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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE**

PART 2 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: **2**

see page

IM: *0 4-1*
get it
 AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
 GRACE SWEET
 23 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
 PHILADELPHIA, P.A.

TO: *delate*
 SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS
 ESTACION POSTAL
 CARRERA GUANAJUATO 1106 CTE
 AEROPUERTO, COAHUILA, MEXICO
 N. B. I. V.

T: 1942, 1943
 Date of letter (or postmark if letter dated): 1942

To be photographed: NO

To whom photograph is to be sent:

DISPOSAL ORIGINAL COM: CATION:

Previous relevant records: 1942

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Previously censored by: NONE

Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	2	17479		Dec. 8, 1942	Dec. 4, 1942

COMMENT

Richard

R
W

EXPENSE FOR MORE BY MEXICO COVERED BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE MONTHLY CHECK

Writer encloses check for \$1,000.00 dated Dec. 1, 1942 drawn on the Banco Nacional de Mexico by Wanda A. Chance for \$454.89 (Mex. cy.) to cover known vouchers 13, 14, and 15, less \$1,000.00 (Mex. cy) advanced to La Paz group to go to Veracruz, which was sent to Alberto Arguere to increase the revolving fund to take care of other papers.

Letter is signed Grace Sweet, Secretary to Wanda A. Chance.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: American Friends Service Committee does refugee work, and includes camp for conscientious objectors in Mexico. Addressed to camp at Torreon.

Enclosures: 1
 1 check

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 FCC
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 IMM
 INT
 ISM
 LC
 AC
 NEW
 STD

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority: *Richard*
 Date: *1/15/72*

100-11370-51

ALL
 1/3 1937
 12-3-42

"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JES-CAM

149-574

DEC 10 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: American Friends Service Committee

Reference is made to your memorandum of November 19 asking advice as to whether or not the statement made in a letter from Wanneta Chance, American Friends Service Committee at Philadelphia, to Forrest Comfort, in Mexico, that the American Friends Service Committee has been ruled a "non-foreign agent" is accurate. You also requested any information contained in the files of this Unit regarding this organization.

In July 1942 a conference was held by James R. Sharr, head of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of this Unit, and Messrs. Foulke, Newton and Vail of the American Friends Service Committee. They were asked to submit a statement as to any part of their activities which might be considered political and to furnish copies of any literature disseminated by them which might fall within this class. They were not told either formally or informally that they were exempt from registration although it was probably stated that it was somewhat doubtful whether registration would be required.

On July 10 a letter was received from Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the Committee, asking until July 31 in which to prepare a statement for submission. This was agreed to and on July 16 a letter, copy of which is attached, was received from him explaining in some detail the functions and activities of this organization.

The American Friends Service Committee is an incorporated body under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The Board of Directors for 1941-42 is composed of

Rufus M. Jones, Chairman D. Robert Yarnall, Vice-Chairman
Sumner A. Mills, Vice Chairman Hannah Clothier Hull, Vice-Chairman
William R. Fogg, Treasurer Clarence E. Pickett, Secretary



COPIES DESTROYED

100-11392-52

Frank Aydelotte
William C. Biddle
Anna Cox Brinton
Henry J. Cadbury
C. Reed Cary
Eleanor Stabler-Clarke
Ada Graham Clement
Alvin T. Coate
Anna Griscom Elkinton
J. Passmore Elkinton
Robert C. English
Edward W. Evans
Harold Evans

William Eves
W. Ralph Gawthrop
Hanns Gross
John S. C. Harvey
Elizabeth L. Hazard
Emily Coover Johnson
W. Allen Longshore, Jr.
Florence P. Murphy
Florence W. Potts
Douglas V. Steere
C. Marshall Taylor
J. Bernard Walton
Bernard G. Waring

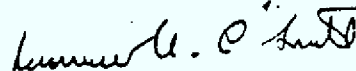
Walter C. Woodward

The Committee represents most of the 29 American Yearly Meetings of Friends. The organization consists of the Social-Industrial Section, Foreign Service Section, Peace Section, Civilian Public Service Committee, Fellowship Council, and Committees on Personnel and Publicity. Each of these is under the supervision of an advisory committee, and functions through the Service Committee's Board of Directors and Executive Staff. Also attached is a copy of the structural chart of this organization.

A quantity of sample literature has been submitted by subject. An analysis of this literature has not yet been completed. This may be examined by members of your staff if desired.

The matter of whether or not pacifist and peace organizations should be required to register has not yet been determined. Therefore definite opinion concerning the registerability of this subject has been withheld pending such determination.

Respectfully,



Lawrence K. C. Smith
Chief, Special War Policies Unit
War Division

Enclosures:
Letter
Chart

(COPY)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Telephone
RITCHEY HOUSE 9372

Executive Secretary, CLARENCE E. PICKETT

July 16, 1942

Chairman, RUFUS H. JONES
Treasurer, WILLIAM R. FOGG

Vice Chairmen
D. ROBERT YARNALL
HARRAN COMPTON HULL
SUMNER A. HILLS

SECTIONS

Foreign Service, WILLIAM EVES, 3rd, Chairman
Peace, WILLY CAMPER JOHNSON, Chairman
Social-Industrial, BERNARD G. MARINO, Chairman
Fellowship Council, RUFUS H. JONES, Chairman

Secretarial Staff

Ray Newton	Elmore Jackson
Hugh W. Moore	John F. Rice
Homer E. Morris	Harold J. Crane
E. Raymond Wilson	Mary Loxie Jones
Guy W. Solt	James C. Neil
Mary H. Rogers	Thomas G. Jones
Leslie D. Shaffer	Marjorie G. Co
Associate Secretaries	
Edward W. Evans	J. Bernard G.
Walter C. Woodward	

Mr. James E. Sharp, Chief
Special War Policies Unit
Foreign Assets Registration Section
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sharp:

The literature which accompanies this report explains the origin and the activities of the American Friends Service Committee. The pamphlet "25 Years under the Red and Black Star" tells of the origin of the American Friends Service Committee and its early activities following the first World War. On the inside of the back cover is a diagram which shows something of the structural set-up of the American Friends Service Committee. I am also enclosing an organizational chart of our Committee with certain notations which may be of assistance to you. The Annual Report for 1941 tells about our present activities, our Committee set-up and contains a summary of the auditor's report. Hence, I gather that it will not be necessary for me to go into any of these details in this letter.

July 16, 1942

Through the interview of our representatives with you on July 7, it is my understanding that you are satisfied that, although we transmit considerable funds abroad, all such funds are completely under the control of the Board of Directors of the American Friends Service Committee and that we do not have any foreign "principal". The Board of Directors of the American Friends Service Committee is made up of members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), all of whom are citizens of the United States and domiciled in this country. The American Friends Service Committee is not an international body, and all of its policies are determined solely by Friends (Quakers) who reside in and are citizens of this country. It should, however, be pointed out that there is a similar body of Friends (Quakers) in Great Britain organized under the name of the Friends Service Council with which we have a cooperative relationship, but we are in no instance organizationally connected with them, nor are we in any way under their direction. All policies of this organization are determined by the members of the American Friends Service Committee and its Board of Directors.

We also stressed with you that the work which is undertaken by our Committee is originated and planned for by our own organization and is intended to be an expression of the religious beliefs of the Society of Friends (Quakers). In order to clarify the position of the Society of Friends (Quakers) with regard to war, I am enclosing in the exhibits a pamphlet under that title which is included in the envelope marked "Samples of material printed by the American Friends Service Committee." Whether we are engaged in relief work abroad or in this country, or in our work of peace education, or our work of building good will in Mexico, or any other aspect of our activities, it is an expression of a spiritual message which leads us to try to overcome evil with good, and hatred and fear by the irresistible power of love and good will.

We explained to you in some detail about the peace education work we are doing in this country, expressing our conviction that if we are to have peace, the citizens of this country must understand the problems and be willing to bear the burdens of peace. It is our conviction that an informed, concerned citizenry is necessary. Hence, we have developed our educational work along the lines which we have thought would give to Friends (Quakers) and other like-minded people a variety of experiences which would make them better equipped and more intelligent citizens. In our Institutes of International Relations we have brought together public school teachers, ministers, college students, club men and women responsible for international programs in their organizations.

July 16, 1942

to study for 10 days the problems of peace under the leadership of able men and women from this country and abroad.

In these Institutes, however, we do not pass resolutions, and we insist upon maintaining an open-minded approach which allows the presentation of points of view other than those held by our own Religious Society.

At your suggestion I am enclosing samples of literature which we have distributed. In one envelope you will find material printed by the American Friends Service Committee; in another envelope, material published abroad and distributed by the American Friends Service Committee; in the third envelope are samples of material published in the United States and distributed by the American Friends Service Committee. Within the past 12 months we have probably received eight or ten different titles from abroad, of which the two enclosed are a fair sample. Altogether we have distributed less than 100 copies of any literature we have received from abroad. I mention this because I know that you are probably concerned not only about the nature of our material but also about the volume of our distribution. The literature which we have distributed free of charge is largely the promotional literature of our own organization and that of the organizations belonging to the National Peace Conference, 8 West 40 Street, New York City.

You expressed the desire to have the names of other organizations in this country from which we secure literature. May I therefore call your attention to an enclosed unapproached sheet under the title "Proposed Literature Lists for Literature Tables 1942 Institutes of International Relations." You will see from this that a wide range of organizations are called upon to furnish material of an educational nature which is used in these Institutes. May I again point out that in all of this work we are in no sense subject to a "foreign principal".

The relief work of the American Friends Service Committee has included services to under-privileged communities in this country and to distressed people in nine countries abroad. Always it has been directed by American personnel in the field and largely supported by American money. In various cases gifts in kind or services have been contributed abroad to aid our relief programs, but in no cases has there been any deviation from the principle of basic responsibility of our Board of Directors in their determination of policy.

Mr. Sharp

-4-

July 16, 1942

Monies received in this country have come from church groups and from various groups interested in refugees or other distressed persons abroad. In receiving such money, the control passes entirely to our Board of Directors to carry out the programs without administrative intervention from the contributing groups.

In conclusion may I express appreciation for the extremely courteous and understanding reception which you gave to the representatives who visited you on July 7 and also the hope that this letter, together with the supporting exhibits, will seem to you sufficient to justify filing this record without requiring us to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Clarence A. Pickett

CEP:JC

Clarence A. Pickett
Executive Secretary

Mail No.

Sea (S)
Air (A)
Land (L)

Registered M NE

Page 1

FROM: THE WAR RESISTER'S LEAGUE
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, HONORARY
CHAIRMAN FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ROOM 41A, 2 STONE ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TO: MR. & MRS. [REDACTED]
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
FORWARDED TO:
AVENIDA HIDALGO 51
XICO, VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

LIST: NONE

LIST: 2ND ADDRESS: BJ 4600

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): DEC. 24, 1942	To be photographed: NO	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOS ORIGINAL (C) CATH
Previous relevant records: SA 107547 SA 116198 SA 95423 NUMEROUS	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: SDC DR ONI	Held (H) Released (R) Condemned (C) Returned to sender (S) Or sent with co
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: RCHE	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	A/ D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	WL	2	12344	12379	DEC. 29, 1942	12/30/42

COMMENT
SECURITY

WAR RESISTERS' LEAGUE REPORTS ON 1942 ACTIVITIES

Writer states that the War Resister's League offers a gleam of light in the darkness of a world "unclean with war and prejudice." Writer states (quote) "The WRL ... rejects war absolutely. War has come and the League has stood a solid year of that war." Writer states that the League is stronger financially and in morale than ever before. Writer holds that they can look forward to a "future of significant service." Writer states, (quote) "In the midst of pain and sorrow we will do that which if done by all would relieve the world of this burden of conflict. It is the glory of the Pacifist ..."

Cover also contains Report of League:

1942:
Enrolled: 674 New members: 573 in Civilian Public Service; 43 in Prison

Received: Over 11,000 letters
Sent: Over 8,000 letters
Mailed: Over 2,000 packages
Sold: Over 22,000 worth of literature
Distributed nearly: 30,000 Circulars
Printed or handled: 58,000 Pamphlets and 88,000 leaflets
Interviewed at least: 3,000 Offices Callers
Received as gifts: \$16,774

Answered inquiries from 52 F.B.I. agents concerning members or friends.

Underwent six exhaustive inquiries into the work of the WRL and instituted field work, Coast to Coast field trip; & visits to 27 CPS camps & new communities.

File

From NINE

- 1943:
WRL desires to:
- 1) Increase services
 - 2) Establish field fellowships
 - 3) Underwrite local chapters to strengthen their program
 - 4) Have a budget of \$20,940.00
- F. B. I. WATCH LIST

Examiner's Note: Currency is probably U.S. Litterhead states writer affiliated with the War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield Middlesex, England. "CPS" is "Civilian Public Service." Avenida Hidalgo is the address of [REDACTED] (BJ 4600) work camp for pacifists maintained by the American National Service Committee. The [REDACTED] has been reported as being \$2,000.00 behind on its budget; at last year it was behind only \$1,100.00, and \$6,000.00 ahead of last year.

Enclosures: 2 - 1 report; 1 communication envelope addressed to Dr. John Haynes

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority: Helen FPA 1/28/22
 M. SAN MARS, Date: 1/28/22

PO 1-ENC(A)
 RFG 1-FBI
 SC 2-SD
 SR 1-T
 WPR 3-1C
 8 WD
 11/5/42
 RHC
 A/AC 2036
 12/30/42

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated at: SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

File No.

Report Made at:

Date:

Period: 7/27;

Report Made by:

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

2/3/43

8/1, 19, 22/42;

9/3, 23/42;

Title:

11/30/42;

1/22/43

Character of Case:

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

SYNOPSIS:

Confidential source advised group of English men and women traveling under name of Subject Organization were stopped at Carrizo Springs, Texas, enroute to Mexico. Advised they were "Non-combatants Objectors" to war and would not fight for the United States. Documents in their possession indicated group enlisted members in United States and takes them to Mexico for duration of war. Additional information regarding travel of the individual members to and from Mexico set out.

- P -

This investigation was predicated upon information supplied to the San Antonio field division on July 2, 1942, by Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. [redacted] advised that on July 18, 1942, [redacted] Carrizo Springs, Texas, enroute to Mexico. [redacted] on June 25 and 26th, 1942, he had removed certain documents from the hands of a group of "Non-combatants Objectors" at Carrizo Springs when he had stopped them at that place while they were enroute to Mexico. According to this confidential source [redacted] stopped and questioned the following individuals on the above date:

100-11392-55

SA- [REDACTED]

There is set out below a description of the sixteen documents removed from this group by [REDACTED].

DOCUMENT NUMBER ONE: This document is a copy of a letter from the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated June 6, 1942, and addressed to [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], all of California, and instructed these individuals to contact [REDACTED], Pasadena, California, and have her arrange their transportation to Texas. This communication further requested a remittance of \$150.00 from each individual and stated that a check to cover transportation, meals, and lodging expenses would be forwarded from the Committee. This letter set out that the date of departure from Los Angeles, California was to be June 20, 1942, and that the date of arrival in Torreon, Mexico, was undetermined. It further suggested that not every one in the group cross the border at the same time. [REDACTED] was placed in charge of the group. The letter was signed: [REDACTED].

DOCUMENT NUMBER TWO: This document is a directive from the Service Seminar to Mexico and gives the departure dates for Mexico, arrival date at Laredo, Texas, June 26, 1942, arrival in Torreon, Mexico, June 28, 1942, arrival date at Durango, June 28, 1942; those going to South Mexico to arrive in Mexico City June 28, 1942, arrive Meridas or Vera Cruz June 29, 1942, leave Durango, August 7, 1942, leave Torreon August 8, 1942, leave Mexico City August 15, 1942. This directive stipulated that equipment for the men should be working clothes and for the women wash clothing and two uniforms, Mc Call's Pattern number 1663, and stipulated fabric and color as faded blue denim

A movie camera is stipulated as being invaluable equipment and the document stated that the living conditions would be as simple as possible. The document further stated that four leaders would be in charge of each group; that in Torreon and Durango the projects for girls would be recreational programs with children; for the men the digging and lining with bricks of irrigation canals. It further stated that in Vera Cruz the men would work under the Public Health Department in improving the water supply of Paso De Ovejas and building latrines. The document contained a description of the climate in Durango, Torreon, Meridas and Vera Cruz. It instructed the members as to the type of water and food they were to consume and advised that inoculation against typhoid and small pox should be secured by them. As to transportation the directive stipulated that cars and station wagons would be provided by individuals and by the Committee and that the individual car would be paid for at the rate of .03¢ per mile. The members were instructed to obtain a Tourist Card and have an American Birth Certificate, but that Passports would not be necessary. It concluded by stating that \$150.00 should be forwarded to the Committee by each member on or before June 20, 1942.

Sub-

DOCUMENT NUMBER THREE: This Document is headed: ~~American Friends Committee~~ "American Friends Committee Again goes to Mexico", and sets out that the service projects will be building, medical projects, and organized playground activities.

DOCUMENT NUMBER FOUR: This Document describes the work done by the American Service Seminar which is headed by the ~~American Friends Service~~ Committee, in Durango, Coahuila and Torreon.

DOCUMENT NUMBER FIVE: This Document is headed "Vera Cruz Report Number 14; Sociedad De Los Amigos Pase De Oaxjas, Vera Cruz, April 19, 1942." This report described the work being done by the individuals with their Mexican co-workers in Mexico. The report mentions ~~the following~~

~~being individuals engaged in teaching the various groups three nights weekly in various small Mexican towns.~~ The report further stated that each group consisted of from thirty-five to eighty members and discussed such educational topics as International and military problems, anti-Semitism, discrimination against negroes and the plight of Japanese aliens.

DOCUMENT NUMBER SIX: This Document is a letter headed "American Friends Service Committee" signed by ANNET CHANCE and carries a list of the key members as follows:

Chairman RUFUS W. CONES, Treasurer WILLIAM P. FONG, Vice-Chairman D. ROBERTAY RUSSELL, HENRY HULL, SUMNER W. WILKS. Peace Section, Chairman, WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, Secretary, R. W. TON, Assistant Secretaries, HAROLD CHANCE, E. W. SCHALL, PHILIP J. GORDON, GUY W. SOLE, E. W. WILSON, ANNET WILSON, CHIEF COORDINATOR and JOHN REASON. Field Secretaries, J. R. BURKE, TOM MUNT, CLAY WRIGHT, J. CLOSET SANDERS, JOSEPH CONARD, ROBERT RUSSEY, HILMOR CLITE, EDWIN CHILES and DONALD FROSLER.

The letter dated May 12, 1942, stated that permits for women to go to Mexico had been limited to forty and that permits for men to leave the Country were difficult to get, but were coming through.

DOCUMENT NUMBER SEVEN: This contains instructions to the leaders of the cars going to Mexico along such lines as care and expenses of the automobiles, instructions as to financial reports, exchange of money at the Border, the handling of foreign made articles, food and drink, and local addresses. These leaders were listed as follows:

This Document contained a paragraph entitled "At The Border", and instructed that upon reaching Laredo, Texas, the group should stay at LAMP'S Auto Court or Court Cortez. It stipulated that upon arriving there the leaders of the group should give the names, addresses, age, and sex to and Streets, Laredo, Texas, and secure Tourist Cards for the Members. This report further set out the local address for the various groups going into Mexico. The address of the group going to Mexico City was to be , Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. The address for the Terreon and La Paz groups was in care of Terreon, Coahuila, Mexico. For the Durango group the address was SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS, Casa Del Maestro, Durango, Mexico. The address for the Vera Cruz group was (SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS, PASO DE OVEJAS, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

DOCUMENT NUMBER EIGHT: This Document is headed "American Friends Service Committee, Hidden Villa Project at Los Altos, California, for Twenty-five Young Men and Women, July 10 to September 4". The following titles headed the various paragraphs of this Document:

- "Who Should Come."
- "Social Needs to be Met."
- "Summer Project with Migrants."
- "Ranch Projects."
- "Study Projects."
- "Training of the Spirit."
- "Living Arrangements."
- "Cost."
- "Transportation."
- "When to Arrive."
- "Mills Institute."
- "Health Precautions."
- "What to Bring."
- "What is your Special Interest."
- "The Directors."
- "How to Apply For The Project."
- "Suggested Division of Daily Time."
- "Location of Camp."

The paragraph entitled "Who Should Come" stipulates that those should come who wished to take away the occasion of war. The paragraph entitled "Social Needs to be Met" states that the group is to study the social and economic problems of men without a country and the problems of discrimination of people who have been asked to fight for Democracy they do not know. The paragraph entitled "Study Projects" states the group

SA- [REDACTED]

will study languages, home nursing, first aid, handicrafts and folk arts, all under trained leaders and discussions with experts on International problems, organization of the Post War world, ways and means of the re-vitalization of Democracy, and problems of Military and racial groups.

The paragraph on "Hills Institute of International Relations" sponsored by the "Friends" will be held at Hills College in Oakland, California, from June 23 until July 8, and further states that the Institute will be addressed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Oakland, California.

The paragraph entitled "Directors" advises that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], members of the faculty of [REDACTED] will be the Directors for the "Hidden Villa Ranch".

The paragraph entitled "How to Apply for the Project" states that application blanks may be obtained from the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, or from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], [REDACTED] California. The location of the "Hidden Villa Ranch" is described as being on the El Monte or Steady Road, four miles West of United States Highway 101, Altos, California.

DOCUMENT NUMBER NINE: Document number 9 is a bulletin issued by the Society at Tolome, Vera Cruz, Mexico. This document gives RAY WENTON, U.S. and N. M. VITO, HERBERT WEIN, DR. GEORGE C. DAWNE, DR. HERNANFOS LIRA of Mexico City, DR. MANUEL OLIVERA of Vera Cruz, J. F. MC GURKE and EDWARD TRUBBLOOD of the American embassy in Mexico City, Mexico; SRA. J. LINA TORRES ROBERT, DR. VICTOR HERNANDEZ MORALES, DR. SALVADORE I. ALVAREZ, DR. JOSE BUSIOS, of Mexico City and VERA CRUZ and contains two outlined work to be done by the group in the State of Vera Cruz, under the direction of the Mexico Health Department.

DOCUMENT NUMBER TEN: This Document is from Puerto Rico and gives the type of work being done by the Friends Committee in Puerto Rico, such as building of schools, fraternizing with natives and listening to lecture.

DOCUMENT NUMBER ELEVEN: This Document is a letter from [REDACTED] headed "American Friends Service Committee" and stipulates instructions to those going to Mexico, and the manner in which it requests the \$150.00 fee, and the filling out of the application blank.

DOCUMENT NUMBER TWELVE: This Document is a personal letter from [REDACTED] headed "American Friends Service Committee" and addressed to [REDACTED], thanking her for her application and stipulating that she will have to send the \$150.00.

DOCUMENT NUMBER THIRTEEN: This Document is a Vera Cruz report number 3 of the Sociedad de los Amigos, Paso de Ovejas, Vera Cruz, dated February 22, 1942. This document is a long-winded report on the work being done at Paso de Ovejas, and a report of a lecture given by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. It speaks of the close coordination of the Mexican Government, the local Mexicans and the Friends group.

S. [REDACTED]

DOCUMENT NUMBER FOURTEEN: This Document is an application blank, four pages, the "Summer Volunteer Projects" of the American Friends Service Committee. This application blank requires name, age, sex, personal data, education, languages, international social connections, experience, special skills, previous work with A. F. S. C., or other social organizations; preparation of projects, finances, information necessary for the American Friends Service Committee to assist in raising funds, full reasons for wanting to participate in the work, personal discipline and willingness to join the American Friends Service Committee.

DOCUMENT NUMBER FIFTEEN: This Document is a personal letter written to [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]. This letter thanks [REDACTED] for some songs that she had written and advises her that her application has been accepted.

DOCUMENT NUMBER SIXTEEN: This Document is the assignment list of individuals, giving their names and American address and the divisional assignments to Torreon, Durango, Las Paz, Vera Cruz, and contains rights of 80 individuals.

DOCUMENT NUMBER SEVENTEEN: This Document is a personal letter written to [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], California. This letter compliments him again on his firm belief in "Conscientious Objectors" to war and practices believed, as well as leading others in his belief. This [REDACTED], incidentally, is an employee of the [REDACTED], California.

DOCUMENT NUMBER EIGHTEEN: This Document is a letter addressed to [REDACTED] from [REDACTED], Apartment [REDACTED], Arizona. This individual is in a Japanese Concentration Camp at [REDACTED], Arizona, and deplors the condition of the poor Japanese in the concentration camp, in which they are not allowed to have sufficient vegetables or fruit or milk for the sick persons or babies, and they are charged \$15.00 a month for room and board and do not get enough to eat, and that the allowances allowed them have never been received, etc.

This Confidential source advised that [REDACTED] stated that these individuals admitted to him that they were "Conscientious Objectors" going to Mexico and when he asked them if they would fight for the United States they replied in the negative. When asked if a foreign Government were to invade the United States would they resist and again the answer was no. When asked if there was anything they would fight for their reply was still in the negative.

Photostatic copies of the eighteen documents described above were supplied to the San Antonio Field Division by Confidential Informant [REDACTED], and have been filed in the bulky exhibit files of that office.

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

On August 3, 1942, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on July 30, 1942, [redacted], a member of the Subject Organization who had been to Mexico with one of the groups, was interviewed at the Missouri Pacific Passenger Station, San Antonio, Texas, as she was enroute back to her home in the United States from Mexico, and supplied the following information regarding herself and the activities of the Subject Organization in Mexico:

[redacted] stated that she is 21 years of age, is a student at the [redacted] at [redacted], North Carolina, and that her parents who are Presbyterian missionaries on leave from their station in Korea, are presently residing at [redacted] Georgia. [redacted] stated that she was born in Korea while her parents were in missionary service there, and that she resided in Korea, except for two short trips to the United States, until she was 17 years of age, at which time she proceeded to North Carolina to enter college. She said that she has three brothers and three sisters. Her brother [redacted] age 27, is in the Naval Intelligence Service at Honolulu; her brother [redacted], 30 years of age, resides at [redacted] Richmond, Virginia, and is now awaiting a commission in the Army or Navy; and her brother [redacted] is a minister at [redacted] Georgia. Her oldest sister, [redacted], who was a missionary in China together with her husband, is now residing in Indianapolis. Her sister [redacted] is now a student at [redacted], North Carolina, and her youngest sister [redacted] is residing with her parents at [redacted], Georgia.

[redacted] stated that one of her friends in [redacted] first called her attention to the expedition to Mexico being fostered by the American Friends Service Committee. She said that this friend had numerous acquaintances who were Quakers, and that the American Friends Service Committee Tours were sponsored by the Quakers, and that because of her own deep interest in the Spanish language and in Mexico she was interested in joining one of the groups in order to spend some time in that country and to acquire greater proficiency in the Spanish language. She said that her friend in Greensboro showed her an application for membership in one of these tours and that she filled out and submitted the application about the middle of March, 1942. She said that the application form contained several questions, one of which was whether the applicant was willing to work, and she did not recall any of the other questions, but said that they were all very simple, and appeared to be rather immaterial. She stated that a remittance of \$150.00 was supposed to accompany this application but that in her case her father supplied \$50.00, her uncle supplied another \$50.00, and she agreed to pay \$50.00 after her return from the tour. She said that she did not have a copy of the application blank.

[redacted] said that the communications which she received from the American Friends Service Committee were signed by [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who appeared to be the leader of the movement.

S. - [redacted]

[redacted] said that at the time she filed the application and arranged to join the tour she was under the impression that the objective of the American Friends Service Committee was to improve the living conditions and social environment of the underprivileged people of Mexico, and that she had no intimation whatsoever that the group sponsored any other ideas.

[redacted] stated that other members of the party picked her up at Athens, Georgia, in a station wagon on June 23, 1942, and that they drove to Laredo, Texas, where they arrived about June 29, 1942. When the party attempted to cross the border into Mexico they were questioned by officers at the border. These officers went through her belongings and asked her whether she knew anything about "Letters, Inc." She stated that she did not. They also asked for explanation of the names of two soldiers which she had in her address book. They told her that she should not be in that group as it was a refuge for draft dodgers and pacifists. She said this was the first intimation she had as to the nature of her companions, although later one of the other girl members told her that the application blank which she had submitted had contained a question as to whether or not she was a pacifist. [redacted] said that she did not recall seeing any such question and that she certainly did not answer it in the affirmative as she was not a pacifist. She said that after interrogation, the party was permitted to enter Mexico, and proceeded in the station wagon to Durango, State of Durango, Mexico, where their particular project was located. She met the other members of her project group at Durango, as they did not all arrive at the same time but instead crossed the border from the United States four or five at a time on different dates. She said that there were about thirty in her particular project group at Durango, consisting of twenty-three or twenty-four single girls, two single men and three married couples. This group was known locally as "Amigos de la paz" (Friends of Peace).

[redacted] stated that a number of the members of the party were Jews from New York who were intensely interested in sociology, that one of the men was [redacted] from Chicago, who was born in Hungary and acquired American citizenship only last year, and who is an instructor of Sociology at [redacted] University. Another was [redacted], an Italian from New York City who was detained at the border about a week on her way into Mexico. Another was [redacted] of New York City, and the leader among the women was [redacted], who was a teacher at a select girls prep school somewhere in Pennsylvania.

The leader of the men and the actual head of the group was [redacted], who is a teacher at a small college in Ohio. Among the other members were [redacted] from [redacted], North Carolina; [redacted] and wife, a particularly ardent pacifist couple from Antioch College; [redacted], psychologist from near Philadelphia; and [redacted], of the Church of the Brethren, Philadelphia. She said that [redacted] is to be in charge of the winter group of the American Friends Service Committee at Terreon, Mexico, this coming winter.

SA- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that all of the men in the party were socialists and Communists, and that the entire party including the girls were all pacifists and conscientious objectors. She said that a few of the men were Quakers and that the remainder had no church affiliation whatsoever. She stated that these people argued about their beliefs and their post war plans at great length. She said that some of the men of the party expressed regret that she had attended a southern college instead of a northern one, as then she would have been acquainted with their political ideas and somewhat indoctrinated with their social viewpoint.

[REDACTED] said that other members of the group including [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], from the Philadelphia headquarters, argued with her vigorously in an attempt to persuade her to be a pacifist and conscientious objector. She said that because of the experiences of her mother and father, who were driven out of China by the Japs and the war sights she herself had observed in visits to Peking, China, she was decidedly not a pacifist and believed that when war became necessary it was essential that the attacked resist the aggressor. Consequently she could not agree with the viewpoint of the group and was told by them that she was disloyal to the group. She said that they told her that she was butting her head against a stone wall in resisting their ideas, and her relations with the group steadily became more strained. The others also appeared to resent her ability to make friends with the Mexican people with whom she came in contact. This finally reached the point of her being requested to leave the party and return to the United States. Two other members of the party drove her in an automobile to Monterrey, Mexico, where she boarded the train for Harado, San Antonio, and home.

The activities of her project group, according to [REDACTED] consisted of construction of houses by the men, and playground activities among the small children by the women. She stated the children with whom she worked were from the better families of the city of Durango.

Among the principal contacts which other members of the group made in Mexico were with the Governor of the State of Durango and his staff, and she stated that the cordiality displayed by the Governor at the beginning disappeared when he had had opportunity to observe the attitude of the group. This situation was embarrassing because the Governor had arranged for the house in which the group was living. Other contacts which [REDACTED] knew had been made by the group in Mexico were with one [REDACTED] in Durango and with [REDACTED], who she said was born in Mexico and was an engineer in business for himself.

[REDACTED] stated that the attitude of the group was that of disrupting any cooperation between Mexico and the United States in the prosecution of the war. She said that the group opposed actual participation in the war by either United States or Mexico. The leaders of the group

SA [redacted]

persistently stated that they had no desire to foster solidarity or cooperation between Mexico and the United States in the war effort, but carefully explained that the group did not represent the American Government or the U. S. Army. This disavowal of the United States was carried to such extremes that when the group was requested to produce a typical American dance during a carnival being held in Durango, the leaders refused to do so, or to participate in the carnival in any way. She said that the group leaders refused to take any part in local civil defense, and refused to allow members of the group to wear civil defense buttons as they were requested to do by local authorities. She also said that she was ordered to take no part in a civil defense parade. She also stated that the house in which they lived in Durango was filled to overflowing with pacifist pamphlets and literature.

[redacted] stated that apparently the principal influence on the group, was exerted by [redacted] and [redacted] of Philadelphia, and [redacted] of Mexico City, an instructor in the University of Mexico whose official connection with the group she was unable to determine. She asserted that the members of the party told her that [redacted] of the [redacted] in the United States, is a quaker, and they intimated to her that he favored the activities of their organization. Members also told her, she said, that the reason they held their summer meetings in Mexico was so that they would be outside the jurisdiction of their local draft boards (all of the men being within draft age), and that all that was necessary in order to join one of the groups was for the selective service registrant to advise his local board that he wished to attend one of the meetings in Mexico and permission was immediately granted. She said that one of the party, by the name of [redacted], who resided in the State of Washington, told her that he would not return to the United States as required by his draft board, but was arranging to go to China with another group when she left.

[redacted] stated that the group was becoming quite unpopular in Durango at the time of her departure, and its members had offended in one way or another practically all of the well bred Mexican families in the City. She said that the attitude in Durango toward the war was noticeably unfavorable and she attributed this at least in part to the presence there of numerous Germans. She said that the statement was frequently heard that the United States had torpedoed Mexican ships and blamed it on the Germans in order to force Mexico into the war. She appeared to be unwilling to furnish more information concerning the German element in Durango.

[redacted] stated that the American Friends Service Committee appeared to be a much larger organization than she at first believed, and that apparently it had groups similar to the one of which she was a member in numerous other foreign places. She said that in Mexico its groups were maintained at Vera Cruz, Mexico City, Terreon, and Durango, and that a similar group bound for Porto Rico was stopped in Florida and is still being detained there.

SA-~~██████████~~

It was the opinion of ~~██████████~~ that the activities and objectives of this group are subversive. In that connection she mentioned the fact that one of the girls in the group, ~~██████████~~ from ~~██████████~~, North Carolina, was rejoicing about the Customs Officials having failed to discover a list of names of conscientious objectors which she had in her note book. ~~██████████~~ said that the group maintained mailing lists of prospective conscientious objectors, but that she did not know for what purpose. She suggested that additional information of value could be secured from a cattle man named ~~██████████~~ whom she met on the train between Durango and Torreon, and who discussed the matter with her. She said that his address is "The ~~██████████~~, Chihuahua, Mexico". ~~██████████~~ said she would submit by mail all literature and letters which she retained at her home in Georgia, and would also mail in a roster of the group membership with which she believed she was furnished prior to her departure.

It is believed that ~~██████████~~ was sincere and truthful in her statements and that they can be relied upon. She is regarded as a person of high integrity and astute observation. It is probably that she has considerably more information in her possession than she is willing to divulge at this time, possibly because it might in some way involve one or more members of the party with whom she became specially friendly. It is also believed that she failed to furnish all the information in her possession concerning the German element in Durango with which members of the group had contact. It is recommended that ~~██████████~~ be given an opportunity to mail the documents which she stated were in her files at her home, at ~~██████████~~, Georgia, and that thereafter she again be interviewed with particular reference to the matters mentioned above.

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

On August 22, 1942, Confidential Informant ~~██████████~~ advised that on June 24, 1942, the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sent a letter to ~~██████████~~ and ~~██████████~~, ~~██████████~~, Ejidal, Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, containing receipts for amounts paid to the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee for Mexican fee for Summer Pacifist Camps in Mexico.

Amount Paid \$25.00

Amount Paid \$150.00

Amount paid \$150.00

Amount Paid \$150.00

Amount Paid \$150.00

Amount Paid \$75.00

SA-

Amount Paid \$35.00 Amount Paid \$150.00

Amount Paid \$150.00 Amount paid \$300.00

Amount Paid \$150.00 Amount Paid \$150.00

Amount paid \$175.00 Amount Paid \$150.00

On September 3, 1942, Confidential Informant advised that on or about July 29, 1942, , , Terreon, Coahuila, Mexico, wrote a letter to the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which he lists the following individuals as returning to the United States:

On November 30, 1942, Confidential Informant advised that on November 9, 1942, , , Long Island, New York, accompanied by and , , Indiana, and , Indiana, were interviewed on returning from a stay in Mexico. This source stated that it was learned from them that a mild effort had been made by the Subject Organization of which these individuals are members to spread a doctrine of pacifism among the Indians with whom they had worked in Mexico.

Sr. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who had previously been given 2. classification by their Draft Boards, declared upon their returning home that they would ask for a 4E classification. This source further advised that [REDACTED] had received a sum of money from one [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Massachusetts. This source advised that [REDACTED] is an American citizen of Austrian parentage. In her possession was a letter from one [REDACTED], alleged to be a representative of the Department of Agriculture now making a survey of public opinion in the South. This source advised that [REDACTED] made reference in this letter to the interviews he was making, but he did not give their nature or purpose. The letter was dated August 31 at 13 [REDACTED], Mobile, Alabama. [REDACTED] stated that he was born in the Russian State of Georgia; his present address is said to be [REDACTED], Washington, D. C.

Until more information has been ascertained regarding the activities and the nature of Subject Organization and unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, the character of this case is being carried in the San Antonio Field Division's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

- PENDING -

Mail No. Sea (S), Air (A), Land (L), Mail (M), Cable (C), Telephone, Registered No, Serial No, Page of

FROM: [Redacted] HONOLULU, P.H.

TO: [Redacted] 20 S. J. W. T. [Redacted] PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LIST: [Redacted] DATE: AUGUST 22, 1945

DISPOSAL ORIGINAL COPIATION: Held (H), Released (R), Condemned (C), Returned to sender (RS), Or sent with com:

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): AUGUST 22, 1945

Previous relevant records: SA 20066 SA 21570

For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:

Station distribution: DR

Language:

Previously censored by:

Exam. date

Table with columns: DR use only, Division (or Section), Table, Examiner (Censor-Cable), D. A. C., Exam. date, Typing date

COMMENT

ADM Aiden
ADM. Carson
BEW Mr. Cunningham
BFR Mr. Fitch
BP
CAA Kimball
CAN Kramer
CCC
CIC
COR
DOM
DGC
DHR Mr. Suckland
ED
EHR Mr. Taylor
FOR Timm
FR
TO
MM
IC
LEW
ED
NI
JPA
PO
SPO
ED
WPA

DECLASSIFIED
When FPA 1/24/87
Date 1/24/87

FROM: American Friends Service Committee
 20 South Tenth Street
 Philadelphia, Pa.

LIST: G 2283, 5545

John H. ...

TO: Isabel Neetham
 El Oro Technical Mission
 Puerto Bolnai
 El Oro Province
 Ecuador, South America

LIST: None

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): Jan. 15, 1943	To be photographed: No	To whom photograph is to be sent: None	DISP ORIGINAL CAT
Previous relevant records: MI 140412	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: Jan. 25, 1943 D.P.	Held (H) Released (R) Condemned (C) Returned to sender (S) Or sent with
	Language: English	Previously censored by: None	

DE no only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D.A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	3-10	Foreign	SP-10	1-25-43	Jan. 25, 1943	

COMMENT

AG ORGANIZATION OF FORCE ASSISTANT IN U.S.

BEW Mr. ... Sender, Harold Chance, states that the American Friends Service Committee will have two new projects which they will call International Peace Service Institutes. The group will be made up of a half dozen Chinese, as many Japanese, Philippines, negroes, Mexicans, Yankos, etc. to stay together for a while.

CCO Reference is made to a mutual friend, [redacted] (G 4501) who has returned unexpectedly from [redacted] and is staying with [redacted].

DL In enclosed, unsigned letter, addressed to "Harold", a correspondent is writing of a visit to North Borneo and Mindanao, to see the Japanese who are interned there. This writer feels that these Japanese should be resettled outside camp, and states "the rugged Philippine life won't hurt them (the Japanese), but the injustice being done them will."

FOC *Flu*

FTC *Montgomery*

FTC *[redacted]*

IMM *[redacted]*

INT

JEM

LC

MC

MEW

MID

ONI 3-10

OPA 3-SD

RFC 3-088

SC 1-FBT

SD 8-MID

T 1-ON

WFB 1-CAN

1-SC

1-BR

2

Encl.: 1 letter (unsigned)

Authority: *[Signature]* FAA 1/25/43

BY: *[Signature]* SASS, Date 1/25/43

100-11392-59

**OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP

Record No. _____

Mail No. _____

Sea (S).
Air (A).
Land (L).

Mail (M).

Cable (C).

Telephone (T).

Registered No. _____

Serial No. _____

Page _____

of _____

FROM: [REDACTED] MEXICO, D.F.	TO: [REDACTED] AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
LIST: NONE	LIST: [REDACTED]

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): APR 22, 1954	To be photographed: [REDACTED]	To whom photograph is to be sent: [REDACTED]	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION: Held (H). Released (R). Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS). Or sent with comment.
Previous relevant records: SA 22035 SA 22039	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: [REDACTED]	
Language: [REDACTED]		Previously censored by: [REDACTED]	

DR use only	Division (or Section) [REDACTED]	Table [REDACTED]	Examiner (Censor-Cable) [REDACTED]	D. A. C. [REDACTED]	Exam. date [REDACTED]	Typing date [REDACTED]
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COMMENT

- ADB
- AG
- BEW
- BF
- BR
- BP
- CAA
- CAN
- CCC
- CIAA
- COI
- COM
- CPG
- DL
- ED
- FBI
- FOG
- FR
- FSA
- FTC
- HM
- NT
- RM
- XC
- PC

Enclosed are 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum from the American Association of Artists in Mexico, dated April 21, 1954, and a copy of a letterhead memorandum from the American Association of Artists in Mexico, dated April 21, 1954, and a copy of a letterhead memorandum from the American Association of Artists in Mexico, dated April 21, 1954.

THIRD PARAGRAPH:
John Michael, Executive Secretary for the American Artists Society in Mexico, Clarence Pickett, an artist member of the A.F.S.C., and Herberto Sain, Mexican representative of the A.F.S.C.

Enclosures: 3
1 calling card of Mrs. M. Whitworth
1 letter to writer signed Mr. Leo Zuckerman
1 copy of statutes

FROM: Dr Anris / ~~Prince~~ (Henry)
 Fort Au Prince
 Haiti

To: Mr John Judign
 New York Office 345 Lexington Ave
 New York 17
 (Address on letter) Mr John Judign
 30 South Twelfth St
 Philadelphia Pa
 19106-2045

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): Dec. 29, 1942	To be photographed: No	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL ORIGINAL COPIATION Held (H). Released (R). Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS). Or sent with comment
Previous relevant records: MI-152957 MI-116249	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: Janell, 1943 D.C.	
Language:		Previously censored by:	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	SECURITY					

COMMENT

- AD-R
- AG
- BEW
- BF
- BR
- BP
- CAA
- CAN
- CCC
- CIAA
- COI
- COM
- CPC
- DL
- ED
- FBI
- FCC
- FE
- FSA
- FTC
- HEM
- INT
- JSM
- LC
- MC
- MEW
- MID
- ONI
- OPA
- PO
- RFC
- SC
- SD
- T
- WFB

1-FAI
 23D
 1T
 4 RIEU
 14RB
 21R
 11
 LUY
 1/16

REQUIRE FURTHER EVIDENCE TO DETERMINE
 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS MATERIAL.

Letter tells Mr. John Judign, (phonetic) to thank you for copy of the 10th issue. I will note with pleasure that you wrote to your French office asking that it be made available a small quantity of copies for my use. As I have not done this yet, I will be glad to send you a copy of my own copy of the issue.

Mr. De Witt's telephone (for Dr. De Witt's Bureau) Office, monthly periods of food to supply to my daughter in St. Louis Bureau Bureau, St. Louis, Missouri, 7 Dec. 1942. As I have not yet sent you a copy of the check, I will be glad to send you a copy of the check. I will be glad to send you a copy of the check. I will be glad to send you a copy of the check.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. Alder
 Mr. Cunn
 Mr. Felt
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Rosen
 Laboratory
 Mr. M. W.
 Mr. [unclear]

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority: *John F. A. 1/20/77*
 BY: *CAF* NARS, Date: *1/25/77*

100-11392-60

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POSTAL CENSOR

Form No. 11-

Mail No. 1

Sea
Air
Land (L)

Registered No. 1496

Serial No.

None

Page 1

FROM: Dr Anna Laroche (Henry)
Port Au Prince
Haiti

TO: Mr. John Judlyn
New York Office 315 Lexington Av
American Friends Service Committee
United States
(Address on Letter) Mr. John Judlyn
20 South Twelfth St
LIST: Philadelphia Pa
223 - 1543

LIST: None

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): Dec. 29, 1942

To be photographed: No

To whom photograph is to be sent:

DISPC ORIGINAL CAT

Previous relevant records: MI-152957
MI-116249

For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:

Station distribution: Jan. 11, 1943

D.E.

Language: English

Previously censored by: X 152957

Held (H).
Released (R).
Condemned (C).
Returned to sender (T).
Or sent with (S).

DE use only	Division (or Section) Substr. no.	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	French Table	152957	1943	1943	Jan. 13, 1943	Jan. 13, 1943

COMMENT

ECONOMIC

REQUEST FOR FOOD SPECIMENS TO FRANCE THROUGH INTERMEDIARY OF SWISS OFFICIAL.

Writer tells Mr. John Judlyn, (Casting) "I thank you for yours of the 10th inst. and get with pleasure that you wrote to your French office asking the post office to send a small quantity of food for my country. As I have some doubts that this will be possible, may I suggest you to send from your own office to my address:

Mr. le Ministre, Wagons (or le le Com. Rouge) Geneva, monthly parcels of food to follow to my daughter Dr. Suzanne Barzant, Avenue, 52 Rue de Vernand, Yverne, France. As I don't want your office to take at its charge such expense, I will be glad to reimburse all expenses - please reply by return of post as I fear that this is very urgent."

MI-152957 from sender to [redacted]
MI-116249 from sender to [redacted]

Enc. Nil!

- AD-R
- AG
- BEW
- BF
- BE
- EP
- CAA
- CAN
- CCC
- CIAA
- COI
- COM
- CPG
- DL
- ED
- FBI
- FOC 1FAI
- FR 2SD
- FRA 1T
- FIC 4NEU
- DMC 11RB
- DNT
- JSM
- LC 21C
- MC
- MEW
- MID 11
- ONI LNY
- OFA 4/6
- PC
- RFC
- SC
- SD
- T
- WFB

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Helms FPA 1/28/71
BY ECU NARS, Date 1/28/72

Rath...

100-11392-61

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

MAR 29 1943

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Herdon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

The attached communications are forwarded for your informa-

tion and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

John T. Bissell

J. T. Bissell
Colonel, General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, M.I.S.

Enclosures:

ENCLO. 12

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINA FOIC
AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD5200

RECORDED
INDEXED

11372-63
12
MAY 1943
FIVE

WAR DEPARTMENT

(Office of Headquarters)

(Place)

SYLL (I) 5350

March 9, 1943
(Date)

Subject: SELECTED MILITARY SERVICE COMMITTEE
Conference at Hershey, Pa, Feb. 19-21, 1943

Summary of Information:

The delegates consisted of preachers, school teachers, clerical women, and many young men and women between the approximate ages of twenty and twenty-five.

Informant tried to strike up a conversation with one of the young men, who was perhaps a lawyer or teacher. He stated that the purpose of the organization was to establish a super post-war government. The informant asked the question - "In the meantime, what is the group doing to stop our war effort." The reply was - "What do you mean - we're all conscientious objectors."

The conference got under way at eight o'clock in the evening of February 19, 1943.

The chairman (whose address) called the group to order. There were about two hundred present. The main question that the speaker had to be considered was what kind of peace there would be after the present war; that the government must resolve to make a violent peace if that is what it must do to stop the war.

Marshall was introduced and made his address, "Through our tentacles", talking about the transportation of an hour.

Norman Thomas stated that there are many important subjects at issue; that if the United States becomes totalitarian, it can't recover to democracy; that the actual trend is overwhelming, and, although the Axis nations will not win the war; that the United Nations will win if they remain united.

Previous Distribution:

Distribution:

G-2, 113
SAC, Philadelphia
Dir, Philadelphia

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIG
AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD5200

Evaluation	
-of source	-of information
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

ENCLOSURE

SRKLI (T) 5350

The speaker asked the question, "What will happen as things are now?" He stated that there will be a succession of wars; that a recent survey by the University of Denver disclosed that six of every ten Americans say that we cannot prevent war, which is evidenced by the fact that a bill is now under consideration for a draft even after the war.

The speaker said that he has no choice between the Pacific and Atlantic, that neither of them is a leader; he asked the question, "Are the Allies to continue to recognize the Allies?" If so, the root of Nazism will not be destroyed.

He continued by calling attention to the fact that General Eisenhower recommended that North Africa would be preserved for the Axis; the speaker pointed out that there are 15,000,000 people in North Africa, only 2,000,000 of them going to the front; he criticized the Allied Nations for quarantaining, exiles.

Mr. Thomas pointed out that Churchill says that only Russia is responsible for Italy's plight; also that the only solution is a civil war between the King's Government and the government in exile, the latter being supported by the United States and England.

He further stated that Hitler is rampant, and that there will make an abnormal generation. He stated that Hitler is worse now than in World War I, and that 7,000,000 young men are waiting to be sent under conscription.

The speaker in Asia is just as acute; China is a candidate of the Axis; she is receiving from the eastern world, and the speaker questions the sincerity of the United States and England in this connection; he also stated that it is a responsibility to China; also that there is general discontent in India under the British Government; he criticized the policy of the United States and England; the speaker also pointed out that recently, the author, recently remarked that Asia is headed for a third world war.

Mr. Thomas laid great emphasis on the recent conference at Casablanca, stating that Churchill and Roosevelt were there, but no one from the Russian Government, in spite of the fact that the victories are being won by Russia; he warned that Russia can stop fighting at any time, and that we had better consider that instead of looking a word to triumphant armies marching into Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. The speaker laid great emphasis on this remark, and was obviously ridiculing that part of the President's recent speech.

The speaker stated that the International Communist Party is the best disciplined group that he knows; that the Communists are the Communist and Stalin can be in the guise of a protector.

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ON 23 DEC 1976

BY CDR USAINTA FOIC

AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

SINAI (I) 5350

It was stated that the American people are disillusioned about a lasting peace; that some people, at the end of the war, will insist on bringing the boys home at once; that some will advocate Anglo-American imperialism, which is obnoxious to the negroes, and that this can lead to an alliance between the negroes and Stalin.

The speaker said that America's future is not easy; that racial tensions are more varied in America than anywhere else; that the colored people know what is wrong; - the tension being very bitter at present; also that the colored people are more awake than ever before. It was pointed out that the meeting was held in, rather than Harrisburg since colored delegates were not welcome in Harrisburg.

Dr. Thomas stated very emotionally that America cannot settle the problems of Asia and Europe; that if the major allies could agree on a peace of cooperation and imperialism, it would mean that as things go now, we can expect totalitarianism in America, which will create an opportunity for a new Napoleon.

The speaker stated that at the present time, Iran is entering into only a Republican president; that after the war, there will have to be an increase of collectivism; that the socialists need to worry too much about ownership, and industries should be governed by boards, not political appointees.

Dr. Thomas concluded by stating that very little good will come of the present emergency if Iran enters into a coalition, and that the odds are against a solution of the world's problems.

Irene Richard, a member of the "Faculty", made a few remarks after Dr. Thomas' speech. She stated that this is not only a war, but a world revolution, and that there is a desperate earnest of action.

Norman Thomas again took the floor and referred to the Lend Lease Army which President Roosevelt and General Marshall conceivably, in spite of objections by Congress. The speaker asked how it was expected to feed and transport such a large army, also that military secrets were one thing and simple arithmetic another.

It is also stated that the heads of the governments of the United States and England are preventing proper foodstuffs from going to Europe.

The speaker also stated that there can be no democracy without pressure groups.

Irene Richard, on the afternoon of February 20, 1943, spoke on "Civil Rights and Responsibilities."

Her speech was rather dull and uninteresting. The speaker spoke with a decided English accent, which is so often hard to understand.

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SPKLI (I) 5350

Her theme was one against reindustrialization. She opened her speech by pointing out that there is nothing democratic about the Army, and criticized the fact that people are forced to change their jobs to fit into the war effort or be drafted.

Mrs. Dickard further stated that the state now stands between individuals and the world; that we cannot talk of preserving democracy; that the fall of France was due to the faults of social and class life.

The speaker further stated that government, of, by, and for the people can be "horrible" - that something more is needed.

She concluded by stating that democracy is in the making, with unlimited possibilities.

The greater part of Mrs. Dickard's talk was taken up by quotations of various authors and historians dealing with the faults of reindustrialization and totalitarianism.

There were about 125 persons present for this speech.

Following Mrs. Dickard, Harry A. Freeman took the floor, and his statements were indeed radical.

He asked the questions "What are we going to do about Jim Army camps?" "What are we going to do about civil liberties in war?"

Freeman cited an instance of where, as a lawyer, he went to an Army post to straighten out the trouble of one of his clients, a member of Schora's witnesses, and described the rough attitude of the Army officer with whom he accidentally dealt. In some of his cases were cited, and the speaker evidently wanted to get the idea across to this audience that the Army was persecuting this man.

He cited an instance of where, apparently in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he practiced law, the Army took over a dwelling, moving in on twenty-four hours' notice, without any due process of law.

The speaker criticized the method of trial given to the German saboteurs who were recently executed, giving the impression that the Army did not respect any of their rights.

The best impression of the speaker's attitude can be gained by his statement that the Japanese people who were sent into the interior when war was declared, had their constitutional rights greatly infringed upon. Freeman stated that he had made it his business to consult with eminent lawyers, whom he did not name, with the idea of preparing an article or treatise about the subject. He stated that all of the men were a road with him, but suddenly stopped the issue by saying they were too busy to undertake such a writing with him.

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The evening session on February 20 was taken up by a speech "Can Free Enterprise Survive?" by Peter Trucker, also a member of the "Faculty."

Trucker speaks in a low monotone, with a very clipped German accent, and it was somewhat difficult to understand him, although informant managed to catch practically every word he spoke.

The speech occupied about forty minutes, and was so complicated that at the end of the speech, none of the others could make any intelligent comments. Mrs. Richard stated that she had nothing to say, and French floundered around with some statements which meant nothing.

The speaker defined free enterprise as that system which has no economic divisions; that the system is based on the fact that individuals are free to cooperate voluntarily; and he ended by stating that we must secure the political and social control of the government.

An interesting sidelight on this speech is that a woman who is now known to one of the leaders of the group told informant, manager of the working committee, that she had never before had any idea what Trucker was talking about.

The profile of January, February 21, 1943, was taken after round table discussions, in which informant could not gain much, and a rather negative reaction, which informant was surprised to find out according to the results of a special session.

Foran then as requested in the afternoon, and gave the following affirmations:

He had gone to the... to attend the meeting concerning the food situation in Europe, at the... residence. There was the speaker... the afternoon... the... on the radio.

Prior to the speech of Foran there were some announcements made, including in which were the fact that a... service committees would work in... during the coming summer; that there would be an institute at the Hotel Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 25, 27 and 28, 1943; that on April 2, 10, and 11, 1943, there would be an institute at the Hotel Columbia, in Philadelphia, Pa., at which the subject would be "India"; that there would be an institute the week of June 25 to July 4, 1943, at... the subject to be "Race, Religion, and Nationalism"; that during the coming summer there would be some kind of activity at six places, near Philadelphia, Pa., and that during the coming summer, a group would work at the... playground in... England.

Foran then was then introduced and... by stating that we are heading for a third world war; that we are heading toward... that we must still solve the problems of... for peace in Europe, and that we must have... against... economic and political... .

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

MAR 31 1943

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Winterrowd.....
Tele. Room.....
Mr. Holloman.....
Miss Gandy.....

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action, as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

John T. Bissell

J. T. Bissell
Colonel, General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, M.I.S.

Enclosures:

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ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

EX-36

100-11392-64

MAR 31 1943

FIVE

14

Division of Intelligence
 31119
 Division of Intelligence

3-17-43

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DEFENSE COMMAND
 Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 March 6, 1943

(G-2) 5020 Genz

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

1. During May, June, July and August, 1942, several groups of young men and women entered Mexico from LAREDO, Texas, claiming to be members of the subject organization, the National Service Organization of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS), with headquarters at 20 South 12th Street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Coming from all sections of the United States, the groups were bound for various summer camps sponsored by the subject organization and known to be refuges for draft evaders and conscientious objectors. The camps or work projects were maintained at TORREON, Coahuila; MEXANGO, Durango; CUERNAVACA, Morelos, and TOLUCA, Mexico.

2. Close inspection was made of all literature the groups were taking into Mexico and a copy of each publication was withdrawn and forwarded to higher headquarters. The literature contained excellent propaganda for persons susceptible to such movements, those inclined to be conscientious objectors, potential draft evaders and those interested in the racial inter-dependence question.

3. Six-months deferment had been granted all male members of the parties and permission granted to leave the United States. One female member of a party asserted others had said General HERSHEY, Director of Selective Service in the United States, was a QUAKER and favored the activities of the subject organization. It was further stated that the meetings were held in Mexico in order to be outside of the jurisdiction of draft boards in the United States, and that draft registrants were readily granted deferments and permission to enter Mexico when it was requested.

4. Each volunteer was required to pay \$35 a month to the subject organization. Undoubtedly the movement is sponsored by the QUAKERS and is augmented financially by private individuals, organizations and foundations. Members of the parties were college students for the most part, and were not sure of just what they were to do. The girls were to engage in physical education, playground work, cooking, nursing and similar enterprises, while the men were to be employed on various projects requiring manual labor, all under the direction of the State Public Health Service of Mexico. Opportunities offered by the camps in Mexico follow:

ENCLOSURE

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 ON 28 DEC 1976
 BY CDR USANTIA FOIC

- a. To know the history, plans and problems of Mexico.
- b. To study Mexico's social experiment in the LAGUNA District of Coahuila.
- c. To become acquainted with the cultural life of Mexico, and the national and international problems.
- d. To bring to the U. S. a feeling of good will and better understanding between the people of our two countries.

Documents obtained indicate the subject organization enlists members in the United States and takes them to Mexico for propaganda of the war. One paragraph in a document with a heading "Why Should Conscientious Objectors Abandon Their Country?" advised members to enter Mexico in small groups only; and one member, Nelson HARR, received a letter from M. [redacted] 11, Building 2, Apartment 5, POSTON, Arizona, deploring the plight of Japanese internees at POSTON, Arizona. One group of members of subject organization bound for Mexico was intercepted at CARRIZO SPRINGS, Texas, and all persons in the group admitted they were conscientious objectors.

Prominent in the movement in Mexico are Ray NEWTON, Asst. Prof. PALTO, Herberto SEIN, instructor in the UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO, Dr. George C. PAYNE, Dr. Hernandez JARA of MEXICO CITY, Dr. Manuel ELIAS Ramirez of VERACRUZ, Veracruz; F. F. BURKE and Edward TRUEBLOOD of the American Embassy in MEXICO CITY, Jaime TORRES Baeza, Dr. Victor HERNANDEZ Lopez, Dr. Salvador I. ALVARES, Dr. Jose BUSTOS of MEXICO CITY and VERA CRUZ, and one, Dr. MORALES (fn), lecturer.

Subversive tendencies of the subject organization members at the DURANGO, Durango, camp include the successful concealment from Customs Officials a list of conscientious objectors, refusal to participate in local Mexican patriotic demonstrations and opposition to cooperation between Mexico and the United States in the war effort. The intercepted group admitted refusal to defend the United States even upon occasion of invasion.

Some of the individuals going into Mexico with the subject organization members had little idea of what was the purpose of the movement and expressed disgust with the subject organization upon return to the United States, sometimes alone. Though not extensive in Mexico, the movement may have influenced many persons along pacifist lines and could be a potential tool for Axis agents and propagandist in the country. Carlos UNGER, Nazi suspect made contact with the camp at DURANGO, Durango, Mexico.

Name and addresses of some of the members who passed through LAREDO, Texas, during the period indicated, follow:

- J. A. CADWALLADER, Jr., group leader; Fairfield Terrace, YARDLEY, Pa.
- Eloise BEST, 672 E. Lexington Ave., HIGHPOINT, N. C.
- Bruce JACKSON, 300 Valley Road, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
- Elizabeth THOMPSON, 701 Union Trust Bldg., WASHINGTON, D.C.
- Eleanor EDWARDS, 58 Lawrence Place, ASHVILLE, N. C.
- Sarah NEWLAND, UNION POINT, Ga.
- Ruth PAYNE, ARCHDALE, N. C.
- Lester SMITH, 90 Pine Street, DALTON, Mass.
- Clayton FARRADAY; (group leader) 4811 Regent St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
- Ann WHITESHAFF, 409 S. Church St., WEST CHESTER, Pa.
- Marion ELLIS; 419 Valley Ford, SEASERCH, Pa.
- Louis ZARRE; 559 Weaning Ave., HUNTSVILLE, Pa.
- Hertha JONES, WYOMING, Pennsylvania
- Verna PURSELL, 45 W. Berkeley Ave.; LANSDOWNE, Pa.
- D. Sumner TANNILL, 20 W. Stewart, LANSDOWNE, Pa.
- Fatience ROSMER, 22 Elm - COLLEGE, Mass.
- David LEONARD, 113 Coopers St. PROVISION, R. I.
- Eleanor Y. PALMER, 551 N. 10th St., PITTSBURGH, Pa.
- Morrie SINGER, 1150 Oak St., PITTSBURGH, Pa.
- Louise PARRELSON, 580 Riverside Dr., NEW YORK CITY.
- Clara Chalapa ROOD, SILVER LAKE, Indiana.
- Bruce Kenneth ROOD; SILVER LAKE, Indiana.
- Mary Anne TARRUS; PERRYSVILLE, Indiana.
- Eloise S. TARRUS; PERRYSVILLE, Indiana.
- Sarah TARRUS; PERRYSVILLE, Indiana.
- Margaret TARRUS; PERRYSVILLE, Indiana.
- Annabelle TALLER, 145 Oak St., PITTSBURGH, Pa.
- Frank ROBERTSON; 517 Oak St., PITTSBURGH, Pa.
- Natalie BERRYMAN, 8101 Kite Lane, W. A. BOSTON, Ohio.
- Harvey BERRYMAN, 8101 Kite Lane, W. A. BOSTON, Ohio.
- Max BERRYMAN, 8101 Kite Lane, W. A. BOSTON, Ohio.
- Gaston SCOTT, 655 W. Main St., WHEELING SPRINGS, Ohio.
- Genevieve SCOTT, 888 East Ave., WHEELING SPRINGS, Ohio.
- Serene DICEBERG; Margaret BERRYMAN, GREENS-BOURNE, N. C.
- John DICKEY; Anne WELLS
- Rita ZELL
- David ORTMANN (Barry) Larry WYLIE, Ohio.
- Elizabeth JOHNSON, California; George BEAVERT
- Phillip TYLER, California.
- David UTLEY, California.
- Mary PETERSON; California.
- Lykke REIMANN; California.
- Julia ROBBEG, California.
- Leyton BRISSON, no address listed.
- Charles Mc EVERS, no address listed.
- Mary Lane CHARLES, RICHLAND, Indiana; group leader.
- Heleen COMFIELD, LANSDOWNE, Pa., group leader.
- Eleanor WEBBER, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., leader.
- Leland BRUBACKER, Church of the Brethern, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
- Ray NEWTON; 20 South 12th St.; PHILADELPHIA; Pa.
- Hugh MOORE, 20 South 12th St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Harold CHANCE, E. A. SCRALL, Phillip JACOBSON, Guy W. SOLT; E. R. WILSON, Wanneta Allee CLANCE, Clara CONOVER and Dan WILSON, assistant secretaries; Max WEAVER, Tom HUNT, Mary HORNISSETT, J. Olcott SANDERS, Joseph COHRD, Robert KISSSET, Eleanor SMITH, Edwin LUCKLES and Donald FREEMAN, field secretaries.

12. Group leaders are listed as follows:

- Agustus CADMILLADER, YARDLEY, Pa.
- Mary Lane CHARLES, RICHMOND, Indiana.
- Helen CORNFIELD, LANSDOWN, Pa.
- Clayton FARRAR, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
- Glen FISHER, BROOKWOOD, Ohio.
- David BEATTIE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
- Paul JOHNSON, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
- Gaston SCOTT, EL PASO, TEXAS.
- Phillip WEAVER, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
- Carol CHARLES, CHICAGO, Ill.

PREVIOUS DISTRIBUTION:
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RECEIVED 2007
MAY 23 1973

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD5200

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Antonio, Texas
April 9, 1943

Director, F.B.I.

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
COMMITTEE;

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] [redacted], San Antonio, Texas, dated February 3, 1943, and to the letter from Philadelphia to the Bureau dated March 4, 1943 in the above-captioned matter.

It will be noted in the above-referenced report, the information is set out that the subject organization, whose headquarters are apparently located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is presently sending groups of young men and women from various parts of the United States on field trips to Mexico, making their departure from this country at Laredo, Texas.

No information has been received by the San Antonio Office concerning the presence of any branch of the subject organization in that field, and it would appear that inasmuch as members of the subject organization only passed through this field division on their way to Mexico, there is no additional investigation to be conducted in the San Antonio Field Division at the present time.

100-11392-65

Class No. () See (S
Air (A).
Land (L).

Registered No. 10000

Page 1

FROM:	HUNGRIA LIBRE INSURGENTES 210-302 MEXICO, D. F.	TO:	[REDACTED] PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.
LIST:	NONE	LIST:	NONE
Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	NOV. 10, 1942	To be photographed:	NO
Previous relevant records:	SA-70397 SA-61143	To whom a photograph is to be sent:	
		Station distribution:	DR
		For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	
		Language:	SPANISH
		Previously censored by:	NONE
		DISPOSAL ORIGINAL CATEGORICAL	Hold (H). Released (R). Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS). Or sent with copy

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: declass FFA 1/28/01
BY: [Signature] PARS, Date: 1/28/01

DR see only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	S.L.	1	[Signature]		NOV. 12, 1942	

COMMENT
SECURITY

REFUGEE ORGANIZATION THANKS AMERICAN FOR \$50; HELPS ASKED FOR HUNGARIANS NOW IN SPANISH CAMP

I. Refugee Organization Thanks American for \$50.

Writer (signature illegible over most of organization) thanks [redacted] in the name of the organization for the \$50.00 which the [redacted] has sent to the organization for the purchase of [redacted] for the [redacted] of [redacted] and [redacted] of [redacted] Service Committee.

II. Help Asked for Hungarian now in Spanish Camp.

On carbon copy of letter dated Nov. 10, addressed to Miss Margaret E. Jones, assistant Secretary, Refugee Division, United States Prisoner Service Committee, 22 South 12 St., Philadelphia, Pa., writer acknowledges [redacted] of letter of Oct. 6, 1942, to Rayburn Stone & Huber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., one of the [redacted] day to Mr. Stone (Mr. Marc Stone, apparently secretary of writer organization), and also the telegram.

Addressee is thanked for transmitting writer's help to the [redacted] in the Franco Concentration camps. Six visas have been received and it is hoped U.S. American offensive in Spain, Africa will free these prisoners to come to Mexico. They hope to get visas for all of the prisoners.

Writer then asks that the \$50 be sent instead to the [redacted] prisoners in the Franco Concentration camp at Miranda de Ebro, Spain, who are in a very bad situation. An immediate reply is requested. The prisoners are listed as [redacted]

Enclosures: 1 carbon copy of letter NOV 10 2193

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Record No. NY 17432

Mail No. ()
A) (PER)

Sea (S)
Air (A)
Land (L)

Registered No. 1
Serial No.

Page of

FROM:
LETTER SIGNED [REDACTED]
2151 LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO:
MATAN [REDACTED]
HAUTE GARONNE
FRANCE

LIST: NONZ

LIST: NONZ

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): NOVEMBER 24, 1942	To be photographed: NO	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION: Held (H). Released (R). 25 Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS). Or sent with comment.
Previous relevant records:	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: DIVISION OF REPORTS	
Language: FRANCE		Previously censored by:	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date

COMMENT

SECRET

POSSIBLE EMIGRATION FROM FRANCE TO U. S. WITH PROMISE OF EMPLOYMENT UPON ARRIVAL.

In a letter to addresse, sender inquired about the possibility of work in the U.S. as a helper to ship (material was not specified) and was willing to accept a salary of \$100 per month. The addressee advised that the position was open for a limited period and that the position was open for a limited period and that the position was open for a limited period and that the position was open for a limited period.

The remainder of communication has been read and appears to be a

- AD-R
- AG
- BEW
- BF
- BR
- BP
- CAA
- CAN
- CCC
- CIAA
- COI
- COM
- CPC
- DL
- ED
- FBI - 1
- FCC
- FE
- FSA
- FTC
- IMM - 1
- INT
- JSM
- LC
- MC
- MEW
- MID
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DECLASSIFIED

Authority *telcom FPA 1/20/72*
BY *DOT HARS*, Date *1/28/72*

File

100-11392-68 Oct

Form OC-6 (2)
M Rev. 10-29-42

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OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

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CLASSY	TYPE SIG HIAU 39691	SERIAL NO. 219 04 ROAD	FILE DATE 3/4/43	STATION NO. NY 109 675-1	CENSOR'S ACTION
NAME BAYHER			REFER NO.	CSC NO. 41378	

TO: CLARENCE PICKETT
TWENTY AND TWELFTH PHILADEL-
PHIA

FROM: HOWARD BRIGGINS

NOTE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE

LIST: NSL

LANGUAGE: NY

NINETYSIX YOUR EIGHTYSEVEN PASSED TO HEATH COMA WILL INFORM
INTERCROSS RESPONSE STOP EIGHTYEIGHT H. SE / KENFELD ALREADY
ENROUTE STOP EIGHTYNINE ANSWERED BY OUR NINETY NE COMA WILL
CABLE NAMES WHEN LIST MORE CERTAIN STOP YOUR NINETY INFORM
OTHER DELEGATIONS STOP CONTACT ERNEST TAUBER 152 TAYLOR STREET
BROOKLYN ASKING DO POSSIBLE OBTAIN VISA FOR HENRY / FIMMER AND
FELIX / BLANCA MAY WOULD COMA WIRE WHETHER LETTER RECEIVED
CONTAINING DOCUMENTS RELEASING MONEY FROM ACCOUNT BLANCA'S UNCL
TAVOSLAV S

- 1 - FBI
- 2 - SD
- 3 - U.C.
- 5 - DL
- 9/12

INDEXED 215 100-11 392-69

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: *Wheeler* *FBI* *1/20/00*
BY: *COA* *F.I.S.S.* Date: *1/24/00*

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 192,611

TYPIST	TYPE	AL. NO.	FILE DATE	DATE	CENSOR'S ACTION
SACKIN	HIAS 39721	3343	WU 03	3/3/43	3/6/43

ACTING AND MISC. INFO. REFER NO. CCC NO. 4137

PREAMBLE: PU95 216 NLT CABLE WUX PHILADELPHIA PENN 3 1211P NLT

TO: HOWARD WIGGINS
RUADEDOM PEDRO LISBON (POR-
TUGAL)

FROM: PICKETT AMERICAN FRIENDS

LIST: NSL LIST: G 2285, 5545

DR USE ONLY LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: LIST: LANGUAGE:

RU95 NINETYTHREE YOUR EIGHTYSIX ADVISE PARENTS USCOJ CHILDREN ADDRESSES
FOLLOWS HANS BERGER MICHAEL BERGER JEWISH CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION ST
NORTH RUSSELL STREET BOSTON MA LI BIALYSTOK FREDERICK LOWY HENRIETTA
STEPHANIE MICHAELIS RICHARD ROSENBERG ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH CHILDREN
SEVEN HUNDRED CHURCH LANE PHILADELPHIA LISELOTTE BRILLING WASHINGTON
DRENS HOME SOCIETY 6516 THIRTYSECOND AVENUE NORTHEAST SEATTLE GINGOLD
BROCKMAN HEBREW WOMENS HOME FOR CHILDREN ONE EIGHTY FIVE WESTBOURNE PARK
HARTFORD CONNECTICUT CHAVA BUDKOWITZ RABBI WAKS WAKS SOMMERS CHI

INDEXED 100-11392-70

SPECIAL NOTICE-The attached information was taken from private communications, and its disclosure should be limited to those persons who have a need to know.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: *John FPA 1/28/73*
BY: *EDM* NARS, Date: *1/28/73*

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CADRE CENSORSHIP

ATION NO. NYC 192 611

POST	TYPE MSG	L NO.	FILE DATE	CENSOR'S ACTION
SACKIN	HIA: 39721	43 WA-03	3/3/43	3/6/43

ACTING AND MISC. INFO.	REFER NO.	CCC NO.
PAGE TWO		4135

REASONS: PU95 216 NLT CABLE WUX PHILADELPHIA PENN 3 1211P NLT

TO: HOWARD WIGGINS
RUADEDOMPEDRO LISBON (PORTUGAL)

FROM: PICKETT AMERICAN FRIENDS

LIST: *[Handwritten signature]* 43-78

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: LIST: LANGUAGE:

RENS BUREAU 5654 EASTON AVENUE STLOUIS MISSOURI GERDA DAVIDSOHN DAVID KLIPSTEIN EMIL KLIPSTEIN GABRIELA LOSSER JUTTA LOSSER JEWISH CHILDRENS HOME FIVETHIRTYFOUR CLINTON AVENUE NEWARK NEWJERSEY ARNOLD DIESENDRUCK UNITED JEWISH SOCIAL AGENCIES 1430 CENTRAL PARKWAY CINCINNATI OHIO ELIES FRIDMAN DAVID GOTFRID SARAH GOTFRID JEWISH CHILDRENS BUREAU OF CHICAGO THIRTY NORTH WELLS STREET CHICAGO MAYOR HERZBERG JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE FIFTYTWO TEMPLE STREET NEWHAVEN CONNECTICUT ANJA KACENELNBOGEN JEWISH DRENS BUREAU FIFTYONE WEST WARREN STREET DETROIT MICHIGAN ZELIK KIT ROE

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Authority: *[Handwritten]* FOIA 1/20/77
Date: 1/20/77

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ED STATES OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 192 611-A

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PAGE THREE					41370

AMBLE: PU95 216 NLT CABLE WUX PHILADELPHIA PENN 3 1211P NLT

TO:	FROM:
HOWARD WRIGGINS RUADEDONPEDRO LISBON (PORTUGAL)	* PICKETT AMERICAN FRIENDS
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KLINMAN RUTH LESSER FOSTER HOME BUREAU CHEFIFTYTWO EAST FORTYFIFTH NEWY
FRANCOISE TRAPUNSKI VISTA DEL MAR 10217 EXPOSITION BOULEVARD LOSANGELES
LIONEL WOLLNER PAULA WOLLNER JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE FIFTEEN FERNANDI STRE
PITTSBURGH JEAN LAMONT CHILDRENS BUREAU 704 DELAWARE AVENUE WILMINGTON E
WARE ALBERTO LACERDA ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARITIES THIRTYONE MULBERRY ST
NEWARK NEWJERSEY STOP ALL WELL MOST ALREADY LIVING PRIVATE HOMES UNDER C
COMMUNITY AGENCIES

7-100-100

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BY: *[Signature]* NARS, Date: 1/28/23

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 192 61

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ACTING AND MISC. INFO.				REFER NO.	CCC NO.

PREAMBLE:

RU95 216 NLT CABLE WIX PHILADELPHIA PENN 3 1211P NLT

TO:

FROM:

HOWARD WIGGINS
RUA DE D. PEDRO LISBON (PORTUGAL)
PORTUGAL

PICKETT AMERICAN FRIENDS
20 SOUTH 12TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LIST:

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OR
USE
ONLY

LOCAL
DISTRIBUTION:

LIST:

LANGUAGE:

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH 12TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SUBJECT ADVISES:

Passion 41378

"THE PARENTS OF CHILDREN WHO ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY RECENTLY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN (USCCOM) ARE ANXIOUS TO KNOW WHERE THEIR CHILDREN ARE AND THIS GIVES ADDRESSES THROUGH WHICH EACH MAY BE ADDRESSED".

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority

BY

Veloz EPA 1/28/77
ELW 1/28/77

Mail No. 206/B
Sea Air Land

Record No. Tri. 3421/43

Registered M

FROM:

TO:

Malcolm L. Norment,
Casilla 241,
Asuncion,
Paraguay.

Mrs. Mary Jo S. [unclear]
American Friends Service
Committee
20 South Twelfth St.,
Philadelphia,
LIST: Pennsylvania U.S.A.

LIST:

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): 10th March 43	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION: Hold (H). Released (R). Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS). Or sent with comment to
Previous relevant records: Tri. 14851/42 Tri. 26700.	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: London Miami D.F. S.C.O. C.C.H.Y. Bermuda	
	Language:	Previously censored by:	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D. & C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	Pat.	21	5880			

COMMENT

Writer to act as contact man in Paraguay for the American Friends Service Committee.

The letter is written on board the "Ciudad de Corrientes" en route from Buenos Aires to Asuncion.

Writer expresses his willingness to act as contact man in Paraguay for the American Friends Service Committee, for the purpose of helping worthy refugees, who may be in difficult circumstances. He is in contact with a husband of a Spanish refugee in Asuncion and he is able to help her obtain travel work. He asks if the A.F.S.C. Committee would be willing to extend help to a woman and her two children who was a language teacher in Vietnam; they are husband and six-year old children. Writer has been instructed in getting the husband away to the MURRAYAN colony in Paraguay.

Note: From a letter examined at this station (sent to HQ, also at Casilla de Corrientes, Asuncion, Paraguay).

[REDACTED SECTION]

Previous Records, Tri. 14851/42 and Tri. 26700, Letters from Malcolm Norment, Paraguay, to [unclear]

- ADR
- AG
- BEW
- BF
- BR
- BP
- CAA
- CAN
- COC
- CIAA
- COI
- COM
- CON
- DL
- ED
- FBI
- FCQ
- FR
- FRA
- FTC
- DMO
- DNT
- JEM
- LC
- MC
- MEW
- MID
- ONI
- OPA
- PO
- RFC

WFB

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Authority: [unclear] 1/24/72
BY: [unclear] NARS, Date: 1/28/72

J.G./A.C.

23rd March 43

Washington, 25, D. C.

OCT 25 1942

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

L. R. FORNEY,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Counterintelligence Group.

Enclosures:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

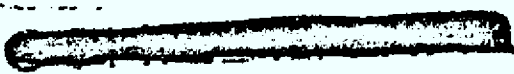
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BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD5200

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51 NOV 18 1942

61 NOV 20 1942



100-11392-79

(11)

WDGBI/CI
JEP

MID 095. American Friends Service Committee

22 October 1943.

(Date)

Subject: American Friends Service Committee,
20 South Twelfth Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Summary of Information:

Information has been received that on 1 November 1943 the American Friends Service Committee will open in Washington, D. C., a legislative bureau under the direction of E. Raymond Wilson, at present an associate secretary of the Peace Section of American Friends Service Committee. It has been announced that this bureau will concern itself with problems of peace plans, post-war rehabilitation, refugees and other matters.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

Previous Distribution:
FBI, Phila.
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Distribution:

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MDW

Evaluation	
-of source	-of information
Reliable	_____
Credible	_____
Questionable	_____
Undetermined	_____
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79

16-52200-1

20 Yearly Meetings Which Nominate Representatives

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 SOUTH 12th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

COOPERATING WITH

WEST COAST BRANCH
PASADENA, CALIF.

FINANCE
COMMITTEE

PUBLICITY
COMMITTEE

PERSONNEL
COMMITTEE

MID-WEST BRANCH
CHICAGO, ILL.

SOCIAL INDUSTRIAL SECTION

FRIENDS SERVICE, Inc.

FOOD-CRAFT
Fayette Co. Pa.
MENTOR
DENTON HILL
LITTLE SILVER PARK
Albany, N. C.

SPARGER SERVICE

Philadelphia
Indiana

FRIENDS HEALTH SERVICE

Lebanon, W. Va.

WORK CAMPS

ARMYVILLE, N. C.
CHICAGO
CIRCLE POND, MASS.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
CROFTSVILLE, MD.
DELAND, CAL.
MADERONCA, CAL.
MADISONVILLE, TENN.
MEDON, MD.
NEW YORK CITY
NOTES WEAIR, N. S.
POW-CRAFT, PA.
READING, PA.
SANTA CLARA, CAL.
SCOTT'S HILL, W. VA.

PEACE SECTION

STUDENT PEACE SERVICE

CARAVANS AND SEMINARS
United States
Latin America

UNIT FOR WOMEN
CIVILIAN TRAINING

LITERATURE AND
COMPOSITIONS

ENTHUSIASTIC
RECOMMITMENT
MEXICO

FRIENDS ACTIVITIES

Conferences
Lectures
Special Work
and C.O.'s

INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

BETH MAWE COLLEGE, PA.
GENERAL UNIV., N. Y.
FRIENDS UNIV., CANE
GERRIEN COLLEGE, IA.
MILLS COLLEGE, CAL.
UNIV. OF NORTH CAROLINA
OTTUMBA COLLEGE, O.
RED COLLECT. ONE
SEAWYCK-ON-THE
DELAWARE, PA.
WELLSLEY COLLEGE, MASS.
WHITTIER COLLEGE, CAL.

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

CAMPS

ANDOVERHAM, MASS.
NOX CREEK, N. C.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
ELY RIDGE, NH.
MERCY, MD.
PETERHAM, MASS.
ROYALTON, MASS.
SAN DEBAR, CAL.

MID-WEST OFFICE

Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL STUDY HOUSE

LEST HOUSE
GUREY HOUSE

FOREIGN SERVICE SECTION

RELIEF COMMITTEE

FRANCE
ENGLAND
CHINA
DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC

CLOTHING COM.

SEWING GROUPS

STOCKROOMS

Philadelphia
New York
Seattle
Portland, Ore.
Portland

REFUGEE COMMITTEE

EMIGRATION AND
REEMIGRATION
HOSTELS AND SHOPS

Quaker Bldg. Ind.

San Francisco, Ca.

Cooperative
College, Westport

Executive Center
Plymouth, N. S.

New York

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
COUNSELING

NEW YORK OFFICES

FOREIGN CENTERS AND OFFICES

AMSTERDAM
BERLIN
COFFRAGEN
COPENHAGEN
LONDON
MADRID
PARIS
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
VIENNA

FRIENDS SERVICE COUNCIL
LONDON

NATIONAL SERVICE COMMISSION

NEWCASTLE CENTRAL
COMMISSION

FELLOWSHIP COUNCIL

NATIONAL SERVICE BOARD FOR
RELIEF OF DISTRESS

FRIENDS WAR RELIEF
COMMISSION

808

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

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I. THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS-

a) Introduction

The American Friends Service Committee is an organization formed by Quakers, or Friends as they are also called, and actually practices, in a modern fashion, the theories and teachings of the Quaker religion. It can be seen from this that some knowledge of the history and tenets of Quakerism should be had to more completely understand the purpose of this organization.

The Quakers first came into existence in England in 1647 with the preaching of George Fox. (The name Quaker is said to have been originally applied in derision because the members were supposed to shake or quake when moved by the Spirit.) From its inception the Quaker faith fundamentally opposed war in any form and this doctrine has been strengthened and clarified through the years. It has been said that the movement,

"is remarkable as exhibiting a form of Christianity widely divergent from the prevalent types, being a religious fellowship which has no formulated creed demanding definite subscription, and no liturgy, priesthood or outward sacrament, and which gives to women an equal place with men in church organization."

The present organization of the Quaker Church is essentially democratic; each person born of Quaker parents is a member, and, together with those who have been admitted upon their own request, is entitled to take part in the business assemblies of any meeting of which he or she is a member. The Society is organized as a series of subordinated meetings. The "Preparation Meeting" usually consists of a single congregation; next in order comes the "Monthly Meeting," the executive body, usually embracing several Preparation Meetings called together, as its name indicates, monthly; then the "Quarterly Meeting," embracing several Monthly Meetings; and lastly the "Yearly Meeting." The organization in England is known as the London Yearly Meeting.

Between 1656 and 1698 Quaker missionaries arrived in America and by 1700 the movement had become rather strong in New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, North Carolina and Maryland and had established six yearly meetings. Around 1827 a great disruption took place within the society due to the clashing of new forces which made themselves felt after the Revolutionary War. The result was a division in the six yearly meetings, with the resulting groups, usually, but not officially, called liberal (liberal) and Orthodox, the latter greatly outnumbering the liberals.

There are seven Liberal Yearly Meetings with a total membership (1927) of 16,576 of whom 10,425 are in Philadelphia. In 1912 they united in the Friends General Conference which meets biannually but has no legislative authority. The central offices of this group are in Philadelphia where they publish "The Friends Intelligencer."

A conference of the Orthodox Yearly Meeting composed of thirteen Yearly Meetings was held at Richmond, Indiana, in 1887 and in 1902 a uniform discipline was formed which set up a Five Years Meeting with legislative powers. The central offices of this group were located in Richmond, Indiana, where the official organ, The American Friend, is published. It consisted (1927) of 80,663 members and was a member of the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America.

The Five Years Meeting was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, and the primary object of the association was said to have been;

"To secure concerted action by all the Yearly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends in America; and to this end to form a representative body to be composed of delegates from the several Yearly Meetings of the Society of Friends in the United States of America and of the Yearly Meetings of the Society of Friends in other countries, to meet once in five years and by the appointment of committees, boards and agencies at such meetings, to unite the entire Society of Friends in carrying on the religious, evangelical, educational, missionary, charitable and benevolent work in which the said Society through its several Yearly Meetings is now or may hereafter become engaged."

The American Friends Service Committee was said to have been formed by the Liberal group of Quakers, but subsequently all Yearly Meetings in the United States joined in the work of the organization so that today there seems to be greater unity amongst all members of the Society than there has been since 1827. In 1936 it was said that there were 105,917 members of the Society of Friends in America.

b) The Tenets of the Quaker Religion

A booklet entitled, "The Five Years Meeting of the Friends in America, Year Book", for the year 1916, contains a brief summary of "The Faith of the Friends", which is said to consist of a "sufficiently comprehensive outline to define the position of the denomination in the ranks of Evangelical Churches." This summary by Joseph Mills states that

"The central principle in the religion of the Friends is that salvation is a personal matter between the individual soul and God, and that the whole Christian life grows out of the soul's relation to Him, and not from any outward observance or ceremonial rite. They believe that deliverance from sin comes by personal faith in Jesus Christ through whose atoning sacrifice, and thus alone, sinful man is reconciled to God. That Christ's baptism is experienced in the incoming into the individual soul of His Divine power for the transformation of the whole man. That His indwelling Spirit guides and controls the surrendered life, and that the Christian's constant

and supreme business is obedience to Him. That Christ is Himself the spiritual bread which nourishes the redeemed soul. That those who enter into oneness with Him become also joined in living union, one with another, as members of one body, His church. That true worship and Christian fellowship spring out of this immediate relationship of believing souls with their common Lord and Master.

"The Friends also believe that the Holy Scriptures were given by inspiration of God, and that the divinely authorized doctrines and moral principles therein contained, as unfolded by the Holy Spirit, are unalterably binding upon the lives and actions of Christians. They accept the unmistakable meaning, as they believe of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount as a practical code of ethics without modification or qualification on grounds of human expediency. They make affirmation in place of taking legal oaths, which they believe to be contrary to New Testament teaching, and to establish a double standard of truthfulness. They believe in the supremacy of the Kingdom of Heaven, under which all the relations of human society are to be ordered upon the basis of justice and good will. They believe that all war is utterly inconsistent with the Gospel and Spirit of Christ. They stand for a patriotism which rests the bulwark of a nation's safety and prosperity, not upon the strength of its armies and navies, but upon righteousness and justice in its social, industrial, commercial, political and international life."

In "The American Friend," of September, 1917, an article which explains the Quakers' position regarding war, appeared under the heading "W. Edgar Nicholson Explains Friends' Real Position", in which the author quotes from the Friends' "Declaration of Faith."

"We have ever maintained that it is the duty of Christians to obey the enactments of civil government, except those which interfere with our allegiance with God. We owe much to its blessings. Through it we enjoy liberty and protection in connection with law and order... We feel bound explicitly to avow our unshaken persuasion that all war is utterly incompatible with the plain precepts of our Divine Lord and Lawgiver, and the whole spirit of His Gospel, and that no plea of necessity of policy, however urgent or peculiar, can avail to release either individuals or nations from the paramount allegiance which they owe to Him who has said, 'Love your enemies....'"

II. THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The American Friends Service Committee was founded in 1917 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) as a charitable and pacifist organization. The Board of Directors of the American Friends Service Committee is made up of members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), all of whom are said to be American citizens and are domiciled in this country. The Committee claims it is not an international body, although there is a similar organization existing in Great Britain. The varied activities of this organization are intended to be an expression of the religious beliefs of the Society of Friends, but it enlists the support of many other like-minded people of other denominations. The national headquarters of the organization have, for many years, been located at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Literature distributed by the Committee states in a general way that:

"The American Friends Service Committee maintains a wide range of projects in the United States and abroad. The Committee is divided into sections which are devoted to certain specific ends, such as the Social Industrial Section, the Peace Section and the Refugee Section. The Peace Section has sponsored and has participated in many peace conferences, and, since the entry of the United States into the present war, the Peace Section has helped to run the Civilian Public Service Camps in the United States, which jointly care for all the conscientious objectors registered in this country. The Committee maintains work camps for Pacifists in Mexico under the name of Sociedad De Los Amigos. The Society of Friends, as a religious body, is dedicated to a program of peace, and many of the members of this Society have registered under the provisions of the Selective Service Act as conscientious objectors. Recently, certain United States Government officials have requested the American Friends Service Committee to assist the War Relocation Authority in the program of rehabilitating American citizens of Japanese descent who have been evacuated from West Coast areas.

"The Refugee Section of the American Friends Service Committee has been very active in caring for destitute children in war areas, aiding refugees to leave Europe and their rehabilitation in this hemisphere, and the distribution of food, clothing and medical supplies to refugees interned in camps in Europe. The activities of this organization abroad are handled through trained field representatives and, in many cases, the Committee cooperates with other refugee organizations in relief work among refugees. The finances of the organization are obtained from church groups and various other groups, both in the United States and abroad, who are interested in refugee work."

It is stated in the pamphlet "Twenty-five Years Under the Red and Black Star" published by the American Friends Service Committee that:

"THE ORIGIN OF THE SERVICE COMMITTEE"

"The Committee was started in 1917 by Friends who were deeply concerned for the spiritual values endangered by the World War. It enrolled the youth of the Society of Friends and others anxious to make a constructive and non-military contribution to the world, through relief and reconstruction activities in the devastated regions of France.

"These young men wore a Quaker-gray uniform and the red and black Service Star which first had been worn by English Friends engaged in relief work during the Franco-Prussian War in 1872. The work in France during the World War enlisted about 600 men and women at its peak. It was a friendly collaboration of English and Americans who repaired thousands of shell-damaged houses and built hundreds of new cottages. Peasants, returning to their ravaged farms, were provided with clothing, beds, utensils, seeds, rabbits and fowls, to begin life again.

"Refugee children were housed and cared for; a maternity hospital was founded which continued until the present war.

"What had started as a venture of faith aroused wide public sympathy. The work was aided by the American Red Cross and people of every religion and political opinion gave money and goods to the Friends. The American Committee alone received in its first ten years over \$12,000,000 in cash and much more than that amount in clothing, seeds, foods, drugs and other goods. What struck the popular imagination was the impartiality of the work in a world so violently partisan. It gave reality to the Quaker challenge that the alternative to war is not inactivity or cowardice but irrepressible and constructive good will."

In its peace work, it is said the American Friends Service Committee has supported or fostered various organizations which are interested in this common cause, such as the Student Posters Service, Keep America Out of War Congress and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In connection with its refugee work, the activities of the American Friends Service Committee are said to parallel that of numerous other refugee organizations.

It was also stated that it is not believed that the American Friends Service Committee is officially connected with any other organizations; however, the Committee has offered its facilities to or has been working together with the UN Relief Service Committee, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, International Rescue and Relief Committee, National Refugee Service and other similar organizations.

Another source reported that the American Friends Service Committee was organized by a small group of Friends (Quakers) for the purpose of

assisting in relief work in Europe during and at the conclusion of the First World War.

The Committee was incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania on May 25, 1927 as a non-profit organization, with no capital stock, and is said to represent most of the 29 American Yearly Meetings of Friends, and is composed of the following committees and sections:

Finance Committee
Publicity Committee
Personnel Committee

Social Industrial Section

Work Camps

Peace Section

Student Peace Service

Institutes of International Relations

Civilian Public Service

Foreign Service Section

Relief Committee

Refugee Committee,

There are also many other Committees working on Special Projects.

The Committee is also said to operate retraining projects, language labor camps, and a cooperative college work shop. In addition it is reported that there are Quaker centers in Africa, Australia, China, Cuba, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Ireland, India, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Syria.

It was further said that the Peace Section follows the traditional policy of the Quakers, and with the passage of military conscription, the Peace Section helped to create a National Service Board for religious objectors with headquarters at Washington, D. C. This service board is said to be supported by Friends, Lenniites, Brethren, Methodists, etc., and through its secretary, works closely with the Selective Service Board officials.

In addition it was said that the Service Board has set up seven Civilian Public Service Camps for Conscientious Objectors located at Glendora, California; Relay, Maryland; Peterham, Massachusetts; Royalston, Massachusetts; Ashburnham, Massachusetts; Cooperstown, New York; and Marion, Indiana.

On May 28, 1941, the staff of the AFSC was reported as follows:

Chairman	Rufus W. Jones
Treasurer	William R. Fogg
Assistant Treasurer	G. J. Supplee, Jr.
Foreign Service	William Evou III, Chairman
Peace Section	Emily Cooper Johnson, Chairman
Social Industrial	Bernard G. Harding, Chairman

Refugee

D. Robert Yarnall, Chairman
Hannah Clothier Hull, Vice Chairman
Harold Evans, Vice Chairman

Secretarial Staff

Ray Newton

Executive Secretary

E. Raymond Wilson
Clarence E. Pickett

The primary purpose of the Committee is said to be to aid those in distress, particularly those who do not come under the care of any other agency — Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish.

It was further reported that the Committee was definitely opposed to war and compulsory military training, and that it did not affiliate itself with any political groups. The main offices are in Philadelphia, and it operates hotels for the rehabilitation of war refugees and others in various sections of the United States.

The American Friends Service Committee has been reported to be under the leadership of Julius K. Jones, who is a professor and former President of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. According to the literature released by the organization, it also claims to have "engaged in many projects to promote peace and afford young people opportunity for constructive patriotic service" and to have performed relief work in the pressed industrial sections of the United States as well as having administered non-partisan relief for refugees in Spain and Germany.

The Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee has been affiliated with an organization known as "Keep America Out of War Congress" and has participated in various peace conferences. The latter organization was reported to have been a Communist front.

In July of 1940 the AFSC fostered what was described as a Student Peace Service, published and distributed numerous publications on peace and sponsored conferences in colleges throughout the United States on such subjects as peace and social problems. It has also published literature of a pacifist nature in opposition to conscription.

In connection with the work of the Refugee Section, the AFSC has participated in campaigns to raise money to aid the Spanish refugees in France and has assisted in a program of resettlement of these refugees in various South American countries.

Information has been received from an outside confidential source that the Committee assisted, among others, Spanish refugees in Mexico who were Communists. The aforementioned source has stated that this fact might be explained by the Committee's failure to apply any political tests to needy persons who ask for assistance. It has been further reported that at least one representative of the Committee in a Central American country, was imposed upon by some of the extreme elements among the Spanish refugees, including Communists.

a) The Policy of the Friends toward Conscription in 1917.

"The American Friend," published September 6, 1917 by the Society of Friends, contained a copy of a letter addressed to the Honorable Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War, in which a plan was suggested to handle the cases of Friends who were conscientious objectors and could not participate in any military organizations. It was stated therein:

"We therefore present a plan which offers a solution of our mutual problem. There has been formed a national committee known as the American Friends Service Committee representing all Friends in the United States for the purpose of finding fields of service for members of our body. This committee was formed several months ago, without reference to the Selective Service Law, for the sole purpose of giving expression to the desire of our members (many of them above conscription age) to render service. We respectfully propose that this Committee be authorized by you to find service of national importance for all Friends so desiring who have obtained certificates of discharge under Paragraph (1) of Section 20 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President. This committee pledges itself to find forms of service to be approved by the President for all such men."

It is noted that under two orders, one issued by the War Department and the other by the President of the United States in 1917, all draft age registrants were to be inducted into the Army, and if they came within the provisions of the law applying to conscientious objectors, they were to be assigned to some branch of the service "that the President shall designate as non-combatant." In connection with these two orders, instructions were issued in August 1917, "To All Friends of Registration Age" advising draft age members of the Society of Friends of their rights under the Draft laws and of their duties as members of the Society to stand firm as conscientious objectors. In this "Statement of Friends' Principles" it was stated:

"The ruling of the War Department is evidently based upon the assumption that our objection to war is merely against participation in the active killing. On the contrary, it is much more fundamental than that. It is an objection to the whole system as embodying a spirit which we feel is a denial of the way of life as presented by Jesus Christ. From our point of view there can be no division of 'military service' into 'combatant' and 'non-combatant' but it is all combatant. Even Hospital Service, so long as it is a corporate part of the army, is combatant, since the only purpose of an army is combatant and each part necessarily partakes of the purpose of the whole. The only non-combatant service which seems consistent with the principles of Friends is a service that is not a corporate part of the military organization."

This service was planned as reconstruction work in Europe, YMCA work, and social service work in this country.

III. FOREIGN SERVICE SECTION

a) Relief Work

1) During and Immediately after World War I.

Information was received that the AFSC was the first relief organization to enter Germany after November 11, 1918. It conducted child feeding in Europe until after June 30, 1922, when it was thought they could discontinue their work. It was stated, however, that the German Government appealed to the Friends to return and help, because the fall in the value of the mark had brought untold misery upon the people.

It was also reported in November, 1921, that a meeting of the United Russian Professional Unions was held at the office of the Amerikanskaya Izvestia, 274 East 10th Street, New York City, at which the Executive Committee decided to send a representative to the American Friends Service Committee to work out a plan for the organization of new committees. These committees were to raise funds for the starving Russians. At a meeting held on November 14, 1921, [REDACTED] of the AFSC is said to have stated that he was deeply concerned about the use of the name "Friends of Soviet Russia" by one of the organizations collecting the funds, because the name was misleading as the public were led to think there was some connection between that organization and the American Friends Service Committee.

It was said that a controversy subsequently arose over the collection and distribution of these funds, the charge having frequently been made that the money was being used to disseminate Soviet propaganda, and at the meeting held on November 15, 1921, it was decided by the United Russian Professional Unions to turn over all funds to the American Friends Service Committee for distribution in Russia. Various reports were subsequently received indicating the purchase of rye flour for the starving Russians and on December 11, 1921, it was reported that the United Russian Professional Unions had turned \$6,000 over to the American Friends Service Committee for this purpose. This sum was reportedly collected by the relief agencies, of which thirty-five new ones had recently been formed.

A confidential source advised that it was also planned to organize other agencies all over the country with the aid of the AFSC until agencies were in every part of the United States at which time the union would be strong enough and could then carry on its anarchist propaganda.

The American Friends Service Committee was said in February, 1922 to be a religious and philanthropic organization engaged at the time in relief work among the famine stricken peoples of Soviet Russia. It was also reported that the organization would accept funds from any individual or group, whether radical or not, but that it would not permit any person or group, no matter how large the contribution, to serve their political aims or to spread any propaganda through their Committee or through the Society of Friends.

A report was received in March, 1922, that the AFSC had entered into an agreement with the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief to handle the distribution of supplies and food in the Busuluk, Volga Valley region of Russia, where the Quakers were said to be operating. According to the report, all food, medical supplies and clothing collected in Wisconsin were to be turned over to the Committee for distribution among the starving Russians. This arrangement was reportedly effected because of criticism said to have been directed against the Russian Red Cross.

It was also reported in April, 1922, that although an agreement had been made for the AFSC to distribute food and supplies collected by the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief, no supplies or money had as yet been turned over to the Committee by this organization. It was said that Secretary Herbert Hoover of the American Relief Administration, had classed the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief as radical and had disclosed its connection with the Soviet Government, and that he subsequently called upon the leaders of this organization to give their funds to the AFSC for distribution to show their sincerity. Reports were subsequently received that this organization continued to solicit funds and clothing, stating that the AFSC was the distributing agent for them, although no funds were ever turned over to the Committee.

It was reported by another source that some of the money collected by the AFSC for Russian famine relief had been turned over to the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments, a pacifist organization, and had been used in the dissemination of its pacifist propaganda.

It was said in October, 1922, that a meeting had recently been held under the direction of the American Friends Service Committee for the purpose of obtaining funds for Russian famine relief. This meeting was held at the home of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Friends Committee is said to have delivered a short address which opened the drive in that district, of the Friends nationwide campaign for five million dollars in cash and goods for Russian relief.

It was also said on January 23, 1923 that the AFSC set up headquarters in Springfield, Massachusetts, as the center from which a drive

was launched to raise \$2,675,000 for famine relief in Russia. A [redacted] who was a member of the Friends Reconstruction and Relief Unit in France and Germany, and who had recently been transferred to Russia, was in charge of the drive, and, according to the informants, persons closely associated with Friends of Soviet Russia, an alleged Communist organization, were actively engaged in collecting money for this drive.

In March, 1923, an organization known as the American Medical Aid for Russia was said to have been affiliated with the American Friends Service Committee.

And in May, 1932, it was reported that one [redacted] of Vienna, Austria, was en route to the United States to solicit contributions for Free Masonry. [redacted] is said to have been the founder of the Society of Friends of the Soviet Union and the fear was expressed that such funds might be used for Communist propaganda.

Information was received that on May 10, 1923, the American Friends Service Committee sent a press release to the various newspapers entitled "Russian Clergy Trials Not Attack on Religion, Says Returning Relief Worker, Himself Clergyman." The article reported an interview of the Reverend Karl Borders of Chicago, who recently returned to the United States after serving as field director of Russian Relief Missions of the AFSC and "gave first hand information regarding the number of disputed points connected with the Russian situation."

According to the article, the Reverend Borders stated that there was greater freedom of religion in Russia under the Soviet regime than in the history of Russia. He is reported to have stated that under the czars, all religious groups except the Greek Orthodox Church had been persecuted, whereas "now all groups enjoy religious freedom".

The article stated further that the recent trials of members of the clergy in Russia and the execution of one of those convicted had been carried out under the legal code of the country, as they had been charged with "stirring up revolt which led to bloodshed," and the greater part of the people believed the convictions were just.

Reverend Borders also said that despite the famine, Russia was compelled to export grain to enable them to purchase farm machinery for future crops. He said that famine conditions were still terrible with many dying daily and if it were not for the relief organizations and their good work things would be much worse, but there was still much work to be carried on to relieve the Russian famine calamity.

It is stated in the pamphlet "Twenty-five Years Under the Red and Black Star" published by the American Friends Service Committee under the heading "Post-War Reconstruction Twenty-five Years Ago", that:

"Famine in Russia drew Service Committee workers to the Soviet State as early as 1917. Others went to Poland and Serbia. In the

following years, countless Russian, Polish and Serbian peasants were saved from starvation. The people of entire provinces were given seeds, tools, sheep, horses, as well as food and clothing, in an effort to restore the ravaged countryside. Medical service for children and refugees was an important part of the Russian program during the epidemic of typhus and cholera. Stationed at one gateway from Russia through which were pouring the returning refugees, a Quaker anti-typhus unit helped to save Europe from the threat of this terrible disease. In Poland, a large business in embroideries was developed to help the women; an orphanage and an agricultural school (later continued by the Polish government) were established; large-scale farming and health services aided more than 25,000 families.

"In 1918, news that Germany was starving touched Quaker sensibilities. Promptly after the Armistice a delegation from the Committee entered Germany and Austria and found malnutrition affecting hundreds of thousands of children with rickets and tuberculosis. The Committee bought cows and milk for Austria and became the largest milk distributor in Vienna. Coal was hauled to heat the hospitals and, among other services, the Quaker workers trained and sent out traveling teachers of hygiene who taught children and adults how to avoid tuberculosis.

"In Germany, two periods of child-feeding were maintained in the years from 1920 to 1924. During the first feeding program, the Service Committee cooperated with an American fund-raising committee under the leadership of Herbert Hoover; during the second, a similar committee was led by General Allen who, returning from Germany as commander of the American Army of Occupation, aroused public sympathy for the suffering there. Carefully organized, the German child-feeding programs served more than a million children daily. Quaker food reached into every town and hamlet and touched the imagination of the German people so that even today they retain appreciative remembrance of this 'service of love.'"

Information has been received that the American Friends Service Committee claims exemption from the payment of income taxes on the ground that it is an eleemosynary organization.

2) Modern Phase of Relief Work

It is stated in the pamphlet "Twenty-Five Years Under the Red and Black Star" published by the American Friends Service Committee that:

"THE EFFECT OF QUAKER WAR RELIEF

"Who could foretell the results of these labors in Europe? The open door that the Committee had in Nazi Germany until the involvement of the United States in the present war unquestionably can be attributed to confidence established twenty years ago. The feeding of children on both sides of the war in Spain likewise was possible because of past experiences. Channels of usefulness in America opened because of the earlier work abroad.

"One of the unexpected results of this European work, and perhaps its greatest reward, has been its enriching effect on the spiritual life of the Society of Friends. The young men and women who experienced this practical application of the spiritual testimony of Friends returned with a deepened insight into life and an enlarged outlook on the responsibilities of Christian people. Many who today are Quaker leaders discovered during those years the power of good will as a reconciling force in human affairs. Because of this, the Committee constantly seeks mature young people who are willing to devote a year to volunteer work among their less fortunate fellow-men."

"RETURN TO WAR RELIEF"

"The modern phase of the Service Committee's war relief may be dated from the Civil War in Spain, in which the Committee worked on both sides of the conflict. From 1927 until after the close of the war, American and British workers distributed food, clothing and medical supplies among the needy civilian population. Three children's hospitals in the Southeastern part of Spain were operated by the Committee and close to half a million children were fed daily for a period of months.

"When the war ended, thousands of Spanish refugees crossed the border into Southern France where similar services were set up by British and American Friends. Accordingly, when France itself was in need of help, a staff of workers was already in the field ready to serve. Today, an American staff of 17 men and women, augmented by a staff of Europeans, are in Barsillon, and in branch offices in Toulouse, Perpignan, Montauban, and Auch."

To continue these activities various drives were conducted in the United States to raise funds and it was alleged in 1937 that the AFSC and the Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy were the sponsors of a resolution calling for aid to Spanish children and Spanish refugees which was said to have been made at the Milwaukee Congress of the American Youth Congress, an alleged Communist front organization.

Information was received that the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign of 331 Fourth Avenue, New York City, had scheduled a two day conference to be held on October 7th and 8th, 1939 at the Hotel Harrington, Washington, D. C. As a prelude to the conference a dinner-discussion for October 6th was announced at which many prominent people were scheduled to speak amongst whom was [REDACTED] of the AFSC. The dinner was to be held at the 2700 Hotel and the proceeds were to be devoted to alleviating the conditions of the Spanish refugees then in concentration camps in France.

It was also reported in 1937, that the Spanish Child Feeding Mission was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in order to solicit money and distribute food to destitute children in Spain. This mission was said to have been operated in cooperation with the Federal Council of

Churches of Christ in America, the Mennonite Central Committee, and the Church of the Brethren.

The American Friends Service Committee was said to have spent \$63,855.22 for relief in Spain during the twelve month period from May, 1937 to May, 1938.

The Daily Worker, the Communist organ, on June 10, 1939, carried an article entitled "Franco Stole Quaker Food Gifts for Children; Used it to Feed Army." The article was apparently written as the result of an interview with Alfred Cope of the AFSC upon his return to the United States after acting as regional director of the Quaker relief work in Eastern and Southeastern Spain for a period of ten months. It was reported that the Franco Regime in Spain used for military purposes Quaker food supplies intended for more than 100,000 half-starved children and refused to provide milk for babies because their mothers did not have the "proper" political affiliations.

The article related further that the Franco Forces were inhumane in their treatment of about 500,000 Loyalist forces by crowding them into jails, bull-pens and enclosed areas, and Cope is reported to have said that due to the difficulties in administering relief under the Franco Regime the Quakers were withdrawing their aid.

It was also said that the confiscation of the children's food was ordered by General Asanda who reportedly violated an agreement made at Burgos between the Spanish Government and the Quakers. Cope is reported to have said:

"We turned over our canteen for 1,000 children to a woman who was the professional delegate of General Franco's Social Auxiliary. We also turned over enough food for these children for more than a month. In ten days all the food had disappeared. It had not gone to the children. Some of it had been sold at seven times the established price."

Information was subsequently received that the AFSC denied the statement made by Alfred Cope, its representative in Spain, concerning the seizure of food by Franco's Army and stated that the seizure had been due to the confused situation then existent in Spain, but that restitution had subsequently been made.

A member of the Unitarian Service Committee of Lisbon, Spain, stated that his organization had been in close cooperation with the AFSC and the International Red Cross, and that the real purpose of the Unitarian Service Committee was to care for the International Brigadiers or Spanish Republicans.

With the close of the Spanish Civil War the relief activities of the AFSC spread to the concentration camps in France where the Spanish refugees were located. Later, these activities further spread to the occupied countries of Poland and France and in this connection a confidential source

advised in 1940 that food from the United States destined for the unoccupied zone in France had been leaving that area for the occupied zone, "but that Vichy had checked these charges and a statement had been issued to the effect that nothing left the unoccupied area except in fair exchange." The rumors were so persistent according to this source that there must have been something to them and it was said that the situation was such that it was impossible to find definite proof one way or the other. Another informant advised that "lots of goods pass over to the occupied area in France, therefore, in effect, to Germany from the United States."

██████████ AFSC representative in ██████████ stated on April 4, 1941, that:

"Unfortunately, I can no longer maintain that the taking of food from this zone is unimportant. I am forced to concede now that it is very important. We know food goes out, but we cannot tell whether or not it is mainly going to the French population in the other zone or elsewhere."

Concerning this "rumor" a confidential source stated that there was much evidence of undernourishment in France and that much food was entering the occupied zone, but that they were unable to determine whether it was going to the French population in that area or elsewhere.

An article in the Washington Star on January 26, 1941, reported that Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the AFSC spoke at a luncheon meeting of the District Branch of the Women International League for Peace and Freedom held at the Y.W.C.A. and stated at that time that "barracks were being torn down to build coffins at the refugee camp in the Pyreneas Mountains in France." He stated that the refugees were dying of diseases caused by the lack of nourishment and proper care.

The article also reported that Pickett said Great Britain would defeat its own aims if it continued to allow these people to starve by not relaxing the blockade. He also called for the formation of some agreement between Great Britain and Germany that would permit the feeding of the French and the refugees in that country and he declared that "the general assumption that everything the Germans say is a lie is not true." The Friends Committee, he is reported to have said, "fed thousands in Poland following its invasion and Germany cooperated to the fullest extent and more than lived up to the agreement which permitted the feeding." According to the article Pickett said that Germany even shipped 150,000 tons of wheat into Poland that the agreement did not call for, while the German Red Cross was feeding many more people located there.

On April 29, 1941, ██████████ also commented on the trouble the AFSC was having in getting food to starving Europeans. He said that the cause was mainly in Washington, D. C. because the officials refused to give them permission to pay for food purchased in Europe. He stated that permission had been received from the German authorities to deliver milk to the children in France which had been purchased in Switzerland upon his expressed promise that he would allow no other agency to distribute it.

Information was subsequently received that [redacted], representative of the AISC [redacted] had gone to Los Angeles under the auspices of the French War Relief of Los Angeles where he gave talks on the work of the AISC in France before several audiences in an endeavour to raise money for the continuation of this work.

He is reported to have been full of praise for France and Marshal Petain and spoke frequently about the food blockade which he is said to consider inhumane as well as being a mistaken policy and he openly reproached the English and American Governments for their policy in this matter.

It was reported in November, 1942, that [redacted] who had been sent to [redacted] as the [redacted] of the AISC and the seven American delegates working with him, had all been segregated somewhere in the Vaucluse by the German authorities and were not allowed to continue their work but could communicate with the Philadelphia headquarters only through Geneva. It was said that they were well treated and were left comparatively free, but that they would probably be put in "resident forces" in France for the duration of the war but would be able to direct relief activities in France.

It was also reported in November 1942 that [redacted] made the statement that the children in the Marseilles area had literally been kept alive by what the Quakers had given them and guaranteed that not one single article of food belonging to the Quakers had ever fallen into German hands. He reportedly expressed his belief that America could still send sufficient quantities of food into France to support these children and he was still hopeful that the German authorities would permit the removal of the 1,000 children which had been selected to leave France for the United States. The informant advised that the forty United States citizens (doctors, nurses, etc.) who had been sent to care for these children had arrived in Lisbon on November 19th and were awaiting developments.

This same source stated that six new Quaker delegates also arrived in Lisbon on November 19th for France, but they were expected to be sent to North Africa where the need for relief amongst the newly liberated political prisoners was said to be acute.

It is said that the Le Secours Francais is one of the French branches of the AISC and had been organized in New York City to feed the starving children in Europe. It was also said that a most cordial and close relationship existed between the AISC and the French Secours National, a French Relief Agency. On November 11, 1941, the Commissaire General, Robert Currie, expressed the thanks of his organization and all France for the work done by the AISC in feeding starving children in France.

Information was received in 1942 that the Secours Mennonite Aux Enfants of Lyon, France, was engaged in similar work with the AISC. A member of this organization stated that great difficulty was being encountered in purchasing supplies, especially food in France for the distribution to school children. He remarked that fresh vegetables had been purchased during the summer of 1942, but that he still had a surplus of money of over a million

frances and was unable to purchase anything. He further stated that the AFSC under [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] hoped to work out some plan to take French children to Switzerland and feed them there on imported food.

Information was also received that the American Friends of the French Peoples Service in Washington, D. C., was affiliated with the American Friends of France, an organization headed by a [REDACTED] in New York City, the members of which are reportedly reluctant to continue their efforts on behalf of France.

It was also said that in November, 1942 [REDACTED] members of the Church of the Brethren, Chicago, Illinois, were being sent to France to work for the AFSC which is said to be closely associated with the Church of the Brethren.

It has been reported that members of the AFSC were also active in the Middle East in relief work and it was suggested by a member of the organization that a few more men be sent to Persia to help with the large number of Poles recently arrived from Russia. Close contact is said to be maintained between the Friends Service Council in Palestine and the organization in Persia.

The Friends Ambulance Unit was reported in August, 1942, to be staffing four groups of travelling clinics in Syria, Lebanon and Assyria and groups were being sent to Ethiopia and India where there were said to be very good prospects.

It was further said that the headquarters of the organization in London, was finding it increasingly difficult to obtain funds in England because the British money was exclusively assigned to medical work. Although it was said that they have received £50,000 from England, this sum would have to be budgeted like the American funds so they would know exactly for what each section was paying.

In February, 1943, the AFSC was reported to be a member organization of the United China Relief, Inc.

The AFSC was reported in August, 1942, to have planned to develop missions in Honduras. The superintendent of the Board of Missions of the

Friends Church summarizing the needs and importance of the Tegucigalpa Mission, is said to have outlined their necessities as follows:

- "1. Sufficient staff to develop and evangelize the field especially the Olancho Department.
2. Development of Bible Training School.
3. Property needs, future construction."

A member of this church at the last meeting of the Board stated that the National Holiness Missionary Society had been offered the Tegucigalpa field because of its financial setup, as they had more missionaries than they knew what to do with and an annual income of \$100,000 with money in three banks drawing interest because they did not know where to put it to work. The leaders of the National Holiness Missionary Society are all reported to be members of the Friends.

Information was received that the AFSC reported the following number of members were working abroad as of February, 1943:

8 in France	1 in England
5 in Switzerland	1 in Casablanca
8 in Lisbon	

In addition 71 British and 7 American members of the Friends Ambulance Unit were in China, with seven more Americans to join them shortly. It was said that a request for a total of 71 Americans had been made for the Ambulance Unit in China. According to the report there are 5,000 men in Civilian Public Service Camps and 1,500 were in the Committee's Camps (principally for conscientious objectors).

It was reported that the American Friends Service Committee registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human sufferings in Great Britain, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Members of the AFSC have reportedly contacted members of the German and French Embassies and Consulates at various times but the informant was unable to state the nature or purpose of those contacts. It was reported, however, that in June, 1942, [redacted] recently returned from AFSC work in [redacted] contacted the French Consul at Philadelphia. [redacted] are reported to have made an appointment with [redacted] of the German Embassy in November, 1940.

It is stated in the pamphlet "Twenty-five Years Under the Red and Black Star",

"Permanent centers to promote international good will were established in Berlin, Vienna, Geneva and Paris, as an outgrowth of the Committee's initial work in Europe.

"These centers have been the joint concern of both English and American Friends and have been staffed, when possible, by representatives from both countries. Despite political changes, the Quaker Centers continue to exist. In times of oppression, distressed men and women naturally have turned to the Centers for help. Thus, in 1934 the Vienna Center became responsible for large-scale relief following the Socialist upheaval and, more recently, all the Centers were inextricably involved in the plight of the refugees from Central Europe. Additional Centers have been opened as the need in other parts of Europe and in the Orient increased. Even now, the Quaker Centers are operating in German-occupied Europe under the care of European Friends.

"From time to time Quaker Commissioners visit the Centers on their travels as 'ambassadors of good will.' They have sought out and encouraged isolated religious groups in Scandinavia, Central Europe and the Orient. They have studied the cause of conflict between whites and natives in South Africa. They have presented the claims of persecuted minorities to high government officials, as in 1938, when they pleaded the case of the Jews before the Gestapo in Germany and won permission to aid their migration to other lands. They have investigated the condition of conquered nations, as in Poland in 1939, and laid the foundation for American relief work. Such missions are conducted quietly and in a conciliatory spirit. Rarely are Quaker commissioners rebuffed in their efforts to inquire sympathetically into tangled situations.

COOPERATION WITH ENGLISH QUAKERS

"In addition to the relief in France, the American Friends Service Committee helps to support the work of English Quakers in England and in China.

"In England, the Friends War Victims Relief Committee has enlisted more than 500 young men and women to render first aid and social services for their countrymen who have been driven from their homes. Large-scale services are rendered in air raid shelters, rest centers for the homeless, and in rural hostels for evacuated children. American Friends provide \$10,000 a month toward financing the program. At this writing, a number of young Americans are being trained for service in England. Their skills are needed to help build houses and remodel properties so that normal family life can be resumed by some of those who have been 'bombed out.'

"During the summer of 1941 a contingent of fifty men trained by the Friends Ambulance Unit left England for West China to add in civilian relief there and to carry medical supplies across the dangerous Burma Road, to hospitals in the interior. As a member agency of United China Relief, Inc., the American Friends Service Committee finances this project. Six American doctors are being added to the Unit in China and other workers are expected to follow from the United States.

"Another joint undertaking with English Quakers has been the Children's Receiving Home in Shanghai, where lost and ill children were

cared for while efforts were made to find the parents or a suitable permanent home. Through the Shanghai Center help also has been given to European refugees, many of whom are stranded and destitute in the city. The Japanese occupation of Shanghai has cut off communication with the Quaker staff in that city and the fate of the work was unknown at the time of writing."

b) Refugee work

1) Policies, Migration Matters and Affiliations.

A confidential source stated that the AFSC while primarily interested in feeding, clothing and caring for the people of unoccupied France, was also engaged in assisting refugees to emigrate from unoccupied France and probably other countries to the Eastern Hemisphere. This source stated that the organization apparently makes no sectarian distinction in regard to the individuals assisted.

According to the informant, members of the organization have stated their desire to do anything in their power to serve the best interests of their country, but the informant further said:

"It must be pointed out that on at least one occasion, it (the AFSC) assisted a person or persons, who according to information available, were also assisted by suspected persons, indicating that the Committee might not be free from use by undesirable foreign elements."

It is also said that other organizations have used its facilities and, according to the informant, "the Committee does not know all the persons whom it assists."

In 1939 the American Friends Service Committee released a booklet entitled "Refugee Facts" which contained "A Study of the German Refugee in America." In connection with this pamphlet a digest of its contents were made for release to the newspapers on June 8, 1939, by Rufus V. Jones, chairman of the AFSC. Jones stated in a cover letter accompanying this release that the purpose of the pamphlet was to refute the various charges, stories and rumors that have been prevalent in the United States concerning the number of refugees entering the country. Jones states further that "these stories have greatly exaggerated the extent of the refugee problem" and he goes on to relate that because of the importance of learning the truth, the AFSC searched the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Labor for the actual data.

The digest of this pamphlet released by Mr. Jones states as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Pa. - Pointing out that the 1938 net immigration to the United States represents less than 4/100 of one per cent of our population, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) in a pamphlet, "Refugee Facts," issued today declares that the solution of the refugee problem does not present difficulties that cannot be overcome by 'intelligent assistance, common sense, a little energy, ingenuity and good will toward men.'

"The pamphlet, issued by the Committee on Refugees of the American Friends Service Committee, of which Dr. Robert Yarnall is chairman, carries a foreword by Dr. Rufus H. Jones, chairman of the Friends, and Clarence Pickett, executive secretary. 'Refugee Facts' explains the Quaker interest in humanitarian work in behalf of children, and recalls that during the four years following the World War, the Friends, supported by American generosity, fed a maximum of 1,200,000 German children a day.

"The pamphlet provides statistical information to refute several popularly held misconceptions about refugees. It points out:

"During the six-year period that roughly approximates the years of the Nazi regime in Germany, 4,487 more aliens departed than were admitted to the United States.

"Whereas only 24,962 immigrants were admitted for permanent residence during this same six-year period, the quota laws permitted a total immigration of 927,644. Thus, only about 2.6% of the quota allowance actually entered.

"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, the year of the largest refugee immigration, there was net immigration into this country for permanent residence of only 42,685. In 1929, there was a net increase for permanent residence of 210,475; in 1924, the net increase was 630,107. In other words, the net 1938 immigration was only one-fifth that of 1929 and one fifteenth that of 1924.

"Based upon a population of 130,000,000, the 1938 net immigration to this country represented less than 4/100 of one per cent of our population.

"It is necessary to stress once more a fact which the American public has even yet not understood sufficiently, namely, that these refugees from Germany are not all Jews by religion - far from it. In 1938, about one-third (31%) of all refugees from Germany were Christian. In the years before that the proportion was higher. And the proportion of Christians among those who are still in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, but would like to leave, is still higher. According to the best estimates available there are about 400,000 Jews by religion still in Germany and about 300,000 non-Aryan Christians, that is Christians with some percentage of Jewish blood.

"The introduction by Dr. Jones and Mr. Pickett points out that the American Friends Service Committee again responds to the cry of human suffering as it did following the war. Today we listen again to the appeal for fellowship, for succor, and for a home. The Service Committee is not only assisting with relief, where necessary, but is attempting to aid those who must leave Germany and go out to other parts of the world.

"It is also one of the agencies that offers a service of hospitality and placement for some of the refugees who can enter this country under

our immigration law. These services are rendered with the conviction that if wise and careful placement can be assured in this country, these immigrants, unwanted in Germany, may prove to be a valuable asset to our American life. We have encountered grave misunderstanding of the problem of the refugee as it exists today. After careful research we are publishing these facts with the hope that they may contribute to the realization that the acceptance of refugees presents an opportunity for enriching American life both commercially and culturally.

"After referring to England's experience with refugees, 11,000 of whom gave employment to 15,000 Britons, the Quaker pamphlet similarly points out that refugees in this country do not displace American workers. Noting the general fear on this score, the pamphlet states that 'it is natural that many people who are undisciplined should be easy prey for anyone who wishes to increase anti-alienism or anti-Semitism in our land. Every American is now aware that there are many such organizations in our country which are exerting themselves, mostly in furtive ways, to increase racial feeling among us. The truth and intelligent assistance to the newcomers together will dispel these fears.'

"The pamphlet also points out that every refugee who comes to America 'is as much a consumer as anyone else, and his wants have to be supplied by American businesses and factories. In this sense the refugees are actually providing work for American labor.'

"Refugee skills, initiative and capital, the pamphlet continues, have brought new industries to the United States that give employment to many Americans.

"The conclusion, reached by the American Friends Service Committee is that 'common sense' is the thing most needed in the solution of the refugee problem. 'Our Committee,' the pamphlet concludes, 'realized that common sense and decency demand that not a single American workman who needs the work and is satisfactory should lose his employment in order that a refugee may have it. Although there have been small and irresponsible employers who have acted otherwise, we find that all of the committees and large employers facing this problem are clear in their thinking about this situation and realize the dangers of having recourse to any method of employment for the refugees which would displace American labor. Other occupations where there will be no displacement of present workers must be found. If each American community will contribute just a little energy, ingenuity, good will toward men, and helpfulness in the ways which the concerned committees can explain to them, the solution will not be difficult and our refugee problem will be solved to the benefit of all concerned.'

In November 1939 the officers of the Refugee Section of the American Friends Service Committee were listed as follows:

Chairman - ████████████████████,

Co-Directors: [REDACTED]

Consultants: [REDACTED]

In November, 1939, the AFSC distributed a leaflet in connection with their drive to solicit funds to aid refugees from Spain, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia entitled "A Friendly Service for Refugees." The pamphlet stated that the Quaker interest in the Refugee problem was neither political nor racial, and was more than humanitarian.

"It springs from a religious concern -- from the heart of the Quaker faith in the Divine nature of human personality. The Committee's aim in meeting human needs is at all times to preserve spiritual virtues. It's efforts to aid refugees are an endeavor to preserve the integrity of the individual."

The article continues that government's immigration laws are passed to treat with refugees en masse and often, the individual does not fit into the pattern thus created.

"The pressure of Nazism created vast refugee problems never before presented all over Europe and the German government has given permission to Quaker commissioners to travel throughout Germany to give relief to destitute families, counsel with Jewish leaders and coordinate the migration efforts of other organizations."

Offices are said to be maintained in Germany, Vienna, Frankfurt and Amsterdam. The pamphlet also states that due to the immigration laws in the United States, only 65,404 persons have been admitted under the German quota in the six and one half years since Hitler came into power, at the same time, 22,362 Germans have left the United States. An experienced staff is said to be maintained in Philadelphia and New York to aid the refugees to gain their feet once they do arrive in this country and acts as a clearing house, referring refugees to agencies that specialize in different services to correspond to their individual problems.

It also states that Scattergood Hostel, West Branch, Iowa, welcomes German refugees and helps to place them in rural districts instead of having them remain in the eastern cities. The Hostel was reported to be a former Quaker school, but now accommodates up to forty German refugees where they study English, History, American home-making, American folk-ways and practical agriculture, until places are found for them in cities and towns when others take their places.

It is also said that summer vacation hostels are also sponsored by the Committee to give needed rest and encouragement to refugees before they take up their new livelihood. "Aberdeen Hostel near Kingston, New York, and Sky Island, at Nyack, New York, gathered together some forty to fifty American residents in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation where the summers are spent in study, housekeeping and recreation."

It is also reported that Finca Paso Seco, in Havana, trains fifty young Jewish immigrants to become farmers in Latin America.

"It's residents are drawn from 6,000 to 7,000 refugees stranded in Cuba in the most demoralized idleness, and English, Spanish and social study are given. Further, the Committee has joined with other refugee groups to promote scientific methods in sparsely settled Mexico where present farm methods are so inadequate that much food is imported despite the richness of the Mexican soil."

It was also said that the Committee continued to feed children and refugees on both sides of the war in Spain and the Spanish refugees in France. This was done, it was said, through Quaker representatives acting for the International Commission for the Assistance of Spanish Child Refugees.

Information was received in August, 1940, that the AFSC was representing the New World Resettlement Fund, 2 West 42nd Street, New York City, in Europe, as its agent with the Ecuadorian officials, concerning visas, embarkations and other details in bringing European refugees to the Americas. The Fund is said to have assumed the responsibility of bringing 5,000 Spanish Republican families to this hemisphere under a contract entered into with the government of the Republic of Ecuador.

The New World Resettlement Fund is said to have been formed immediately after the fall of Madrid to rescue and rehabilitate Spanish Republican families interned and unwanted in France. The Fund was said to have prepared the necessary papers for the immigration of the refugees, to have paid the passage and resettled the refugees on a cooperative farm at La Julita, a German Colony in Ecuador.

The Washington Star carried an article on June 1, 1941, reflecting that James G. Vail, Foreign Service Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, had been one of the speakers at a meeting of the Anti-War Congress, held at the National Press Club Auditorium and which had been attended by representatives of more than half a dozen peace organizations sponsored by the Keep America Out of War Congress.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader; Helen Alfred, of the National Public Housing Conference, and J. R. Butler, President of the Southern Tenant Farmer's Union, were also reported to have been among the speakers.

Mr. Vail is said to have told the delegates that Americans could learn lessons in what the United States really offers its citizens from the testimony of refugees flocking here from war-stricken Europe. He is reported to have said:

"One of the things that strangers within our gates can help us achieve is a new devotion, a new loyalty, and a new sense of responsibility toward the democracy to which we have so readily given lip service without adequate understanding."

It has also been alleged that the AFSC has had connections in refugee matters with the International Rescue and Relief Committee of 2 Post 43rd Street, New York City. This latter organization is said to be a combination of the Emergency Rescue Committee, Inc., and the International Relief Association, both of which are reported to be headed by active Communists.

It has been reported that the AFSC was one of the organizations assisting in the immigration work of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, the American Committee to Save Refugees, and the Exiled Writers Committee. These three organizations are reported to be Communistic and their personnel are said to be known Communists. It has also been alleged that the avowed purpose of these organizations is to bring to Mexico, European Communists and former members of the International Brigade who fought in the Spanish Civil War.

It was confidentially reported in July, 1942, that [REDACTED]

It was also said that in 1940, she had been associated with the AFSC in Philadelphia and had also been [REDACTED] an alleged Communist front organization, with which the AFSC is said to be closely associated in refugee problems.

The informant also advised that an individual who had arrived in Mexico, on May 21, 1943, from Marseille, having escaped while being conducted to a German war industry for compulsory service, requested [REDACTED] to obtain the names of two responsible citizens who would vouch for him as one of the requirements for a visa to enter the United States as an immigrant. It was also said that this immigrant had filed a similar petition for a visa in Barcelona in 1928 and later had it transferred to Marseille when he went to France in 1929, thus indicating that he had been awaiting the quota for a number of years.

Information was received in August, 1942, that the Quakers in Marseille had selected forty Spanish children for migration to the United States, and that they had already arrived and were residing in private homes in the United States.

It was also said in 1942 that the AFSC efforts in connection with immigration matters have been directed toward the few people who had been able to leave Europe, because the procedure was now said to take too long and to be too difficult to accomplish to spend the time.

It was reported in September, 1942, that the AFSC was the intermediary for persons in the United States who wished to send money to individuals in foreign countries. In this connection it was reported that the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Quakers, maintain a project at Lo Chapben, France, for taking care of refugees, and that the American branches were able to send money to them through the financial blockade by working with the AFSC. From September, 1941, to September, 1942, it was reported that \$2,612.43 had already been transmitted through this medium.

A representative of the AFSC is reported to have claimed in 1942 that the AFSC was licensed by the United States Government to transfer funds from individuals in the United States to relatives and friends in occupied France, even to those in internment camps there.

It was also reported that the AFSC acts as intermediary for conveying information concerning refugee matters to interested persons in foreign countries.

The AFSC was also said to have acted in conjunction with some of the Hollywood movie concerns in their attempts to bring refugees out of Europe and in one instance, it is alleged that the Committee handled the transfer of 950,000 francs for the movie firm of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The AFSC is also reported to be associated with the American Jewish Joint Distributing Committee, Inc., of 100 East 42nd Street, New York City. These two organizations are said to be engaged in the distribution of relief funds to refugees enabling them to come to the United States and they are both cooperating with HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society), and its European affiliate, HICEM.

A confidential source advised in 1942 that since July of that year, an increasing number of European Communist intellectuals had obtained visas to enter the United States either as visitors on emergency visas or on quota immigration visas. According to this source, members of the Society of Friends sponsored visa applications or made arrangements through the American Consulate abroad to facilitate the passage of these so-called intellectuals. This source stated that approximately half of the European Communists or fellow travelers who arrived in the United States since the middle of 1940 had entered this country in such a manner.

The informant further stated that he contacted [REDACTED], a member of the Society of Friends who resided in [REDACTED], in an endeavor to enlist his help in bringing an alleged Communist from Mexico to the United States. This immigrant had only recently come to Mexico from Europe and had suggested to the informant that the doctor would be a good individual to contact to facilitate his passage.

According to the informant, [REDACTED] resided with his wife in a substantial country home in [REDACTED] and he impressed this source as being extremely cultured, intelligent, well-informed and manifested a deep and sincere religious feeling. The informant stated that during the course of the conversation the doctor and his wife expressed themselves in clear-cut, vigorous terms on the issue of Communism and stated that as patriotic Americans they regarded Communism as a menace to the security of the country and of society, and as individuals with strong religious convictions, they were uncompromising against Communists because of their Godless attitude. According to the informant, these individuals

justified their aid to one particular immigrant and his wife on the grounds that he had renounced Communism and that his wife had denied ever having been a Communist.

The informant advised further that he was anxious to ascertain the reasons why the Friends (Quakers) were helping Communists to enter the country and he stated that while [redacted] admitted that there were plenty of "worthless" people who lied, he and his wife made it quite plain that they simply could not believe that anyone with whom they were personally in contact and who approached them for aid, would lie to them. According to the informant, "the question simply was not debatable."

The informant further advised that he asked these Friends directly if they were aware of the fact that a large number of refugees who had entered this country since early 1940 with the help of the Quakers and Friends and many of those who were being helped at that time by members of the Society were Communists, and [redacted] and his wife are said to have appeared very disturbed and stated that they had heard such rumors but could not believe them, because none of these individuals had ever identified themselves as Communists to them or their friends.

According to this source [redacted] stated that where a refugee was concerned the first impulse was to help the unfortunate individual and not to ask any questions concerning their political past or present affiliations. The informant said that the doctor admitted having signed affidavits, for at least seven different European intellectual refugees without knowing a thing about their politics, and whenever he was asked by a representative of one of the refugee organizations working with the Friends, or by a refugee who had been helped by another refugee who was still in Europe, he had always unquestionably supplied affidavits of support as would his religious associates.

The informant further stated that the past two years had shown that these Friends who act as sponsors are usually people of considerable means and of impeccable business, social and moral standing in their communities and in view of the extensive use which had been made in recent years by American and European Communists, of the generosity and influence of these people, for the sole purpose of getting fellow Communists into this country from Europe, in the guise of poor harmless refugees, "they (the Friends) constitute a menace to the internal security of this country inasmuch as they have been acting as dupes for the free immigration of subversive elements."

Information has been received that a representative of the AFPC in Lisbon, Portugal, stated that the Committee was getting the full cooperation of the Portuguese police in aiding refugees who entered that country illegally. The Committee's part in this arrangement was said to be to guarantee the material support of the refugees while they were undertaking their migration from that country.

Information was received in 1943 that the American Friends Service Committee was starting a new project headed by [redacted]

[REDACTED]. The project was to be called "Man Market Clinic" and its purpose is reportedly to help refugees master the technique of "selling themselves in finding jobs."

It was also said in January, 1943, that the AFSC was affiliated with three other organizations interested in the refugee problem, namely, the National Refugee Service, Inc., the Catholic Committee for Refugees and the Christian Committee for Refugees.

In 1943 the AFSC was reported to have handled refugee matters for the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which was said to have been formed in April, 1942 through an amalgamation of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, the Exiled Writer's Committee and the American Committee to Save Refugees. The Committee's program contemplated the rescue and rehabilitation of anti-Fascist refugees and members of the International Brigade. It was said that the organizations were Communist and the Communist Party in the United States is reported to have donated \$2,000 toward the Committee's work on January 23, 1943.

A member of the AFSC in Philadelphia was reported in 1943 by a confidential source to have agreed to get an appointment with Mrs. Roosevelt for two rabbis who were desirous of soliciting her assistance in securing the release of the former Lithuanian Vice Chancellor of Jewish extraction, who was said to have escaped from Lithuania into Russia so that he might come to either England or the United States. This source stated that this same member of the organization had sought the validation of three or four passports for some refugees through former Governor Herbert Lehman for passage from Lisbon to North Africa.

2) Care of the Refugees in the Americas.

It was stated that Scattergood Hostel was founded in April, 1939 near West Branch, Iowa, at the site of an old Quaker academy, for purely humanitarian purposes, namely:

1. Because of the Quaker altruistic interest in persecuted people abroad.
2. To uphold to the refugees attending Scattergood, the American tradition of asylum for persecuted people.
3. To take the European refugee from the congested area of New York where the tremendous concentration of aliens and refugees tends to make America hostile to them, and to place them in a more thinly settled area where they could more easily adopt themselves to their new mode of life.
4. To Americanize these refugees as soon as possible.
5. To rehabilitate them in some useful profession by transplanting their skill into some American occupation."

It was said that most of the refugees taken into Scattergood are Jews and come in the main from Germany and Austria, but admission is not limited to this group as all bona fide refugees are eligible whether they be political or not. These refugees are recommended by sectarian committees of the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faith. The only requisites for admission are that:

1. They should be under 45 years of age if possible.
2. They must have been successful in their profession in Europe.
3. They must not be too broken by their harrowing experience abroad.
4. Their personalities must still be intact.
5. They must be of good character.
6. They must be people who would not reflect on the refugee committee or on the refugee group as a whole."

It was also said that a few of the refugees pay their own expenses, but that most are paid for by the sectarian committees which recommend them. Scattergood is said to have facilities to house and handle some 25 to 30 refugees at one time with a staff of approximately 6, composed mostly of volunteers.

Scattergood is said to be a place where the refugees can convalesce and where they are taught English, American History, receive advice concerning the American school system and Community life, and visiting lecturers come to Scattergood to instruct refugees and as often as possible, they are given a chance to spend the week-end with an American family.

"The refugee remains at Scattergood until he catches on to the American mode of living and as soon as he is ready to take his place in American society and a job is open to him, he is graduated, so to speak, and is then on his own. They find jobs mostly in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois."

According to this source, all of the instructors and staff members at Scattergood have been and are conscientious objectors because of their Quaker faith, but they are still patriotic. No attempt has been made by any of the Quakers to mold the opinion of any of the refugees along pacifist lines according to this informant and no propaganda is permitted on the premises. They do not have any flag ceremonies where the oath of allegiance is given for the simple reason, said the informant, "that there is something militaristic about it."

Information was received in April, 1940, that Haverford College at Haverford, Pennsylvania, was a Quaker College and operated the "Cooperative College Work Shop" under the auspices of the American Friends Service

Committee of Philadelphia. It was said that German refugees are housed, fed and generally cared for and educated, under this plan.

The Social Center and Residence for those refugees is said to be located at the Friends Meeting House, Buck Lane, Haverford, and the officers were as follows:

██████████, Chairman of the Faculty

██████████ Director of the Social Center and Residence

██████████ Chairman and

██████████, Executive Secretary.

It was also said that the AFSC operates the Quaker Hill Hostel in Richmond, Indiana for a similar purpose.

In a pamphlet entitled "The American Seminar's Season", by Josephine J. Williams, and published by the AFSC, it is said that the Committee instituted the American Seminar with a view to helping refugee scholars and artists with the problems of adjustments in their new homes. According to the pamphlet, the first session was held in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire in the summer of 1940, and the second session at the Holderness School in Plymouth, New Hampshire, from July 2, to September 2, 1941. It was said that the Seminars were held during the summer of 1942, one on the campus of the State University at Durham, New Hampshire, and the other on the campus of the State University at Orono, Maine.

The article further related that the Seminar in 1941, was organized according to a plan worked out by Dr. Hertha Kraus, Associate Professor of Social Economy at the Bryn Mawr College, and Consultant of the AFSC. "The members of the Seminar have been carefully selected," and they are said to pay a fee of \$100 covering expenses for all the nine weeks. Some of the groups are reported to be sponsored by the refugee agencies in New York, which pays a reduced fee of \$80.00, supplemented by a \$20.00 scholarship given by the AFSC.

Eighty-two members of ten different nationalities are said to have attended the 1941 session, the majority of which had doctor's degrees and had been well established in their professions in Europe, but had only been in the United States for a few months.

The program was reportedly planned to meet the four major needs of the members; language training, a realistic understanding of the American scene, rest and relaxation after terrific emotional strain and experience in group living in the American way.

It is stated in the pamphlet "Twenty-five Years Under the Red and Black Star" published by the American Friends Service Committee that:

"AID TO REFUGEES

"As the victims of racial and political intolerance abroad found their way to America, the need for a new type of service presented itself. A personalized bureau for individual cases was established to assist in matters of emigration aid, technical advice, and readjustment in their new surroundings. Hostels have been set up in Iowa, Indiana and Cuba, providing temporary homes and retraining for many refugees, where they have learned English and have become adapted to American ways. In New York City and Haverford, Pennsylvania, Cooperative Workshops have been helping European scholars, artists and intellectuals to prepare for professional work in America. During the summer, hostels are operated where refugees and Americans are brought together for an appreciative exchange between the cultures of the New World and the Old."

3) Activities of the Mexican Branch

It has been said that the Servicio Internacional De los Amigos Cuauqueros, was the Mexican branch of the AFSC which was interested in refugee matters. Daniel Jensen is said to be the Mexican representative of this organization.

The informant advised that it is probably quite true that some refugees assisted by the AFSC have been Communistic, but the Committee has not applied any political test to the needy persons who have called on them for assistance. The informant stated that the possibility should not be overlooked that [REDACTED] have been sympathetic to Communists and persons with Communistic leanings.

It was reported that from 10,000 to 11,000 refugees have immigrated to Mexico, and less than 15% are said to be without some means of self support. Only isolated persons and families are reported to have arrived since the SS Cuba brought 530 persons to Puerto Mexico, on July 26, 1940.

It was said that two boats carrying between 1600 and 1700 French refugees had been expected from Europe in October, and that since she had

been working for the refugees in Southern France, she stated that she "will not let them down in Mexico." This project was said to have been planned in close cooperation with the AFSC.

In August 1942, the AFSC was reported to have cared for 710 cripples since June, 1940, through its organization at Montauban, France. It was said that shops were established, artificial limbs fitted, and land for farming obtained for these men to make them efficient. In July, 1942, in spite of the pleas of the Committee, the police sent many of these men to concentration camps, although a few returned to Spain on funds furnished by the Committee.

An appeal was allegedly made to [redacted] an alleged wealthy Communist [redacted] to use his influence to release those men so they could again become self-sustaining if they were permitted to enter Mexico.

IV. SOCIAL INDUSTRIAL SECTION

a) Activities in the United States

A pamphlet entitled "Twenty-Five Years Under the Red and Black Star" was published and distributed by the American Friends Service Committee for the year 1941 and 1942. In the foreword written by John F. Rich it is stated:

"The year 1942 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Friends Service Committee. Those who founded it in a time of war were seeking an outlet for service and sacrifice which, in contrast to the prevailing violence and ruin, would be healing and constructive. Back of their deeds was an ideal. They believed in the power of active and unstinted goodwill to take away the occasion of war."

It is also stated in this pamphlet:

"The American Friends Service Committee represents the Society of Friends in fields of social action. As the expression of a small religious group, its undertakings normally would be small but for the fact that they enlist the support of many other like-minded people. Today, the work of the Committee, made possible by the spiritual and material assistance of these 'friends of the Friends', encompasses a wide range of projects both at home and abroad. It is for those who share in the work, and for those who would know more about it, that this brief account is prepared, of the history, policies and methods of the service carried on under the Red and Black Star, the emblem of the Service Committee.

"Whatever concerns human beings in distress, whatever may help free individuals, groups and nations from fear, hate or narrowness—these are subjects for the Committee's consideration. Although a corporate activity, many Service Committee undertakings have originated in the inward insight of a single individual. As Rufus Jones said when the Committee was twenty years old, 'Some of its most important concerns had their birth in a sensitive person's soul, but all its decisions have been arrived at through corporate action. Its twenty years of history have given many glowing verifications of the wisdom of arriving at decisions by taking "the sense of the meeting." Nothing in this long period has been settled by a majority vote which overrode the judgment of a strong minority opposed to it.'"

"Once accepted by the Committee, a new concern becomes the charge of the section or department of the Committee most experienced in that field. If relief work develops, or some other large-scale undertaking, a special committee may be appointed to deal with it. At this writing, four such Sections are established, and three additional committees are at work on special problems."

The New York Times on August 1, 1940, carried an article under a Philadelphia date line, that the American Friends Service Committee recently announced the formation of a National Volunteer Service which young men and women could join for a year of civilian service without pay. It was said that this organization was formed to supply a means whereby young Americans who have conscientious objections to military service may perform some useful work in time of national crisis.

The article further stated that four camps were to be set up in the United States and Mexico and that applicants must agree to serve anywhere they are sent. Some volunteers are to serve with the AFSC units overseas and the individuals themselves or their church groups are to finance the work.

Hope was expressed that the volunteer service "will be in part a solution to the problem so many young people face in trying to find an outlet for services the nation needs."

It was stated that the National Volunteer Service:

".....opens the way for constructive creative work to sincere, qualified young people who, because of religious convictions, are unable to participate in war. Fields of activity will include reclamation of forests and impoverished farm lands; work among migratory laborers of Florida and California; cooperation with Government agencies in inexpensive housing projects in rural areas; help in building village schools in Mexico; and work in public welfare institutions and private agencies which seek to find solutions to complex social and industrial problems."

Another article released in connection with the founding of the National Volunteer Service stated that the religious society of Friends since their founding about 360 years ago, has refused to participate in war regardless of the reasons given for waging it. The article also stated that "no special considerations may be expected for volunteers under military conscription."

Camp No. 4, located at Merom, Indiana, and operated by the AFSC, was said to consist of 106 conscientious objectors to war from seventeen different states and fifteen denominations.

It was said in April, 1941, that the American Friends Service Committee operated the Macedonia Work Camp at Clarkesville, Georgia, for two months each summer, "each student paying \$100 for his keep unless he received a fellowship." The students are said to engage in manual labor for a practical education in construction and modern farm methods. In 1941 they are said to have completed an earthen dam 200 feet long and 32 feet high at the Macedonia Community Center, to furnish power and irrigation for the surrounding territory. The boys and girls who comprise the camp were reported to live separately, rise early and prepare their own breakfasts. A fifteen minute period of meditation was said to follow and after seven hours of labor, there was time for study and recreation. Sometime during the eight weeks, according to the informant, an extended trip was made to study other experimental communities.

The Macedonia Community Center, of which the work camp is an integral part, is said to have been formed by [REDACTED] and some members of the [REDACTED] Georgia, which is about eight miles from the Community.

The Center is said to be a cooperative experiment composed of five families which pool their resources and produce, and are paid in scrip which is recognized by each of the others. The work camp and the community are said to work together on many projects and it is reported that neither are connected with any "ism" but are honest experiments to better working conditions in the vicinity.

It has been alleged, however, that some of the faculty members of [REDACTED] who are interested in this project have manifested radical tendencies. The AFSC is reported to have supplied speakers for the college and according to an informant, "they have apparently been pacifists, but not un-American."

In December, 1942, a member of the AFSC, described as a conscientious objector then working in a Friends Work Camp in Indianapolis in a Negro slum district, stated that:

"If we stop to quibble about whether a cause smells of Communism or is not pacifistic, we will never get anything done, so we are trying to work with any cause that is fighting the cause of better conditions for the underprivileged and the end of racial hate and Fascism in America.....If this keeps on at

the present rate, the little bit of Democracy that we have will be gone. We won't be any better than Hitler's country. The end part of it is that we are fighting Hitler and then something just as bad is taking over in our country."

It is stated in the pamphlet "Twenty-Five Years Under the Red and Black Star" published by the American Friends Service Committee in part that:

".....Some of the men have been taught subsistence farming as a partial escape from an industry that in the long run will not support them. At Penn-Craft in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, a new community is taking shape in stone and timber where former miners are finding a new basis for self-support through cooperative farming and industry. They have helped each other build their houses and together operate a small knitting factory. In the process of finding independence they gradually are repaying the investment of \$2,000 per family. The present demands of industry for war production have removed, for the time being, the cause of unemployment in this field. But inevitably the coal industry will sag again. Penn-Craft, which now touches only fifty families, may then come to have larger significance as a contribution to the thinking of America in the field of rural and industrial rehabilitation.

"In South Carolina a similar project has been started among share-croppers. An 800-acre tract of land has been purchased, on which it is hoped families now reduced to sub-normal standards of living, may cooperatively find their way back to social and economic security.

"Three Sections of the Committee devote themselves to the problems in this country. The projects and techniques of each may vary, but the challenge of social and international reconciliation is the motivating force of each. The Peace Section presents the challenge with an educational emphasis. The Social Industrial Section emphasizes work as a means of sharing in the life and problems of communities and of discovering the causes and cures of social and economic conflicts. Heart of the Service Committee's program is the Civilian Public Service Section which enrolls in work of national importance men who have been adjudged delinquent in their religious conscientious objection to war, and who feel that while others are fighting they should make a constructive contribution to their country."

A pamphlet entitled "Summer Volunteer Service Projects 1942", distributed by the American Friends Committee, contains a list of projects where member volunteers can work in camps and projects opened by the AFSC.

Under the heading, "1-Civilian Training Seminars", it is stated that "Civilian Training Seminars are designed to prepare those who believe in the power of constructive good will for service in homes, communities and in other countries. According to the pamphlet, training is given at Highacres, Glen Mills, Pennsylvania, for 25 to 30 women and at Hidden Villa, Hidden Villa Ranch, Los Altos, California, for 25 men and women.

Under the heading, "2-Work in Social Agencies", it is stated that these projects are "designed primarily for those who are interested in working with Settlement Houses and other agencies dealing with the problems growing out of urban life and for those who are to get practical field experience in social work". It is stated therein that Settlement Houses are maintained by the Baltimore Service Group at Baltimore, Maryland, for 20 women; by the Philadelphia Service Group in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for 20 women and by the Chicago Service Group in Chicago, Illinois, for 20 women.

Under the heading, "3-Work Camps", it is stated that members of work camps "have opportunity to approach problems of conflict and neglect in areas of tension in America through a program centered on physical labor for both men and women in projects related to year-round community reconstruction plans." Work camps are said to be maintained at Abbeville, South Carolina, for 12 men and women; in Indianapolis, Indiana, for 20 men and women, where plans are afoot for the building of a new community center for negroes; at Bath, Maine, for six men and women for work among the Maine fishermen; at Monroe, Michigan, for 20 men and women; at Dayton, Ohio, for 20 men and women, which is "an inter-racial group interested in cooperative, self-help housing", under the name of Far-Vision Cooperative Housing Association; in Grayridge, Missouri, for 12 men and women, where a project is afoot for the rehabilitation of share-croppers and work is also contemplated amongst the aliens of enemy countries who have been interned in various parts of the United States, as well as amongst the agricultural and migrant labor groups which are said to have presented a tremendous problem in New Jersey, caused by the migration of negro laborers from the southern states.

Under the heading, "4-Peace Service Seminars", it is stated that the seminars are "designed to offer an opportunity for thinking through a spirit of good will and cooperation the basic problems of individuals and nations in relation to a positive peace in the world." It is reported that peace seminars are contemplated at Prairie Du Sac, Wisconsin, at a fellowship farm which is a cooperative experiment sponsored by the Madison Fellowship

of Reconciliation; at Fargo, North Dakota; McPherson, Kansas; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Huntington, Indiana; Snow Camp, North Carolina; High Point, North Carolina; as well as similar work being carried on in the states of New York and Pennsylvania in the form of "caravans and conferences."

Under the heading, "Mexican Service Seminars", it is stated that 131 people during the past three summers have gone to Mexico from the United States as representatives of the AFSC to work amongst the Mexican peasants at Torreon, Coahuila; Durango, Durango; Cuernavaca, Morelos; and Toluca, Veracruz.

It is also stated that in 1942, eleven Institutes of International Relations sponsored by the AFSC for students, ministers, teachers, and other leaders have been planned at eleven universities and schools throughout the United States.

According to this pamphlet the following is a list of the charges to be made for maintenance at the various projects sponsored by the AFSC:

1. Civilian Training Seminars - \$35 per month.
2. Work in Social Agencies - \$75.
3. Work Camps - \$75.
4. Peace Service Seminars - \$100.
5. Mexican Service Seminars - \$150., including cost of travel from the United States and return."

b) Activities in Mexico

A report was made that during May, June, July and August, 1942, several groups of young men and women entered Mexico from Laredo, Texas, claiming to be members of the American Friends Service Committee of 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia. It was said that they were bound for camps or work projects maintained by the AFSC in Mexico at Torreon, Coahuila; Durango, Durango; Cuernavaca, Morelos; and Toluca, Veracruz, where they contemplated working under the direction of the Public Health Service of Mexico. These individuals all possessed literature which allegedly contained excellent propaganda for persons sympathetic with anti-war sentiment, those inclined to be conscientious objectors, potential draft evaders and those interested in the racial independence question. It was also stated that six months deference had been granted all male members of the party as well as permission to leave the United States by the local draft boards.

According to this source, the opportunities offered by the camps in Mexico were:

1. To know the history, plans and problems of Mexico.
2. To study Mexico's social experiment in the Laguna district of Coahuila.
3. To become acquainted with the cultural life of Mexico, and the national and international problems facing the Mexican Government.
4. To share in the building of good will and better understanding between the people of our two countries."

According to the documents found in the possession of these individuals the AFSC enlists members in the United States and transports them to Mexico for the duration of the war. According to one source, the reason for this was so that they would then be outside the jurisdiction of their draft boards in the United States.

It was also reported that the AFSC has on occasion written to the draft boards of its workers and members to obtain extensions of permits to leave the country.

Information was received on October 24, 1942, that a worker at the AFSC work camp at Torreon, Mexico, was the recipient of certain pacifist literature which contained an article addressed to the "Dear people of Japan," in which the author stated that the Japanese people were ignorant of the scheme of the "military clique" and the greatest crime of even the soldiers was in pledging the same allegiance to their nation that American soldiers have pledged to theirs. The article continued and stated that:

"You could understand the meaning of American destroyers patrolling your Asiatic waters -- the tacit violence, the ready force. Your millions anticipated with fear the slow national death of an economic blockade and you felt the sting of white supremacy. Everywhere among your colored millions was the same resolve for freedom and equality which white Americans and British had; and it was a grim resolve."

Information was received in November, 1942, that the Brethren Service Committee had joined the AFSC in running the work camp in Mexico. It was also stated that some Brethren are also members of the AFSC.

In January, 1943, the AFSC work camp at Sociedad De Los Arboles was said to have been consolidated with the camp at Torreon and Lopez and was moved to Kico, Mexico.

Information was received in February, 1943, that groups of members and workers of the AFSC traveled to Mexico by car or station wagon where they were to work on AFSC projects. It was said that a mixed group of nine persons, the men of whom were of draft age, went by station wagon to Mexico, in June, 1942, and it was confidentially reported that a number of the members of the party ".....were Jews from New York who were intensely interested in Sociology."

It was also reported that the station wagon was filled with pacifist literature of the AFSC and its affiliated organizations. This informant stated that the men in the party were Socialists and Communists and in addition, the entire group, including the girls, were pacifists and conscientious objectors. This source stated that a few of the men were Quakers but the rest had no church affiliations whatsoever.

V. PEACE SECTION

a) Student Peace Service

Information was received in July, 1927, that the AFSC issued a pamphlet entitled "Students in Industry" in which it was stated that in close cooperation with other organizations, a group seminar was planned, to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from June 27th to September 3rd, and a Regional Conference to be held from September 3rd to September 6th. The purpose of these meetings was said "to afford an opportunity for those interested in human relations to find out by actual experience some of the many difficulties arising out of the adjustment of the workers to their industrial environment."

The group was said to be under the leadership of [REDACTED] 1-

alleged to have consisted of [REDACTED]

an alleged Communist school. It was said at that time that "The AFSC seems always to be playing the game with the Communists."

In 1939 the AFSC released a pamphlet entitled "Student Peace Service" by Harold Chance, director of the Student Peace Service, Peace Section of the AFSC. This pamphlet was said to contain the philosophy of the Friends' attitude toward peace and it is stated therein that in connection with the war which was then brewing in Europe:

"The immediate cause of conflict is dictatorship aggression. But behind dictatorship are the World War and the Treaty of Versailles. Back of that are secret diplomacy, the urge for power, racial prejudice, selfish economic policy, national hatreds, and the wretched poor. The blame for the present crisis, therefore, 'rests upon many nations, including our own.' For twenty years the Allied policy has been consistently dominated by nationalism, by refusal to disarm, by preventing a possible customs union between Germany and Austria, by thwarting and hampering Germany's voluntary return to equality of treatment. In the end this has resulted in Hitlerism and the Germany of today. The democracies may have seen the error of their way but voluntary restitution has not been made nor injustice corrected. Antagonisms engendered have not been assuaged.

"When forced to make concessions, the democracies have almost always sacrificed the rights of a third party - smaller powers - rather than surrender their own imperialist interests and special

privilege. The United States, while condemning war, has refused to join international agencies which might offer an alternative method of settling controversies; it has maintained larger armaments than security required even on a military basis; it has implemented political nationalism by economic nationalism through high tariffs. It has fed the wars it condemned by sending arms and munitions to Europe and Asia. Under the circumstances, there is no easy way out. Nations have sown the wind and they must now reap the whirlwind. Whether we like it or not, there is an inevitable law of consequence."

The task of the Student Peace Service is said to be to break this vicious circle and to set in motion a new chain of circumstances and to build up peaceful and continuous processes of international cooperation in which the United States shall play its full part. The aim of the Service is stated to be:

- "1. In the realm of personality it means living in the 'virtus of that life and power which does away with the occasion for all war.'
- "2. In the realm of public service it means educating for justice and peace and setting this in direct contrast or opposition to injustice and war."

In furtherance of these aims the program of the Service calls for:

- "1. International Cooperation
- "2. Adequate Peace Machinery
- "3. Better Latin-American Relations
- "4. World Economic Conferences
- "5. Strengthening of Democracy
- "6. Policy in War Areas
- "7. War Referendum
- "8. Freeing of Colonies and Possessions
- "9. Neutrality."

Also outlined in this pamphlet are various services said to be available to colleges in the form of visiting field secretaries, the appointment of speakers for student groups, mimeographed plays and radio programs prepared by Peace Volunteers, advice as to the proper way to rent moving pictures for showing to students at peace forums, advice as to the literature available for the digest of students and also information concerning the work of the so-called Peace Volunteers who are available during the summer months for travel throughout communities to spread the peace doctrine.

Under the heading "Campus Peace Action" the pamphlet outlines various methods to publicize the persons and names of the organization on the campus by the use of "Student Peace Service Retraite," "Study Groups," "Memorial Services on Armistice Day," "Intercollegiate Peace Institutes or Conferences" and the plans and programs for such conferences. The pamphlet also suggests an "Anti-War Week" to be held sometime in April of each year concerning which it is stated that the

".....major event of the Anti-War Week, the Strike Against War, is probably the most controversial of all student peace activities. Every attempt should be made to make the issues involved as clear cut as possible and to dissolve the many misunderstandings that cluster about the most dramatic of student peace activities. Careful preparation is essential."

Amongst the preparations suggested in the pamphlet are:

1. Consideration of the value of the strike as compared with demonstrations or assemblies.
2. Consideration of a one-meal fast as a technique and as a means of raising money for peace activities.
3. Consideration of the Peace Pledge Union pledge: 'I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another.'
4. Consideration of the Oxford Pledge: 'We will refuse to support any war conducted by the U. S. Government.'

It was said in July, 1939, that the Student Peace Service was an organization sponsored by the AFSC in which young men and women were recruited and trained at Institutes of International Relations. This Service is said to be part of the Peace Section of the AFSC and students at various colleges and universities throughout the country are said to donate their services to the cause of peace, going to carefully selected communities to aid local people in encouraging peace sentiment.

The literature distributed by the organization reportedly advocated the defeat of the Draft Bill and opposed the trend to militarize our country. The organization was said to have been quite active in Coffeaville, Kansas, during the summer of 1939.

It was said that the AFSC solicited young people to volunteer to serve on committees under the Student Peace Service and distributed forms wherein the signer made a record of his resolution never to approve or participate in any war except to repel an unprovoked invasion of continental United States by a foreign foe, never to approve or participate in any international war, but to reserve judgment with respect to civil war involving

economic justice. Typical booklets are entitled "Why America Should Not Adopt Conscription," "A Pacifist Handbook" and "America's Task in a World at War."

In 1940 it was reported that the American Friends Service Committee had fourteen summer camps throughout the country where selected students were chosen to work, study and play for peace. These camps are said to have been modeled after similar camps in the Scandinavian countries.

It was also reported that the Shawnee Lake Camp on Shawnee-on-the-Hedge, Pennsylvania, was a peace camp for youth, run under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee and the New Jersey Council on International Relations. The Sixth Annual Summer Leadership Institute on International Problems for Young People was to be held there to consider the problem "Youth's Part in Building a Warless World."

The Student Peace Service was said to be a student branch of the AFSC, the purpose of which is the international education of students for peace. According to this source, there is no membership and each student who is interested contributes \$1.00 to pay expenses and each student donates his or her time to perform the work of the group.

It was further reported that in 1941 a training course was given at Mills College, Oakland, California, and the work of the group consisted in educating the people in the folly of war and to work for world peace. The informant stated that the students are known as Peace Volunteers and they speak before different civic organizations and work through different churches in each community.

The Student Peace Service of 292 West 20th Street, Erie, Pennsylvania, is reported to have distributed a poster in 1940 at the time Congress was considering the Conscription Bill, bearing the following caption, "Break Up the Threatened Military Lock Step". It was said that the Student Peace Service was affiliated with the AFSC but the informant was not certain if members of the Committee had previously approved certain provisions of the bill before it had been submitted to Congress or not.

Information was received in August, 1941, that the AFSC recruits and trains students for what they call Peace Caravans in the field of social action. It was stated that four young men, calling themselves a Peace Caravan, entered Colorado, Kansas, where they held meetings, distributed circulars and other literature. Some of these circulars contained the following invitation:

"Introducing Your Community Caravan"

"Our purpose is to help our fellow citizens to understand the problems and to bear the burdens of peace and to serve the community in as many ways as we can.

(signed) Your Community Caravan"

In one of these pamphlets consisting of a question and answer form, additional information concerning the activities of this group was said to be contained. It was stated therein in answer to the question, "What is a caravan?" "A caravan is a group of four college young men or women who have faith enough in their fellow men to believe that Democracy can survive and advance and that the world can be rid of war."

It was stated by an informant that these individuals had acquired a background of information in the problems of economics, sociology, religion and international relations and that they had been trained in leading discussions and study groups, speaking, writing and dramatics and were ready to help groups and individuals to consider the problems of establishing order, justice, understanding and good will in the world.

It was further stated that the Caravanners were eager to serve the community in as many constructive ways as possible, such as helping with the community recreation, craft construction, church and welfare work, etc. The individuals were said to be selected college students from all parts of the country without regard to race, color or religious affiliation and that they had been recruited by the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia and had been trained by that organization at one of their Institutions of International Relations.

The literature also stated that the Caravanners had been invited to the community by a representative local sponsoring committee which supervised the work of the Caravan during their stay in that vicinity.

It was also said that Caravanners were not paid workers but gave their summer vacations and paid their own expenses in order to do the work. According to this literature, the community sponsoring committee provided them with a place to live, where they did their own housekeeping, including cooking.

It was reported that some of the remarks made at the meetings had not met with the approval of some of the local citizens of Osborne, inasmuch as the Caravanners had been quite outspoken in their declaration that they were conscientious objectors and had been advocating the advisability of a negotiated peace.

It was alleged in February, 1941, that the Student Peace Service was a Communist controlled organization that had close affiliations with the American Youth Congress, also said to be a Communist organization.

It was further stated that the Daily Worker on August 2, 1939, listed the Student Peace Service as one of the organizations planning to take part in the so-called "Red Jubilee" or World Youth Congress at Wacker College. The Congress was said to have been controlled by Communists.

It was also stated by the Committee in the pamphlet "Twenty-five Years Under the Red and Black Star" that the Peace Section, which had been founded in 1917, had two major programs to contend with, namely, work among the college students and the Institutes of International Relations. It was stated that the program among the students had grown to such an extent that in recent years, more than 100 students had spent each summer in rural and small urban areas engaged in local service projects. Similar work was carried on in Puerto Rico and in the Service Seminars. It was stated that the Institutes of International Relations, which were held each summer on college campuses across the country attracted students, teachers and community leaders to discussions of international, social and religious problems of the world.

The Social Industrial Section was also said to be faced with two main problems growing out of the "child feeding in the coal fields." This Section is reportedly responsible for the development of Penn-Craft and other rehabilitation projects. According to the article this Section also directs the work camp program in which young men and women are given an opportunity to understand the social and economic problems of a community through working with its people. Other young people are said to work in the settlements, in city slums or in camps for under-privileged children and in addition to the above activities, the Committee is said to be weighing the problems caused by the labor shortage on farms, as an opportunity for patriotic volunteer service.

It is said that among the projects of the AYSC is a Negro-white housing project in Dayton, Ohio. The propaganda of the organization reportedly reflects an interest in the promotion of racial equality, and it is said to work closely with the Women's International League and the Youth Committee for Democracy which are also taking an interest in Negro welfare and race relations as well as the problems of the share-croppers and labor unions. The Youth Committee for Democracy was said to be definitely against the United States' participation in the war or any interference in international Latin American politics.

b) Institutes of International Relations

It was stated in February, 1941, that the AFSC serves as the governing body of the American Society of Friends. One of the divisions of the Committee is the Committee on Foreign Service which is said to be similar to the foreign missionary societies of other churches. [REDACTED] was said to be chairman of the [REDACTED] of the AFSC at that time.

It was also said that the American Society of Friends held an Institute of International Relations at Muhlenberg College in June and July, 1940, and among the speakers was

The purpose of the Institute was said to provide a critical and constructive study of international relations under some of the ablest authorities in that field and it was said to be one of the ten institutes held in college centers throughout the country under the auspices of the AFSC during the summer of 1940. It was also said that four problems of "America's Task in a World at War" constituted the program. The four subjects thus studied were outlined as follows:

1. "The basis of an enduring peace.
2. "The contribution of religion in a world at war.
3. "The place of racial and religious groups in the development of democracy.
4. "How to keep the United States out of war in order that we may make a continuing contribution to the peace of the world."

It was reported by a confidential source that during the week of June 15, 1947, the Grinnell Institute of International Relations, conducted an International Relations Conference which was attended by approximately 400 to 500 adults. The meeting was held at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa and among the adults in attendance were school teachers from the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

The informant stated that in his opinion he felt that the whole effect of the work of these two individuals was one which Hitler would have been delighted to have produced in this country, and that he noticed an attitude of pessimism and defeatism among those attending the conference, particularly

after lectures by these two individuals. According to the informant a member of the audience took such violent exception to some of the remarks that an altercation almost ensued.

Information was received in March, 1943, that the AYFC held a Conference at Jersey, Pennsylvania, from February 19 to February 21, which was attended by approximately 200 persons, all of whom were conscientious objectors. Warren Thomas, head of the Socialist Party in the United States, was reported to have been the principal speaker and it is said that he stated that the trend in the United States was toward totalitarianism and that "we are already preparing the ground work for the next war." It is said that Thomas criticized the United States for supporting empires and cited General Eisenhower who allegedly reassured that North Africa would be preserved for the French. He is also said to have criticized the Allies for continuing to recognize General DeGaulle; he questioned the sincerity of the United Nations' aid to China; he blamed Churchill for the trouble in India and criticized both Churchill and Roosevelt for ignoring Stalin and Russia in their recent conferences. It is said that he remarked that the racial tensions were not more noticeable in America than anywhere else in the world and he also criticized the United Nations for not sending more food to Europe.

██████████, another speaker, is said to have criticized the government for forcing people to change their jobs or be drafted and that there was nothing democratic about the Army. Another speaker, ██████████, reportedly criticized the "Jim Crow Law", Civil Rights in India and complained about what he termed "the persecution by the Army of one of Jehovah's Witnesses." He is also said to have criticized the Army in taking someone's house for 24 hours without due process of the law, and he is said to have criticized the method of trial given to the German saboteurs who had recently been executed, giving the impression, according to this source, that the Army did not respect any of their rights.

c) General Peace Activities

A leaflet was issued by the American Friends Service Committee dated May, 1939, entitled, "The Position of the Society of Friends in Regard to War," in which it is stated that:

"The religious society of Friends from its origin in the 17th Century to the present time has continuously held that war and Christianity are incompatible; and, therefore, as Christians they cannot under any circumstances support or prepare for war."

The leaflet purports to contain statements of various members of the society from the year 1650 to 1929, condemning all wars whether defensive or not. It says that in 1650 George Fox stated:

"I told them I knew from whence all wars arose.....and that I lived in the virtue of that life and never that took away the occasion of all wars, that I was come into the covenant of peace which was before all wars and strife."

The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of 1879 is quoted as follows:

"The first contribution our Society should make in this period of fear and hate and violence is a spirit of love and tolerance toward all peoples, whether they be Germans, Japanese, Arabs or Jews. It is our fundamental point of view to condemn the war method, whether to be conducted by the dropping of bombs on helpless women and children or by boycotting helpless women and children. Both are equally inhuman and contrary to Friends' principles."

In 1921 a report was received that the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends of Philadelphia had been posting circulars in the subways in that city which read:

"Make the past war the last war.

"Work as hard to prevent the next war, as you did to win the last war and there will be no next war.

"Disarmament is the first step."

These posters were said to be 2'x3' in size and were posted along with the other advertisements.

Information was received that the American Friends Service Committee was one of thirty peace organizations which had representatives meet at the Westchester Country Club in Rye, New York, early in 1936 for a three day conference, where they combined their efforts under one central coordinating agency called the National Peace Conference.

Although the Conference was said to have been in existence about three years, its establishment on a permanent basis with an office of its own at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, was made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

It was explained that the conference was purely a consultative and coordinating group and that it could not commit any of its member organizations in matters of policy. Through the organization, however, it was said that "for the first time in the history of the American peace movement a substantial unity of purpose and program is in prospect."

It was said that among its functions were the launching of a nationwide radio program of peace education; the sponsorship of mass meetings on questions of war and peace; and the preparation of recommendations regarding programs and policies to the member organizations.

It was stated that at the meeting held at Eze, propaganda aimed at completely disarming the United States permeated the three day session, and leaflets, pamphlets, magazines, and other literature were distributed.

The Emergency Peace Campaign was said to have been originated in 1936 by the AFSC as a non-incorporated association made up of individuals representing various pacifist groups in the United States, including the Fellowship of Reconciliation. This Campaign was reportedly active in the spread of pacifist propaganda in the United States from 1936 until 1939 when it went out of existence. [REDACTED] was said to have been [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Both are members of the AFSC.

Literature distributed by the Emergency Peace Campaign reflected that it was launched by a number of individuals who were concerned about the rapidly increasing international tensions threatening disastrous wars in Europe and Asia with disastrous effects upon the United States. A vigorous nationwide campaign was planned for two years, at the end of which time plans were to be made to decide what the next step should be.

The purpose of the campaign was said to be:

1. Strengthening pacific alternatives to armed conflict.
2. Bringing about such political and economic changes, as are essential to a just and peaceable world order.
3. Recruiting and uniting in a dynamic movement all organizations and individuals who are determined not to approve of or participate in war.
4. Acquainting peace-minded people with the program and policies of the member organizations of the National Peace Conference and other peace groups."

It was also said that their campaign intended to impress upon "our neighbors and our government" that

"War is the most threatening enemy of mankind, and that we as citizens are determined to bless it no longer, to participate in it no more, and to do away with it altogether. This can be our greatest contribution to our country and to the world."

The Campaign proposed to arrange meetings and conferences in 300 or more of the most important communities in all parts of the country between Easter and Good-Will Day (April 17 - May 18, 1936.) A similar series of meetings was contemplated for the fall and again in January, 1937.

It was said that young men and women were to be given an opportunity to volunteer for peace through:

1. Work Camps where those determined not to participate in war, will work at some peacetime task and develop the philosophy and technique of non-violent social change.
2. Peace Education and Action in Rural Areas where under nature leadership, groups of five or ten young men or women will spend several months in rural areas discussing complex problems of world peace. The expenses are expected to be borne by the individuals themselves, their parents or groups from which they come.
3. Peace Education and Action in their own Communities - In their colleges, churches, young people's organizations, etc."

It was said that the Campaign intended to unify churches and synagogues; to release bulletins, leaflets and pamphlets to trade unions, granges, farmers unions and other labor organizations which were to be contacted, and an effort made to impress them with what war meant.

It was said that the Campaign contemplated reaching those

".....who are opposed to war because of religious loyalties; those who cannot approve or participate in war except to repel an unprovoked armed invasion of the Continental United States by a foreign foe; and those who are determined to do everything they can to promote peace."

It was reported in 1938 that the AFSC was a section of the "War Resisters International Council of International Anti-Militarist Groups" and functioned as a peace section. It was also alleged that at their primary meeting in Holland they declared that they were "working for the suppression of capitalism and imperialism by the establishment of a new association and International Order." This source stated that the Committee cooperated with several radical groups, such as the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the League of Industrial Democracy, and was also one of the organizations belonging to the National Peace Conference.

It was stated by another source that the AFSC is a pacifist organization suspected of encouraging conscientious objectors and to have dealt in visas and refugee welfare matters. It is interested in the Student Relocation Council and is said to be planning a new social and international organization to replace capitalism and imperialism. It has been maintaining pacifist camps in Mexico, where the Committee is reported to be a pro-Nazi group.

It was also reported in 1938 that members of the American Civil Liberties Union, (an alleged Communist front organization) and its many committees and affiliates, were also officials or committee members of many other organizations, one of which was the AFSC.

In March, 1940, the AFSC was said to have been one of the peace organizations which attended a meeting of the Campus Peace Organizations at the University of Pennsylvania together with the American Student Union, American Youth Congress, Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Youth Committee Against War, which are reportedly Communist front organizations.

It was reported also that members of the American Friends Service Committee were distributing leaflets and literature in Cedar Falls, Iowa, printed by the Committee at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, containing a statement of the Executive Committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2979 Broadway, New York City.

The statement was said to be a Pacifist argument against the Burke-Wadsworth Bill and in favor of disarmament and peaceful settlement of all world troubles. It was also said in one of these pamphlets that this bill was a Fifth Column measure which the American people should put down.

In a pamphlet entitled "Why They Cannot Go to War," published jointly in 1940 by the American Friends Service Committee of 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, it is stated.

"The existence of American citizens who cannot participate in any form of war is recognized by the Selective Service Training Act. A widespread understanding of why such individuals exist and a knowledge of their background is essential to the successful carrying out of this legislation."

The pamphlet attempts to portray the existence of conscientious objectors to war from the time of the early Christians down through the ages, including the last World War, concerning whom it is stated,

"Although in the past they (conscientious objectors) have been condemned to prison and even to death, like the long line of religious martyrs, they have been willing to endure punishment for their deep belief."

In support of this contention, the pamphlet states that in the United States during the last World War, 17 were condemned to death, 142 to life imprisonment and many others to terms from five to twenty-five years. It is also stated, however, that these sentences were all computed after the war. The pamphlet continued that the opposition of the conscientious objector to war and conscription is based on their belief that war itself is so great an evil, that their loyalty to both God and their country, compels them to refrain from participation in it. The question is then posed whether or not it would profit the state to punish or kill those whose first loyalty is to a Universal God or a brotherhood of all mankind and who seek to serve the State by extending these ideals.

It is also stated therein, that the conscription law in Great Britain, passed at the time of the declaration of war, makes liberal provisions for conscientious objectors. These provisions are reported to be not simply limited to objections based on religious training or belief but to provide for complete exemption for any individual who cannot accept compulsory service at any time under the State. The pamphlet then states that under the Selective Service and Training Act, signed by the President of the United States on September 16, 1940, the law provides ways and means by which the good faith of the conscientious objector shall be determined, and also provides that those of good faith be assigned to perform "work of national importance under civilian direction."

According to the pamphlet, the law deliberately avoids mention of membership in any church and, consequently, applies to people of religious training and belief. "Eventually the intent of the law is that conscience should not be looked upon as a monopoly of any church or even of the church as a whole, but it should be a matter of individual attitude."

The pamphlet ends by praising the wisdom of the Selective Service Law, which is said to be evidence of the "characteristic American determination to preserve individual religious freedom," which is also said to be the basis of a stable society.

Information was received in August, 1940, that the American Friends Service Committee was operating a school known as Pendle Hill, where pacifism was taught to Quakers who attended. It was located near Hellingford, Pennsylvania, and was headed by Howard Britton.

A member of the Quakers expressed the opinion that the Friends Service Committee and particularly Pendle Hill School which is run by the Society of Friends (Quakers) was being used as a front by people who were subversively inclined. The informant stated that the Quakers seemed to be split into two groups, to one of which the war is their war, but to the other, an immediate peace movement is paramount based on the enlargement of conscientious objector camps through financial contributions. The informant stated that Pendle Hill seems to be behind the second group.

Information was also received in April, 1941, that the Society of Friends sponsored the Westtown Boarding School for Boys, at Westtown, Pennsylvania. It was said that the faculty of the school received a list of names of German refugees who were in England at the outbreak of the war and who were sent to Canada for internment. This list was obtained from Friends in England and at the suggestion of the members of the faculty it was said that the students wrote to the interned refugees with the thought in mind that they might serve to cheer the individuals so interned in Canada.

The New York Times on January 2, 1941, reported that a Peace Pilgrimage of 170 miles, was recently made from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to New York City by five marchers who were met by members of the AFSC and the Fellowship of Reconciliation at New York. According to the article, these individuals advocated the lifting of the blockade on Europe by the British fleet; the sending of more food to the people in the conquered countries and the end of the war by an immediate peace. It was reported that their theme was "love and kindness can overcome all evil."

It was reported by a confidential source in August, 1942, that members of the Harlan Ashram planned a pilgrimage from New York City to Washington, D. C., with meetings to be held in Philadelphia and Baltimore while en route. It was said that the AFSC was to participate in an open meeting with the group when it arrived in Philadelphia.

The Harlan Ashram is reported to be the Harlan Division of Gandhi's movement in this country. The leader of the group, [REDACTED]

is reported to have endeavored to form the group after his return from India in 1940. He is said to have remarked that he and his followers do not believe in taking part in the present war because the followers of Gandhi in India believe that Great Britain is not fighting for democracy but to maintain British imperialism.

An individual described as a member of the American Friends Service Committee and of the Fellowship of Reconciliation of Indianapolis, Indiana, stated that her church taught her to be sympathetic with the Japanese and that the war can be blamed on the United States for not giving Japan more territory in which to expand its increasing population. She stated that she listened to missionaries who had spent considerable time in Japan and that it was her opinion that Japan had not taken the initiative against the United States as soon as it should have. She also said that all the members of her church were conscientious objectors to war and were not allowed to bear arms or be employed in defense plants supplying essential war materials, and that the men are placed in Civilian Public Service Camps where they perform work of national importance in the conservation of our national forests, soil erosion and the relieving of human suffering in understaffed hospitals.

This individual also advised that the AFSC and the Fellowship of Reconciliation had established a work camp in Mexico where boys who will escape registering under the Selective Service Act, are allowed to go. A work camp is also run by this organization in Indianapolis according to this individual, at the Plummer House, where members pay \$35 a month for the privilege of working. Whites and Negroes are said to work and live together on this project, in building a new Negro community center.

Information was received in January, 1943, that a member of the AFSC advised that the Committee contemplated the formation of two new projects which they were to call International Peace Service Institutes. According to this source, the group will be made up of a half dozen Chinese, as many Japanese, Filipinos, Negroes, Mexicans, Yankees, etc., "to stay together for a time."

It was said that the "Red Network" by Elizabeth Billing, described the AFSC as a

"Quaker organization, part of the War resisters International Council of International Anti-Militarist organizations having their first meetings in Holland, linked together and working for the suppression of capitalism and imperialism by the establishment of a new Social and International Order."

4

It is also stated that the AFSC cooperates with the League for Industrial Democracy, Fellowship of Reconciliation, the YMCA and YWCA, in recruiting students to "investigate industry" and in holding conferences featuring radical pacifist Socialist speakers. It was also said to have conducted an institute at Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois.

It was stated in May, 1943, that the AFSC was a bona fide organization with sincere and well meant principles but whose program might easily be misused by undesirable elements. It is believed according to this source that in some cases the friends, who are in the main conscientious objectors, might offer a refuge for draft evaders.

d) Cooperation with the Fellowship of Reconciliation

Concerning the formation of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which is said to be a radical pacifist organization, [redacted] of both the American and International Fellowship of Reconciliation and presently [redacted] of the American Fellowship, related in a pamphlet entitled "The Story of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1915 - 1935":

"....Henry T. Hodgkin, one of the founders of the British Fellowship of Reconciliation and a secretary of the Foreign Mission enterprises of the Society of Friends, came to America. After speaking widely throughout the country on the spiritual crisis which the war presented, a conference was called to meet with him in Garden City, Long Island to consider the meaning in a world at war of the three words 'love your enemies.'

"There on November 11 and 12, 1915, the Fellowship of Reconciliation was launched in America....sixty-eight of the men and women who met at Garden City signed a statement such like the similar pronouncement of the British Fellowship, which outlined their purpose."

The Fellowship of Reconciliation is said to have publicly criticized the Japanese evacuation program and the facilities provided by the War Relocation Authority. A pamphlet published by the organization on December 9, 1941, entitled "Our Key in the Blast of War" states:

"Shocked as we are by the manner by which the Japanese-American conflict was precipitated....we nevertheless do not accept the too common notion that the sole guilt of this war rests

upon Japan."

The pamphlet also described the pacifist purpose of the organization as follows:

- a. To keep out of organizations and activities designed to supply war needs and to develop war psychology.
- b. To refrain from participating in training for certain kinds of defense (against air raids, for example), which seem to be the encouragement of war morale.
- c. To support such causes as Civilian Public Service Camps, families in distress because of pacifist convictions, etc.
- d. To render such service to such individuals and groups as interned Japanese, Germans, Italians, and other war sufferers in this country."

The Fellowship of Reconciliation is said to have 10,000 members and 400 branches throughout the United States.

Information was received in July, 1940, that certain C.I.O. unions, allegedly controlled by the Communists, were making use of the Society of Friends through a [redacted], described by the informant as "a well meaning naive person." The society had been holding peace meetings and it was said that in mailing some pacifist literature for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, [redacted] included a notice of a meeting sponsored by the Committee for Peoples Rights, said to be a Communist front organization.

A report was received that [redacted] Branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation was said to be one of the most radical pacifists in the Seattle area and in addition to his activities with the F.R., he is a member of the M.C.

THE PACIFIST HANDBOOK - 1937

The June, 1937 issue of the Fellowship of Reconciliation magazine on page seven carries this advertisement:

"Pacifist handbook, a new 48-page manual for conscientious objectors has just been published. Send ten cents to Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2227 Broadway, New York, New York, for one copy."

In June, 1937, the Pacifist Handbook referred to in the above advertisement was issued by the following organizations: Peace Action, American Friends Service Committee, National Board of Christian Education, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Friends Book Committee, General Conference Commission on World Peace, Methodist Church, the Mennonite Peace Society, War Resisters League, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The handbook shows that it was copyrighted in 1937 by the Fellowship of Reconciliation. On page one of this book it is stated "This handbook is written for the conscientious objector to war. It presents some of the problems he is likely to face under a war emergency, discusses the course of action which may be open to him and suggests activities which he may carry on in time of peace. Its primary purpose is to give information rather than to advise." It is further stated that the purpose of the handbook is not to secure uniformity of action among all pacifists but to make it possible for them to understand and to aid one another whatever may be their differences.

The following are excerpts taken from the Pacifist Handbook which is in question and answer form.

On page 23, "WHAT KIND OF QUESTIONS MUST THE PACIFIST BE PREPARED TO ANSWER IN WAR?"

"The questions are likely to be of this nature: 'What are you going to do when the enemy come over here?' 'Why not finish them up before they get here?' 'Do all want peace as much as you do, but how can there be any peace until we know the enemy that he can't have his way?' 'Should you let a brute attack your own mother? or wife? or sister?' 'Can you sit here in peace while other men are giving their lives to protect you and all that is dear to you?' 'Isn't tyranny, dictatorship, terrorism, the loss of liberty, and the possible destruction of Christian civilization, worse than war?'.....' and you want to do away with police departments?' 'Every one must help in some way; if you can't fight, why don't you join the ambulance corps

and take care of the wounded? 'Can you calmly accept all that your country is doing for you, and not give her your loyal service in return?' We are not demanding that you kill if you object to that; we are giving you an excellent opportunity to save lives. The sooner the war is ended, the more lives will be saved. Democracy is at stake, and democracies must stand together to wipe out dictatorships. Christianity is endangered.'

"How answer this line of reasoning? The answer to an argument of this kind is that since means determine ends, war cannot bring peace, but only an armed truce and feelings of resentment and hatred out of which other wars may spring. An army does not protect women and children. 'The bomber always gets through.' It means leaving your own women and children unprotected while you destroy the women and children of the enemy. The things which are said to be worse than war are the usual outcome of war, and war is one of the chief reasons why they are still a menace. The army is not a police force in wartime; it never catches the real criminals, the men who plan wars and profit from them. The police apprehend the guilty and not the innocent, while in war the innocent are first to suffer, and the guilty generally escape."

On page 26, "DOES THE PACIFIST WISH HIS COUNTRY TO BE DEFEATED IN WAR?"

"The pacifist maintains that victory is impossible in modern war; that even if you win you lose. War itself is defeat for civilization. He therefore takes no sides in war, but only against war: he knows that military victory does not serve peace and justice; that military defeat cannot prevent the survival and eventual victory of right. The pacifist loves all his fellow men, and especially those of his own country, but he had noticed that the military powers of past ages all have perished, while others survive. He believes that the best way in which he can show his love for his country is by striving to lessen hatred, suspicion, intolerance, deception, with which a warring nation is saturated, and by seeking to maintain civil liberties, and the good fellowship which is normal in a country at peace."

At page 28, "SHOULD THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR REFUSE TO REGISTER?"

"Those who would refuse to register claim that registration has no meaning except in relation to conscription. In registering, one makes himself available to the state. Whether he knows it or not, he

is by this act granting the right of the state to call him for military service. But whether the more orderly procedure is to abstain from appearing, giving reasons, or to appear and give reasons for not going further, must be decided by the individual.....A further argument in favor of an early declaration of purpose is the possibility that the objector may be tried in a federal court and be given a public opportunity to state his position. Coming at an early date, early in the war, the accused would obtain a better hearing than later on, after the war propaganda machine has got under way. Refusal after one has been inducted into the service would lead to a trial by court martial, behind closed doors and without the benefit of an advocate who has his interests at heart. It is true that the one who refuses to register will be registered, but to him it makes a vast difference whether registration is voluntary or involuntary. The older pacifist case in defense of the rights of conscience rests not merely upon the refusal to engage in war but upon religion's denial to the state of the right to conscript conscience as an instrumentality of war. The contention that conscription is inconsistent with religion and inimical to democracy can be maintained more clearly if one has not given away his case by registering for conscription and then, after having committed himself, refusing to carry out the role of a conscript."

On page 29, "SHOULD THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR CONSIDER GOING TO MEXICO OR TO SOME OTHER NEUTRAL COUNTRY?"

"This is a question which everybody will have to decide for himself. After such a move one would probably lose his citizenship and be unable to return to this country....."

At page 30, "HOW MUCH REALITY IS THERE TO THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN COMBATANT AND NONCOMBATANT SERVICE AS DEFINED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES?"

"In modern war, which is a conflict of whole peoples, very little. The objector to combatant service who yet cooperates with the army as a noncombatant will have the uncomfortable knowledge that his acceptance of noncombatant status has merely freed another man who will be sent to the front while he himself may occupy a safer berth. There appears to be only one way out of this dilemma: to refuse all cooperation that furthers the war and to take part only in those activities which are integral to the peacetime life of the nation."

At page 31, "SHOULD A PACIFIST SERVE AS ARMY OR NAVY CHAPLAIN?"

"The chaplain wears the uniform of the Army, accepts Army pay, is ranked as an officer, and is completely under the authority of the government. He is recognized officially as a part of the armed services. It is therefore very difficult to see how a pacifist could become a chaplain, partly for these reasons and also because in practice chaplains almost without exception conceive of their function as that of apologists for the Army and Navy....."

On page 31, "SHOULD HE ENGAGE IN RED CROSS, Y.W.C.A. OR HOSPITAL SERVICES?"

"The Church of the Brethren considers it not consistent with their historical position for members to accept any service within the ranks of the Army, or to work under the Red Cross, Y.W.C.A. or the hospital service, 'if under military direction.' There are some who feel that the presence or absence of military command would not affect the principal issue involved in such service, namely, its part in upholding the morale of the fighting men and thus contributing to the continuance of war.....Only a self-righteous person could want to cut himself off entirely from contact with them. But the hospital service as a part of the war machinery merely patches up the men to be shot again or to shoot up other men. Even this work of mercy is part of the business of killing. The Y.W.C.A.'s business of helping the enlisted men to become better men tends to be subordinated to the business of making them better fighters. To the war machine man has no meaning as an individual, and everything which is done for him has value only as it gives him a part of the machine. Undoubtedly some will attempt to solve the problem by accepting the service, with the unannounced intention of expressing their convictions as to the futility of war on every practicable occasion....."

On page 33, "SHOULD HE AGREE TO WORK ON A FARM, OR IN A FACTORY, TO RAISE FOOD OR MANUFACTURE ARTICLES NECESSARY FOR WINNING THE WAR? SHOULD HE DO THESE THINGS TO SUPPLY THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, WHEN HIS COOPERATION MAY RELEASE OTHER MEN FOR FIGHTING?"

"In modern war farm and factory service is as essential as front-line fighting so far as supplies are concerned. The conscientious objector might believe he could legitimately agree to supply civilian needs. While by so doing he might release some other person who could go to the front, he could maintain that these are legitimate functions of a peaceful society and that the other person is also exercising choice in unnecessarily permitting himself to be drafted....."

Beginning on page 34 of the Handbook are questions and answers which are for pacifists who are not liable to military service. The following excerpts are from this section of the Handbook.

"WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL DEMANDS WHICH WILL BE MADE ON MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE NOT YET BEEN CONSCRIPTED INTO THE ARMY?"

"That they buy government bonds and pay increased taxes to finance the war beginning with 'nuisance taxes'; that they submit to the draft of labor, making changes in employment or occupation; and that they perform their labor under special conditions; and that they practice economies in consumption of goods in order to make them available for war purposes. It should be emphasized that there will be demands, and not requests in which the methods of the Fuhrer, Hitler, or of the Nazi party with unsympathetic fellow-citizens, will figure....."

"SHOULD THE WAR RESISTER BUY GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR?"

This question is answered in part "...His neighbors, or the government itself, probably will take his money from him if he does not buy. Nevertheless the pacifist who refuses to march in person will prefer probably that if his dollars march they do so without his consent. So far as lies within his power, he might devote his earnings in wartime to the support of causes in which he believes before the government demands them....."

(Note - The objection of the war resister to the purchase of government bonds for the conduct of the war has apparently been considered and provided for by the Treasury Department. The July, 1942 issue of the Fellowship magazine contains this announcement, "Civilian Bonds Approved" and reports,

"A plan for the purchase of United States Government securities by pacifists who have scruples against the purchase of 'war bonds' has been approved by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

"The plan calls for the purchase, through a banking organization, of Treasury bills, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds. These are issued as part of the raising of funds to further six billion dollars worth of 'civilian services' carried on by the Government, which are 'essential to the basic needs of human

life, to conserve our natural resources, and to keep in repair our national plant.'

"In a letter to Paul Cosby French, approving the plan, Secretary Morgenthau wrote: 'This plan is agreeable to us and will, we believe, satisfy the American people that the groups you represent are contributing to the support of the Government in ways their consciences will permit'."

"SHOULD PACIFISTS CONTRIBUTE IN VARIOUS TO THE Y.M.C.A. THE RED CROSS? THE SALVATION ARMY?"

"The individual's answer will depend upon his opinion of how the funds are used. During the world war these agencies had the function of making men better fighters by keeping up their morale. Pacifists probably will find that they can use to better advantage their proportionate share in keeping up these services by devoting it to civilian and religious causes, particularly to the relief of the families of the men who for conscience sake continue to advocate and live the way of peace even in time of war."

"SHOULD THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR REFUSE TO PAY THE SHARE OF THE INCOME AND OTHER TAXES WHICH IS BEING SPENT ON THE WAR? SHOULD HE REFUSE TO PAY ALL TAXES WHICH ARE ABOVE PEACETIME LEVELS?"

"A gesture of this nature can be made more effectively in peacetime, against war preparations. In peace or in war the gesture may be nothing more than gesture, for the government can seize enough property to pay the tax. It has been impossible to secure information from the Treasury Department as to what proportion of tax money is used for war preparations. The 'tax-resister' concludes that the principle remains even if exact information is lacking, and acts as James S. Clark, a photographer of Brattleboro, Vermont, did in the spring of 1939 in refusing on this ground to pay his state income tax."

"SHOULD HE REFUSE TO ECONOMIZE IN THE PRODUCTS THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS FOR WAR PURPOSES, SUCH AS GASOLINE, FLOUR, SUGAR?"

"The pacifist should not be behind his neighbors in practicing voluntary self-denial, but should use the benefits to him in keeping other pacifists in need. It is true that widespread civil disobedience seems to offer elsewhere as in India an effective means of protest designed to persuade the government that peaceful ways of settling the difficulty are still open."

"SHOULD A WIFE (WHOSE HUSBAND IS IMPRISONED FOR REFUSING MILITARY SERVICE) ACCEPT HER PAY ALLOWANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT?"

"There may be nothing else she can do. If there is any other way of living at all, she probably would prefer to exhaust those possibilities before accepting a cent from the government which has deprived her of her lawful support. If she must accept the allowance, she can regard it as partial restitution for the wrong which is done her. Acceptance does not imply consent to the reasons for which it is given her."

"WHAT DEGREE OF WAR RESISTANCE SHOULD PARENTS TEACH THEIR CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS (ESPECIALLY IF THE CHILD IS IN SCHOOL AND MOVES IN A GROUP IN FAVOR OF THE WAR)?"

"The child should be admitted to the conversations of the family sufficiently to understand why his parents are opposed to the war. By setting the example of not quarreling with others of a different point of view, they may reduce the possibility that he will engage in disputes with other children. The parents should not attempt to remove the child from school if he supports the war, but rather should encourage him to listen to both sides. It is what the parents do and not what they say that will influence him most....."

"SHOULD A PACIFIST REFUSE TO DISPLAY THE NATIONAL FLAG ON OR IN FRONT OF HIS HOUSE OR OFFICE, IF COMMANDED TO DO SO?"

"Whichever action he takes, he will be misunderstood. If he refuses it will be said that he wishes the country to lose the war, and if he complies they will say that he renounced his opposition to the war. He might conscientiously display it on national and other holidays. If his neighbors hang up the flag for him, he should not take it down. Believing that he is loyal to the true welfare of the country, he has as much right as anybody to display the flag if he chooses."

"On pages 36 and 37 of the "Pacifist Handbook" there are set out several sections of the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917 and also several sections of the United States Code dealing with non-releasable matter covered by the Espionage Act. Thereafter is the statement, "a law of this nature could not be violated with impunity unless the war was very unpopular...."

"Yet the pacifist cannot keep silent and he need not, if he begins his testimony, privately and in public, before war has begun, and lives so that his words will have weight....."

"Pacifist ministers must strive to see to it that no pro-war speeches are made from their pulpits, and that pro-war inferences cannot be made from their sermons. There should be prayers for the enemy, for peace, and for forgiveness upon the nations for their sins. The sermons should stress the power of love to conquer hate, the brotherhood of man, and the duty of forgiveness of enemies."

The question follows, "WHAT IS THE MINISTER TO SAY WHEN HIS YOUNG PEOPLE COME TO HIM FOR COUNSEL IN REGARD TO ENLISTMENT?" and is answered:

"Is he going to say nothing? God forbid. Now, if he fails here, can he any longer be called Christian? The issue should be clearly drawn, although the decision must be left in the hands of him who asks. Conscientious objection draws the line and says that there are some things which the state must not control. Freedom of thought is equally sacred with freedom to refuse to kill. Freedom to express the Christian message can never be surrendered. Did the early Christians quit because their religion was illegal?"

Beginning on page 43 a subdivision of the "Pacifist Handbook" is devoted to "NON-VIOLENT ASSISTANCE" on which subject it is stated,

"The pacifist maintains that military defense is outdated and that it does not defend. As a substitute he offers the technique of non-violent resistance. While American pacifists believe that there is no likelihood at all of our country being invaded and that if the nation disarmed there would be even less likelihood, they believe that non-violent resistance constitutes an adequate technique of defense. Based on the principles of non-violence and non-cooperation, such a policy would begin with renunciation of the fruits of imperialism. It would further insist that the nation adopt a conciliatory and friendly foreign policy to all countries, renouncing war, threats of war, and preparations for war as instruments of national policy. It would then organize and train the people in the event of invasion to refuse all cooperation; to refuse to transport or feed the invader; to strike and refuse to run industries out of which the invader might profit; to refuse to pay taxes or to accept civil office of any kind; to boycott sales of property to collect taxes; to refuse to be conscripted for any purpose whatever; and to be prepared to die rather than do any of these things. The pacifist cites as examples of the effectiveness of this procedure the work of Gandhi in India, the Farmers' Holiday movement in America, the resistance in the air to the French invasion; the successful non-violent resistance of Hungary to Franz Josef in the middle of the last century, and the use of this technique in the labor struggle."

In this hand book certain individuals have been quoted with reference to remarks made concerning war. In each instance the individual is described as having accomplished some outstanding achievement in manifesting his conscientious objection. Amongst those quoted are Eugene Debs, sentenced to prison in 1917 on a charge of obstructing the war; Roger W. Baldwin, an alleged radical who is said to have been imprisoned in the last war for failure to comply with the Draft Act; and Bertrand Russell, a well-known pacifist.

e) Member of the Keep America Out of War Congress

The Keep America Out of War Committee is said to have come into existence in the early part of 1933 and was composed originally of the National Council for the Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Public Action Committee, the World Council, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The purpose of the organization was said to be to coordinate the efforts of individuals and societies whose purposes were to keep America out of war, to promote peace, to extend democracy, and to strengthen the security against want.

According to this source, the initial step taken by the Keep America Out of War Committee, to form the Keep America Out of War Congress, occurred in May, 1933, when the Committee called the Congress into being at Washington, D. C., during a convention attended by 12,026 delegates from peace organizations, labor unions, unemployed groups, fraternal orders, church and youth organizations and others. The Peace Section of the AFSC was reportedly one of the organizations affiliated with this Congress. ~~_____~~ is said to have acted as Chairman of both the Committee and the Congress on this occasion.

In December, 1940, the Keep America Out of War Congress was alleged to be a Communist organization, which was advocating peace and an isolationist platform for the United States.

The name of Ray Newton, Foreign Secretary of the AFSC, and the name of the Peace Section of the AFSC, appeared upon the letterhead of letters distributed by the Keep America Out of War Congress, 42 East 17th Street, New York City, when that organization was conducting a leadership drive in 1941.

Another source stated that this organization was Communist inspired and distributed leaflets advertising the National Anti-War Congress to be held on May 30, 31, and June 1, 1941, under its auspices.

It was said of the AFSC that in addition to the Peace Volunteers, Work Camps and Summer Projects for college students, the committee administers Quaker centers and student hostels in Europe and the United States.

Its Peace Section is affiliated with the "Keep America Out of War Congress" and has participated in various peace conferences. In 1936 as part of a campaign identified as the "Emergency Peace Campaign" the organization is said to have solicited funds under the sponsorship of ██████████ of Philadelphia and in 1937 it participated in a movement opposing the lifting of the Arms embargo. In a newspaper release, Ray Weston was quoted as having derived the idea of organizing a "General Staff" to fight for the retention of the Arms Embargo.

As an affiliate of the "Keep America Out of War Congress" the organization reportedly adopted the following program:

"Neutrality: Strict enforcement of the 1937 Neutrality Law, and the adoption of additional legislation to prevent war trade and war profits.

War Referendum: Demand the democratic right of the people to vote before any declaration of war.

Opposition to Industrial Mobilization, Conscription and all war dictatorship legislation in peace time.

Drastic War Profits Tax Program: Discouraging the participation by the United States in war for the sake of profits.

No Alliances with Any Nation or Group of Nations at War.

No Increase in Armaments: Promotion of national defense through economic and social security for the people.

Opposition to All Forms of Intolerance Here and Abroad: Advocating the position that the United States be an asylum for political and religious refugees.

Cooperation with Organizations of People in Every Country Towards These Ends."

f) Supporter of the National Council for the Prevention of War

The National Council for the Limitation of Armaments was reported to have been organized on October 29, 1921, from among the representatives of seventeen National Committees. Headquarters were set up opposite the State, War and Navy buildings in Washington, D. C., and it was said that the purpose of the organization was to influence the various delegates to the Arms Conference which was about to begin in Washington at that time. The Friends Disarmament Council was reported to have been one of the organizations forming this Council.

It was later reported that the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments held a meeting on September 23, 1921, at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., and the expressed purpose was said to be

"To unite and to make articulate through the member organizations, the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the United States in favor of the reduction of armaments."

The Council was reportedly supported by contributions from its members and member organizations.

A news item from the New York World of October 27, 1921, appeared in a bulletin released by this organization and reported the statement of Takashi Hara, then Premier of Japan, as follows:

"Japan is ready to concur in any project for the equitable reduction of armaments which is consistent with national security and sincerely hopes that the glorious enterprise initiated by your President may be crowned by signal success. In this I am firmly convinced that I am the faithful mouthpiece of the sentiment and expressions of the entire Japanese people."

On January 13, 1922, information was received that the representatives of the organization advocated to continue the Council after the close of the Arms Conference, and it was unanimously agreed to change the name to the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments.

It was said in March, 1922, that the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments had been organized by the Foreign Policy Association--formerly the League of Free Nations Association, a body created by the New Republic Group--an alleged radical organization.

It was also said that in its bulletins, the National Council advocated the immediate recognition of Soviet Russia and our participation with the "reds" at the Geneva Conference. The active direction of the movement was said to be in the hands of Frederick J. Libby, its Executive Secretary, whose salary was reportedly furnished by the Friends Liberator Council.

It was reported that the Society of Friends was practically running the "National Council for Reduction of Armaments" which was said to have Bolshevist tendencies and was also said to be leading the fight for the reduction of armaments in both the Army and Navy.

It was stated that the peace of the National Council was the peace advocated by the Quakers, which meant the scrapping of the last warship and the demobilization of the last regiment. It was reported that,

"Every bulletin of the Council has contained examples either of this fanatical and destructive pacifism - which makes directly and inevitably for war - or propaganda in behalf of the Soviets."

"They have continued the pacifist movement and have been on boards of organizations which attempted to block the passage of the Conscription Act; and in one or two instances, organizations of which they were members attempted to bring about disobedience of military orders among drafted men."

An informant advised that he had been very much prejudiced against the AFSC just before and during the war (World War I) because of the conspicuous pacifist activities of some of its members at a time when pacifism spelled defeatism, pro-Bolshevism, and therefore betrayal of the two million boys being sent to France. The informant stated that during that period he learned through various sources that this Committee

".....composed exclusively of Quakers, had been organized with the idea of meeting the opportunities offered in wartime to the Society of Friends to focus the attention of the members of that sect upon constructive work -- a very worthy objective. But some of the leaders of this Committee used it to stimulate conscientious objection to military service and took an active part in the dissemination of pacifist propaganda during the period of American belligerency. This was shown by an examination of the American Civil Liberties Bureau's files which were seized by the Government. Of course there were many Quakers who took a staunch position in favor of the war and contributed wholeheartedly to its success."

, a member of the Executive Committee of the A.C.C., was reported to have pacifist and radical affiliations while the funds collected for the Russian Famine Fund were said to have been distributed by the Soviet Government.

It was also said that in Bulletin No. 6, dated December 10, 1921, issued by the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments, a letter signed by Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, stated that,

"Harold Evans speaking of the Friends' Disarmament Council, said that the guarantee of ten thousand dollars recently made by this organization (A.C.C.) is on the understanding that other organizations will cooperate in raising a budget of at least fifty thousand dollars. The Friends are carrying on a large relief work in Europe, and some contributed to the National Council is largely money taken from relief work in Russia and elsewhere."

The informant pointed out that this indicated that money collected for relief in Russia was being used to spread propaganda on the part of the Soviets in the United States.

Information was also made available in April, 1921, that after the Arms Conference the name of this organization was again changed to the National Council for the Prevention of War. Among the participating organizations, the following were alleged to be radicals: The League for Peace and Freedom, the American Committee for World Disarmament and the Foreign Policy Association. It was alleged that the last named organization was the medium through which the Soviet Government was conducting secret negotiations in this country in an effort to establish an espionage system.

The November 21, 1928 issue of the "Peoples World", alleged Communist organ, discussing Japanese propaganda in the United States stated that the National Council for the Prevention of War was an organization not registered with the Department of State, but which sponsored literature or organizational activity paralleling the Japanese publicity program.

A report was received that the St. Paul, Minnesota, chapter of the National Council for the Prevention of War on March 16, 1929, barred Communist Party members, sympathizers and supporters from all future meetings. This action is reported to have been necessary due to the fact that Communist Party members became so bold that they virtually took over the organization.

Information was received in 1933 that the National Council for the Prevention of War (Libby Group) proposed in its platform a world-wide organization. The Council was said to be a coalition of seventeen so-called peace movements including its parent organization, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the World Peace Union, the International New Thought Alliance, the National Board of the Y.M.C.A., the Committee on Militarism in Education and many others.

It was alleged that the National Council was selling peace bonds in an attempt to raise a million dollars to promote many of the Communist inspired doctrines in the United States. This source further stated that in the past [redacted] had been censured by certain members of Congress and once by President Coolidge for his propaganda activities. His group, which was said to have worked hard for recognition of Russia until it was gained, announced sometime ago that Russia had found an advocate in the literature of the Council.

Information was also received that the National Council opposed adequate national defense for America but did not condemn the huge military forces of Russia, five or more times larger than was maintained by the United States. The informant also stated that this organization also fought against military training in America but said nothing in opposition to the training of over five million youths (boys and girls) in Russia.

[redacted] is alleged to have stated in a speech that he would not defend his home, his wife, or his children if they were attacked. He is further said to have denounced the American Constitutional form of Government as imperialistic, and to have criticized our National protection of American citizens in Mexico, China, and Nicaragua where the "reds" are said to have been busy in revolutionary destruction.

It was also said that the National Council for the Prevention of War urged the cancellation of debts due to the American public by foreign countries, advocated Philippine independence, advocated an amendment to the Naturalization laws to allow dissenters to become citizens and favored our adherence to the League of Nations and the World Court.

It was further alleged that the press service of the National Council condoned the possible use of the National Guard, even during riots resulting from Communist agitation, while information subsequently received reflected that the former editor of this service left the Council to become a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker.

It was further stated that one, if not more, of the officers of this organization was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union which was said to uphold many of the policies of the Council.

It was further alleged that Libby, the leader of the Council, bitterly opposed the exposure of Communism and Communist literature and even criticized the protest against allowing Russia to send her agents to the United States for the purpose of circulating propaganda. He is also said to have denounced the Congressional Committee for its report on the question of Communism.

Information was received in August, 1938, that the Friends Disarmament Council had been formed in 1921 and later had merged into the National Council for Limitation of Armaments which subsequently became the National Council for Prevention of War. Besides conducting the National Student Service, the organization is said to have published a printed schedule of Senators and representatives, giving their yes-and-no vote on the following legislation, which they alleged, affected world peace:

- HR 5527 - War Profits Bill
- HR 7672 - Naval Appropriation Bill
- HR 5720 - Amendment to National Defense Act
- HR 5730 - Amendment of Vinson Naval Bill
- HR 5713 - Appropriation Bill, War Department
- S 2253 - Military Disaffection Bill

The Council is further reported to have advocated a War referendum as to foreign wars, favored a strong Neutrality Legislation and advised placing an embargo on the export of arms and munitions and also the repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Acts. Their publication is reported to be "Peace Action"

and one source alleged that in 1930 they had a budget of \$145,000,000 with fifty full time workers. An informant advised that the objectives of the group were apparently consistent with other pacifists who would weaken our national defense and among its 17 affiliated organizations were said to be the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Committee on Militarism and Education and the World Peace Union.

Information was also received in February, 1940, that the AFPC, Peace Section, was affiliated with the Deep America out of War Congress of 22 East 17th Street, New York City, as was also the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the National Council for Prevention of War, the Labor Anti-War Council, the Youth Committee Against War, the War Resisters League, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Church.

In an article entitled "Red Pacifism" written by Herbert Milton Stanley, ~~_____~~ and a recognized authority on the radical movement in America, which appeared in the August, 1936 issue of the American Mercury magazine, information is set forth in substance to the effect that the Communist Party at the Fifth Congress held in Moscow in 1924, promulgated a policy of joining with socialists and left-wing liberals to agitate certain issues. It was said that inasmuch as the issue of pacifism offered an attractive opportunity, the Communist Party adopted this issue as a party line to serve as a medium for strengthening the Party's foreign policies. According to Mr. Stanley, American pacifist groups may be classified as the soft, the Center and the right and the left and right groups often merge with the Center group on many important issues and the leaders of these groups frequently associate with one another in accomplishing common objectives.

The article stated that the National Council for the Prevention of War was considered the most important of the Centrist peace movements in the United States. According to Mr. Stanley, this organization was originally projected about the time of the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1922 and was made possible by an annual subsidy of \$30,000 from the American Friends Service Committee which is said to be "presently one of its most reliable financial contributors." The "Friends" group is considered, according to this source, the spearhead of the peace activities of the workers and the Committee reportedly sponsored many national lecture tours on behalf of peace and received the financial benefits derived from these tours. The "Friends" are said to have sponsored many outstanding socialists and Communists throughout its history and to have permitted individuals connected with such movements to participate in the activities of the group. It is also stated that the "Friends" Committee has maintained on its staff at various times militant socialists, including Earl B. Browder, and Paul H. Douglas. In

1922 the Committee is said to have employed as its publicity director Robert W. Dunn, an alleged Communist who later served on the Board of Directors administering the Garland fund. The Committee is also said to have employed W. W. Lige in 1926 to lecture in behalf of the Committee. Mr. Lige is reported to be a Socialist and successor to Norman Thayer as editor of the Christian Socialist magazine "The World Tomorrow." The Committee also sponsored, according to the article, the lecture tour of George Lansbury, left-wing Socialist member of the British Parliament.

It has also been reported that the National Council for Prevention of War was considered the most effective peace agency in America. One source stated that it

".....attempted to exercise in the peace movement the technique of minority political manipulation and instead of dissipating its resources in vague peace propaganda adopted as its slogan 'Say It With Votes', and initiated a drive resulting in Peace Action Committees being set up in practically all of the Congressional Districts in the United States."

Through these Committees it is said the Council has directed its energies toward embarrassing Congressmen who refused to cooperate with the Council.

It was also said that the scope of the Council's activities increased steadily since its organization in 1922 and the Council maintained a permanent staff of workers assigned to its National Headquarters located at 532 -17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Council also employed hundreds of workers in 1936 to act as salesman of peace bonds through which it was believed to have raised a propaganda fund in the neighborhood of one million dollars.

The article continued that Frederick J. Libby, who founded the Council immediately after leaving a staff position with the American Friends Service Committee, was considered to be one of the master merchandisers of propaganda in the country. It was also said that Libby established a pro-war lobby to induce American recognition of Soviet Russia and in an official pamphlet of the Council dated February 11, 1922, Libby wrote that "Soviet Russia has found an advocate in our bulletin." The author further stated that "despite Libby's public protestations of Communist non-cooperation, Libby employed as publicity man for the Council Seymour Weisman, Washington correspondent for the Communist "Daily Worker." He also employed at one time as his field representative and a lecturer for the Council, Thomas Gus Harrison, who reportedly attained a wide reputation as a Communist advocate and as a writer for the "Daily Worker."

Two of the movements which are listed as participating organizations of the Council are the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Women's International

League for Peace and Freedom, both of which organizations have been alleged to be notoriously left wing groups.

g) Cooperates with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Information is available that the AFSC was one of thirty-one national organizations which joined the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in what was described as the League's most important work, "The People's Mandate to Governments to End Wars."

It was said that a conference known as the "All Youth Against All War" was scheduled to have been held on November 6 and 7, 1937, at Yassar College, Yonkers, New York, under the auspices of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the War Resisters League, and the American Friends Service Committee.

It was said that the Peace Section of the AFSC has many members in common and works hand in glove with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

[REDACTED] of the AFSC, [REDACTED] being on the [REDACTED] of the AFSC and on the [REDACTED]. The informant further stated that the Women's International League has carried advertisements in the Philadelphia papers requesting conscientious objectors to come to them for assistance.

In the opinion of this informant

"The American Friends Service Committee is a fine humanitarian organization, but one whose ideology will not face reality, while the Women's International League is more militant and religious, hurting both the AFSC and the national war effort."

It has been stated that the various peace organizations took every opportunity to disseminate their propaganda and information was received that at a performance of "Himmel and Hölle" on October 11, 1942, given at the Town Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by the Clara Tree Major children's Theatre and sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a five minute dialogue of anti-militaristic and peace propaganda was injected.

It was also said that the Women's International League formed a lobby against the passage of the lend-lease bill.

VI. CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

In the Pacifist Handbook, issued by the Peace Section of the AFSC and other pacifist organizations, it is said on page 11, "The AFSC was organized in 1917 to give positive expression to an unwillingness to support the war and to provide ways in which conscientious objectors who were exempted from service might help in the relief of the victims of the war."

In line with this policy, the AFSC set about to establish camps where conscientious objectors could work on civilian projects in lieu of military service.

It was subsequently reported that the AFSC now runs the Civilian Public Service Camps in conjunction with the Brethren Service Committee, the Mennonites Central Committee and the Association of Catholic Conscientious Objectors. These camps are said to care jointly for all the conscientious objectors now registered in the United States under the Selective Service Act.

It was said that by the provisions of the Selective Service and Training Act the administration of twenty-two Civilian Public Service Camps for conscientious objectors was placed in the hands of the so-called "peace churches," Brethren, Mennonites and Quakers. Each of these denominations had a committee with a National Director and an Executive Secretary, and closely associated with the three Service Committees are said to be the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Commission on Aliens and Prisoners of War, the Committee on National Security and Fair Play, the Student Relocation Committee and the Institute of International Relations, all of which have representatives on the Pacific Coast who have been active in assisting conscientious objectors.

Information was received that [redacted] of the AFSC was in [redacted] which were said to be a component part of the American Friends Service Committee. The informant advised further that the Civilian Public Service Camps were not run by the United States Government, but had a working agreement with Government agencies through the Selective Service system. He said further that the buildings in the camp at Relay, Maryland, were owned by the Department of the Interior, having been leased to the camp through the Selective Service system and such Government equipment and supplies had been sent to this camp from the Civilian Conservation Corps depots.

It was reported that "The Blossoms" was a periodical published at one of the Civilian Public Service Camps. In June, 1942, Volume 1, No. 7, stated that:

"The overwhelming weight of historical evidence points out the futility of faith in destructive violence as a force to create any lasting goodness or as a method of defending that which we already possess. Violence does not offer security, protection or freedom, but the very direct of peril."

It is also stated in the same edition that

"... Our offense must begin with repentance of our sins followed by reconciliation through forgiving our enemies. It must include an offer of help, an attempt at understanding, and the establishment of justice with all people..."

It was also reported that the Peace Fellowship at George Williams College, Chicago, Illinois, was selling certificates and stamps at 10 cents and 25 cents for the benefit of Civilian Public Service Camps.

A confidential source later advised that a member of the AFSC in Civilian Public Service Camp No. 3, Baltimore, Maryland, expressed interest in a plan for individuals of draft age who refused to register under the Selective Service and Training Act. He reportedly stated that he met six non-registrants at his camp and considers them great spiritual leaders and "now that they are free they expect to dodge military requirements through one job or another." It is said that he remarked that the Government dealt so effectively with those non-registrants that the pacifists did not have a chance to give the testimony they wanted to give at their hearings. This individual was also said to have expressed the opinion that the Government will have a legal problem in justifying itself in keeping young non-registrants confined when older men are free.

According to the informant, this conscientious objector stated that the Assistant Director of the prison was urging the Government to establish special Civilian Public Service Camps for non-registrants inasmuch as the conscientious objectors made trouble for wardens and the normal prison system. He reportedly explained that in the Federal Prison in Auburn, Connecticut, where most conscientious objectors were sent, the conscientious objectors built up a tradition and opposed the wardens about prison conditions, thereby making heroes of themselves in the eyes of the other prisoners who refused to work when the objectors were placed in solitary confinement. According to this source, the result has been that the warden paroled most of the conscientious objectors to Civilian Public Service Camps.

A member of the AFSC in Chicago recently stated, concerning the members in the Civilian Public Service Camps in the United States, that:

"They tend to feel restless and insignificant as it is hard for extremely individualistic persons to forget themselves and to realize they are no longer in an immediate social grouping where they fight the organized patterns, but, rather, they are on top of their present group and building together. The biggest value in Civilian Public Service is the opportunity to try out this pacifist ultimate commonwealth that people speak about so vaguely."

According to a member of the AFSC of Indianapolis, a lot of conscientious objectors were being jailed but that the jails are doing what the draft boards refused to do and were recommending the objectors for Civilian Public Service Camps. According to this individual "it is only a matter of whether you get into Civilian Public Service through the front door or through the back door."

It was stated by a member of the AFSC that the State of Minnesota had recently joined other states in recognizing the purchase of Civilian Public Service certificates, through the American Friends Service Committee, in lieu of war bonds.

VII. SPECIAL PROJECT - INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS HOUSE

Information was received that the International Students House, 1708 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., was run by the AFSC of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of providing room and board for foreign students. Only students of foreign origin were accepted in the past, but the war caused a change in policy and it is said that others may now obtain rooms. The rates are said to range from \$10 to \$20 monthly and meals are served on a monthly basis. It was reported to be closely affiliated with other International Students Houses and it has been said that instructions in Communism had been given to those who attended.

VIII. NATIONAL SERVICE BOARD FOR RELIGIOUS OBJECTORS

In a statement released by the Northern California Service Board for Conscientious Objectors dated February 2, 1947, it was said that more than twenty-two Civilian Public Service Camps were being operated by the Service Committees of the Friends (Quakers), Brethrens and Mennonites, who necessarily will bear the ultimate costs of all campers who have neither independent resources nor support from their church or community. It was said that:

"From the view of the government these camps provide labor necessary to carry on a valuable nationally-important project, without cost to the government. On the other hand, persons assigned to camps recognize their own opportunity to render a constructive, non-military service to the community, thereby exemplifying the long range approach to peace."

The cost in the camp is said to amount to \$35 a month and directions were given for persons whose conscientious and religious training make participation in war impossible, to obtain advice on draft procedure by consulting the Northern California Service Board for Conscientious Objectors.

Similar information is also said to be available to conscientious objectors at the headquarters in Philadelphia and in New York.

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IX. FRIENDS WAR PROBLEMS COMMITTEE

One of the newer services said to be operated by the AFPC is the Friends War Problems Committee.

Some of the plans contemplated in connection with this work were as follows:

1. It is assumed that the domination of Europe by Germany will be removed and international control, including policing, will be necessary to replace local Governments.

2. The United States Department of Agriculture may aid in planning to meet the shortage of foodstuffs. It is suggested to use on the staff for the administration of relief, the citizens of America who had their origin in the countries being served.

3. Countries will have a strong feeling of overpopulation after the war. Prisoners of war will be returned home and the shift from defense to civilian life will lead to create a strong urge for emigration especially in Central Europe. Failure to provide for orderly transfers of population will lead to serious results."

In October, 1942, it was stated that the AFPC News under the heading "Postwar Plans" reported that the Pacifist Research Bureau was working in the Commonwealth Building with the other AFPC offices in Philadelphia. It was also stated that [REDACTED] was directing young men in the study of post-war relief:

In connection with postwar matters it was stated that conferences had recently been held in Wilmington, Ohio, plans were being drawn up for English friends to work through education for postwar plans and Columbia University had a one year training course for postwar relief administration which was being attended by fifteen young men from Civilian Public Service Camps as well as a group of officers assigned by the United States Navy. The article made clear, however, that the latter information did not indicate collaboration between the AFPC and the Navy.

It was also reported that other members of the Civilian Public Service Camps sponsored by the AFPC were attending the Postwar Construction course at Columbia University.

X. LITERATURE

In 1916, "The American Friend" was said to be the official periodical approved by the Friends in all the Yearly Meetings composing the Five Years Meeting, and was established in January, 1913 at Richmond, Indiana.

It is said today however that the AFSC headquarters in Philadelphia prints and distributes numerous pamphlets, booklets and other literature for distribution all over the world. The AFSC Newsletter is said to be a periodical distributed among the personnel of the Committee working outside the U. S. while other literature is distributed to spread their pacifist doctrines among all races and creeds. In addition, pamphlets have been distributed explaining the policies and activities of the various committees such as the Refugee Committee, Relief Committee, etc. The Committee also joins with other organizations such as the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in distributing pacifist and anti-war literature.

Information was received in July, 1942 that [redacted] of the AFSC said the distribution of all foreign literature had been withheld until it could be determined if the American Friends Service Committee came under the provisions of the Foreign Registration Act. She later stated that "it was recently ruled non-foreign so that it would now be possible to distribute any literature whether it was printed here or abroad."

In March, 1941, AFSC Newsletter No. 61 was distributed by the organization and it was noted that some of the copies were sent as far as Chungking, China.

"Newsletter No. 61" under the heading "Ex-Worship" contained an article pertaining to a minister in Phoenix, Arizona who was said to have been called on the telephone by a reserve Army Captain representing the American Legion. According to the article the minister was told that there would be a plain-clothes man stationed in his congregation on the following Sunday and if his sermon did not pass their approval, soldiers in the nearby field would be forbidden to worship in his church. The article further related that a similar threat in Denver had the specific approval of the Adjutant General of the Army and concluded with the remark that "...This is just what happened in Germany."

Under the heading "Ex-Pots and Pans" the Letter stated that very little of the aluminum collected last summer has ever reached any smelter and ".....chances are it never will. Oh well, it served its turn...What next? Feeding rings?"

Under the heading "Ex-Surprise" an article attempts to relate how a draftee reported that his company was called in on Saturday, December 5 and told that leaves of absence for the Christmas holidays granted only a few days before were cancelled. According to the article the reason given was that the country was at war.

Information was received in September, 1942, that the "AFSC Newsletter" is always addressed to "American Personnel of American Friends Service Committee serving outside the United States."

"Newsletter No. 2" is said to have contained an announcement to the effect that Rose and Marjorie McClelland had arrived in Geneva in August of 1942 and had opened an office to deal with the deported people from France and Poland. It was also stated that all of the Committees dealing with the migration of children to the U. S. were already under the direction of the U. S. Committee for Refugee Children in order that they might be saved from deportation. According to the article, all children over two years of age were at that time, subject to deportation.

It was also said that the summer camps in Mexico operated by the Peace Section of the AFSC had been closed with the exception of two for men in Veracruz and Torreon and one for women in Torreon. It was stated that the summer work camps in the U. S. closed August 21, 1942, except the year-round camp at Indianapolis, which had eight people who were preparing for the construction of a Negro community center. According to the article the Abbeville camp completed its project, as did the Cropperville, Grayridge and Monroe Camps.

The "Newsletter" in October, 1942, under the heading "Civilian Public Service" reported that a new camp was to open at Garham, New Hampshire, about October 15th under the direction of James and Mary W. Mullin, which was to include most of the men from the three Massachusetts camps. It was also stated that the men from the camp at Patapsco, which had been discontinued, had been moved to Pocomoke, Powellsville, Maryland, where they were to complete a CCC drainage project.

Under the heading "Japanese Resettlement and Student Relocation" information is reported concerning the transfer of personnel at the Japanese Relocation Project on the Colorado River and that a new Executive Secretary to the National Student Relocation Council had recently been appointed.

It was also stated that the Friends Ambulance Unit in China had recently moved its headquarters to Yunnan Province while the members of the Peace Unit in Mexico were working on malaria and hookworm prevention, water supply and sanitary protection, as well as organized sports for the school children and a town library for Paso de Ovejas.

The "Newsletter" dated November 18, 1942, stated in one column, that of seven young people trained at Pendle-Hill, a Quaker school outside of Philadelphia, one is now located in the Lisbon Office; two in the Japanese Relocation Project on the Colorado River; two in the Japanese Student Relocation Office at San Francisco, California; one in the Scattergood Hostel at West Branch, Iowa, while the last is on detached service from Civilian Public Service and is now with the National Planning Service in Washington, D. C.

It was also stated in this "Letter" that six escorts under a Mr. Schaufliker were in charge of the children who were to be brought back from France by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children. The article related that the children and the escorts left on the SS Nyassa only a few hours before the announcement of the invasion of Africa.

Another article stated that a corporation was formed under French law called "Le Secours Quaker", which was made up of French Friends to assume the assets and carry on the relief program with the funds then in France.

Another article under the heading "Civilian Public Service" reported that the Selective Service and National Service Boards had been giving a six weeks' course in the functions, privileges and administrative responsibilities for the assistant directors of the Friends Civilian Public Service camps as well as those of Mennonite and Brethren Camps.

Under the heading "China" it was reported that the Friends Ambulance Unit in China was working under severe handicaps but that they continue to haul supplies, equipment and drugs for the international Red Cross to all parts of Free China.

It was stated under the heading "Hawaii" that a member of the AFSC was conducting classes in England for Japanese, to assist them to adjust themselves in their new situation.

The Friends Intelligencer (Quaker Message) is said to be published weekly at 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by the Friends Intelligencer Association and is said to be the official organ of the Friends General Conference. Available information reflects that it was first published in 1883, was officially established in 1884 and has been a weekly since that time. It is issued primarily as a news source for the members of the conference (Society), but also contains articles of a more or less controversial nature. The following is said to appear on the top of each issue:

"The ancient testimony of the Society of Friends against war continues to express the Society's fundamental position."

It was reported on October 21, 1942 that literature of a questionable nature was received at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, which consisted of a pamphlet entitled "They Cannot Go to War" published jointly by the American Friends Service Committee and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and another pamphlet entitled "A Prayer to be Used by Those of Draft Age," both of which are said to have deprecated the desire or need to kill.

In "A Summary of Activities, 1941" published by Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, 29 South 14th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, containing a summary of activities of the organization for the year 1941, it is stated that:

"Two major trends characterize the life of the Service Committee during the year that has just passed.

"The deepening of the war has brought certain expected results.

"We have enjoyed - or suffered - less widespread publicity.

"We have lost some of our supporters.

"We have contended with increasing restrictions on freedom of operation, and we have faced an almost continuing necessity for revamping our program in the light of new situations."

"On the other hand, some new friends have been discovered who have found in our efforts to keep the lines of communication open between peoples and races a chance to express their deeper spiritual concerns.

"Some who have supported us modestly have substantially increased their contributions.

"We have to had as many volunteers who have offered their services to us."

"The year has been characterized by a distinctly increasing interest and support from the Society of Friends itself."

* * *

"While these two streams seem to flow in opposite directions, they really merge."

"The pressures of war have deepened spiritual concern and have released new resources in personnel and money."

"Whereas at the beginning of the year we had anticipated that quite probably our activities and our income would decrease, neither expectation has been realized."

* * *

"I think it would be fair to say that a good many more people who feel very deeply the need for practical ways of expressing reconciliation and understanding today have found the Service Committee a channel of release than has been true heretofore."

"WORK PROJECTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE"

"Until now we have enjoyed a gradually widening scope in terms of services for young people who have volunteered for summer work."

"Last year 164 young people gave their summer as volunteers to Peace Caravans and Service Seminars in the United States, two projects in Mexico and two training units in the United States."

"Twelve such opportunities under the Peace Section are to be available in 1942 in which approximately 140 young people will be involved."

"The regular work camp program under the Social Industrial Section reached its peak in volume and number of camps last year. There were 17 camps and 278 campers."

It is also stated that two important matters have profoundly affected this program - the extension of the draft including the determination to greatly increase the size of the army and the acceleration of the college course usually by adding a third semester.

"CIVILIAN DEFENSE

"There is a persistent urge by some people now to volunteer their services to help meet some physical need, and a project is being worked out in Indianapolis which it is hoped will be opened shortly for such volunteers.

"Closely allied to these areas of activity is the upsurge of life that has been brought out by the Civilian Defense program.

"Civilian Defense means not only fighting fire, preparing air raid shelters, appointing air raid wardens, learning how to conduct blackouts, and so forth.

"It is being interpreted to mean the sensitizing of our people to new standards in nutrition, widening of government programs of public health, child care and many forms of social development of which we have long been conscious but about which little has been done."

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"Many Friends are now concerned as to the purchase of defense bonds. While no assurance can be given as to the result, a carefully prepared proposal is being laid before the Treasury calling for the issuance of bonds the income from which would be used for civilian relief."

"POST-WAR PLANNING

"In the field of peace education during 1941 eleven summer Institutes of International Relations were held."

"With every evidence of support for the coming year both in attendance and support, it has been our judgment that we should continue this program of fundamental education on the nature of the democratic idea - a study of particular geographical areas of interest, such as the Far East, the western hemisphere, Europe, the basic economic and political problems which the world must face following the war and of primary importance the message of spiritual religion as it relates to world peace."

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"In addition to the Institutes, certain other projects are under way.

"We have recently agreed in conjunction with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Women's International League and other agencies interested in the development of religious pacifism, to set up a small research

unit which will attempt under the leadership of the ablest director we can obtain to draw up, from what seems to be the point of view of religious pacifism, the kind of a working international structure that we would like to see."

* * *

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has appointed a Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace.

"With this group also we have undertaken to assist in bringing the Christian conscience of America to bear upon the peace settlement.

"As a part of this postwar interest, we are increasingly convinced that the problem of relief and reconstruction that immediately follows the cessation of hostilities is of major concern.

"In cooperation with the National Planning Association, a non-government research organization, we are collaborating in studies that attempt to discover the volume of food deficit in the world, some use of the supplies that are available particularly in the United States, the Argentine and some of the food-producing British Colonies, to see what the world need may suggest to our own Department of Agriculture in terms of increased production and to give thought to the method of administration.

"It is obvious that the volume of need will be far greater than it was following the last war."

* * *

"In conjunction with the President's Committee on Relief Appeals, we are making some effort to find a formula which can be used as the basis for administration.

"While the problem will be of such proportions that only governments can match the need, it also seems most probable that agencies such as the Service Committee that have had experience and can provide some personnel will be used to their fullest capacity when that time comes."

"CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

"One need only to move about a little in our Civilian Public Service Camps or among young people elsewhere to discover a deep seated longing to share in the relief and reconstruction job to be done."

* * *

"The Civilian Public Service camps now number 23 altogether. There are 1700 men in them. Nine of these camps are operated by Friends and in these nine are 524 men. About 30 per cent of the men in the Quaker camps are Friends."

"I would here like to express the appreciation that all of us feel who have dealt with the administrators of the Selective Service Act for their serious attempt to understand and their patient efforts to accommodate the machinery of government to the wide variety of consciences.

"They have been diligent in their obligations as servants of the government, but they have proved their increasing understanding and their appreciation of the point of view of the men in the camps."

"Few Friends are not familiar with the financial problem of the camps as presented late in September when it was found necessary to ask for an emergency fund of \$40,000.

"I am happy to say that from those groups of friends who were able to respond promptly \$42,000 came in by the first of January, and a total of about \$54,000 came in from all sources during that period."

WAR RELIEF OPERATIONS

"Relief in France presents a gradually increasing difficulty.

"The need for supplementary food by the children of France is greater than at any time since France collapsed.

"But the insistence upon food blockade as a necessary instrument of warfare has made the securing of food supplies next to impossible.

"During the year milk has been purchased in Switzerland and dried vegetables in Africa.

"Today we are feeding 84,000 children a supplementary meal.

"We are furnishing the exclusive meal for approximately 700 children in colonies, and some supplementary food for four to six thousand German and Spanish refugees in internment camps.

"We have had no interference from Germany and nothing but the fullest cooperation from the French authorities.

"Since March 1941 no food has been shipped to continental Europe from this country."

"We have not ceased - and shall not cease - to press upon the public and upon our own and the British officials our conviction of the essential wickedness of starvation when food is available.

"We are impelled to continue to say that a substantial and lasting peace cannot be built upon the bones of children who have died from starvation which might have been prevented.

"It is our feeling that this applies in occupied and unoccupied territory."

"During the year we have sent \$10,000 per month to the Friends War Victims Relief Committee in England to assist them in meeting their problem of evacuees."

"We have received from United China Relief, Inc., \$105,475.79 and have carried the cost of maintaining the Friends Ambulance Unit, now consisting of 57 men, in China.

"There is a prospect that a few Americans may be added to this group.

"At the present time their chief function is transporting medical and hospital supplies from Rangoon up the Burma Road to civilian hospitals and other medical agencies in the interior."

"REFUGEES AND ALIENS

"Since December 7, many refugees in the United States have legally become alien enemies.

"Added to the Germans are also the Italian and Japanese residents.

"This sudden change has greatly altered the nature of the work carried on by the Refugee Committee."

"This problem is particularly acute on the West Coast and in Hawaii.

"In addition to the staff at the branch office in Pasadena, we have lent three staff members to assist our Friends in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle in their efforts to minister to distressed Japanese. As an evidence of growth, the budget for the Pasadena Office in December, 1940, was \$300. In December, 1941, it was \$3300."

"Friends in Honolulu are raising funds for similar service there, and at their request we are proposing to furnish an administrator for this new temporary office of the American Friends Service Committee."

"If only assurance could be given that clothing could be shipped promptly to the places where it is sorely needed, we might have had a larger response even than that which we received."

"But although we have had often to encourage the making of clothing on faith that the way would open, and not on assurance, we shipped to various places during the past year 105 tons."

"Since the turn of the year more than 44 tons were sent to England. Other countries receiving shipment included the United States, France, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Finland and China. There is prospect of sending 50 tons to the internment camps in France."

"BUILDING FOR DEMOCRATIC LIVING

"The feverish employment in the steel and coal industries has greatly altered the situation throughout the bituminous coal fields."

"This shift has had a distinct bearing upon the problems of Penn-Craft which is our experiment in rehabilitation in the coal fields of western Pennsylvania."

"We are approaching the end of a construction period of a community of 50 houses."

"At present the members of the community enjoy full employment."

"There is little delinquency in rent and almost too great an air of prosperity."

"FINANCES, 1941

"While the auditor's report of the year's financial operations is not yet available, the following figures are approximately correct:

"INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1941

General Service Work
Peace Section

\$119,724.23
44,896.05*

Civilian Public Service	\$177,801.16
Social Industrial Section	49,116.97
Friends Service, Inc.	44,648.54
Refugee Section	125,851.89
Relief Section	<u>732,765.38</u>
Total 1941 Income	\$1,363,982.92
Total 1940 Income	1,164,473.00

In addition, \$42,126.31 was raised and spent locally on Institutes of International Relations during 1941.

"In those accounts where separate records are kept, it has been shown in the past that about 10 per cent of these funds are contributed by Friends, 90 per cent from other sources. The introduction of Civilian Public Service radically alters this ratio, increasing the participation of Friends in the total effort."

"This volume of money is something for which we may well be profoundly grateful, but it also lays upon Friends a heavy responsibility.

"Most of this money has come from people who gave it to us because they wanted to express their concern for the spirit of mercy, of understanding and of good will in the world."

* * *

"In all these matters we have the judgment of the members of the Section and of the Service Committee itself and we covet continuously a wider frame of reference among Friends that the work that is undertaken may be increasingly our answer to the frequent assertion that is made: "There is no other way but violence."

XI. THE AFSC AND THE JAPANESE

Clarence Pickett, Executive Secretary of the AFSC, is reported to have signed a letter sent by the Post War World Council, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, to President Roosevelt, protesting the evacuation of Japanese from the West Coast area in which it was said:

"We have seen no evidence to convince us that an order giving complete power to the Secretary of War and to the Commander of each Military Area to evacuate from designated areas all citizens or to restrict their actions in any way he sees fit, is either constitutional or democratic."

G. Raymond Booth, Executive Secretary of the Pacific Coast Branch of the AFSC, wrote an article in the "Friends Intelligencer" on February 14, 1942, entitled "Pacific Coast Friends and the Japanese." In the article Mr. Booth stated that 83.5 per cent of all Japanese in the Continental United States lived in the Pacific Coast States. The author explained the Japanese situation in that area, dwelling on the hardships and treatment accorded them since December 7, 1941, and showing their needs today in the internment camps. The author ends his article by stating "We know them for the good neighbors, the loyal Americans, and the reputable business people they really are."

Information was received in July, 1942, that prior to the entry of the United States into the present war, representatives of the AFSC were outspoken in their declaration that they conscientiously objected to active participation in the war by the United States and were in favor of a negotiated peace.

It was also said that the Committee assumed the responsibility for developing a program whereby more than 1,000 Japanese-American students could be reestablished in schools at the request of H. S. Eisenhower, Director of the War Relocation Authority. Mr. Eisenhower is said to have stated in a letter to the Committee that "It is not feasible for the Government to undertake the program, but this in no way detracts from the desirability of such an accomplishment." The Committee is said to have also been active in the rehabilitation of the Japanese of the Pacific Coast and to have opposed discrimination against American citizens of Japanese descent in the Pacific Coast evacuation.

It was confidentially reported on October 25, 1942, that [redacted] gave a talk at a meeting of the Friends near Fort Dix, New Jersey concerning a recent trip he had made through the Japanese internment centers in the United States. He reportedly stated that he had been in Japan in [redacted] and knew the Japanese people and he blamed the United States for the present war with Japan because they had been improperly handled by this country. He allegedly spoke with praise of their culture and of the fine way in which they conducted themselves in the internment camps and he is said to have intimated strongly, that the Japanese were being mistreated in those camps, "as many were without proper food and water supplies, lacked decent living conditions and were more or less treated in an inconsiderate manner." He is also reported to have suggested to the audience, that they might very easily use some of the Japanese help because they were good workers, knew farming and could grow almost anything.

Information was received in December, 1942, that the Friends Intelligencer of 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was soliciting funds for the defense of Gordon Hirabayashi, an American of Japanese descent, who was tried and convicted for disobeying the Evacuation Order of the United States Army. Gordon Hirabayashi is reported to be a member of the Society of Friends which had been defending him. According to this source, more money was needed to bring the case to the Supreme Court of the United States "because the American Civil Liberties Union which aided greatly in his defense had dropped from the case because they have decided not to challenge any action of the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces." The conviction was later affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

A member of the AFPC, who had recently visited Death Valley and Manzanar to visit the Japanese who were interned there, is said to have stated in January, 1943 that the Japanese should be resettled outside the camps as "the rugged physical life won't hurt them but the injustices being done them will...."

Information was received in September, 1942, that the AFSC in Seattle, Washington was taking an active part in the Japanese Relocation problems in that area. One of the leaders of that organization stated:

"The problem of the Jap-American is not solved. The first crisis is passed but the solution is not in sight. If we allow them to become forgotten people now—in the good hands of the Government—until the war is over, the result will be tragic. We must get as many as possible of them back in school and in jobs or on farms before the war is over or it will be much harder to do so then. Often jobs can be had or college entrance obtained but the local American Legion or some other group protests and spoils it all. Several hundred have been relocated and it will be several thousand before the end of the first year, I think."

In a twenty-two page mimeographed report of a five month trip to the Pacific Coast by Homer L. and Edna W. Morris, taken at the request of the Pacific Coast Branch of the AFSC, they stated in October, 1942 that:

"One or more times we visited the following assembly and relocation centers for Japanese evacuees: Santa Anita, Pecos, Merced, Tulare, Tanforan, Puyallup, Tule Lake, Manzanar and Poston."

The writer compares his experiences with refugees in Russia, Poland, France, Austria, Serbia, and other places with this "strange experience", saying, "Here we were, seeing native American citizens (70 per cent of them) being made refugees in their own country."

"—the Evacuation Order from the standpoint of the Japanese with whom we talked, is a Racial Issue and has little if any relation to military necessity."

Morris said he had lived in Tokyo, Japan. He urged the American Friends Service Committee to visit the camps, to aid in sending the students to universities, to place as many as possible in jobs or sponsor them for work in various communities, to aid adult education programs in the camps, to act as volunteers and to send clothing, in order that no suggestion might be made that the Japanese were seeking public relief.