



August 14, 2019

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1370980-000
FOIPA Appeal No.: 2017-0723
Subject: American Bar Association

Dear Mr. Greenwald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

- | Section 552 | | Section 552a | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A) | <input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B) | <input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1) | |
| <u>50 U.S.C., Section 3024 (i) (1)</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2) | |
| _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3) | |
| _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6) | | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7) | |

144 page(s) were reviewed and 108 page(s) are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency [OGA].
- This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "Part 1" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "Part 2" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records on individuals. "Part 3" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account on the following website: <https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

See additional information which follows.

As a result of your administrative appeal to the Office of Information Policy (OIP), Department of Justice (DOJ), material was located responsive to your request for information concerning American Bar Association. Enclosed is a processed copy of the documents.

Inquiries regarding your OGA referral(s) designated within the release as "Referral/Direct" may be directed to the following agency(ies) at:

Office of Information Programs and Services
A-GIS-IPS-RL-RC
U.S. Department of State
SA 2Washington, DC 20522

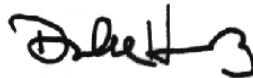
Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Due to the age and condition of the original documents, some of the reproduced copies are extremely difficult to read. While we realize the quality of some of the documents is poor, every effort has been made to obtain the best copies possible.

For your information, a search of the indices to our Central Records System reflected there were additional records potentially responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request. We have attempted to obtain this material so it could be reviewed to determine whether it was responsive to your request. We were advised that the potentially responsive records were not in their expected location and could not be located after a reasonable search. Following a reasonable waiting period, another attempt was made to obtain this material. This search for the missing records also met with unsuccessful results.

Records which may have been responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum includes information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records on individuals. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records. For questions regarding Parts 1, 2, or 3, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." Previously mentioned appeal and dispute resolution services are also available at the web address.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010))]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **National Security/Intelligence Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of national security and foreign intelligence records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and PA exemption (j)(2) as applicable to requests for records about individuals [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2); 50 U.S.C § 3024(i)(1)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that national security or foreign intelligence records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching those systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A reasonable search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled and maintained by the FBI in the course of fulfilling law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization and encompasses the records of FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ), FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide and includes Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records. For additional information about our record searches visit www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records.
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheets. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **The National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: <http://www.theblackvault.com>

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1370980-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 24
Page 2 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 3 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 5 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 6 ~ b7D;
Page 7 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 8 ~ b3; b7D; b7E;
Page 9 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 10 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 13 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 15 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 20 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 21 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 22 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 23 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 24 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 26 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 27 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 28 ~ Duplicate;

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X For this Page X
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0-7 (Rev. 5-13-77)

TO: SAC:

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Alexandria
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Columbia
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu

- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jackson
- Jacksonville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
- Memphis
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans
- New York City
- Norfolk

- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- Sacramento
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa
- Washington Field
- Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- Bern
- Bonn
- Buenos Aires
- Caracas
- Hong Kong
- London
- Madrid
- Manila
- Mexico City
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Tokyo

SAC, New Rochelle (MRA) ASAC, Rapid City (*Mini*) 3/28/78 Date

RE: **VOS TO SEMINAR WITH U. S. LEGAL EXPERTS**

[Redacted]

FUEL INVESTIGATION 3/28/78

b3
b7E

- For information Retention optional For appropriate action Surep, by _____
- The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, conceal all sources, paraphrase contents.
- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Bufiles contain no information indicating that any member of this group is affiliated with Soviet Intelligence.

b3
b7E

WFO should obtain itinerary and advise Bureau and interested offices so that they may be aware of presence of Soviets in their area.

Handle in accordance with instructions in

[Redacted]

AUTOMATED RECORD

39 MAR 29 1978

Enc. 1
Bufile
Urfile

memorandum

DATE: 4/27/78

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: VOS SEMINAR US LEGAL EXPENTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

b3
b7E

TO: SAC NY [redacted]

[redacted] who has furnished
reliable information in the past. [redacted]

b7D

~~Classified by 6127
Exempt from GDS 2 & 3
Date of Declass indef~~

b3
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

[redacted]

APR 28 1978

FBI-N

b3
b7D
b7E

[redacted]



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

memorandum

DATE: 6/6/78

REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT:

VOS SEMINAR US LEGAL EXPERTS
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
b7E

TO:

SAC NY [redacted]

Re my memo dated 4/27/78 captioned as above.

On [redacted] who has furnished reliable
information in the past. [redacted]

b7D

~~Classified by 2609
Exempt from GDS 2 & 3
Date of Declass indef~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
b7E

[redacted]

[redacted]

JUN 6 1978 b3
b7D
FBI-NEW YORK b7E



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

September 15, 1978

VISIT OF SOVIETS
TO A SEMINAR WITH
U. S. LEGAL EXPERTS

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Representatives of the United States Department of State (USDS) advised that the following Soviet nationals would visit the United States (U.S.) as official guests of the government to confer with legal experts in this Country:

Name
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Occupation

Name
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Occupation

Name
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Occupation

b6
b7C

b3
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3590
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORIES 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION: INDEFINITE~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>R</i>	FILED <i>B</i>
SEP 21 1978	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

VISIT OF SOVIETS
TO A SEMINAR WITH
U. S. LEGAL EXPERTS

Name
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Occupation

Lawyer, Institute of State and
Law, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (U)

b6
b7C

Arrangments for the visit of the foregoing
delegation to San Francisco was affilitated by represen-
tives of the United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals
located in San Francisco. As a courtesy to that court, a

assisted by accompanying the delegation during much of its
stay in San Francisco. (S) (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

confirmed the visit of the delegation
on April 26 - 28, 1978. They were lodged at the Cartwright
Hotel. (S) (U)

On Wednesday, April 26, 1978, the delegation
visited the California Supreme Court in San Francisco, and
engaged in a round table discussion with members of that court.
This conference was followed by sight-seeing at the Fisherman's
Wharf area, where it was noted the Soviet visitors were
extremely eager to obtain sovenirs. (S) (U)

The following day, an all day seminar was held at
the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California.
It was noted that the seminar was extremely poorly attended,
perhaps dus to inadequate advance publicity. The seminar was
followed by a visit to the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco. (U) (S)

On the final day of the visit, the Soviets went to
the University of California Law School, to lunch with members
of the faculty. Following, there was a meeting with a small
group of students at the law school. Most who attended were
Soviet emigre. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF SOVIETS
TO A SEMINAR WITH
U. S. LEGAL EXPERTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning the delegates, [] noted that all four seemed very astute, both legally and politically. He characterized [] as a "good politician", who seemed the most responsive of the four to political questions. He noted that during some particularly vituperative questioning concerning the human rights issue, [] answered very evenly, and at one point calmly challenged his accuser by asking why the U.S. needed an Equal Rights amendment if there were no human rights difficulties in this country. (S) (U)

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b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

On another occasion, again concerning the Human Rights issue, [] noted that the U.S. had celebrated two hundred years under its Constitution, while the Soviet Union has only been developing its constitutional form of government for sixty years. (S) (U)

It was noted with interest, that [] reiterated the same sentiments concerning the comparative stages of U.S. and Soviet constitutional development on another occasion. (S) (U)

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[] was characterized as a very analytical person, with a sharp mind and a keen sense of humor. He is an expert in cosmic law and space law, and is also interested in aviation and maritime law. He has a good command of the English language, but during the visit preferred to communicate on most occasions through an interpreter. (S) (U)

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b7C

[] did not participate extensively in the proceedings in San Francisco. She is believed to be an expert in trade law. She has a modest command of the English language. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

xx AIRTEL

xx

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/15/78

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] (RUC) (SQ 19)
SUBJECT: VOS TO SEMINAR WITH UNITED STATES
LEGAL EXPERTS
[redacted] (GROUP-D), PFO [redacted]
OO: NEW YORK

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b7E

Re WFO airtel to Director, 5/1/78. (U)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5), and for New York one (1), copy of an LHM captioned as above. (U)

[redacted] the Source utilized in enclosed LHM contacted the San Francisco Office voluntarily, in advance of captioned visit, to advise this Office of same.

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[redacted]

(C) (U)

Established sources of the San Francisco Division could provide no further information concerning captioned delegation. (U)

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CLASSIFIED BY 3590
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION: INDEFINITE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
 - ① - New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco
- TJP/mmj
(5)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
OCT 1 1978
FBI - NEW YORK

[Handwritten signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

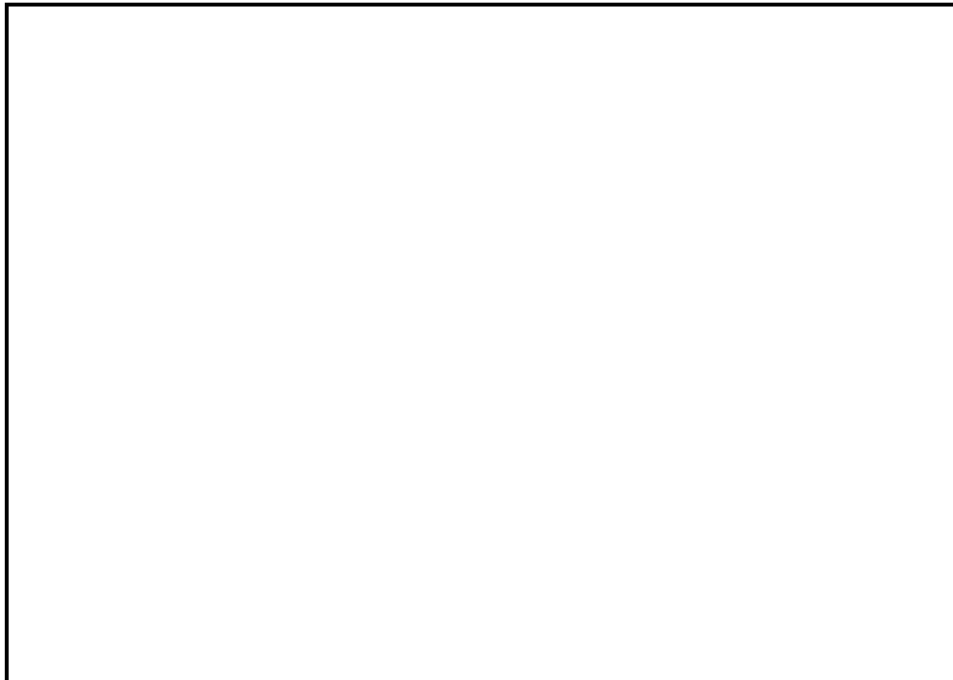
Houston, Texas
November 3, 1978

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET ATTORNEYS
TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
SEMINAR, HOUSTON, TEXAS

On October 5, 1978, a source, who has been contacted an insufficient number of times to determine source's reliability, advised there were four Soviet attorneys and one Soviet attache in Houston, Texas, from April 23 until April 26, 1978, to attend a seminar sponsored by the Joint Committee on International Legal Exchange of the American Bar Association. The purpose of the seminar was to discuss the current aspects of Soviet/U. S. business and legal relations, including current issues in the law of the sea, the law of outer space, aviation law, and topics pertaining to energy and other matters. (U)

The source identified the Soviets as follows:



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b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



INDEXED FILED
NOV 14 1978
FBI-NEW YORK

b3
b7E

Classified By 1541
Exempt From GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



RE: VISIT OF SOVIET ATTORNEYS
TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
SEMINAR, HOUSTON, TEXAS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source stated the Soviets followed the itinerary which was set out for them which is as follows:

On Sunday, April 23, 1978, the five Soviets arrived at the Houston Intercontinental Airport on Eastern Airlines Flight No. 559. They were met by a representative of the American Bar Association in Houston and transported to the Houston Oaks Hotel where they stayed while they were in Houston. On the night of April 23, 1978, a cocktail reception and dinner was given for the Soviets at the Houston Oaks Hotel in the Crown Suite. Also present were members of the American press and other members of the American and local bar associations. (U)

On Monday, April 24, 1978, all of the Soviets were engaged in the seminar until approximately 4:30 p.m. and then at approximately 6:30 p.m., they were transported to the Astrodome in Houston where they saw a baseball game after having cocktails and dinner. (U)

On Tuesday, April 25, 1978, the entire Soviet delegation was transported from the Houston Oaks Hotel to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration facility at Clear Lake, Texas, where they were given a tour. At approximately 11:00 a.m. on the same day, the delegation was transported to the Port of Houston Turning Basin where they took a tour of the Houston ship channel. On the afternoon of April 25, 1978, the delegation visited the corporate legal departments of Exxon and Shell and the private law firm of Baker and Botts. (U)

At approximately 5:00 p.m. the delegation was transported to the Houston Oaks Hotel and subsequently onto the residence of a local attorney, where they were guests for dinner, along with several other local Houston attorneys. (U)

At approximately 9:30 p.m., the delegation returned to the Houston Oaks Hotel. (U)

On Wednesday morning, April 26, 1978, the delegation was transported to the Houston Intercontinental Airport where they departed at approximately 10:00 a.m. en route to San Francisco on National Airlines Flight No. 183. The four Soviet

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RE: VISIT OF SOVIET ATTORNEYS
TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
SEMINAR, HOUSTON, TEXAS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

attorneys departed for San Francisco while [] the Russian attache attached to the Russian Embassy in Washington, returned to Washington, D. C. (U)

b6
b7C

Source described [] as the obvious leader of the delegation. He appeared to have a military bearing, being very erect as if in uniform and a very severe individual. [] spoke excellent English and appeared to be watching the other Soviets closely as if he were their chaperone. He appeared to be a highly disciplined individual but did, from time to time, tell a joke using the Chinese as the butts of the jokes. He also spoke in disapproval of the Jewish people. [] stayed with the other four Soviets until they went to San Francisco at which time he returned to Washington, D. C. (X) (U)

b6
b7C

Source described [] as a female in her early 20's, who spoke very little English. She is an attractive woman who appeared to be extremely serious and did not enter into many conversations. (X) (U)

b6
b7C

[] was described by source as a very serious, high Soviet official, who at all times expressed an interest in the cost of many items, such as cars, homes, etc.

b6
b7C

[] commented at one point during his visit that the Soviet Union wanted good will to exist between the USSR and the United States, but that there are some elements in the United States who do not want our countries to be friendly. He also stated that in Russia, there is no prostitution or pornography, but there is a serious drinking problem. Source described [] as a cordial individual and source was impressed with [] friendliness. (X) (U)

Source described [] as a dumpy, pleasant-looking individual, who drank a little too much. He got along well with everyone and spoke very good English. He gave the appearance of a happy-go-lucky individual and womanizer. He gives the impression he would drink with anyone just to have a good time. (X) (U)

b6
b7C

According to source, [] is an Armenian with dark complexion who speaks English well but with a French accent. He was the most scholarly of the group and the other

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET ATTORNEYS
TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
SEMINAR, HOUSTON, TEXAS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

members of the delegation commented he was the most intellectual. ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT b6 b7C

memorandum

DATE: 11/3/78

REPLY TO: SAC, HOUSTON [redacted] (P)
ATTN OF:

SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIET ATTORNEYS
TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
SEMINAR, HOUSTON, TEXAS

TO: [redacted]
OO: NY

*ndif
as ref*

DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

Re WFO airtel to Bureau dated 5/1/78 and WFO teletype to Bureau and HO dated 4/22/78. (U)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for Washington Field are four copies and for New York two copies of the same LHM. Also enclosed for the Bureau is one travel card regarding [redacted] (C) (U)

The identity of the source in enclosed LHM is

[redacted]

[redacted] (protect). (C) (U)

~~Classified By 1541
Exempt From GDS, Category 2&3
Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 4 - Washington Field (Enc. 4)
 - (2 - [redacted])
 - (2 - [redacted])

② - New York (Enc. 2) CONSOLIDATED BY A/C ON 3/13/80

1 - Houston
JMS/skc
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUTOMATED RECORDS

FILED

14 1978

FBI-NEW YORK

[Signature]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1370980-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 12
Page 3 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 4 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 5 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 6 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 7 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 10 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 11 ~ Duplicate;
Page 12 ~ Duplicate;
Page 13 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 14 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 15 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 16 ~ Referral/Direct;

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X For this Page X
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JULY EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: DEC 23 1975

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM :

[Handwritten signature]

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] (RUC)

SUBJECT:

VISIT OF SOVIETS BY
INVITATION OF AMERICAN
BAR ASSOCIATION
[redacted] (GROUP)
(OO:WFO)

11
10
1
PS

b3
b7E

ReBur/s to NY and WFO, dated 11/26/75,
and WFOairtel to Bu, dated 12/8/75.

A reievew of December, 1975, Aeroflot
Manifests indicates that members of captioned group
departed JFKIA, NYC, aboard Aeroflot flight SU-314,
on 12/12/75.

MB

Established sources of the NYO who are
familiar with certain facets of the operations of
the Soviet nationals have furnished no pertinent
information regarding the activities of captioned
group during their visit.

The captioned matter has been reviewed and
there is no information received that would indicate
that the members of the group were engaged in any
acts hostile to the US or affiliated with Soviet
Intelligence Services.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 1948
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

EX-112

REC 12

- 2-Bureau (RM)
- 2-Washington Field [redacted] (RM)
- 1-New York

MCT-11

b3
b7E

RLP:tmw
(5)

4 DEC 24 1975
CH 38
FIVE



5 5 JAN 9 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



b3
b7E

In view of the above information set forth herein, no further investigation will be conducted by the NYO, and captioned matter will be placed in a RUC status.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAY 1982 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/31/75

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: VOS BY INVITATION OF
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
[redacted] (GROUP)
(OO:WFO)

11
10
ll

Re WFO Airtel dated 12/8/75.

Established sources of WFO have furnished no additional information regarding visit of captioned to the United States.

All investigation required of WFO has been completed with exception of [redacted]

[redacted]

In view of the above, as the departure of captioned from the United States has been verified by the New York Office, this case is considered as closed.

[redacted]

REC-2

JAN 2 1976

[Handwritten signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- ② Bureau
- 1- New York
- 1- WFO

SAH:ear
(4)

~~Classified by 2733
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite~~



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum



Exec AD Adm. _____
 Exec AD Inv. _____
 Exec AD LES _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____ b6
 Crim. Inv. _____ b7C
 Ident. _____
 Insp. _____
 Intell. _____
 Lab. _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Off. Cong. & Public Affs. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

1 - [Redacted]
 1 - Mr. Nimmich
 1 - [Redacted]

To : [Redacted] *KW*

Date 11/24/86

From : K. W. Nimmich *KW*

Subject : SEMINAR ON DRUG TESTING
DELAWARE CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
12/5/86
SPEECH MATTER

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION Delaware Chapter

PURPOSE: To advise of request for Laboratory participation in captioned seminar.

DETAILS: On 11/20/86, [Redacted] Assistant United States Attorney, Wilmington, Delaware, contacted Section Chief Kenneth W. Nimmich to request a speaker for a meeting of the Delaware Chapter of the American Bar Association. [Redacted] advised that he is program chairman for the topic of Drug Testing and would like to have the FBI Laboratory present the technical aspects of urine testing for drugs. He advised that two areas of specific interest to the group are the accuracy of urine testing programs and the duration of drugs in the body.

The seminar is scheduled for 9:00 a.m., on 12/5/86, in the auditorium of the Carvel State Office Building, 820 N. French Street, Wilmington, Delaware. [Redacted] a prominent Wilmington Attorney is scheduled to address the legal aspects of drug testing at the seminars.

It is recommended that Section Chief Nimmich participate in this program and address the question of accuracy of urine testing as performed in the FBI Laboratory.

RECOMMENDATION: That SA Kenneth W. Nimmich make requested presentation.

APPROVED: _____	Adm. Servs. _____	Laboratory <i>KW</i>
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____	Ident. _____	Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____	Inspection _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
		Training _____

KWN:bld (4)

V-28

DE-24

4 JAN 9 1987

108 AUG 25 1987

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Richmond

DATE: September 21, 1960

pro
FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Handwritten notes:
HSH
Special Committee
62-753-2.I
94-355-18E
100-0-9048 const
ident

On August 30, 1960, captioned committee submitted its annual report (#55) to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association (ABA) including several resolutions designed to inform the public of the dangers of communism. Mr. Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Richmond, Virginia, also introduced certain supplemental resolutions to the House of Delegates, ABA, which can be summed up as follows: (1) That ABA recommend that there be a required course in every secondary school, public and private, on communism and its history, doctrine, techniques, etc., (2) That ABA implement the foregoing resolution by requesting the cooperation of state and local school boards in initiating courses in International Communism and providing appropriate in-service training to qualify teachers to conduct such courses; enlisting the cooperation of appropriate educational authorities to assure that in teacher training and certification the need is recognized for teachers highly qualified in this respect; enlisting the cooperation of publishers of textbooks; and recommending to state and local bar associations that they establish committees to cooperate with state and local boards of education in furtherance of the program.

Powell's resolutions have been referred by the Board of Governors, ABA, to the Committee on Scope and Correlation of Work with a report requested from the latter committee in October, 1960. The Bureau desires to be kept informed of the progress of Powell's resolutions. In so doing you should be careful not to appear to endorse or have the Bureau endorse Powell and his resolutions.

Handwritten notes:
9-30-60
advise he will follow
to advise in Sept. act.

94-390-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 23 1960	
FBI - RICHMOND	

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

(Title) _____

(File No.) 94-390

1. 6-28-62 one copy of booklet - Communism
in contrast with the principles of
American Freedom.

Disposition:

94-390-1A
SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
JUN 28 1962
FBI - RICHMOND
JTC

File No. 94-390-1A'Date Received 6-28-62From _____
(Name of Contributor)_____
(Address of Contributor)By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes No

Description:

one copy of Booklet -
Communism in Contrast
with the Principles
of American
Freedom.

COMMUNISM *in Contrast with*
THE PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN FREEDOM

An Outline for Use
in the
HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR GOVERNMENT COURSE

State Board of Education
Richmond 16, Va.
Volume 44, No. 9
May 1962

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a request of the State Board of Education, the Department of Education, with the assistance of a committee of teachers of government and economics, prepared the following outline which is designed to serve as a guide for teachers of government in preparing their own instructional units. This material is not prescriptive in nature and is subject to revision.

In the senior government course, it is suggested that the section on Comparative Government include four to six weeks of instruction devoted to Communism in Contrast With the Principles of American Freedom.

Prior to beginning instruction about communism, it is suggested that the teacher spend time reviewing and reinforcing those important areas of our system which have been the major emphases of the Government outline. Through such review and reinforcement the student will have a firmer grasp and appreciation of our own system, and be able to understand better the nature of communism and its effect on the individual.

It may be recalled that the lead paragraph in the Statement of Policy for Public Schools in Virginia, recently adopted by the State Board of Education, reminds us that:

"The way of life cherished in the United States is unique in that it is founded on a great spiritual heritage, the ability of people to govern themselves through representative government, and a recognition of the dignity and integrity of the individual."

The objective of inculcating in youth a firm commitment to our national heritage permeates the instructional program in Virginia's public schools from the primary grades through the senior high school.

The Virginia and U. S. Government course outline, distributed in September, 1960, by the State Department of Education, develops important areas basic to the understanding of our American system. Assuming that the outline has been of value in organizing the senior government course, it will be helpful to summarize the instruction to this point in terms of the broad units presented.

For example, the unit on "Origin and Development of Our Form of Government" deals with the threads of freedom and responsibility that have come to us through our heritage, and it is meant to develop an understanding of the price paid by our forefathers for these freedoms and our responsibility for protecting them. Through instruction in Unit II, "Structure of Our Government", emphasis is placed on the principle that our nation is bounded by a framework of law under which government must operate. Unit III focuses attention on basic principles which undergird the interrelationship of our governmental structure and our economic way of life. These principles are the foundation of our competitive economy and its relationship to government. Unit IV deals with the functions of government and points out the role of the individual with his rights of suffrage and responsibilities for intelligent use thereof.

While such a review will be an important part of the course, the extensiveness of the review can best be determined by the teacher. The outline titled Communism

in Contrast With the Principles of American Freedom, is designed to assist teachers to show this system of government in direct contrast to the American system of freedom under law.

In order to help the student to understand better the nature of communism, a selected amount of historical background is presented in Topics I and II of this outline. Due to the limited time available to cover the broad subject of communism, the main emphasis is given to the contemporary techniques, functions and organization, as well as the beliefs or tenets, of the movement.

There are abundant opportunities to illustrate the fact that the methods used by the Communists are determined by their ultimate goals with complete disregard for the individual. This is directly opposed to our free society where the methods and their effects on the individual are considered of primary importance. Through such a contrast of fundamental beliefs, students will be able to appreciate more fully their own system of government which guarantees to man freedom under law.

The outline is organized with references related to a given part of the content listed beside that part in an abbreviated form. For that reason it will be important to keep in mind the following abbreviations and their meanings when using the outline:

Menace - The Menace of Communism by Colegrove and Bartlett
M D - Masters of Deceit by Hoover
R R - The Russian Revolution by Morehead

These abbreviations will be followed by chapter number(s) in Roman numerals and, where appropriate, page numbers (in parentheses). Therefore, a listing such as M D: X (95-97) would refer to Masters of Deceit, Chapter 10, pages 95-97.

Attention is called to the fact that there are no references listed for certain sections of the outline. Additional references will be supplied as appropriate materials become available and are approved.

It will be noted that an annotated bibliography appears at the end of the outline. It is suggested that before using the outline this bibliography be studied to obtain a better understanding of the contribution that each book can make. Each of these books is on the State list of supplementary materials.

TOPIC I

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MARXISM

In order that the student might get a foundation for understanding the beginning of Marxism in relationship to the existing conditions during the mid-19th century, parts "A" and "B" are presented as a resume of a few of the pertinent historical topics. Part "C" is intended to focus attention on the personality of Marx and the major doctrines underlying his theory of Dialectical Materialism. These doctrines are listed as general topics and each has many ramifications. Not only may these doctrines be explained from Marx's viewpoint; each may be challenged from and contrasted with a non-Marxist viewpoint. The teacher may also use this section to emphasize the difference between the semantics of Marxism and the semantics of our system since many terms used by communists in their context have completely different meanings from our normally accepted usage.

I. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MARXISM

A. Conditions Affecting the Types of Political Movements in mid-19th Century Europe

1. Economic and social divisions
2. Political systems and the individual
3. Economic and social opportunities for individuals

B. The Early Socialist Movement

1. Role of the Industrial Revolution
2. Radical political ideas

C. Advent of Dialectical Materialism (Communism)

1. Karl Marx (Life and Ideas)
 - a. Biographical sketch
 - b. Major writings
2. Marxist doctrine (Dialectical Materialism)

Background material for this section may be obtained from State-adopted basal texts in World History.

Menace: II

For definition see
M D: Glossary (320)

M D: I, Appendix I (359)
Bibliography (353)

Menace: II

M D: I, Glossary (339)

Menace: II

I. MARXISM (continued)

- a. Theory of history
- b. Labor or surplus theory of value
- c. Role of the state
- d. Dictatorship of the proletariat

M D: I, Glossary (339)
Menace: II

TOPIC II

RUSSIA - THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION AND RULE

This topic presents a resume of the major events relating to the Bolshevik take-over in Russia. It is intended to re-orient and emphasize the highlights of how the Communists established their center of operation for world conquest and control. Since it is assumed that much of this material will have been covered in previous courses, it is not envisioned that the items in this section will have to be treated in as much depth as in a regular history course. Thus this topic, along with Topic I, is designed to serve as a background summary for the two principal areas of emphasis, Topics III and IV.

II. RUSSIA - THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION AND RULE

A. Rule of the Czars

- 1. Complete autocracy - before 1860
- 2. Modified autocracy - after 1860
- 3. Nicholas II and the 1905 uprising
- 4. Attempt at constitutional autocracy 1905-1914
- 5. Socialist Party splits into factions

Menace: III, VI
R R: II, IV, VI

B. Effects of World War I on Russia

Menace: VI
R R: VII

C. First Revolution - March 1917

- 1. Provisional government and the role of the Duma
- 2. Abdication of Czar Nicholas
- 3. Kerensky's revolutionary government
- 4. Role of the Soviets and Lenin

Menace: VI
M D: II
R R: III, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII

II. RUSSIA (Continued)

D. Second Revolution - November 1917 - "The October Revolution"

1. Communist take-over and consolidation of power
2. Role of Lenin and others

Menace: VI
M D: II
R R: XIV, XV, XVI

BASIC GOAL - SPREAD OF COMMUNISM FOR WORLD CONTROL

This topic is organized to give emphasis to the techniques and machinery employed in carrying out the communist objective of controlling the world. By using this approach, the general tactical manipulations are stressed instead of a detailed study of past events, which is possibly more suited to a history rather than a government course. This allows for flexibility in that the eight general classes of communist techniques of expansion may be studied as they apply to contemporary happenings and certain historical events. As the student becomes cognizant of these basic techniques (Part A), the other parts may be interwoven with these techniques or treated as an extension of this part, depending upon the teacher's preference.

III. BASIC GOAL - SPREAD OF COMMUNISM FOR WORLD CONTROL

A. Techniques of International Expansion

1. Infiltration and usurpation
 - a. Objectives
 - b. Tactics
2. Propaganda and indoctrination
 - a. Objectives
 - b. Approaches
 - c. Channels of communication
3. Espionage and sabotage
 - a. Types of information sought
 - b. Methods of acquiring information
 - c. Targets of sabotage
4. Civil Strife and War

Menace: VI, XI

Menace: III, IV, XI

M D: XXI

Menace: VI, XI

III. BASIC GOAL (Continued)

- a. Initiation of conflict
 - b. Exploitation of existing strife
5. Direct aggression and pressure
- a. Types
 - b. Aims
6. International crises and dilemmas
- a. Reasons
 - b. Methods
7. Economic and technical agreements and aid
- a. Types
 - b. Short-range objectives
8. Adaptable or flexible exploitation
- a. Ultimate goal remains constant
 - b. Manipulation of tactics and objectives in meeting new and developing situations

Menace: VI, XI

Menace: XI

Menace: I, XI

B. Machinery for Implementing the International Expansion Techniques

- 1. Foreign policy and staff
 - 2. International fronts
 - 3. Controlled satellites
 - 4. Disciplined international party organization
- a. Control of communist parties in the world
 - b. Communist Party of the U. S. (an example)
- (1) Brief history - from 1919
 - (2) Objectives
 - (a) Long-range
 - (b) Short-range
 - (3) Characteristics
 - (a) Organization
 - (b) Disciplined world organization

Menace: XI

Menace: V, XI

M D: IV, V, VI
Menace: XII

M D: X

M D: V, XIII

III. BASIC GOAL (Continued)

- Cominform
- Comintern
- (c) "Democratic Centralism" - Authority from above
- (d) Exclusive nature of membership
 - Recruiting
 - Hard core (open and underground members)
 - Sympathizers and dupes
 - Fellow travelers and opportunists
- (e) Professional revolutionists
- (4) Activities (legal and illegal)
 - (a) Infiltration
 - (b) Espionage
 - (c) Propaganda
 - (d) Mass agitation
 - (e) Front activities
- (5) Prime targets
 - (a) Workers
 - (b) Minority groups
 - (c) Armed forces
 - (d) Youth
 - (e) Intellectuals
 - (f) National organizations
 - (g) Media of mass communication

M D: V, XIII

M D: X

M D: VI, VIII, XI, XII

M D: V, VII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XX, XXI

M D: XVIII, XIX, XXIII

C. Scope of Control

1. Europe: USSR, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia
2. Asia: China, Outer Mongolia, Tibet, North Vietnam, North Korea
3. Western Hemisphere: Cuba

Menace: I, III

D. Prime World Targets of Communist Appeals

Menace: I

III. BASIC GOAL (Continued)

- 1. Countries
 - a. Nations generally under-developed
 - b. Nations economically and socially unstable
 - c. Nations politically immature
 - 2. People
 - a. Poorly educated
 - b. Highly educated
 - c. Dissatisfied
 - d. Idealistic
- Menace: I

TOPIC IV

USSR IN CONTRAST WITH THE U.S.A.

The approach used in this topic is developed to facilitate the consideration and study of the effects of Marxist doctrine upon individuals and institutions in society. The organization allows a direct contrast between the application of these doctrines and the operations of the underlying principles of our American economic and political systems. The outline of the structure of the government and the Communist party (Part A) allows for contrasting them with our own governmental organization (Unit II of Government Outline) and the very different role played by our political parties (Unit IV of Government Outline). Although it is not envisioned that a great amount of detail will have to be given about Russia's vast bureaucratic organization, Part A does give the teacher the opportunity to contrast organizational features which make the individual the servant of the all-powerful state rather than the state as the servant of the people. The material in the last four parts (B, C, D, E) enables the teacher to contrast our basic economic principles (emphasized in Unit III of the government outline) with the effect of the Communist doctrine upon the individual.

IV. USSR IN CONTRAST WITH THE U.S.A.

A. People of USSR - Servants of the Government

- 1. The function and organization of the party
 - a. The relationship between party member and others
 - b. Sketch of the party structure
 - (1) Role of the Central Committee
 - (2) Role of the Presidium
- Menace: V

IV. USSR IN CONTRAST (Continued)

- (3) Role of the Secretary
- (4) Recruitment of members
- (5) Advancement to the top

Menace: V

- 2. The functions and organization of the state machinery
 - a. The relationship of state and party machinery
 - b. Sketch of the governmental structure
 - (1) Supreme Soviet
 - (2) Supreme Soviet presidium
 - (3) Council of Ministers
 - (4) Council of Ministers Presidium

Menace: VII

B. Government Monopoly Over Property

- 1. Government ownership of productive property
 - a. Nationalized industry and business
 - b. Collective farms
 - c. Nationalized land and natural resources
- 2. Degree of individually owned property (clothing, furniture, etc.)
- 3. Government control of use of property
- 4. Government control of wealth derived from property

Menace: III, VIII

C. Restrictions on Individual Choice

- 1. Consumer goods - Government planners, not consumers, decide on the goods produced, and the consumer selects from these
- 2. Private operation of business generally prohibited

Menace: VIII

IV. USSR IN CONTRAST (Continued)

3. Labor - Government owns all the people's labor
 - a. Government only employer
 - b. Production quotas
 - c. Government controlled unions
 - d. Strikes prohibited
 - e. Assigned job placement
 - f. Restricted job transfer
 - g. Wages and hours determined by decree
 - h. Slave labor of political prisoners

Menace: IX

D. Government Control Replaces Competition and Individual initiative

1. Government sets production goals (five-year plans)
2. Government sets prices
3. Government determines quality standards
4. Government distributes production
5. Government determines incentives and punishments
6. Government determines methods of production

Menace: IX

E. Subordination of Individuals and Social Institutions

1. Individual - Conformity demanded
 - a. Speech
 - b. Press
 - c. Religion
 - d. Ideas and opinions
2. Justice
 - a. No guarantee from double jeopardy
 - b. No writ of habeas corpus
 - c. No indictment by grand jury

Menace: III, IV, X

IV. USSR IN CONTRAST (Continued)

d. Lawyers and judges
serve at pleasure of
government

3. Social institutions and activities

a. Family - Rural and urban

- (1) Standard of living
- (2) Family loyalty
- (3) Class distinction
 - (a) Bureaucrats
 - (b) Workers and soldiers
 - (c) Peasants

Menace: VIII, IX

b. Religion

- (1) Government view-
"Opiate of the People"
- (2) Religion discouraged
but tolerated
- (3) Property confiscated
- (4) Anti-religious teaching
in schools
- (5) Ridicule of church-
goers and leaders
- (6) Infiltration of the
church
- (7) Use of religion for
propaganda

Menace: X

c. Education

- (1) Indoctrinates
- (2) Teaches conformity
- (3) Restricts freedom of
expression and
inquiry
- (4) Government deter-
mines and controls
pupil's educational
program

Menace: IV

d. Entertainment and the arts

- (1) Social significance
- (2) Follows party line

Menace: IV

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Colegrove and Bartlett, The Menace of Communism, D. Van Nostrand Co., Princeton, 1962.

Written especially for use by high school pupils, this book contains material for use with many sections of the outline.

Hoover, J. E., Masters of Deceit, Holt, New York, 1958.

This text, written by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, gives much information on the tactics and activities of Communists. It also gives a careful analysis of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Morehead, Alan, The Russian Revolution, Harper, New York, 1958.

This is a popularly written account of the events preceding and during the Revolution which ushered in Communist rule in Russia. The material contained in this text is particularly useful in developing Topic II.

9/27/60

SAC LETTER NO. 60-45

(C) ~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ANTICOMMUNIST RESOLUTIONS~~ -- On August 30, 1960, the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives of the American Bar Association (ABA) submitted its annual report (#55) to the House of Delegates of the ABA which included certain resolutions designed to combat communism. Resolution No. 1 recommended that the American Bar Association recommend to state and local bar associations that they establish committees to conduct a program to provide addresses and literature to school assemblies and civic organizations to

9/27/60

SAC LETTER NO. 60-45

- 2 -

explain the nature, objectives and tactics of communism, and its dangers to our rights and freedoms, and to contrast affirmatively the basic fundamentals of communism with the liberties under the Constitution of the United States.

Other resolutions designed to implement the first indicate that soon printed copies of the ABA's anticommunist proposals may be distributed to ABA members, state and local bar associations, libraries, and civic organizations across the country. Inquiries can be expected from these sources. You should keep in mind that the Bureau is not participating in this program, though you may of course respond to requests for information on communism by making available copies of my articles and speeches on communism.

94-390-2

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RICHMOND	

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Powell Favors Communism Study

A Virginia lawyer proposed today that the American Bar Association go on record as favoring the study of communism in secondary schools, public and private.

The proposal by Lewis F. Powell, Jr. of Richmond at the bar association meeting in Washington went beyond the recommendation of the ABA committee on Communist strategy and tactics.

The committee had recommended that qualified lawyers be made available as speakers

before school assemblies.

and to appear on the radio.

and to appear on the radio.

"Communism—What It is and What It Means."

Powell, in proposing an amendment to the committee report, asked that the study of communism be added to the curriculum of every secondary school.

Powell's proposed amendment described international communism as "the over-riding problem of this age," transcending in importance all other

problems. He said: "Communism would provide an effective means of contrasting the merits of freedom of Western democracy and 20th century capitalism and the brutal and repressive characteristics of 'dictatorship of the proletariat.'"

Powell's proposal was referred to the ABA's house of delegates draft committee. Powell is chairman of the Richmond School Board.

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Richmond, Virginia

Date: **AUG 30 1960**

Editor: JOHN J. KILPATRICK

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

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SEP 30 1960	
FBI - RICHMOND	

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SEP 1 1960

[Redacted Box]

Memorandum, FBI

11/1/50

SAS, RICHMOND (94-390)

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
PRACTICE, RELATIONS AND OBJECTIVES**

Referred to Richmond 9/21/50, and SAS Letter 60-45 (6) in captioned matter.

For information of Bureau, Mr. LEWIS F. FOWELL, JR., Richmond, Virginia, is a partner in the law firm of Huxton, Williams, Gay, Powell and Gilman, located in the Electric Building.

The files of the Richmond Office contain nothing derogatory identifiable with Mr. FOWELL.

On 9/20/50, [redacted] Attorney, National Building, who is the former U. S. Attorney, Richmond, Va., and a good friend of the Richmond office and the Bureau, advised that Mr. LEWIS F. FOWELL, JR., is a prominent and highly respected attorney, who has been active in the Virginia and American Bar Associations for a number of years. [redacted] advised that he was completely loyal to the U. S., is dedicated to democratic principles and was considered thoroughly reliable. His law firm is one of the largest in the City of Richmond and has some of the most lucrative and desirable accounts which include banks, railroads, oil companies, manufacturing concerns and the largest local department store in Richmond.

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b7C

[redacted] advised that Mr. FOWELL had visited the Soviet Union several months ago and having an intense interest in the welfare of the United States and the community, arose to the conviction that Americans generally had an extremely limited knowledge of Soviet Russia and Communism and out of this conviction arose, eventually, a resolution introduced by him in the recent session of the American Bar Association to sponsor a course of action which would require every

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Reference
1-Richmond

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ME 94-100

secondary school, public and private, to afford courses in their curricula on the history, doctrine and techniques of Communism. [redacted] said he had personal knowledge of this on the basis of conversations with members of the Bar Association in and around Richmond, Va., including Mr. POWELL. He said he knew that this resolution had been referred to a committee of the American Bar Association for study and he would discreetly contact Mr. POWELL during the latter part of October to determine the status of this resolution.

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Incidentally, an article appeared in the Richmond News Leader, a newspaper published at Richmond, Virginia, August 20, 1960, captioned "Powell Favors Communism Study" concerning the resolution introduced by Mr. POWELL before the American Bar Association and the last paragraph of this article reflected the resolution had been referred to the American Bar Association, House of Delegates Draft Committee.

On 10/27/60, [redacted] advised that he had been unable to contact Mr. POWELL on that day inasmuch as he was out of town.

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On 10/31/60, [redacted] advised that he had talked to Mr. ELLIS F. POWELL, JR., that day and determined that Mr. POWELL had been in Chicago, Illinois, where he met with the Board of Governors of American Bar Association on 10/27-28/60, and the Board of Governors had appointed a special committee to meet with school principals and superintendents in various parts of the United States to get their reactions to Mr. POWELL's proposal of requiring study of Communism in public and private schools and it will be several weeks or several months before a final report is returned by this committee. Incidentally, he mentioned that as of 10/31/60, American Bar Association had not made any public announcement regarding the appointing of this special committee and he did not know if any public disclosure would be made concerning it.

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[redacted] said he also was advised by Mr. POWELL that not withstanding the separate inquiry going

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RH 94-390

forward through American Bar Association it was the intention of Mr. POWELL, to press for adoption of his proposal in the public schools of the City of Richmond, Richmond, Va.. At this point it may be mentioned that Mr. POWELL is chairman of the Richmond School Board.

The Richmond Office will continue to follow developments in this matter through the public press and with the cooperation of [redacted] who obtained an oral commitment from Mr. POWELL to keep him advised as a matter of interest concerning this matter.

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If the Bureau has any observations, suggestions or recommendations which might be discreetly passed on to Mr. POWELL either directly or through [redacted] it is felt that such action could be accomplished by this office without giving any impression that the Bureau is trying to control action concerning this matter.

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**American Bar
Asks Communism
Course Setup**

A proposal to establish high school and college course on international communism has been made by the American Bar Association.

The ABA plans to consult leading educational authorities on the idea which was proposed last August by Lewis F. Powell Jr., of Richmond before the ABA's house of delegates in Washington.

Powell, local attorney and chairman of the City School Board, had called for courses on history, aims and methods of communism as a regular part of the school curriculum.

Meanwhile, Richmond school officials are planning a pilot course on communism next February in one or more city high schools.

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Richmond, Virginia

Date: NOV 10 1960

Editor: JOHN J. KILPATRICK

Author:

Re:

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RH FILE:

94-390-5

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DIVISION, FBI

11/23/60

WVC
SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TEACHING, STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS**

Re Bulet to Richmond, 9/21/60, and Richmond letter to Bureau, 11/2/60.

On November 10, 1960, the Richmond News Leader, a newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia, carried an article captioned "American Bar Asks Communism Course Setup", which related that in connection with the proposal by Richmond attorney **LINCOLN F. POWELL, JR.**, of Richmond, Virginia, before the American Bar Association during August 1960, to establish courses of study of communism in high schools and colleges in the United States. ABA had appointed a special committee to consult with school officials in various sections of the United States to get their reactions to this proposal.

Mr. **POWELL**'s proposal recommends courses on "history, aims and methods of communism" as a regular part of the school curriculum.

Meanwhile the Richmond, Virginia, School Board, of which Mr. **POWELL** is chairman, is according to the article planning ".....a pilot course on communism next February in one or more city high schools."

CONCLUSION:

Notwithstanding the patriotic motives and high purpose of Mr. **POWELL**'s proposal and the desirability of having more people acquainted with the aims, purposes and methods of communism, it appears likely that such a course will become a highly controversial issue. Even though presented in a most objective manner, parents and citizens groups may mistakenly

1 - Bureau
1 - Richmond
1 - [unclear]
(3)

100-80-555

94-390-6

RM 94-360

get the impression through rumors or misinterpretations that a particular instructor is presenting such courses of study in a manner sympathetic with the ideas of communism, and this will inevitably lead to charges against the instructors involved as well as the particular school concerned.

Richmond will continue to follow developments in this matter and keep Bureau advised.

State Official Explains Intent Of New Course in Government

By Allan Jones

The state superintendent of public instruction said yesterday that one of the purposes of a new instructional unit in government is to compare democracy with communism.

Dr. Woodrow W. Wilkerson was asked to explain the content of the unit in view of a suggestion to the Spong Commission Tuesday that a course on the techniques and philosophy of international communism be included in the curriculum of secondary schools.

Richmond school board chairman Lewis F. Powell Jr., who made the suggestion, expressed fear that the subject of communism would be given "back-of-the-hand" treatment in the new unit.

Dr. Wilkerson said, however, that the intent of the instruction, to be a part of a senior course on United States and Virginia government, is to contrast the governmental and economic principles of this country with those of communistic societies.

A suggested outline for the new unit has been distributed to all school divisions in the state, but the State Department of Education has no figures on the number of localities that are teaching it.

Approved in August

The outline was prepared by a committee of eight teachers; a review committee of 26 lay-

RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: DEC 15 1960

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

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94-390-7

men, businessmen, attorneys, semester devoted to the United States system of government and educators, and the textbook and curriculum committee and a semester on communism of the State Board of Education -with emphasis on comparison. The state board approved the outline in August.

One hundred nine white and Negro teachers were briefed on the unit at an institute last summer. A similar institute will be held in the summer of 1961.

Dr. Wilkerson also observed that new government textbooks approved by the state board last week include "some" material on comparative government.

Powell's suggestion would entail a complete revamping of the present course. He proposed a one-year course — a

semester devoted to the United States system of government and a semester on communism -with emphasis on comparison.

He said even with the new unit on government he believed "there will be great temptation to patch up what we now have by merely lengthening paragraphs and chapters."

Powell admitted there are no textbooks for what he has in mind, but he said there is none because of the lack of demand.

Dr. Wilkerson declined to comment on the merits of Powell's suggestion that the present 180-day school session be appreciably lengthened.

In response to questions, however, Dr. Wilkerson estimated

the annual cost to the state of adding another month at 7 1/2 million dollars a year.

This includes only the amount of additional money necessary to pay the state's share of teachers' salaries.

Americanism Course Asked By Stephens

By James Latimer

Lieutenant Governor A. E. S. Stephens suggested yesterday that a sort of "flying squadron" be created to teach the fundamentals of Americanism in Virginia public schools.

Stephens, the only announced candidate for Governor in the 1961 Democratic primary, proposed that the State Board of Education set up a specially trained group of teachers to give lecture courses in all Virginia high schools.

These teachers would travel from school to school and present an affirmative picture of the ideals and meaning of the American way of life.

Their work should serve as a preliminary, Stephens said, to a course on international communism proposed to the Spong Commission Tuesday by Lewis F. Powell Jr., chairman of the Richmond City School Board.

RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: DEC 15 1960

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

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94-390-8

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Cites Powell Plan

Stephens said he thought Powell's plan for a realistic approach in preparing young Americans to cope with the Communist ideology was "on the right track."

He added, however, that he felt the State Board of Education should move promptly to instill in Virginia students a better understanding of the basic verities of freedom upon which this nation was founded.

Stephens therefore suggested the "flying squadron" of bright, articulate young teachers be formed and trained without delay to tour the state and supplement the standard high school courses.

The Powell proposal will be considered by the Spong Commission, along with other ideas for improving Virginia's educational system, in drawing up recommendations for the 1962 General Assembly.

Stephens was in Richmond yesterday to speak to a business convention. He talked to re-

Continued on Page 7, Col 1

Americanism Course Asked By Stephens

Continued from First Page

porters later at the State Capitol.

In effect, his point was that no time should be lost in lining up the best teachers to begin special efforts to carry the message of Americanism throughout the public school system.

"Education today cannot be predicated on mere literacy," he said. "We must recognize that there is a worldwide fight for men's minds. We cannot be complacent . . ."

"We can no longer delay going right into our high schools and teaching the fundamentals of our American way of life. When that's been done, we will be ready for Mr. Powell's plan. We should first have thorough training in the fundamentals of Americanism."

Stephens' comment was his first in the nature of a possible plank in his campaign platform for education. He indicated he would have other suggestions to offer as he studies the school picture and other governmental problems.

H. T. D 12-17-60

TEEN-AGERS REPLY

Communism Study Favored

It has been suggested that Virginia high schools offer a course teaching the techniques and philosophy of communism and comparing them to those of democracy. What is your opinion of this suggestion?

KURT GAYLE, junior, Highland Springs: I believe that a course in the senior year comparing communism and democracy could do much toward equipping our young people with the knowledge necessary to meet the challenge of international communism.

The effectiveness of such a course, however, would depend largely upon the educational background and instructional methods of the teachers. A factual comparison must be the central theme. To be sure, a teacher of a course in communism would be expected to express personal views in favor of democracy, but I believe it would be a grave mistake to distort the true image of either form of government.



Students today are not interested in a class in which there is a total anti-Communist slant. We are not interested in hate-Russia propaganda. We desire simply to be told the facts which will enable us to preserve our freedom.

BARBARA MAJOR, senior, John Marshall: I am in favor of a semester devoted to communism because it is too much to cover in a government class.



In government, you not only study democracy but everything connected with national government. In my government class, we spent two weeks on communism and two weeks on democracy. If students could spend more time on a comparison of the two, they would be much better informed.

I think the course should compare our schools with their schools, how our families work and how their families work. Then students could get a true picture of democracy and communism.

RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: 12-17-60

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

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ELLEN HEFLIN, senior, Thomas Jefferson: I agree wholeheartedly with the suggestion. In fact, I think that communist teachings and philosophy should be a required course in the Virginia high schools.

The United States experts on communism have recently pointed out that only a few Americans have any real understanding of the workings and goals of world communism. These few have received their information in college seminars or graduate courses. Thus the average American citizen gets little or no instruction in this important area.

Required courses in elementary and high school, therefore, would furnish the only hope for a wide understanding of democracy's strongest and most determined enemy.



STEVE HARRIS, senior, Patrick Henry: I don't think it should be taught on a full scale to students in high school, although I do think there should be some way in which the students would be associated with the evils of communism.

One of the bad things of it is that wherever students come in contact with communism, there is a chance someone will be influenced by it. Students might prefer some parts of communism over democracy if a course were taught in communism.

Perhaps a course in which students could be required to touch on communism lightly would be enough. The course should show the students the evils of the communism system.



JOE TUCK, junior, George Wythe: In my opinion, a comparison between a democracy and a communistic type of government would certainly prove to be an asset to teen-agers if offered as a school subject.

Today, communism plays a big part in this cold war that is going on all over the world. If we understood why communism is not a workable government, we would better be able to fight its many evils. Besides teaching how communism affects our daily lives, we would also be able to learn more about our own government

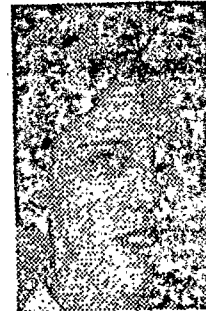
and how it functions.

Further, if this subject were offered in high school, there would be an overwhelming desire of many students to want to take it in their junior or senior year.

GARY FLAKE, senior, Thomas Jefferson: I definitely think this course should be included in our curriculum. First of all, the American people know virtually nothing about communism, and this ignorance has already helped the communists in this country.

Also, I think a good knowledge of this theory would be of great assistance in our work with the people of Russia and its satellite countries. Besides, the future applications of such a course, I think it would satisfy a need of the American young people to know by what creed the communist controlled peoples live.

In addition, a study of a force which has been proved so destructive would help us to become even stronger in our own democratic beliefs.



DIRECTOR, FBI

12/21/60

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

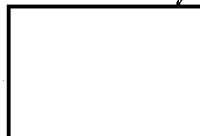
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re RH let 11/23/60.

There are attached herewith three newspaper
clippings reflecting the progress of the study
of Communism in Virginia schools.

2 - Bureau (Encs 3)
① - Richmond

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The Grim Facts As to Communism

CHRISTIAN LEWIS F. POWELL JR. of the Richmond City School Board made specific suggestions recently to the Virginia Commission on Public Education concerning the need for offering more comprehensive instruction in our public schools with respect to the threat of communism, and the precise nature of this international conspiracy.

His suggestions follow:

(a) That there be added to the curriculum of secondary schools a course devoted specifically to the study in depth of the history, philosophy, objectives and techniques of international Communism;

(b) That such courses should meet high academic standards of accuracy, thoroughness and scholarship;

(c) That appropriate in-service training be provided to assure that qualified teachers are available to conduct such courses;

(d) That in the training and certification of new teachers, due recognition should be accorded the need for teachers highly qualified in this respect; and

(e) That the publishers of textbooks and materials for secondary schools should be encouraged to prepare expeditiously the requisite materials for the training of teachers and for the conducting of such courses in our schools.

Mr. POWELL pointed out that the Richmond public schools are making a start toward the above-mentioned list of objectives next month. A committee of teachers "is now working on an outline which will be included, on a pilot plan basis, in courses on government." His hope is that this will lead to permanent courses which deal more thoroughly with the subject.

The District of Columbia school system recently instituted a course on Communism which begins in the sixth grade. The American Bar Association has sponsored a conference this

month on this matter of teaching the grim facts as to Communism. Representatives of the association will discuss the problem with leading educators.

Important steps in the direction sought by Mr. POWELL have been taken by the State Board of Education. It appointed a committee to develop a course to teach the fundamentals of our free system, and to contrast it with Communism and other totalitarian systems. The high school course in government incorporated these ideas for the current session.

A committee of history teachers is working on a similar outline for high school history courses, which is expected to be instituted next September. In addition, study is being given to the possibility of introducing these principles and contrasts into pre-high school courses in civics and U. S. history and geography. The institutes for teachers held last year, in preparation for courses on the fundamentals of American institutions, will be repeated this year, and will be longer.

The special courses to be offered in the public schools will be passed upon by representatives of the College of William and Mary, the Virginia State Bar Association and the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government, in consultation with the State Department of Education and special committees of teachers, division superintendents and business leaders.

All this is very much to the good. Our state educational authorities are moving in the direction sought by Mr. POWELL, and while they may never quite go all the way with him, the importance of teaching the truth about Communism has been recognized.

(This is the second of a series of editorials The truth is tomorrow.)

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: JAN 2 - 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 1 1961	
FBI - RICHMOND	

94-390-11

100-80-355

Education and the Red Threat

Does the average American understand the magnitude of the threat to his very existence posed by Russian and Chinese communism? Is he fully aware of the fact that communism, as practiced in Moscow and Peiping, is not just another form of government, but an international conspiracy of the most malignant type whose chief object is to conquer the world, and to enslave all its inhabitants, including ourselves?

It is gravely to be doubted that most Americans are completely aware of the Communist challenge. Many seem almost to believe that this threat will go away, if we will just stop thinking and talking about it.

One of those who is endeavoring to arouse us to a recognition of what we are facing is LEWIS F. POWELL JR., chairman of the City School Board, who made a visit to the Soviet Union in 1958. Mr. POWELL has been trying ever since to awaken us to the menace of international communism.

LEWIS POWELL, who has the capacity to see farther down the road than the great majority of his fellow-citizens, is particularly disturbed over what he regards as the lack of urgency concerning this matter among our educators. Speaking a few weeks ago to the Virginia Commission on Public Education, headed by STATE SEN. WILLIAM B. COOPER of Portsmouth, he recommended "more effective

instruction on international communism" in our secondary schools.

He stressed that international communism is "a new and unique force in the world, which must be taught as such." We must get entirely away from the notion, he said, that communism "is merely another form of government comparable to certain other forms which have come and gone in history."

In support of his viewpoint he quoted from an address of ALLEN DULLES, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, in which MR. DULLES said:

I have reviewed the curriculums of many of our universities and colleges and, despite, a considerable advance in recent years our students are not yet afforded a broad opportunity to gain the essential background knowledge of Communist history and policy. And we should start this education in our secondary schools.

Those who are reading the arresting series of articles in THE TIMES-DISPATCH by ANN SAWYER of the Charlotte, N. C., News on the Soviet education system, are doubtless aware of the manner in which the young people of the USSR are being required to work much harder than school and college students in this country. The emphasis placed on science, mathematics and languages is tremendous, and puts us very definitely on our mettle.

(Another editorial in this series will appear tomorrow.)

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: JAN 2 - 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

RH FILE:

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JAN 11 1960	
FBI - RICHMOND, VA.	

ALMOND NAMES ATTORNEY

State Education Post Goes to Richmonder

By CARL SHIRES

Lewis F. Powell Jr., 53-year-old Richmond attorney, was appointed by Governor Almond today to the State Board of Education.

Powell, chairman of the Richmond School Board, will continue on the Richmond board until June 30, when his present term expires.

He is the only Richmonder on the seven-member state board, policy-making body of the state Department of Education.

His appointment will become effective January 29. He will replace State Sen. Robert E. Button of Culpeper. Under state law, a member of the state board is prohibited from serving more than two terms. Button has served two.

ALMOND'S STATEMENT

The Governor, in announcing Powell's four-year appointment said of him:

"I know of no man more qualified. He has done a magnificent job as a member of the school board of Richmond. I am happy to make the announcement."

Powell has been a member of the Richmond board since 1949, when he was appointed to fill

See POWELL, Page 3



(Orient Studio)

LEWIS F. POWELL JR.

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Richmond, Virginia

JAN 3 1961

Date:

Editor: JOHN J. KILPATRICK

Author:

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RH FILE:

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JAN 3 1961

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Powell Is Appointed To Education Post

Continued from First Page

an unexpired term. Since then he has been named to two five-year city board terms. Under the City Charter he could not be reappointed in Juen.

Recently, as chairman of the city board, Powell said he had two pet hopes for Richmond public schools—one for higher standards in reading and writing the English language and one that teachers would inspire a sense of duty and devotion to America in their pupils.

As one who has visited Russian schools, Powell said he was "unmoved by those who urge that the European or Soviet system is better."

He argued repeatedly that high school students be required to take a year-long course in international

communism. He suggested new textbooks on communism and carefully planned training sessions for teachers who could present such a course.

The Governor did not say today whether Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly would be reappointed to the state board. The Governor and Gray have been at odds on issues confronting Virginia in recent years. Gray's four-year term expires January 29.

Other members of the state board:

Louise F. Galleher of Manassas; Mrs. Gladys V. V. Morton of Charlotte Courthouse; William J. Story Jr. of Norfolk; State Sen. ~~Morton~~ of Lynchburg, and ~~Morton~~ Muse of Roanoke.

A Longer School Day and Year

In addition to urging that thorough courses giving the true facts as to communism be taught in public schools throughout the United States, Chairman Lewis F. Powell Jr. of the Richmond City School Board—who has just been named to the State Board of Education—recommended to the Spang educational commission last month that the school day and school year be lengthened.

One reason given by Mr. Powell for advancing this latter proposal is that "the areas of learning have expanded more in the 60 years of this century than in all the rest of recorded history added together." And yet "we are still staggering along within the general framework of a system designed for an entirely different age and period."

The minimum school year prescribed by law is 180 days out of 365, which means that our boys and girls actually attend school only about half of each year. Mr. Powell confesses that he is not prepared to make firm recommendations at this time, but says he is "inclined to favor three steps initially, namely (1) lengthening the school year, perhaps by only two or three weeks; (2) greatly increasing the emphasis on summer schools; and (3) re-examining prescribed daily schedules, with the view at the high school level of some modest lengthening of the school day."

He points out that summer schools have become much more popular in recent years. In Richmond in 1960, the total enrollment for the summer session conducted for the Richmond public schools was about 3,900, compared with 1,134 a decade previously.

Any suggestion for a longer school session, or a longer school day, is bound to run into strong opposition. It should be noted, however, that such proposals are being made in various quarters. A special commission in North Carolina recently urged that North Carolina move toward a 10-month school term. The commission said:

It was found that sentiment for a 10-month term is quite favorable, and the commission feels confident that eventually the people will adopt a 10-month school term with 12 grades.

A similar suggestion was listed first among six proposals for improving American education, by Dr. George Gallup and Evan Hill in the *Saturday Evening Post* for Dec. 24-31. "We can lengthen our school year and increase the amount of homework required," said the authors, who compared the schools of Norway, England, West Germany and France with those of the United States. They found that "the American child rates last in time spent in combined homework and school hours; and rates fourth in homework, superior only to the British."

It is obvious that lengthening the school term would cost considerable money, and, to a lesser degree, so would the addition of comprehensive courses on communism in all the schools. It is estimated that adding another month to the North Carolina schools—which have a larger enrollment than those in Virginia—would cost some 20 million dollars extra a year. No estimates for Virginia have been made, as far as we are aware.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: JAN 4 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

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FBI - RICHMOND	

WV

Lengthening the school day would be more feasible in urban areas than in rural ones, where long bus trips to and from school already impose a considerable strain on the pupils. As for requirements for additional homework, there is the question whether in many schools the amount of homework now called for isn't ample. The problem in such schools may be to get the students to do the work already expected of them thoroughly and conscientiously, rather than to pile on more work.

This whole problem is one that must be carefully studied. We should do the maximum that is possible and desirable, within the framework of available finances, available teachers, and so on.

The United States is in a fight for survival with the most ruthless foe it has ever faced. The challenge from Soviet Russia has been carried into the field of education, as readers of ANN SAWYER'S interesting series now appearing in THE TIMES-DISPATCH are aware. We shall ignore that challenge at our peril.

(This is the last of three editorials.)

DIRECTOR, FBI

1/13/61

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letters to Bureau dated 11/23 and
12/21/60, in captioned matter.

For the Bureau's information, Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., the Richmond attorney responsible for introducing the resolution before the American Bar Association (ABA) during August, 1960, that the ABA recommend that every secondary school, public and private, teach courses on Communism, was on January 3, 1961 appointed by Governor LINDSKY ALMOND to the State Board of Education. Mr. POWELL was highly complimented by Governor ALMOND in making this appointment and was recognized for the fine services he had rendered in connection with his functions as a member of the Richmond, Virginia School Board.

For the Bureau's additional information, there are attached one copy each of the following editorials from the Richmond Times Dispatch newspaper:

"Education and the Red Threat," January 2, 1961
issue and

"The Grim Facts as to Communism," January 3, 1961
issue.

It will be noted that the second editorial refers to the fact that the third would appear "tomorrow." For the information of the Bureau, the third article, which appeared on January 4, 1961, is entitled "A Longer School Day and Year," and deals with the subject matter indicated without making any

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2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)

1 - Richmond

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FILED S

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RH 94-390

pertinent comments concerning the issue regarding teaching of Communism in the public schools, except to restate the fact that the proposal has been made, hence the latter is not being forwarded to the Bureau.

Richmond will continue to follow developments in this matter and keep Bureau advised.

Communism Course Plan Wins Support

A recommendation by Lewis F. Powell, chairman of the Richmond School Board for the teaching of Communist doctrines in American schools yesterday won approval by the board of governors of the American Bar Association.

The recommendation now goes to the association's house of delegates. That group will vote early next week on whether to give the proposal endorsement of the 200,000-member American Bar Association.

The recommendation was approved at Chicago, where the board of governors met in preparation for next week's meeting of the association's house of delegates.

The resolution calls for "adequate instruction in the history, doctrines, objectives and techniques of communism, thereby helping to instill a greater appreciation of democracy and freedom under law and the will to preserve that freedom."

Powell, a lawyer and newly appointed member of the State Board of Education, introduced the resolution to the bar association's board of governors last August 30, asking the association to go on record in favor of the study of communism in secondary schools.

The resolution was referred to a special committee, with

Continued on Page 2, Col. 8

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: FEB 17 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

RM FILE:

94-390-16

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FBI - RICHMOND	

WIC

Communism Course Plan Wins Support

Continued from First Page

Powell serving as one of the members.

It was disclosed yesterday that the committee met in Washington last month and received enthusiastic support from an advisory group of educators for the resolution.

A spokesman for the committee, E. Dixie Biggs of Pensacola, Fla., said the recommendation also had enthusiastic backing from Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Biggs said Dulles had urged more education on the whole history of the Communist movement.

The committee said it expected opposition from "those who deem it unreasonable to mention Communism in the classroom."

"Pressures and emotions will be brought to play upon any textbooks and educational aids," it continued. "There will be those who fear that a well-meaning program may itself be infiltrated or perverted."

The committee's report said educators will have to see that "these pitfalls and obstacles" are overcome.

Powell, who has been on the Richmond School Board since 1950, will leave that group June 30 upon the expiration of his present term. He was appointed in January to the State Board of Education for a four-year term.

School Talks About Reds Are Urged

SOUTH HILL, Feb. 18—(AP)—The executive committee of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties proposed Saturday that a "team of dedicated patriots" lecture on communism before every high school senior class in Virginia.

The committee also urged that "able patriots" be brought before high school students "more strongly to emphasize the American heritage and its principles of constitutional government of our republic."

The committee adopted a resolution calling on the State Board of Education to set up the communism lectures in lieu of proposed courses of communism for high schools.

J. R. Orgain Jr. of Alberta, state secretary of the Defenders, said copies of the resolution would go to the State Board of Education, the state superintendent of public instruction and to all members of the General Assembly.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: FEB 19 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

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FILE:

94-390-17

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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DIRECTOR, FBI

2/24/61

WV
SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau dated 1/13/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one Photostat of an article appearing in the Richmond Times Dispatch newspaper of February 19, 1961, datelined South Hill, Va., and captioned, "School Talks About Reds Are Urged" wherein it is related that the Executive Committee of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties had proposed that a "team of dedicated patriots" lecture on communism before every high school senior class in Virginia. The article related that the Executive Committee of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties had adopted a resolution calling on the State Board of Education to set up the communism lectures in lieu of proposed courses on communism for high schools.

For the Bureau's information, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties is an organization incorporated in Virginia on October 26, 1954, which has been identified as a group pledged to the preservation of racial segregation. A review of news accounts and the official origin of this organization which is known as "The Defenders News and Views" reflects that numerous highly respected Virginia citizens and political figures are members of the organization, and the group is opposed to violence and illegal tactics, and claims to be concerned only with opposing racial integration in the public schools through legal means. The Bureau has been kept advised of activities of this group in [redacted]

[redacted] "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties; [redacted]"

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The proposed courses on communism for high schools referred to in the article mentioned above is undoubtedly the proposal originally introduced before the American Bar Association during August, 1960, by Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., Attorney of Richmond, Va., complete details of which are available at the Bureau in captioned file.

POST PENDING

94-390-18

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2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enc. 2)

2 - Richmond

(1 - 94-390)

(1 - [redacted])

DELIVERED TO POST OFFICE

MIC/MLW (4)

BY [redacted]

DATE 2-25-61

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BH 94-390

Also enclosed for the Bureau is an article from the Richmond Times Dispatch newspaper of February 17, 1961, captioned, "Communism Course Plan Wins Support", which in substance related that the proposal of LEWIS F. POWELL for teaching Communist doctrine in American schools won approval by the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association at a meeting on February 16, 1961, in Chicago, Ill.

As the Bureau was advised in myrelet, Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., is now a member of the State Board of Education in Virginia, having been appointed to this position on January 3, 1961, by the Governor of Virginia.

Richmond will continue to follow developments in this matter and keep the Bureau advised.

6-WEEK CLASS HERE

Communism Book, Course Outline Set

By JAMES BAKER

An outline has been prepared and a supplementary textbook adopted for a six-week unit on international communism which will be taught to seniors in Richmond's five public high schools beginning March 13.

The unit, part of the required course in government for 12th graders, will deal with various forms of government, with heavy emphasis on the threat of international communism on the democratic way of life of the west.

The outline for the unit, developed by senior high school government teachers, lists these four purposes of the instruction:

- To create an awareness on the part of each student of the threat of international communism to American institutions.

- To develop an understanding of the term communism.

- To survey the conflict between communism and democracy.

- To contribute towards making the students' consideration of American government more meaningful and to present a contrast to heighten his appreciation of American democracy.

The text to be used in connection with the unit—a supplementary book to the regular

See COMMUNISM, Page 3

text—is "Democracy versus Communism" by Colegrove.

H. I. Willett, superintendent of schools, said the purpose of the added emphasis is "to teach the facts about communism and its insidious methods and to deepen the convictions of students about their own government and ideals."

NOT ENTIRELY NEW

Lewis F. Powell Jr., a Richmond lawyer and member of the City School Board, has been a champion of teaching high school students about communism. Powell's recommendation along this line has been approved by the board of governors of the American Bar Association.

Willett said the new move is not entirely new in the city schools. Facts about communism have been taught in city schools to some extent at along, but not as extensively as it will be taught now.

After this semester's experiment with the new course unit, the government teachers probably will refine the instructional unit for future years, school officials said. The unit is a permanent part of the senior government course.

LIST OF TOPICS

Following is a list of topics and sub-topics on the newly developed outline for the instructional unit.

Introduction: Our Divided World—Democracy versus communism, the cold war, the class-

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Richmond, Virginia

Date:

March 1961

Editor: JOHN J. KILPATRICK

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

RICHMOND FILE:

room as the "front line," historical background of the cold war.

The Development of Communist Theory—The ideal state, Karl Marx, fundamentals of communist theory.

The Spread of Communism—The Bolshevik revolution, Russia under Lenin and Stalin, world domination as an aim of international communism.

Life in a Communist Police State—What communists do to liberty, how communists control peoples' ideas, how the communist party operates, communist party rule of Soviet Russia, communists control peoples' economic way of life.

The Communist Party's Program in the United States.

Conclusion: A Strong America as the Hope of Freedom.

94-390-19

Communism Study Begins On March 13

About 350 seniors in Richmond's five high schools will begin a six-week study of international communism on March 13.

The study will be part of the required work in the senior course in government, which deals with various forms of government.

Teachers of government in senior high schools prepared the course outline with four purposes in mind:

- (1) To create an awareness of the threat of international communism to American institutions.
- (2) To develop an understanding of what communism is.
- (3) To examine the conflict between communism and democracy.
- (4) To heighten the student's appreciation of American democracy.

The supplementary textbook for this study will be "Democracy vs. Communism" by Kenneth W. Colegrove, a political scientist who was once a member of General MacArthur's staff in Tokyo.

Facts about communism have been taught previously in the city schools. Superintendent H. I. Willett said the new study will be more extensive.

After this semester, the course of study probably will be refined for future years. School officials said it is a permanent part of the senior course in government.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: MAR 2 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

RH FILE:

94-290-20

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SERIALIZED 5	FILED 5
MAR 3 1961	
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DIRECTOR, FBI

3/11/61

CB
SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau, 2/24/61.

On March 1, 1961, the Richmond News Leader, a newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia, carried an article captioned "Communism Book, Course Outline Set" wherein it is related that according to Mr. H. I. WILLET, Superintendent of Schools, City of Richmond, Virginia, had stated that a six weeks course on Communism would be taught seniors in Richmond's five public high schools beginning March 13, 1961. The text to be used is "Democracy vs Communism" by COLEGROVE. The article continued that according to the outline for the course of instruction, list the following four purposes as basis of the course:

To create an awareness on the part of each student of threat of international communism to American institutions.

To develop an understanding of the term communism.

To survey the conflict between communism and democracy.

To contribute towards making the students' consideration of American government more meaningful and to present a contrast to heighten his appreciation of American democracy.

Mr. WILLET further indicated that the purpose of the course was "to teach the facts about communism and its insidious methods and to deepen the convictions of students about their own government and ideals."

Richmond will continue to follow this matter and keep Bureau advised of developments.

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94-390-21

SIX-WEEK UNIT

Study of Communism Is Under Way Here

By JAMES BAKER

A six-week instructional unit designed to teach seniors in the Richmond public schools about the threat of international communism began today for many of the city's 12th graders.

The unit, new this year in city schools, will begin later in the school year for other seniors. Some already have started taking the unit, a part of the senior government course.

Altogether some 400 seniors will get instruction in the subject this year.

At George Wythe High School, Robert K. Crowell, a youthful-looking teacher with a flair for the dramatic that holds his students' attention, told his government class:

"You can leave your regular government books in your lockers for a while—we'll be using this outline for the next few weeks."

He then had two students pass out copies of an outline for

the communism unit prepared by Richmond teachers. Other students handed out copies of the book, "Democracy versus Communism" by Kenneth W. Colegrove, a political scientist who once was a member of General MacArthur's staff in Tokyo.

The book will be used as a supplement to the regular text.

Crowell spent much of today's class time setting the scene for the six weeks ahead, giving the students a broad outline of the topics they'll cover.

"We're going to look into the

background of the cold war during this first week into the weapons used in the cold war," Crowell told the class. On Friday the group will see a film from the Screen News Digest on the Congo situation. The film series is sponsored for local schools by The News Leader and The Times-Dispatch.

WAR OF IDEAS

Crowell told his class the cold war was a war of ideas.

"It's being fought in the classrooms, on the street corners and in the newspapers and other media of mass communications," he said.

"The Communists are fighting the cold war in their classrooms," he added. "And today we're starting to fight back in this classroom."

During the next six weeks the students will cover a wide range of topics dealing with the threat of communism to the West democracy throughout the world.

They'll take a look at such things as what communism does to liberty, how it controls people's ideas, how the Communists gain and keep power and how the Communist party operates.

After the experiment this year, the course of study will be refined for future years. School officials said it is a permanent part of the senior course in government.

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Richmond, Virginia

Date: MAR 15 1961

Editor: JOHN J. KILPATRICK

Author:

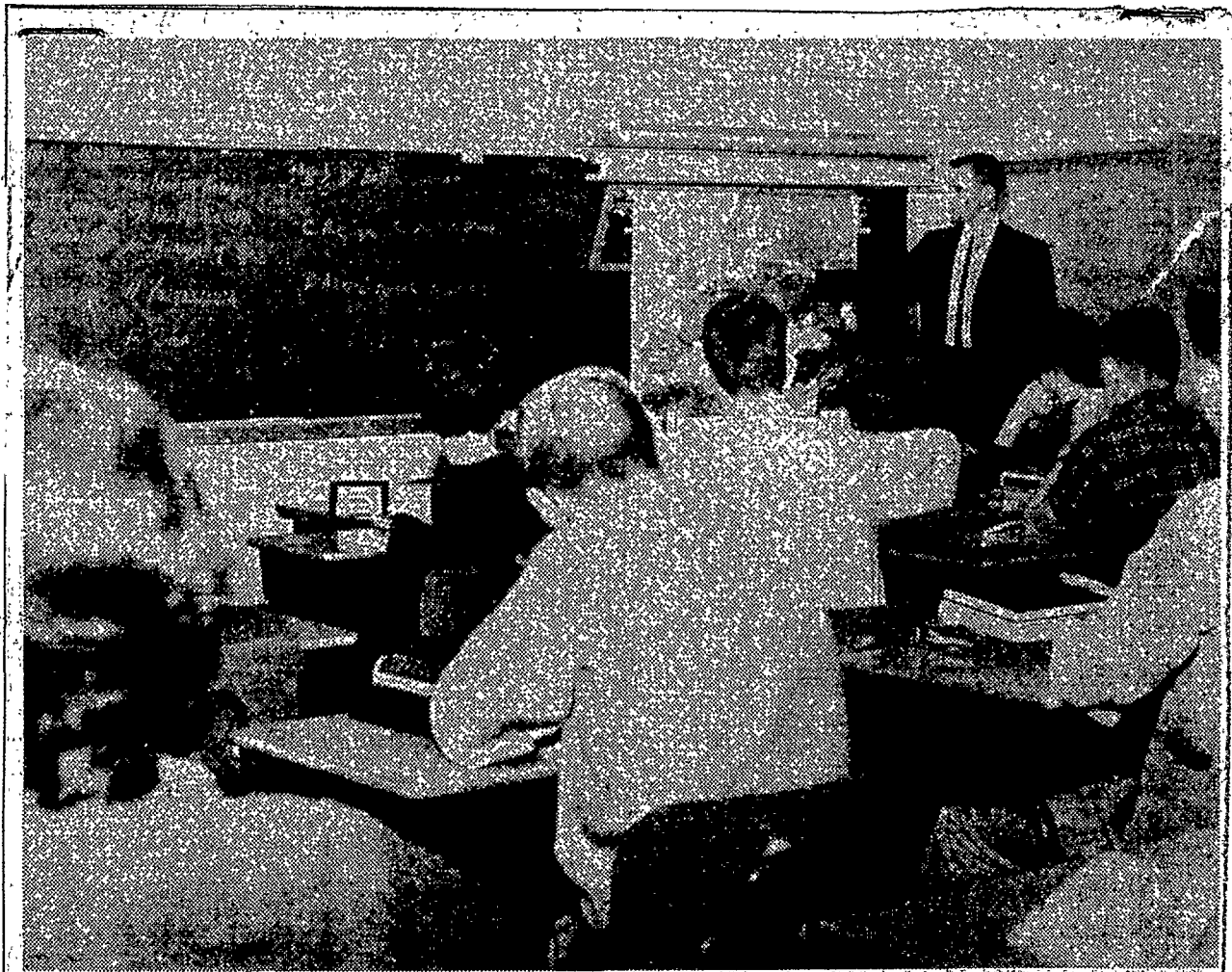
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94-390-22

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ROBERT K. CROWELL OF GEORGE WYTHE HOLDS HIS FIRST CLASS ON COMMUNISM (Staff Photo)

Lewis Powell's Service

For men of this generation
has served Richmond as ably
and conscientiously as Lewis F.
Powell Jr., who has just retired
from the City School Board. It
is comforting, however, that
Richmond's loss is Virginia's
gain, for Mr. Powell has
resigned from that agency to
serve on the State Board of Edu-
cation, where his extraordinary
talents in the educational field
will be available to the whole
state.

Since being elected to the
City School Board in 1950, as
successor to the late GUY B.
HARLEIGH, and being chosen
chairman in 1952, Mr. Powell
has given that body levelheaded,
yet imaginative, leadership.
With a minimum of friction, he
steered the board through per-
haps the most difficult period
in its history, when the delicate
issue of integration was con-
stantly demanding his thought
and attention.

During the years of his service
on the board, during nearly nine
of which he has been chairman,
Lewis Powell has had much to
do with the marked strengthen-
ing of Richmond's school system.
He did not do this single-
handedly, of course, for his col-
leagues on the board also deserve
credit—as does SCHOOL SUPER-
INTENDENT H. I. WILLETT, un-
questionably one of the top super-
intendents in the United States.
But a major share of
the credit is Mr. Powell's, and

much of the progress has been
due largely to him.

Not only were the two new
white high schools planned and
built during his chairmanship,
together with various elementary
school, but scholastic require-
ments have been raised in vari-
ous directions, greater stress has
been put on instruction in sci-
ence and languages to meet the
Communist threat, while em-
phasis has been given the need
for greater proficiency in the
reading and writing of English.
Better salaries throughout the
school system also have been
effectively urged.

Mr. Powell has been instru-
mental in expanding the courses
explaining the sinister meaning
of communism. His visit to the
Soviet Union in 1958 imbued
him with a crusading zeal to
bring this message to his fellow
Americans, not only in Rich-
mond but throughout the United
States.

One reason why Mr. Powell
has been able to achieve so
much for the Richmond schools
has been the respect in which he
is held, not only by City Council
but by members of all races and
creeds. As a distinguished at-
torney, his legal advice to the
school board has been inval-
uable.

In short, Lewis Powell was
the ideal board chairman for the
critical period just ended. This
city will reap dividends from his
constructive service in the
many years to come.

RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: MAR 24 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS BABNEY

Author:

Re:

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94-390-23

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DIRECTOR, FBI

3/24/61

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SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to Bureau 3/11/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following
items:

1. Copy of American Bar News, March 15, 1961,
issue.

This publication is the monthly news bulletin of the American Bar Association and of particular interest is the article on page one captioned "House Backs 'Know Communism' Policy." As the Bureau is aware, from prior correspondence, resolution adopted was originally introduced by Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., at attorney, Richmond, Virginia.

2. An editorial from the Richmond Times Dispatch newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia, March 13, 1961, captioned "Lewis Powell's Service" which is highly complimentary of the public service rendered by Mr. POWELL over the past several years, particularly his interest in having the menace of communism taught in the public schools of Virginia.

The Bureau will be kept advised of developments in this matter.

[Signature]
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94-390

Seniors at George Wythe Enjoyed Communism Course

Nearly 100 George Wythe High School seniors last week completed a six-week course about communism — perhaps one of the first such groups in the country to do so.

"They enjoyed it, and they were interested," said Robert K. Crowell, their teacher. "It was time, well spent."

The course drew national attention in newspapers and on television, and the pupils enjoyed that, too, Crowell said.

The instruction about communism also is being offered in all other Richmond high schools as part of a senior government course. Crowell's was one of the first to begin.

One clue to the students' interest was that grades tended to go up.

This especially was true among the students who made "C's" and "B's" in the first six weeks of the government course, Crowell said. In the second six weeks, when the course concerned communism, many of them raised their grades to "B's" and "C's."

"Like a Movie?"

The appeal to youngsters probably is that the course concerns something they read and hear about every day, Crowell said. "It's like a movie downtown."

The pupils often could question the tenets of communism, Crowell added. For instance, when taught the Marxian claim that all history can be explained through class struggle, one student asked, "What about the Crusades?"

As for the doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the withering away of the state, Crowell said, "They just don't buy that."

Few of the students really knew what communism was when they entered the course, Crowell said. Most had a general idea about it and Russia. "But names like Lenin and Marx are new to some of them and as far as knowing in depth about communism, you don't find many students that way."

"Way of Life"

Crowell said he tried to emphasize that communism is not merely an economic system "but a way of life."

The pupils delved into most of the major points of communism — the Communist manifesto, the class struggle, the labor theory of communism, the Bolshevik revolution, Communist policy in the cold war.

How the pupils went is indicated by some of the essay questions asked on their ex-

aminations. They included the following:

"Evaluate the basic concepts of Marxian communism."

"Discuss methods used by Communists in gaining control of satellite nations."

"How does the communism of Marx differ from the communism of the early utopian thinkers?"

"Compare the free world with the Communist world in terms of area, population and basic beliefs."

Crowell, a graduate of Concord (W. Va.) College and a

RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: MAY 1 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS BABNEY

Author:

Re:

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former ~~post~~graduate student of history and political science at Ohio University, said he thought the course could be improved

through consultation among teachers who are giving it. ~~Some~~ preference is being considered for this summer.

The course has attracted wide publicity. Crowell has received letters from New England and Illinois and films of one of ~~Crowell's~~ classes were shown on the Dave Garroway show.

DIRECTOR, FBI

1/30/62

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390) - P -

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY, AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau dated 11/17/61.

No additional information has been developed concerning the captioned matter. Any data received will be furnished to the Bureau.

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94-390-30

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DIRECTOR, FBI

5/9/61

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to Bureau 3/24/61.

For the Bureau's information in this matter, an article appearing in the Richmond News Leader, a newspaper published at Richmond, Virginia, on April 28, 1961, carried an article captioned "Virginia Colleges Held Developing Deficient Graduate Programs" contained the following comments pertinent to this matter:

"COMMUNISM COURSE
OUTLINE REQUESTED

"The state Board of Education today directed the education department staff to prepare an outline for a four- or six--week unit in communism that would be taught in Virginia's high schools beginning with the 1961-62 term.

"The board acted on the recommendation of the board's textbook and curriculum committee headed by [redacted] of Charlotte Courthouse.

"The education department staff is to bring the matter back to the board for final approval.

"Presumably the statewide unit would be similar to an instructional unit in international communism offered in the Richmond public schools this year for the first time.

"One board member, [redacted] of Norfolk, said the emphasis of the unit should be on any type of authoritative government that threatens human liberty rather than simply on communism, perhaps considered the greatest threat to human liberty today.

"Another board member, Lewis F. Powell Jr., former chairman of the Richmond school board, described the development of the unit in the Richmond public schools."

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An article appearing in the Richmond Times Dispatch newspaper published at Richmond, Virginia, on May 1, 1961, carried an article captioned "Seniors at George Wythe Enjoyed Communism Course" related that nearly 100 George Wythe High School (a high school located in the City of Richmond, Virginia) seniors last week completed a six-week course about communism. This was thought to be one of the first high school groups in the nation completing such a course. Teacher of the students, ROBERT K. CROWELL, was quoted as saying "They enjoyed it and were interested. It was time well spent." The article continued to relate that the course of communism is being offered in all other Richmond high schools as part of the senior government course. Mr. CROWELL commented to the effect that he thought the course stimulated interest of the students because the grades of the students in the course on government, in which this is included, were raised during the period of this instruction from Cs and Ds to Bs and Cs. He said the appeal to youngsters appeared to stem from the fact that it was a subject matter of current concern about which they were able to read material in the daily newspapers in addition to the material used for instruction purposes. CROWELL said he tried to emphasize that communism was not merely an economical system "but a way of life." Mr. CROWELL related that some of the questions included in the examination of the students taking the course were as follows:

"Evaluate the basic concepts of Marxian communism."

"Discuss methods used by Communists in gaining control of satellite nations."

"How does the communism of Marx differ from the communism of the early utopian thinkers?"

"Compare the free world with the Communist world in terms of area, population and basic beliefs."

The Bureau will be kept advised of further developments in this matter.

DIRECTOR, FBI

7-31-61

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond let to Bureau 5-9-61.

For the information of the Bureau, there have been no additional developments in this matter, however, the Richmond Office will continue to follow this matter closely and the Bureau will be advised of further developments.

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DIRECTOR, FBI

9/30/61

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SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

Re Richmond letters to the Bureau 5/9/61 and 7/31/61.

The Richmond News Leader, a newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia, carried an article in its September 8, 1961, issue captioned "Va. Schools Keep Pace in Communism Study" which related that Virginia public schools are moving ahead in the development of a high school unit of study on international Communism. The article noted that an outline for this course had been distributed to public schools throughout Virginia in the Fall of 1960 for senior high school students by the State Board of Education under the guidance of [redacted] State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The outline had been refined since the school year 1960 - 1961 with the help of a group of teachers who had experience with the course last year and a new revised outline for use in the school year 1961 - 1961 would be distributed soon. The course is required for senior students. It is being offered also as an elective to tenth grade students.

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An article appearing in the Richmond News Leader of September 13, 1961, captioned "Night RPI to offer Communism Course" related that the Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary which was about to begin its 42nd year of operation would offer a course on the subject of Communism to students during the 1961 - 1962 school year.

The course on Communism, according to the article would be taught by [redacted] a Professor at Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia.

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[redacted] Director of RPI Evening School was quoted as saying the course on Communism was not to be regarded as teaching Communism but "we are teaching about Communism."

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This matter will be followed and Bureau kept advised of developments.

DIRECTOR, FBI

11/17/61

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390) -P-

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY, AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to Bureau 9/30/61.

No additional information has been developed concerning the captioned matter. Any data received will be furnished to Bureau.

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94-390-29

Booklet Urges Courses on Communism

A special committee of the American Bar Association, headed by a Richmond attorney, has outlined a program to encourage colleges and secondary schools to present classroom instruction on the nature and aims of international communism.

The need for this instruction on communism, which "belatedly . . . is now becoming recognized," is outlined in a 24-page handbook released today by the ABA to local bar associations and educators throughout the country.

The handbook, which was written by Lewis F. Powell Jr. of Richmond, chairman of the committee, is designed to guide state and local bar associations that seek to encourage school officials in establishing such courses.

Reluctance Found

Powell, who is also a member of the Virginia Board of Education, said that "some educators in this area have been in favor of instituting such instruction . . . but some have been reluctant because of an uncertainty as to how the public would react."

Before beginning this program, the ABA committee consulted several prominent educators and school administrators from different parts of the country.

Among them were Dr. Fred Carrington Cole, president of Washington and Lee University, and Dr. Frederick D. G. Ribble, dean of the University of Virginia Law School.

Powell said that the educators met with the ABA committee for two days in Washington, approved the proposed project and indicated that it would be especially helpful if

an organization with the prestige of the ABA sponsored such a program.

Each man was acting on a personal basis and not as representatives of his particular institution, Powell said. They did not actually assist in preparing the committee's program.

Powell, who was chairman of the Richmond School Board from 1952-61, said that the bar is not trying to interject itself into the role of educator, but is merely trying to point out the need for such a program and ways it can be achieved.

The handbook, which is entitled "Instruction on Communism and Its Contrast With Liberty Under Law," also recognizes "the equal importance of instilling a greater appreciation of democracy and freedom under law and the will to preserve that freedom."

Although the duration of these courses may vary in ac-

cordance with school curriculums, the committee feels "that a full half-year course (one semester) is necessary for the most effective treatment of this important and complex subject."

The ABA committee believes that the local bar association can aid materially in instituting such instructional programs by helping to dispel public misunderstanding about the need and purpose, helping educational authorities find qualified teachers and teaching material, and encouraging these authorities to undertake such programs.

"This must be considered a program in sound education

and not some form of counter-propaganda," Powell said. "Despite the many problems involved in implementing the program, there must be a more sophisticated knowledge of communism if the free world is to survive," he said.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Date: FEB 6 1962

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

RH FILE:

BU FILE:

94-390-31

The Long Fight

The announcement this week came from Chicago, but citizens of Richmond will know and applaud the real source: The American Bar Association made public its recommendation for the study of communism in high schools. The ABA proposal is largely the achievement of Lewis F. Powell, as chairman of the association's Special Committee on Education in Contrast Between Liberty Under Law and Communism.

The committee's name is formidable; but so is the urgency of the problem. The 24-page handbook just released says to the nation what Mr. Powell has been saying here at home: We need formal courses in our high schools contrasting the American system with that of Soviet Russia.

And who would be more qualified than Mr. Powell to make such a recommendation? For years he has been at the forefront of legal, civic, and educational affairs in our city. In 1958 he traveled to Russia with the American Bar Association group studying the Soviet legal system; at the same time, as chairman of the Richmond School Board, he visited schools in Leningrad and Kiev where he recognized Soviet education as a major factor in the Soviet scheme.

The new handbook prepared by Mr. Powell's committee should help put an end to quibbling about the study of communism in our educational system. We never could understand

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Date:

Editor: JAMES J. KILPATRICK

AUTHOR:

RE:

RH FILE:

BU FILE:

94-390-32

the extreme caution of educators who circle three times around these courses and then walk away. Men who never had any doubts about teaching John Dewey's version of democracy, now sigh and express their fears that the teaching of communism would be "misunderstood"—ostensibly by the parents. We have the deep-down suspicion that these educators are afraid that the students will misunderstand. For after all, it is pretty hard to swallow the approved doubletalk that reconciles the harsh realities of communism with the educationist theory that man is composed of equal parts of sweetness and light.

The program proposed by the handbook is a scholarly and objective treatment of communism. The committee asks that regular courses in history and U. S. Government be supplemented by formal units in the study of Soviet doctrines, specifically contrasting Communist methods and objectives with those of the American system of freedom under law. These lawyers emphasize that the current struggle is a long fight against a determined enemy. "This is a new type of world conflict," says the report, "little understood by our sheltered and generous people."

This is forthright language, and coming from so eminent a source as the ABA, it merits the prompt consideration of school boards across the nation.

**ABA Handbook
On Communism
Is Distributed**

RICHMOND (UPI)—The American Bar Association is distributing a handbook for instruction on Communism written by a Richmond lawyer.

The books are going to bar groups and educators throughout the country.

The author, Lewis F. Powell Jr., heads an ABA committee set up to encourage colleges and secondary schools to present classroom instruction on the nature and aims of international Communism.

While chairman of the Richmond School Board, Powell was instrumental in introducing a course in Communism into schools here. He is now a member of the Virginia Board of Education.

94-390*

BUFILE:

RHFILE:

[Redacted]

NEWSPAPER: The Northern Virginia Sun
Arlington, Va.

DATE:

2/7/62

EDITOR: ROGER B. FARQUHAR

AUTHOR:

RE:

[Redacted]

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b7E

94-390-33

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FEB 10 1962	
FBI - RICHMOND	

[Redacted] [Signature]

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b7C

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/16/62

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390) - 2 -

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY, AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter dated 1/30/62.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are copies of the following news clippings pertaining to the captioned matter:

(1) Article appearing in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Virginia, dated February 6, 1962, captioned "Booklet Urges Courses on Communism".

(2) An editorial appearing in the Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Virginia, dated February 8, 1962, captioned "The Long Fight".

Any additional data received will be furnished to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)

1 - Richmond

CFH/vlr

(3)

94-390-34

Post
[Signature]

SEARCHED _____
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INDEXED _____
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Roscoe Drummond

Teaching Communism in Schools

WASHINGTON—I suspect that the questionnaire test given to groups of U. S. soldiers will show that the GI's do not know any more—or any less—about communism than most other people.

Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee investigating the censoring of speeches by the military, suggests that servicemen spend several hours a week studying communism and the U. S. system of government.

Quite possibly some troop indoctrination on what the Soviet bloc is up to, and why it requires the United States to put its young men into the armed forces, is useful.

However, the need for thorough, factual education on Communist methods, purposes, and policies is not primarily a troop need; it is a national need.

★ ★ ★

I AM TALKING ABOUT sound education dealing with communism in depth and specifically contrasting its doctrines and objectives with the American system of freedom under law.

Such courses as these ought to be required in high schools and colleges throughout the country. If they were, there would be little need for additional troop indoctrination.



Mr. Powell

A special committee of the American Bar Association headed by Lewis F. Powell of Richmond, Va., formerly chairman of the Richmond School Board, finds that, with rare exceptions courses on communism in the schools are "conspicuously absent." It shows that the high school curriculum in the social sciences today is just about what it was 30 and 40 years ago.

The Bar Association committee is

encouraging high schools and colleges to establish up-to-date courses on communism with the goal of creating "more than an uncomfortable awareness that communism threatens freedom and our country."

"It means," the Powell report stresses, "a great deal more than creating feelings of fear, antipathy, or hatred. The real need is for widespread knowledge in depth."

The report warns against trying to make education about communism a form of counterpropaganda. On this point it says—and I think rightly:

"In America, the education process is closely and properly related to a principal objective in our society—freedom of the individual. This obviously includes freedom and capacity to think and make national choices. In light of these great traditions, the subject of communism (like any other subject) should be taught factually, thoroughly, and objectively.

"This is indeed in our national interest as American students jealously reserve to themselves the right to make rational choices, and they would be the first to resent—or later be disillusioned by—teaching which departs from these traditional standards."

★ ★ ★

IN IMPLEMENTING such a program the American Bar Association report wisely counsels that "great care be exercised to avoid—in fact and in appearance—all implications of domestic politics. As the subject of communism tends to evoke extreme and emotional reactions special care must also be exercised to avoid extremist influence of both the right and the left, and to refrain from branding as 'pink' or 'Communist' differing or unpopular views."

We face many years, if not many decades, of continued conflict. To win the cold war we must know why we have to achieve sustained public support of the sacrifices and measures needed to win. The place to begin this education is in the schools and colleges.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Date: 2/20/62

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

RH FILE: 94-390

BU FILE:

94-390-35

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 21 1962	
FBI - RICHMOND	



Novel Courses in Communism, Mathematics Weighed

By News Leader Staff Writer
ROANOKE, April 10 — A

course in communism for seniors and a revolutionary concept in mathematics instruction emerged here today as possibilities for next fall's public school curriculum in Virginia.

Plans for both were revealed at a conference of Virginia school superintendents. More than 200 educators are attending.

The new math program, a state Department of Education spokesman said, would be in response to changing concepts and advancing knowledge in the field. It would embrace such things as geometry on a first grade level.

The communism program, another spokesman said, would probably be included in a government course required for all seniors.

Mrs. Isabelle Rucker, state supervisor of mathematics, described for the superintendents the progress being made by a special committee set up to study the math program in Virginia's elementary and high schools.

She said the report along with a guide for teachers will go to the State Board of Education soon for approval. She said she was hopeful that the guide would be published in mimeographed form by July 1

and distributed to teachers for use in the school term that begins next September.

Running down the grade by grade outline, as will be proposed to the State Board of Education by the committee, Mrs. Rucker said research has indicated that the basic concepts of geometry, for instance, should be introduced early in a child's school life, perhaps in the first grade.

Here's what Mrs. Rucker and the committee visualize the high school math program of the future for college-bound students will look:

Eighth grade—Students would cover such topics as the number system, basic principles, mathematical sentences, geometry (on a higher level than taught in the first grade) and descriptive statistics.

Ninth grade—Algebra, with more depth than is presently given.

Tenth grade—Geometry, both plane and solid, offered as a "fused course." This will be more difficult to teach but is more readily understood by pupils than when they take plane and solid geometry as separate courses, Mrs. Rucker said.

Eleventh grade—Intermediate algebra and trigonometry.

Twelfth grade—Functions and analytical geometry.

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Date:

APR 10 1962

Editor: JAMES J. KILPATRICK

Author:

Re:

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RH FILE:

92-300-39

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APR 11 1962

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Another change to be proposed by the committee is that general mathematics—a review of all arithmetic learned in elementary school—be dropped from the eighth grade for pupils who do not plan to go to college.

CONSUMER MATH

Also, "consumer math" such as life insurance, social security problems and consumer credit would not be offered at the eighth grade level because eighth graders have no interest in such subjects. (Consumer math would be offered in the twelfth grade just before students leave high school.)

The new eighth and ninth grade math for pupils not planning to go to college would be the same as that given college-bound students except that it would be offered at a slower pace—over a two-year period rather than in a single year.

The mathematic program was one of three topics explored at one session during today's meeting of educators.

Miss Merle Davis, state supervisor of elementary education, gave a progress report on a new set of standards for Virginia elementary schools, now being prepared by another committee.

Shelton Belsches, state supervisor of foreign languages, told of various experiments by local Virginia school divisions in the field foreign languages.

Franklin Cain, supervisor of history, geography and government for the education department, said the materials for units in communism are now being reviewed by the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government.

The next step is for the materials and the outline to be presented to the State Board of Education—possibly next month—for the board's approval.

Cain said the outline for a four-to-six unit course in Communism, to be taught as part of the required senior government course, probably will be put in the hands of teachers for use in the school term that begins next September. He emphasized that the unit would serve as "a

guide" for senior government teachers and would not come as a mandate from the state that teachers would have to follow.

The Richmond city schools, moving ahead of the state, already offer a six-week unit on Communism in the 13th grade government course.

PROBLEM CITED

J. Leonard Mauck, superintendent of schools in Smyth county, said he thought the basic attitudes of many of today's high school students would tend to make them lean toward Communism more so than a lack of information about Communism.

He cited such things as students who feel the world owes them a living.

Cain said the thought instilling the proper attitude was an important part of the Communism unit, but that the lack of knowledge about Communism also is a problem for young people. "There is a great need to dispel myths that are not based on facts," Cain said.

LOT OF MATERIAL

Another superintendent, Woodrow W. Robinson, of Shenandoah county, said he thought the state was "piling up an awful lot of material to be taught in the senior government course."

Cain replied that senior high school students should be able to take a lot of material.

Another question raised was whether Virginia's teachers in colleges were teaching teachers how to teach about the threat of Communism. Cain said courses in Communism are available in every college in Virginia.

H. S. Abernathy, superintendent of schools in Nansemond county, warned that Virginia schools must teach about democracy in America as well as about the threat of Communism.

Supt. George H. Moody of Henrico said that because of an explosion of knowledge, educators must be more selective in what is taught in the schools. "We need a matter of ~~in~~ selection all along the line," he said.

DIRECTOR, FBI

4/30/62

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390) - P -

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY, AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau dated 2/16/62.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is a copy of a news clipping entitled "Red Study Expected to Get Nod" appearing in the Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Va., on April 25, 1962. This article reflects that the State Board of Education is expected to act to see that every Virginia high school senior gets instruction in the "tyranny of communism". The article further states that among the three books recommended for reading in connection with the course is the Director's book "Masters of Deceit".

Also enclosed is an article appearing in the Richmond Times Dispatch, Richmond, Va., on April 28, 1962, reflecting the State Board of Education on April 27, 1962, gave its approval for courses on communism for high school seniors.

Any additional data received will be furnished the Bureau.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- ① - Richmond

CFH/fkw
(3)

94-390-37

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FILED	7

Communism Courses Set For Seniors

By Hamilton Crockford

Times-Dispatch Staff Writer

FARMVILLE, April 27.—Virginia high school seniors will be given facts about communism as part of their regular instruction in government, beginning next session, the State Board of Education decided Friday.

The board gave its expected approval to a tentative outline for teachers for a four-to six-week course on the subject to be included midway in the 12th year—after, members emphasized, students are given a thorough grounding in the American system.

Former Gov. Colgate W. Darden Jr., a board member, objected initially that—if used for students—the outline was “far too broad to cover in six weeks. It’s window dressing, it’s engaged in by everybody. It’s just unbelievable...” he said.

Principally for Teachers

But members of the board’s textbook committee and others stressed that the outline is primarily a guide for teachers, not a course outline for students, and teachers would be expected to condense it. Darden went along with that.

The board unanimously adopted the outline with the expressed understanding that it could not all be taught in depth and that the bibliography for teachers, now specifying just the books on communism, is

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Date: 4/28/62

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

RH FILE: 94-390-38

BU FILE: 1

*Cont. Bulletin
4/28/62*

Continued from First Page

too brief and will be expanded later.

Dr. Woodrow W. Wilkerson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said summer institutes on the course, such as were held last year, will be given for more teachers of government this year. In addition, regional meetings will be held with the approval of local school superintendents so that every teacher who will handle the subject can be trained in advance, he said.

Mrs. Louise Galleher of Massachussetts who presided here in the absence of the board president, Leonard Muse, called the Friday decision a "milepost."

The outline is entitled "The Tyranny of Communism," but the board left open a decision on the title of the course unit.

Lewis F. Powell Jr. of Richmond, a board member, earlier suggested the offering of instruction in communism in American high schools in a talk to the American Bar Association.

Richmond schools instituted such instruction at his suggestion while he was on the city school board. Powell said Richmond's outline for teachers is twice as long as the state outline and the bar association had commended the Richmond instruction.

The state board met at Longwood College under its policy of holding one meeting a year at each institution of higher learning under its jurisdiction.

The board voted to accept, subject to the Governor's approval, an offer of approximately \$343,800 from the city of Hampton for 191 acres of farm land owned but not needed, it said, by the Virginia State School there for the deaf. The land in Copeland park is not adjacent to the school. Hampton hopes to use it for industrial development, it was explained.

Communism Study Plan Is Adopted

By JAMES BAKER
News Leader Education Editor

FARMVILLE, April 27—The State Board of Education adopted a course outline today that will be used by Virginia teachers next school term to teach about the threat of Communism to all 12th grade students in the state's public schools.

The board adopted the outline guide for teachers after considerable discussion over whether the material listed in the outline could be covered adequately in the four to six week period allotted for it.

Broad member Colgate W. Darden Jr. of Norfolk objected strenuously to the length of the outline and the wide range of topics covered.

He said it was much too comprehensive to be covered by a teacher in a four to six week period and added: "To set this out and say it can be done in six weeks is just unbelievable."

Darden contended the outline

See EDUCATION, Page 9

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Date: 4/27/62

Editor: JAMES J. KILPATRICK

Author:

Re:

BU FILE: 94-390-39

RH FILE:

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Article 5/1/62
forwarded to S.
copy of your news
4/27/62
5/2/62
5/3/62

Continued from First Page

contains a great deal of "window dressing."

The former Virginia governor said if the single idea that life under a communistic, totalitarian government means giving up all the freedoms Americans enjoy under democracy was gotten across in the six-week period, the teacher would have made a tremendous accomplishment.

Darden said the 13-page outline—a listing of topics to be covered in the six-week unit—is "in the tradition of colleges and universities of setting down a lot and doing very little."

REVISED INTRODUCTION

The other board members, in deference to Darden's criticism, agreed to rewrite the introduction to the outline, pointing out to senior government teachers that the outline represents the broad scope of the six-week unit from which the teacher is to draw a short course on the threat of Communism.

The outline lists three books to be used as reading in the Communism course. They are "The Menace of Communism" by Colegrove and Bartlett, "Masters of Deceit" by J. Edgar Hoover, and "The Russian Revolution" by Alan Morehead.

This provoked a comment from board member Lewis F. Powell Jr. of Richmond, who contended the bibliography of three books was much too limited.

Mrs. Louise Galleher of Manassas, chairman of the textbook and curriculum committee which recommended adoption of

the outline, said the committee kept the book list short because we didn't want to use any books that might be subject to criticism.

Mrs. Galleher said other books had been suggested, but the committee did not recommend any that might provoke criticism.

Members of the board agreed that additional books might be added to the list in the future.

Mrs. Galleher and Dr. Woodrow W. Wilkerson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, pointed out that special institutes will be held this summer at the College of William and Mary, Virginia State College, the University of Virginia and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. These institutes will be attended by teachers who want to take courses on how to teach about Communism.

About 650 teachers will be teaching the unit on Communism in Virginia high schools next school year. About 100 of them attended special institutes on the subject last summer.

The new unit on Communism will come in the middle of the second semester of the required senior government course, after the student has covered topics dealing with the democratic form of government in the United States.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



94-390-~~XXXX~~

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Virginia Schools Get Guide on Communism

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Va., June 20 (AP).—High school principals have received a guide for teaching the nature of communism to high school seniors as a unit of United States Government courses.

The four-to-six week unit includes four topics dealing with Communist doctrines and its conflict with the principles of democracy.

Franklin A. Cain, jr., of the State Education Department, presented the guide Monday at the conference of high school principals at the University of Virginia. He said the guide has the "whole-hearted indorsement" of the State Education Board.

Program Not Mandatory

"The board would like to see it inaugurated where it can be competently handled," he said. The program is not mandatory and the decision to offer the course is left to the localities.

Mr. Cain said "Our thinking is that students should be

thoroughly grounded in our own heritage, then receive instruction in communism with emphasis on communism as contrasted with our principles of freedom."

Four summer institutes are scheduled to prepare teachers for conducting the course. The institute at the University of Virginia will open July 9 for three weeks. Virginia Tech has begun its institute and William and Mary and Virginia State will hold them in July.

Topics Listed

The State board requested in April, 1961, that such a guide be made. Several schools in Virginia have included communism in their curricula, but this is the first State-indorsed program.

The four topics in the unit are: Origin and development of Marxism; Russia—the Communist revolution rule; basic goals—spread of communism for world control, and the USSR in contrast with the U.S.A.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date: 6-20-62
Edition: HOME
Author:
Editor: BM MC KELWAY
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitt Off: RH

94-390-40

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 23 1962	
FBI - RICHMOND	

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Communism Unit
Guide Is Given**

CHARLOTTESVILLE, June 19—(AP)—High school principals have received a guide for teaching on communism to high school seniors as a unit of United States government courses.

The four-to-six-weeks unit would include four topics dealing with the Communist doctrines and showing its conflicts with the principles of democracy.

Franklin A. Cain Jr. of the state Department of Education presented the guide yesterday at the Conference of High School Principals at the University of Virginia.

He said the guide has the "whole-hearted endorsement" of the State Board of Education.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

Date: June 19, 1962
Edition:
Author:
Editor J. J. KILPATRICK
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submit Off: RH

94-390-41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 21 1962	
FBI — RICHMOND	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE (94-390)

DATE: 6/21/62

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM COURSE IN VIRGINIA
HIGH SCHOOLS

At 9:40 A.M. on 6/20/62 [redacted] of the Central Research Section of the Bureau called regarding a story which appeared in the Washington Star on 6/19/62 to the effect that at a meeting of High School Principals in Charlottesville, Virginia, [redacted] of the State Education Department, referred to a guide for teaching the nature of Communism to high school seniors. [redacted] wanted to know the details of this outline and wanted to arrange for a copy of it to be furnished the Bureau at the earliest possible time.

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At 10:15 A.M. I advised [redacted] of the Bureau of our correspondence in this matter in our file 94-390.

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At 11:10 A.M. I advised [redacted] that a copy of the outline has been obtained, that the course will probably be taught to high school seniors the last semester of 1963 and that the outline, while dated in May, 1962, just came off the press this week as there had been numerous typographical errors. I advised him that according to [redacted] he had referred to the outline, but it has not as yet been distributed. I also referred [redacted] to the Bureau letter of 12/6/61 (See Richmond File 80-507-14) and pointed out that arrangements are in process whereby the Director's recorded statement on Communism may be utilized throughout the State of Virginia as a kick-off for the proposed course on Communism. I also pointed out that one of the three texts to be used in this course is the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit."

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[redacted] requested that since I am to be in Washington at 10:00 A.M. on 6/22/62 that I bring a copy of the outline with me which he will arrange to pick up from the Washington Field Office.

b6
b7C

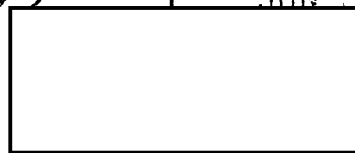
One copy of this outline is attached.

94-390-42

EEB:GTC
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*CCO. [unclear]
make outline
on exhibit in
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JUN 21 1962	
RICHMOND	



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Public Schools Are Preparing Broader Communism Course

By Lon Savage

T-D Education Editor

Virginia school officials, who began experimenting with instruction about communism two years ago, are preparing for fairly widespread teaching of the subject beginning in September.

Four institutes to train teachers for instruction about Communist-vs.-American ideals are being held in the state this summer—the third summer of such institutes. Teachers from virtually every section of the state are taking—or have taken—part, according to Franklin A. Cain Jr., supervisor of history, government and geography for the State Department of Education.

About 130 of Virginia's 600 government teachers took part in institutes held the past two summers, and the teachers attending the institutes this year will bring the number to nearly 200, Cain said.

Interest Widespread

Although the teachers may not come from every city and county in the state, they come from every area of the state, he said, indicating that interest in the course is widespread.

Also, the State Department of Education is preparing to send to local school superintendents in the near future an outline for a four-to-six-week unit comparing communism with American ideals. The unit is recommended for use in a compulsory government course for high school seniors.

That outline, along with the institutes and with local school division support of the program, should give teachers considerable help in beginning a unit about communism in many areas of the state, Cain said. The outline was approved by the State Board of Education in April.

The fact that government teachers throughout the state are taking part in the institutes indicates many local school districts support the program.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 RIC: 43ND TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

Date: 7-13-62

Edition:

Author:

Editor: VIRGINIUS

Title: DABNEY

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

RH

94-398-43

Copy sent to Bureau



—Staff Photo

Franklin A. Cain Jr. Statewide Interest

Cain said. The teachers, to attend the institutes, need the recommendation of their local school superintendents.

One institute already has been held at Virginia State College, Cain said. Others are in progress at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia. All last three weeks, except William and Mary's, which lasts four.

The institutes, Cain said, are "primarily aimed at what lies behind the political and economic aspects of our American system and the Communist system."

The board-approved outline lists three books for reading in the communism course: "The Menace of Communism" by Colegrove and Bartlett, "Masters of Deceit" by J. Edgar Hoover and "The Russian Revolution" by Alan Morehead.

Several local school divisions have taken the lead in giving instruction about communism,

including Richmond public schools.

In Richmond, where every senior was taught about communism in a unit of the senior government course this past school year, a committee of six, history department heads and government teachers is revising the unit in light of past experience.

The committee is adapting the unit to fit a year-long senior government course, which will begin in local schools in September. In the past, the government course has been only for a semester, and the communism unit was fitted into that semester.

In Henrico county, a six-week unit about communism also was taught this past year as part of the 12th grade government course, according to R. R. Marks, director of instruction. The unit was outlined in a memorandum on government courses last year by the State Department of Education, he said.

Can't Be Predicted

In addition, Henrico is studying its full social studies program, from the first grade through high school, he said. Whether any recommendations concerning instruction about communism will emerge from that study can't be predicted, he said.

The New York Times, in a survey of key areas concerning instruction about communism, has reported that the subject is gaining in popularity and professional respectability throughout the nation.

However, the Times reported a problem has arisen over confusion about "the difference between teaching and indoctrination." Other obstacles, the Times said, are a shortage of teachers who have a thorough knowledge of the background of communism, ignorance of students about basic economic facts and the competition for study time in the schools.

Florida and Louisiana now

DIRECTOR, FBI

7/25/62

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390) -P*-

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to Bureau dated 4/30/62.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is a copy of a news clipping entitled "Public Schools are Preparing Broader Communism Course", which appeared in "The Richmond Times Dispatch", Richmond, Virginia, on July 13, 1962, and which reflects additional data concerning the course on Communism to be taught in Virginia schools.

Any additional data received will be furnished to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)

1 - Richmond

CFH:mfh

(3)

94-390-44

P

DIRECTOR, FBI

9/20/62

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST TACTICS,
STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to Bureau, 7/25/62.

As the Bureau has previously been advised, considerable liaison has been maintained with [redacted] Department of Education, State of Virginia, concerning courses in Communism to be offered in the Public Schools of Virginia.

b6
b7C

On 9/20/62, an advance copy of the Director's new book "A Study of Communism" was made available to [redacted] and at that time, he made an examination of the book. [redacted] said that he was delighted with the book, particularly the format and would use all means available to him to have the book adopted as either a basic text or a required reference in the course. As the Bureau has previously been advised, the Director's book "Masters of Deceit" is one of the three texts used in connection with the course, and the Department of Education has now purchased 600 copies of the book to be placed in the hands of the teachers throughout the state in charge of this program. It is anticipated that a like number of "A Study of Communism" will be purchased for the same purpose. These books are purchased by the State of Virginia directly from the publisher. Close liaison will be continued with [redacted] in this matter, and the Bureau will be kept advised.

b6
b7C

Also, in connection with the course in Communism, [redacted] said that the tape recordings of the Director's statement on Communism will be used in conjunction with the

b6
b7C

2-Bureau
1-Norfolk (Info)
1-Richmond

REB:lcn
(4)

C. C. [unclear]

[Handwritten signature]

94-390-45

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

[Handwritten mark]

RH 94-390

course, particularly to set a background for the course. These tapes will also be used extensively in the public schools of Virginia during the 1962-63 school year, and the Bureau will be kept advised of the extent of the usage of the tapes.

An information copy of this letter is being designated for Norfolk inasmuch as this course will be offered in schools covered by the Norfolk Office.

DIRECTOR, FBI

10/24/62

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390) -P*-

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST TACTICS,
STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of a newspaper clipping entitled "Understanding of Red Aims Urged", which appeared in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, 10/18/62.

The article reflects that LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., a member of the State Board of Education in addressing the Virginia Parent-Teachers Association at Richmond on 10/17/62, stated that the single greatest need in combating Communism is for a genuine understanding of it.

Any additional information received will be furnished to the Bureau.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)

①-Richmond

CFH/mkb

(3)

SEARCHED

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FILED

P*9
94-390-46
CD

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Understanding Of Red Aims Urged

The single greatest need in combatting communism is for genuine understanding of it, Lewis F. Powell Jr. told Virginia Parent - Teacher Association members here yesterday.

Powell, a member of the State Board of Education and a former chairman of Richmond's School Board, said, "Here, then, is an area where every citizen can do something."

He urged P-TA members to take an interest in educating both children and adults about communism, for "in the long view of our struggle with this tyranny, sound education of our people may well be the single most important prerequisite to ultimate victory."

Powell led in successful efforts to offer study of communism in Richmond public schools elsewhere in the state and nation.

He explained the need for instruction about communism in ~~our schools~~ sections of the ~~state~~ ~~and~~ ~~nation~~ of the

Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Separate units on communism in social science courses provide "a good start" in this instruction, he said, "but the subject clearly deserves a full half year."

"We all know that there are many other subjects, less exacting in mental discipline, and far less significant to national survival, which are widely taught for full semesters or longer."

So far, he said, Virginia school authorities have taken the position, urged by him, that separate courses or units are necessary.

"Unless this subject is accorded the status of a major separate unit or course, there will be little or no special training of teachers" needed to instruct about communism, he said.

"The subject of communism, like any other subject, should be taught factually, thoroughly and objectively," he said not as anti-Communist ~~propaganda~~ ~~propaganda~~ ~~propaganda~~.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5

Date: 10-18-62

Edition:

Author:

Editor: V. DABNEY

Title: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA), SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST TACTICS, STRATEGY or AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Classification:

Submitting Office: RICHMOND

94-370-47

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>lm</i>	FILED <i>lm</i>
OCT 25 1962	
FBI - RICHMOND	

*Original sent to
Bohrens -
eff*

DIRECTOR, FBI

1/24/63

SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

PK Jno

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST TACTICS,
STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau 9/20/62.

Continuous liaison has been maintained with [redacted] Department of Education, State of Virginia, concerning the referenced courses in Communism to be offered in the public schools of Virginia.

b6
b7C

[redacted] has now advised that the Director's book "A Study of Communism" has been approved by the State Board of Education for use in this course and the State of Virginia has now ordered slightly in excess of one thousand copies of this book. A copy will be issued to each of the teachers in these courses and one or more copies will be maintained in the school libraries.

b6
b7C

In a letter to SA [redacted] of this office, [redacted] stated in part - "We feel that the book will be extremely helpful in covering material in our outline. This is the type of material we have been needing."

b6
b7C

[redacted] also advised that the taped recordings of the Director's statement on Communism are being used continuously in the state schools and will be used to even greater extent in the courses on Communism.

b6
b7C

An information copy of this letter is being designated for Norfolk inasmuch as this course will be offered in schools covered by the Norfolk Office.

2 - Bureau
1 - Norfolk (Info)
② - Richmond

REB/eml
(5)

RMB

eml

[redacted] *94-390/28*

b6
b7C

ELECT

Lewis F. Powell Jr. Honored by Bar Unit

Lewis F. Powell Jr., Richmond attorney and civic and education leader, today was named president-elect of the American Bar Association at its mid-year meeting in New Orleans. He will assume the post formally in August, and a year later in August, 1964, he will move into the presidency.

Powell will succeed Walter B. Craig, of Phoenix, Ariz., the past president-elect. The past president is Sylvester E. Smith, Jr., of Newark, N. J. Last August 6, Powell was elected to represent the region of Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia on the board of governors of the American Bar Association.



(Special Photo)

LEWIS F. POWELL JR.

VISITED RUSSIA

In July, 1953, he visited the Soviet Union as a member of a six-man delegation from the ABA to study the Russian legal system and exchange ideas between Russian and American lawyers.

What he saw behind the Iron Curtain moved him to urge on his return that American education re-evaluate its curriculum in light of the cold war and the challenges of the space age.

That included, he said, the education of scientists and en-

gineers. "We must try to improve technical education," he said, "the teaching of foreign languages should be improved and expanded."

MAJOR BATTLEFIELD

Speaking to the Federal Bar Association at Washington, Powell said, "The unwelcome truth is that education is one of the major 'battlefields' of the cold war."

The Soviets are using it in many ways to seek a Communist victory, he said, and added, "The question may fairly be asked whether our educational system should continue to remain essentially aloof from this struggle."

"We should never subvert American schools and colleges in the Soviet pattern," he said. "But in our anxiety to see that education properly serves the needs of individuals in a free society, we must never lose sight of a paramount duty—namely that education also has a responsibility to work affirmatively to see that a free society is indeed preserved."

As a part of that duty, Powell

holds the ABA to be on record favoring a course of education in secondary schools as "an effective means of contrasting the merits of freedom of Western democracy and 20th century capitalism and the brutal and repressive characteristics of dictatorship of the proletariat."

As chairman of the City School Board he made a similar proposal to the National School Boards Association and he has continued to work for it as a member of the State Board of Education.

A member of the State Board of Education for the past two years, he served 11 years with the Richmond School Board, nine of them as chairman during the tense period when the integration crisis was at its keenest and when the city was in the midst of its most extensive building program that produced a number of elementary schools and two new high schools.

CHARTER CHAIRMAN

He also had a guiding hand in the city's future as chairman of the charter commission that recommended Council-manager government for Richmond in 1948.

In 1960, for services to school and city, he was given the Good Government Award by the Richmond-First Club.

The Virginia Education Association gave him its distinguished service award in 1958, and Hampden-Sydney and Washington and Lee colleges have conferred honorary doctor of law degrees upon him. He

holds academic degrees from Washington and Lee and Harvard.

He served for three years on the board of directors of the American Judicature Society and is a former president of the Richmond Bar Association.

Powell 55, is a senior member of the law firm of Hunton,

Williams, Ray, Powell and Gibson. He is married and has four children.

Powell will become the second Richmonder to serve as ABA president in this century. Henry St. George Tucker was president in 1904-05 and his father John Randolph Tucker was ABA president in 1892-1893.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

RICHMOND NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

Date: 2/5/63
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: J. J. KILPATRICK
Title:
Number:
Volume:
Page: RICHMOND

94-898-49
B. C. B.
P.

2/6/63. Or v 9 + 8
Bureau by K. J.
100-80-355

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Powell: New Setting for Wide Interests

By Lon Savage
70 Education Editor

On the bookshelves of his home on Rothsay rd., Lewis F. Powell Jr. has a quantity of books on law, education and foreign affairs. In all three areas he has made a national name.

In August, 1964, Powell is slated to become president of the American Bar Association. In that capacity, he expects to continue his activities in all three of those fields.

Powell, former chairman of Richmond's School Board and now a member of the State Board of Education, was nominated president-elect of the ABA in New Orleans last week. If things go according to ABA tradition, he will become president next August and president in August, 1964.

As such, he will be chief executive officer of an organization

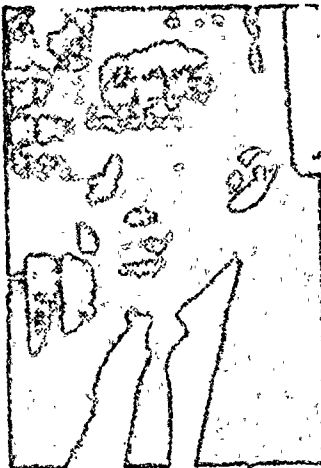
of about 112,000 lawyers—a substantial majority of the practicing attorneys in the nation. Also under his leadership will be about 140 employees in the ABA headquarters in Chicago. And as ABA president, he would lead the organization's efforts in international affairs, education, justice and other fields.

His service as president, he said last week, would take a major part of his time. Besides his functions with the national organization, the ABA president is expected to attend and address many state bar association meetings.

Powell has already played an important part in some ABA projects.

In 1953, he and five other ABA leaders went to the Soviet Union to talk with lawyers and visit schools. On his return to Richmond, Powell inspired a

series of communions in Richmond schools, one of the first school systems in the nation to treat communism in any depth.



Part Photo
Lewis F. Powell Jr.
Three Interests

Powell introduced a resolution before the ABA calling for factual instruction in the public schools about communism and its contrasts with freedom under law.

The resolution was adopted, and largely because of it and later action by the ABA, instruction about communism is given in many public schools throughout the nation.

The ABA is still working to spread public understanding of the difference between communism and liberty under law.

Powell was also chairman of a committee trying to improve the financial rewards of the law profession.

Other projects that would come under his leadership as ABA president include one to provide better legal defense for indigents charged with crime and another to commemorate Law Day '64 on May 1

In July, Powell plans to attend a meeting of lawyers from throughout the world in Athens, Greece, in an ABA-sponsored long range program to promote world peace through rule of law.

Powell was born in Suffolk on Sept. 19, 1907, but has lived most of his life in Richmond. His college and law school were Washington and Lee University, and he took a master's degree from Harvard law school. He has honorary doctorates from Hampden-Sydney and Washington and Lee.

He is a trustee of Washington and Lee, Hollins College and Colonial Williamsburg, of which he is also general counsel. He is a member of Virginia's largest law firm, Hunton, Williams, Gay, Powell & Gibson.

During his nine-year tenure as chairman of Richmond's

School Board, he saw the peaceful beginning of integration in Richmond schools and he opposed the closing of schools to avoid integration.

He is opposed to federal aid for teachers' salaries and strongly believes in the independence of local school boards, "keeping education close to the people, since that's where it ought to be."

At the same time, he believes the national government should take "whatever steps are necessary for the defense of our country," and this includes encouraging scientific education.

"I think all of us recognize," he said, "that if there is an abdication—a failure to assume the responsibilities of local and state government in education—it encourages the federal government to assume those responsibilities."

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.

74
RICHMOND DISPATCH

Date: 2/20/63
Edition: Home
Author: LON SAVAGE
Editor: VIRGINIA'S DABNEY

Classification:
Submitting Office: RICHMOND

94-390-50

Handwritten signatures and initials.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lawyer's Handbook Wins Award

A handbook written principally by Lewis F. Powell Jr. of Richmond has been chosen for the George Washington Honor Medal award of the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge.

The handbook, "Instruction on Communism and Its Contrast With Liberty Under Law," was published by the American Bar Association in January, 1962.

It outlines the ABA's program for the development of high school courses of instruction on communism. The handbook emphasizes that communism should be given the same factual treatment as any other subject and should not be treated as counter-propaganda.

Powell is a Richmond attorney, president-elect nominee of the American Bar Association and a member of the State Board of Education. He is a former chairman of the Richmond School Board.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND

Date: 3-25-63
Edition: HOME
Author:
Editor: V. DABNEY
Title:

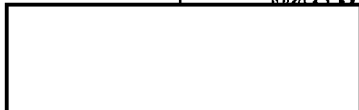
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Richmond

3/26/63. RS to
Bureau with
original

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94-390-51

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 26 1963	
RICHMOND	



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b7c

August 16, 1933

Honorable Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
1236 Rothery Road
Richmond, Virginia

✓ 94-390-50
51

Dear Mr. Powell:

My associates and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your election as President-elect of the American Bar Association.

This is certainly a well-deserved honor and an indication of the confidence your colleagues have in your ability. You have my best wishes for every success in connection with your new office.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

① - Richmond

94-390-51a

JB
8 6

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**St. Christopher's Uses
Textbook on Communism**

Editor, The News Leader

After reading Holmes Alexander's column of April 1, entitled, "Florida's Use of Textbooks on Communism Sets Standard for Country," I thought you would be interested to know that the eighth grade at St. Christopher's School is currently studying "What You Should Know About Communism and Why," published by the editors of Scholastic Magazines.

DUDLEY MONCURE PATTESON.

4/9/63 - RS to Bureau with original

Index

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14 RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

Date: 4-5-63

Edition:

Author: DUDLEY M.

Editor: PATTESON

Title: J.J. KILPATRICK

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: RICHMOND

94-390-52

SEARCHED <i>✓</i>	INDEXED <i>✓</i>
SERIALIZED <i>✓</i>	FILED <i>✓</i>
APR 10 1963	
FBI - RICHMOND	

Wife

Powell Favors Communism Study

A Virginia lawyer proposed today that the American Bar Association go on record as favoring the study of communism in secondary schools, public and private.

The proposal by Lewis F. Powell Jr. of Richmond at the bar association meeting in Washington went beyond the recommendation of the ABA committee on Communist strategy and tactics.

The committee had recommended that qualified lawyers be made available as speakers

before school assemblies at least once a year on the subject:

"Communism—What It is and What It Means."

Powell, in proposing an amendment to the committee report, asked that the study of communism be added to the curriculum of every secondary school.

Powell's proposed amendment described international communism as "the over-riding problem of this age," transcending in importance all other problems.

He said a course on communism would provide "an effective means of contrasting the merits of freedom of Western democracy and 20th century capitalism and the brutal and repressive characteristics of dictatorship of the proletariat."

Powell's proposal was referred to the ABA's house of delegates draft committee. Powell is chairman of the Richmond School Board.

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Richmond, Virginia

Date: **AUG 30 1960**

Editor: JOHN J. KILPATRICK

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

PH FILE:

*6/23/64
Make PA assigned
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6-25-64*

*94-390-52A
94-355-18*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 31 1960	
[Redacted]	

Inspector's Routing Slip
Inspection Division
10-7 (Rev. 11-26-62)

Date 3/4/66

File No. 94-390

Title _____

- SAC _____
- ASAC _____
- Supv. _____
- Agent _____
- SE _____
- CC _____
- Steno _____
- Clerk _____

Informant evaluation _____

Form Error (described below)

Agent Clerical

Comments:

*No action since
1963.
Close*

94-390-53

SEARCHED	<u>6-11-66</u>
SERIALIZED	<u>FILED</u>
MAR 4 1966	
FBI - RICHMOND	

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See reverse side

AM
Inspector

(Aide's initials) _____

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Judicial Ethics

An American Bar Association committee is proposing a new set of Canons of Judicial Ethics which, if implemented, could have considerable effect on the men and women who preside over the courts.

The canons would require, among other things, that judges report all income from sources other than their judicial positions, engage in no undignified moonlighting, and disqualify themselves from hearing any cases in which they have a financial interest, "however small."

One rule would be that judges could not participate in political activity except to the extent necessary to obtain or retain their own judicial offices through the elective process. In Virginia, judges are not chosen in popular elections. The proposed rule serves to remind Virginians that they are fortunate to have a judicial system that is removed from the political arena, at least to the extent that judges don't have to conduct periodic public campaigns to keep their jobs.

Another canon would prohibit judges from accepting appointments to such government commissions as those in which Chief Justice Earl

Warren helped to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and Justice Robert H. Jackson helped to prosecute German leaders for war crimes. Judges should not be members of such investigative commissions, but the canons should not prevent judges from service on all public commissions. In Virginia, for example, some state judges are making significant contributions to various state governmental commissions.

In Virginia, one intolerable situation related to judicial ethics must be corrected. Many lower court judges serve only part-time on the bench, and the remainder of the time they engage in the practice of law. This dual role inevitably gives rise to strong possibilities on conflicts of interest. All judges in Virginia must soon be put on a full-time basis. A state commission now studying the judiciary is expected to make such a recommendation in its report to the General Assembly.

On the whole, the bar committee's proposals seem sound, and their adoption by the association and implementation by the various states should mark a forward step in improving the nation's judiciary

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p. 12

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

*6/14/93
for [unclear]
DUB*

Date: 6-1-71

Edition:

Author:

Editor: EDWARD GRIMSLEY

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 94-390-54

Submitting Office: RICHMOND

Being Investigated

Original sent to ?

6/18/71

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 8 1971	
FBI - RICHMOND	