, is, that you wouldn't pick either of those two men to assist you in almost anything.
expression of bad judgment on his part. He's a nice fellow, but he has got extraordinary limitations. The last thing he would know about would be personnel foreign organic service because he suffers from very serious personal inhibitions. This is just between you and me. I don't want myself quoted to anybody on this, but he has extraordinary limitations in human relations. He is going to the budget. I understand.

M: So, on the whole thing is in a state of confusion over in OEW. Did the committee take up anything else yesterday?

M: Oh yes. Well, that's not of importance.

M: I thought # was out?

W: 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 I've our (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: Has he agreed to?

M: But I mean, to an area?

M: Has there been any area assigned to anybody besides (ph) (or me)?

M: Yeah.

M: What does he have, Yugoslavia?

M: Yeah.

M: They did no more yesterday?
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?

M: 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 tripark (ph) 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 much better in our government than we have been doing. Two of the people of exercise 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?
M: While the other people came down.

M: Apparently, did you see the article 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 pretty soon really. Agency

M: NO, I’m not referring to him. I mean on the business of M1 “to” or taking over the world and his wives. (ph)

M: 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, the director, or OPEC. OPEC through its area committee or executive officers?

M: That would...

M: He doesn’t want?

M: Is he reliable?
M: How good is he 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, aren't you?
M: I'm hoping to leave tomorrow afternoon for two weeks, and the man we have in our place is very good and under him is very good indeed. He has been with the board for a long time, and ONWA 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 he is terribly busy and I just find he is a 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 second to assistant of for years.
M: Well, I'm not sure that the newspaper article about will fully reflect what it is 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.
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 strong 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. I thought it was a good letter, did you?
M: Who drafted it?
M: But see alone.
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?
M: 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 SUMMARY CONTINUED:

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

M: If they leave 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 pite - Yiddish) that is going to be very hard to get any good out of.
M: It might affect it very much.
M: Well, maybe, who knows.
M: Certainly he was very good in this country. Now we have a checkerboard with rather flowered and confused proportions with more test men on it. That is 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 had to be philosophical like I do, go away on a vacation. 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 or communications.
M: Balkans and certain things, and something about...
M: Well, if it comes in good we will come out of it. Comes in we will (ph) take it, and beneficial. It may be only in the form of an outline.
M: I'm not discussing split 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.

M: Well that seems to be a standstill too isn't it?

M: At our area meeting on Central/Area committee on Friday, 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. 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 traditions of readers and friends you don't take someone unknown lawyer, whose liberalism you don't know and how true in trial he would be, and that kind of business.

M: Before, than after.

M: Why don't you have a talk with about that?

M: Well, I think what you might say to him is that very 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.
Attached hereto is a copy of what is herein called "my Blast at Lowenthal's Book". It was written by Federal Judge CLAUDE McCOLLOCH, U. S. Court House, Portland 5, Oregon.

U. S. Judge BEAUMONT from Fresno, California, has been sitting in Tacoma, and we had a case before him. At the conclusion of the case, he talked with Squire [redacted], who testified in it and complimented him on his testimony, and in the course of their conversation Judge BEAUMONT mentioned that he and Judge McCOLLOCH had been discussing the Lowenthal book. The following day Judge McCOLLOCH furnished the attached information to Agent [redacted], pursuant to the request of Judge BEAUMONT.

I thought perhaps you would receive a copy of it but in the event that you have not, I thought I should send it to you.
M: I urged on him yesterday not to get mixed up with the problems of his 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, to 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 should be our line, and so on. I told him that all we should want in so far as, within the OEW, is concerned, is to let alone, not to be merged and all that sort of thing, not to be put under somebody else, not to be put under anybody who might bring in or might want to bring in and so on. And that, he talks with, for 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 talked with, and he knows what I used to work under him, he will be in touch with during the week, although I mentioned your name, and so on, 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 have an interest and I said it is a not too clear situation. Now at the Coordinating Committee meeting on Friday, those who went were asked.

M: Yes. I said almost nothing. I said nothing until they came to the question of recruitment. There was a report submitted of State was present. The question was whether he recruiting the people who go abroad, that should be done whether each agency have its own handling of it or whether it is all under the deputy of State was present. The question was whether he recruiting the people who go abroad, that should be done whether each agency have its own handling of it or whether it is all under the deputy of State was present.
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 OSHA. 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 Nations.

M: He came over to see you?

M: He said?

M: He wants to hire them for State?

M: I think it is quite important for you to get to on this, tell him, phone him at his home, that you had phoned and said he wanted to talk with you at the meeting was held. Of course, he may not be an influential 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.
M: On recruiting there was a report by the sub-committee that the business of having power over the thing centralized in OPC, on recruiting. So there is a tendency to (inaudible) the authority all over the place.

M: Who are they?

M: They shall be given more power.

M: Well, the Treasury people are not very fond of... You've got to be careful there.

W: Reference to what?

M: Critical reference, sharp reference?

M: They don't like, but they haven't any good job, that's the trouble.

M: I see. If State is going to be organizing their own staff to research, they're 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 (oh) tomorrow at 12:00.

M: Can you make it.
M: Yes. Well, let's get together at the
M: You are not going, there are no meetings during the morning?
M: I think you should get hold of [redacted] sometime during the day on
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.
M: Yeah. Remember there was a memorandum some six or eight weeks ago
from [redacted] which would have set up a really powerful organization
in State there and [redacted] was for that memorandum. That was the one
preceding prior to the June 3 letter. Okay?

9/5/45
5:55 pm
MAX LOENTHAL to [redacted] asked, "Where can I reach

9/5/45
8:50 pm
YI-1345-2
MAX LOENTHAL to [redacted] talked to [redacted]. MAX said the synagogue probably, called, he thought, the
Free Synagogue. MAX 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.
[redacted] said [redacted] followed him, then [redacted] 1929 being
his secretary. [redacted] 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.

9/5/45
9:00 pm
YI-1345-2
YI-1346-1
MAX LOENTHAL to [redacted] members of the MACK family, Fifth Avenue
Hotel, New York. MAX asked if he had considered whether he wanted
to notify [redacted] the chief Justice. MAX said [redacted] and the Judge traveled
all over the country in the last war.
MAX told [redacted] to send
a wire and say that "your father" died. MAX said he wasn't sure where
is but that [redacted] would know. MAX said
MAX said he would find out where she was and let him know. MAX thought they were 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 MAX mentioned the judge's colleagues and thought it was still living, that he thought she might ask about it and send him a wire to Court of Appeals in San Francisco. MAX thought the justices and judges of the Court, Commerce Court, that XXX KNAPP died, he thought, there was a [ph].

**********

8/6/45 8:40 am YI-1846-2 "MAX LOSHALAL to [woman]. LOSHALAL said, "I notice these papers marked 'Come let us Plow the Sea' and some other Gilbert and Sullivan - are those the ones?" MAX said there were some typewritten sheets and

9/8/43 9/11 am YI-1547-2 MAX to unknown number, [ph] and gave her list of men who would attend meeting today. MAX gave following names. MAX said to strike and make it MAX said he was wondering if they ought to have even anybody besides [illegible] and MAX himself. MAX asked when he could see for a few minutes, anytime after 10:15.

9/6/43 9:55 am Phone rang. No answer.
At the Coordinating Committee on Friday. Keep your shirt on.

M: Good. They were present, they were for the OENP.

Neither of them said anything to speak of until near the end when the subject came up of recruitment. 

M: Neither of them said anything until near the end when the subject came up of recruitment.

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 [name of chairman of the sub-committee of the sub-committee on recruitment in training of the Coordinating Committee] and, deputy director of OPEC on the recruitment end and would be, it would be some sort of machinery that 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 [name of chairman of the sub-committee of the sub-committee on recruitment in training of the Coordinating Committee].

M: Yeah, but there was some question on the part of somebody as to whether [name of chairman of the sub-committee of the sub-committee on recruitment in training of the Coordinating Committee] 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: State Department. Then they discussed this question. You'll see it in the previous minutes about OEN 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 [name of chairman of the sub-committee of the sub-committee on recruitment in training of the Coordinating Committee] went there because it was a recruitment job or not, I don't know. I doubt it. I think he, now is in on Coordinating Committee. Just keep your shirt on. There is a great deal of confusion all over the government, you know, in dealing with the liberated area business. My feeling is this on reflection on what you told me about, the three power Mediterranean council story. I think that 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 usable by all three parts and any other agencies that are working on recruitment and are working on jurisdictional 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...

M: From any official source, but you know it is important that we know what is going on a little bit.
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? You know he has been agreed on him 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 not 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."
Section 552

☐ (b)(1)  ☐ (b)(7)(A)  ☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)  ☐ (b)(7)(B)  ☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)  ☐ (b)(7)(C)  ☐ (k)(1)
☐ (b)(4)  ☐ (b)(7)(D)  ☐ (k)(2)
☐ (b)(5)  ☐ (b)(7)(E)  ☐ (k)(3)
☐ (b)(6)  ☐ (b)(7)(F)  ☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(8)  ☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(9)  ☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

10.2-2573-2-53

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
No entries on September 6, 7 and 9, and only one on the 8th as in summary. LOWENTHAL is out of town on vacation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE WRITTEN BY:...

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 18 1943
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED
120 JUL 31 1964

M1-111
Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

For your information:

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

62-25733-D-SS Through 60

FBI/DOJ
ML SUMMARY

Map, Levinthal

9/17/43
7:58 am

Okay - arranged that both will return to Washington Sunday.

9/17/43
11:00 am

9/17/43
11:42 am

9/17/43
11:50 am

9/17/43
3:04 pm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/17/43 BY JIM

62-25733-2

SEP 20 43

JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED
MAX LOWENTHAL told MAX that he didn't know what time he would be home in the morning, as he had just gotten home, and thus couldn't give a ride.

************

9/19/45
10:54 pm

9/20/45
8:55 am
YI-1590-2

9/20/45
9:20 am

9/20/45
10:10 am

9/20/45
5:00 pm

9/20/45
5:55 pm

Mr. LOWENTHAL to his secretary:

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

MAX told MAX said MAX said MAX was back from North Africa and wanted to know if LOWENTHALS would like to go out with and LOWENTHALS leaving for home about 5:30.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE: 6/17/43 BY: 020

RECORDED

120 JUL 31 1964

62-25733-2-4

SEP 29 1943
MAX LOWENTHAL to "he said he had left his papers there, and requested that "bring them in the morning."

**********

Mr. LOWENTHAL to his secretary. Mr. LOWENTHAL asked "what was on his schedule."

Mr. LOWENTHAL said okay, he would be there. LOWENTHAL suggested the Willard at 12:30.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/1/54.
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."

(ph) to LOWENTHAL. It was agreed that either would come over and get it or LOWENTHAL would send it over by messenger. and MAX said he kept it that way only by using pomades.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/22/43 8/17/43

COPIES DESTROYED 12O JUL 31 1964
L: Don't be grateful to me; it just occurred to me that there is something to have as a club in the second place, whereas there is an indication 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.

L: Okay. What do you want to see me about?

M: You won't learn anything by talking to me. Won't learn a thing. 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 him somehow 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.

M: Well, I hope you are, pull you know, that the hell?

9/22/45
8:17 pm

9/22/45
6:33 pm

ML-5-2
ML-4-1

120 JUL 31

(ph) to MAX LOVENTHAL.

M: I called you because, do you know of some meetings that are being held in the office, various agencies.

L: Reform of machinery.

M: Now, what has been going, I think. Has he been telling you
M: I see, have area committees and no sub-committees?

W: That will take a long time.

M: Well, what are they going to do in OPEC. In other words, revert to much less activity in OPEC?

W: 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 that is the thing I was wondering about, that they were going to have in their machinery men who could carry the ball, be their experts.
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 indicate that it would be advisable 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 OFDC 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.
Well, I was just wondering if you were in a position to talk to before he goes to the meeting or whether you can or cannot.

M: I just wondered if it wouldn't be advisable to have the representative go there on a very tentative basis. After all, whether they change the OFEC machinery this week 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 can't give it that either in a meeting or over night.

M: Yes, but this, I'm not in favor of fighting OFEC. On the contrary, I'm for having a great deal to get peace.

M: Well, I look at it another way: after all, none of us are entirely infallible and a number of men who have come into OFEC in recent 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 long look...
WASHINGTON, D. C.
September 23, 1968

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

B: There's no, but they are going to want to exercise power and so on, and that substitutes for coordination a type of confusion. If the president were the power centralized in OFEC and I think it should
M: I 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 OPC that this fellow for example, has 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: That's fine. I hear that I misinformed you today was misinformed myself, and was 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. Goodnight.

M: Yes, he has been a good man on coal in North Africa; gave us a good report.

M: That's the only thing 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.

M: Our man thought that did a good job.
LOWENTHAL to Extension 76697.
L: Have you been attending or are you attending the meetings, the two or three, at office?
L: There is a meeting today I think?
L: 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 was 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 probably.
L: In the meantime it seems to me that the important thing is to do nothing that rocks the boat. I, myself, believe, I may be wrong in this, that this whole job, as far as possible, ought to be centralised in one place.

ML-171

ML

Washington, D.C.
September 23, 1943

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:
[]
As at the meeting and if I come will come late and if I come I'll 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.

E: The difficulty is of course, you take your supply sub-committee, I suppose, I don't know who else has sat in it besides OLA and AFHO, E suppose OU has sat in it a little bit, as Treasury I suppose State has sat in it. Now take 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 seems to me to be useful to have some machinery in existence that can function with that kind of clement and while you say you seemed to be overruled, 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 clement pass out. I lived through many months prior to the creation of the OFFC 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 with 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 by reason of the existence of OFFC machinery and these sub-committees than we had before and I know that because I lived through that period intensively.

L: But I'm afraid that we may restore the past prior to the time that the president and work whatever they are working on and I suspect that when they do work it out you will still need to have some cement around because I doubt whether there will be that kind centralization yet. It doesn't make a sense worth of difference to me.
L: Yes, I think he will and I'll drop in if I can get away in time. Now/what the last meeting last?
L: Yes, that would be fine. I think that if a few people keep the ball steady we can accomplish a little bit.
L: Okay.

Mr. LOENTHAL to his office.

ML-144

ML

Washington, D.C.
September 24, 1940

ML SUMMARY

ML LOENTHAL
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATElifted by: 1046

ML SUMMARY

September 25, 1943

MAX LOVETHAL to [redacted]. MAX asked to speak to her

[redacted]. MAX said to tell her mother, [redacted]

a refugee, a very fine girl from MAX's office

is leaving on her vacation tomorrow for CAPON Springs (ph) and would

look her up. [redacted] also leaving tomorrow.

9/24/43 6:45 pm

9/24/43 11:19 pm

MAX to [redacted]. About that business of Monday. Some how or other I don't expect...
M: The difficulty is, of course, that our staff is changing 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 difficulties 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 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 any help from any of these other divisions, we will do the best we can. I don't know, it may be that they have more important work to do.

Washington, D.C.
September 25, 1945

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

than those other divisions. I doubt it.
1
stopped and I thought it was better to go ahead on our own the best we could. See any harm in telling him that was my impression?

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

W: Your impression of it yourself or my impression of my impression.

M: 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 CEWA. We've been cracking up this CEWA and hearing a lot of talk about CEWA from those who oppose him. This morning I heard it, that we have 500 people and so on; you get right down to it nothing very happens and we spend an enormous amount of time sitting around and talking and cause he is not very happy and neither is I. Well, do you think we ought to go ahead with this 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 have as much opportunity to. I'm not going to bother about it. It was a terribly trying day. That session this noon I had there was very unsatisfactory. And you see they asked me to go talk to the man I'm very hesitant as to whether I'm going to talk to him at all. Let them try it and see what they get. I'm not going to tell them we haven't any

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

Washington, D.C.
September 26, 1945

M. L. 

ML SUMMARY

M. L. 

LOWENTHALS will leave now to pick them up as they are to pick up at 8:15.

M. L. 

LOWENTHALS will leave now to pick them up as they are to pick up at 8:15.

M. L. 

LOWENTHALS will leave now to pick them up as they are to pick up at 8:15.

M. L. 

LOWENTHALS will leave now to pick them up as they are to pick up at 8:15.
MAX to Washington Post, asked for Circulation Dept. After waiting a few
minutes for the proper connection he hung up.

MAX to MAX LOWENTHAL.

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

MAX, "I heard about it on the radio last night. The story is that it
takes over the whole thing, including OUEP. What is there for
OUEP right now?"

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

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

MAX, "Have you talked with LIEUTENANT CURRICK?"

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

COPIES DESTROYED

23 AUG. 3 1944

ML-139

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 26, 1945.

ML SUMMARY

ML

MAX, "I suppose the best move that you could make would be to have
a talk with LIEUTENANT CURRICK. Would he talk to him out of this
now isn't he?"
MAX: "How is the Governor taking it?"

MAX: "It seems to me he should meet with the area committees or coordinating committees. I do think it is all a desirable improvement."

MAX: "Fortunately he is away this week and he can see what when he comes back."
he wasn’t feeling 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: Yes, 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: Let’s 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? Have you been meeting some of them in committee meetings and so on. Will you talk to... about that this morning?

L: Or shall I? Suppose I talk to... and you fellows get together during the day. But make up your own minds as for... Okay?

L: I don’t know. I don’t know. And there are a lot of things where will it leave... and so on. The main point is that we have got to do our job. Let’s keep going and that gives us an opportunity to improve our work. Right?

L: Thank you.

ML Summary Continued:

Washington, D.C.
September 27, 1945
Deed rest for a minute and I am sure you must, if you can get away 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?

L: Do you know how to reach

L: You hold on. He can be reached at 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.

L: 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

9/26/43 3:10 pm
MAX to D and MAX said not to disturb him as he would see him this afternoon.

Washington, D. C.
September 27, 1945

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

9/28/43 3:49 pm
ML 12-5

L: I see you delivered yourself of your position.
I know there is a meeting this afternoon to see what they should do there.

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.

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 UNRRA and are being taken over with him. On the one 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.

There would be other things of course in which the civilian agency once it went in...

One shouldn't assume then that everything else is out.

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

Washington, D. C.
September 27, 1945

ML SUMMARY CONTINUED:

of it, he says, until 5:30. Well, I really believe it is a very fine move and the next question is going to be on how good are the people gets into the top jobs. I should think that there...
that he got the impression that he was going back to the White House.
(Inaudible)
L: Um, huh, I hadn’t heard that. How is
(Inaudible)
L: He 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 good job.
(Inaudible)
L: Did you have much trouble with it?
(Inaudible)
L: Well, I only hope what you did yesterday will now be implicated (ph) by 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 you would prefer.
L: Yeah.
(No finish of coming back, cut off)
M: You can go back to your company and I'll see you down town.
M: I don't think so.

or MAX LOWENTHAL - not in.

************

9/27/45
9:15 am
Special Agent, F.B.I., 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.

ML-145
CHANGED TO

62-65733-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 14/FR/94 BY:VJC
CHANGED TO

2 FEB 3-1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/7/42 BY 6248

35 Drif
11/7/42
May 31, 1951

L. B. NICHOLS

M. A. JONES

At 4:00 p.m., May 29, 1951, SAC R. L. Murphy took a call from Judge McCollom who
I want you to know how deeply grateful all of us in the 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.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

DIRECTOR

Office Memo

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO
SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL SECURITY MATTER - C

Remarlet dated June 8, 1951, transmitting copies of report.
TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Portland
SUBJECT: BACK ENTITLED "FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION"

On [redacted] advised me that on June 4, 1951 while he was calling on Senior U. S. District Judge [redacted] FEE, Portland, Oregon, in connection with official business. at the conclusion of the interview Judge FEE told him
I also want to take this occasion to express my appreciation for your remarks concerning our Special Agents with whom you have come in contact and my administration of the activities of the FBI. I certainly hope that our efforts will continue to merit your warm praise.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

CC: Portland

Re: Re: Memo dated 6-12-51 captioned BOOK ENTITLED "FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" BY MAX LOWENTHAL.
Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

For your information:

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

67-2573-2 5-81 4 323

June 22, 1951
of the remarks Mr. H. N. Clifford of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, made on May 26, 1951, before the Kansas Junior Bar Association.

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 my best wishes for continued success in your endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover

All information contained herein is protected.

Date: 5/21/51

cc: Kansas City, with copy of incoming 5/24/51
Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below, and no segregable material available for release to you.
Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

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

For your information: ____________________________________________

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

1-2-7523-37

DELETED PAGE(S) X
NO DUPLICATION FEE X
FOR THIS PAGE X

FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM

Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. NICHOLS
FROM: M. Jones
SUBJECT: Naz Lendenthal's book, CA77-99

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: February 1, 1951

DATE: 4/25/85. BY: sp

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation"
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 summary of the sources used in the particular chapter and then complete research data.

At the top of each page is a heading covering the particular point considered; then the page and line where the material appears in the book are indicated. The exact quotation from the book is set forth and then follow the various sources utilized by Mr. Lowenthal to support the particular portion of the book which is quoted above. Where 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 matter of convenience.

There are various pink pages throughout the research material. These are not numbered and contain material from the Bureau's files or elsewhere which might not be proper to disseminate outside the Bureau. Thus these pages could, if very easily removed, be retained as such should be desired.

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.
In a footnote 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 counter-radical activities as Special Assistant to the Attorney General."

Mr. 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 1930 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...."

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols

February 1, 1951

It was felt that this entire matter could best be presented by omitting any discussion of the CID by name and presenting the true facts with regard to the Director's role as 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, Mr. Lowenthal had 2,856 source notes. These notes ranged from 465 newspaper items to 461 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 it took 13 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 5 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 statement. These had to be woven together before the material could be completely typed up. In

Manorandum 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 instances 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.
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 Ir. 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.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," by Mr. Lowenthal is based on this false premise. The FBI is an "illegitimate" birth in 1908 to modern times, has been an interloper in the field of law.
exactments and Executive Directives. Instead of acting in the true 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 the 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 Bureau of Investigation. 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 FBI and more specifically against its Director, Mr. 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.

1. The jacket of the book states: "This book presents an objective picture of the FBI."

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

Part Two reflects the formation of the General Intelligence Division in 1916 and its activities against the I. W. W., anarchists, and the
and the alleged investigation of Congressman.

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 mere continuation of the early tactics and procedures of the old Bureau of Investigation.

A quality of thickness in the veneer of authenticity with which the author seeks to clothe 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 U. S. Times Index, for the period 1924-1939, for entries under the following titles: Mortgages; Farmers; Sharecroppers; Unemployment; U. S. Labor; Soldiers and Sailors, Rehabilitation; Veterans, European War; 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 'fingerprint anybody they saw fit to fingerprint....'3
One such example of this is his treatment of an incident which occurred in New York City in 1912 which a newspaper article referred to as "...a sensational drama of white, white 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 F.B.I. 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 newspaper articles. If he desired to present the true facts in this case he could have easily secured them from the F.B.I. itself or at least he could have presented the truth along with his distorted version. He did neither.

3. See paragraph beginning at line 23.
4. See "Preface."
5. Page 351, line 12.
6. Page 369, paragraph beginning with line 5.
7. Pages 347, 350.

Another instance where this technique was used is at the beginning of Chapter 29, entitled "A New Wave of Critics," in which Mr. 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. Roan'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 FBI.

It is paradoxical that while one of his principal charges is that the FBI has always followed the false doctrine of "guilt by association," Mr. Lowenthal, himself, has resorted to just such a tactic in his attempt to inject Mr. Hoover'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 Raids upon the present Director of the FBI. This structure, however, quickly collapses in the face of truth. Mr. Hoover was a Special Assistant to the

5. Chapter 1, "Guilt by association", page 460, Line 17.
6. Chapter 8, entitled "The general machinery, Division I.

- 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
detail. Despite the fact that these activities took place prior to 1924 when Mr. 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 Bureau's operations and reorganized the agency and corrected the inefficiency and abuses which had characterized its earlier activities.

The success achieved by the FBI under Mr. Hoover's administration in breaking up kidnapping 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 FBI agents, in a way which indicates a derogatory meaning. This attitude is more clearly defined in his selection of quotations dealing with law enforcement officers, such as: "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..."
This is an example of one technique of distortion. Here are many others in Mr. Lowenthal’s bag of tricks.

By the simple process of intentional omission, 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 Bureau of Investigation. In this case, the person testifying was the notorious Gaston B. Means, 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 seriously impaired.

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. The author, however, neglects to fully advise the reader that Reed died in Moscow while attending the Third International and is buried just
among those arrested. From reading the accounts, merely 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 responsibility. One example of this is found in Chapter 6, which, as indicated, is entitled "Investigation of Opinions Continued." Chapter 6 is devoted to a hearing before 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. Stevenson, a New York lawyer. 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 "witch hunts." From the manner in which this

16. See 94.
17. Scene 270, 275.
18. See 65.
19. Scene 60.
20. Scene 60.

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, Mr. Lounsbury identified Stevenson as a representative of the Bureau of Investigation.
which commented on the hearings, 163 et seq.

Lowenthal.

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

After establishing through the testimony of Mr. Hoover that the security 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 Ohio and Ohio;19 violations of the Federal copyright laws in New York City;20 violations of the statute prohibiting the interstate transportation of obscene literature;21 and violation of the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle Law in New Jersey.22 Rationale as it might appear, it nevertheless illustrates another technique of criticism which Mr. Lowenthal has used.

1. 163 et seq., 166.
2. 163 et seq.
3. 163 et seq.
4. 163 et seq.

The author refuses to recognize that the FBI is a fact-finding agency. He blames it for investigating youthful "joy riders" who violate 23 Act. He blames it for bringing juveniles into the Federal courts, 24 et seq. of the law 25.
Interstate Commerce Committee Report of March, 1942, which passage of a resolution authorizing investigation of wire tapping and similar practices and condemned illegal practices of "some police." Mr. Lowenthal cites Senator Burton K. Wheeler, 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, was one of the things which prompted his resolution.

Mr. Lowenthal makes frequent attempts to drive a wedge between the bureau and its supporters. He tries to convince labor that the FBI is 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 news. --- that the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
be kidnapped, accusing...
Youthful admirers are assured that the exploits of the Bureau in the great crimes 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 resentment against the FBI.

Here Mr. Lowenthal deals with the contents of several briefs prepared by the Department of Justice which related to attempts at infiltration of American Negroes 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

directed toward the Negro himself rather than the Communists. Infiltration of minority groups has long been a technique of the advocates of Marxism-Leninism and even in 1919 and 1920 this method of spreading the doctrine of Communism was being tried. Mr. Lowenthal should have also noted that
to show that the A.F. of L.

The report showed, however, that the strike was precipitated by 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 Gompers, A.F. of L. President, had urged them to comply. The Senate report singled out Foster for criticism and said that Communist and Russian elements had used the strike in an attempt to unseat conservative A.F. of L. leadership and convert it into a revolutionary labor movement headed by themselves.

22. See Chapter 9, pages 97, 98.
that the FBI Agents had engaged in . . .
of the Constitution.

But what are the facts in this case? Mr. Henry A. Schmeinhaut, Chief of the Civil Liberties Unit of the Justice Department and now a Federal Judge, interviewed the defendants, their attorneys and all Government officials concerned. He 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." Mr. Loewenthal, avoiding this portion of the Schmeinhaut report, pounced on an observation made by Mr. Schmeinhaut on the question of searches and seizures made incidental to the arrests. In 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 acts taken by the Agents would not be considered reasonable without a search warrant. Mr. Loewenthal would have his readers believe that this was all that Mr. Schmeinhaut had concluded from his inquiry.


One of the underlying arguments which threads through the entire book is the thesis 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 he pictures Secretary of Labor Wilson as opposing the Bureau'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 Olyer v. Skaffington to show that Communist policy may have been influenced by the large number of FBI informants planted in the party. Hence, the Bureau became "agents provocateurs" of violence.38

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

31. Pages 94, 95. 32. Pages 121, 122.

Glyness and deceit cannot 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 FBI its first responsi-