FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

PART 1 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 1

The following sections contain the best copies available for review

OFFICE MADE AT	DATE WRITTEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	11-7-21	11-3	

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
United Russian Professional Unions.

FACTS DEVELOPED

This morning proceeded to Philadelphia, Pa. in order to visit the American Friends Service Committee, who had requested the United Russian Professional Unions Relief Committee to send their representative to them in order to work out plans for future work.

Arrived in Philadelphia at 12.15 P.M. and went to the headquarters of the "Quakers", located at 20 South 12th Street, and was informed that [redacted] had gone to Minneapolis and that he could be seen some day next week. [redacted], or [redacted], said they are glad the Russian Professional Unions are cooperating with them, and that they, the Quakers, will help to organize new branches of the Relief Committee, but would not discuss the particulars, but [redacted] would do so.

10-11392-XX

February 7,19[illegible].

Dear Sir -

It has been noted from time to time that Anarchistic organizations in the Eastern Part of the United States have been sending their funds for relief of [illegible] via [illegible] Service Committee, of [illegible].

As the information in our files is rather limited on this organization in your city, it is desired that you make a complete and detailed confidential investigation of same.

Please give this matter prompt attention.

Yours very truly,

[signature]

Director.

100-11392-X1

ter dated , 1922-[redacted]

MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	2/14/22	2/9/22	[redacted]

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Philadelphia:

Reference is respectfully made to Bureau letter initialed and dated as above, requesting confidential investigation of the above named Society, which has beenused by anarchistic organizations as the medium for sending their funds for the relief of Soviet Russia.

In connection with the above and as a result of a discreet investigation it has been found that, as always known by this office, the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE is the same as the one known as THE FRIENDS SOCIETY, which is commonly known as the Quakers. In checking up almost all of the officers of the executive committee of this religious and philanthropic society, it was found that they are all persons of high standing in commercial and social circles, many of whom are devoting all of their time, without monetary gain, in the Committee's undertaking to help the famine stricken people of Soviet Russia, and in their other philanthropic undertakings. This committee, which is known to be a non-political organization or society, also has adopted and in accepting funds from any organizations or individuals, whether radicals or not, but they do not allow anyone, no matter how big the contribution may be, to invoke or serve their politics

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
[illegible]	WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA-1

100-11392

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aims or any propaganda through the FRIENDS COMMITTEE. The Committee's representatives now in Moscow, the famine area in Russia, are selected persons, they all being old experienced and conscientious members of the FRIENDS SOCIETY (Quakers).

February 15, 1922.

Dear Sir,-

I am in receipt of your communication of the 14th inst. inquiring concerning "The American Friends Service Committee," of Philadelphia.

I have to advise you that in the investigations which this Bureau has been called upon to make regarding various Russian relief organizations it has not as yet had occasion to investigate "The American Friends Service Committee."

Very truly yours,

[signature]

Director.

100-11392-X

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, has appealed to our county for money or clothing for the Russians.

Knowing that similar organizations are being investigated by your department as to their genuine sincerity in this relief work, I desire to inquire of your department as to this organization, before accepting the County Chairmanship for this drive.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

100-11372 X4

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 South Twelfth Street
PHILADELPHIA * PENNSYLVANIA

September 14, 1939

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]:

We are enclosing a check to your order in the amount of $6.00 in payment of your bill which was recently sent to us by [redacted], director of our summer work camp in the [redacted] community. This payment covers professional services which you made on July 17 to [redacted] in the amount of $4.00, and on July 20 to [redacted] in the amount of $2.00.

Sincerely

[redacted]

100-13992-X6

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA., CHAIR
WILLIAM H. KING, UTAH
ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.
SHERMAN MINTON, IND.
THEODORE F. GREEN, R. I.
EDWARD R. BURKE, NEBR.
JAMES M. MEAD, N. Y.
SCOTT W. LUCAS, ILL.
TOM STEWART, TENN.
ALBERT B. CHANDLER, KY.

WARREN R.
HIRAM W. J
GERALD P.
STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.

CHRISTIE S. KENNEDY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

May 31, 1940

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am herewith enclosing letter from [redacted] of [redacted], together with letter which he received from American Friends Service Committee, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

If the information is available and you deem it proper to transmit it to me, I will appreciate your advice concerning the "American Friends Service Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Walter F. George

copy-us

Clarkesville, Georgia.,
May 28, 1940

Hon. Walter F. George,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator George:

For more than a year I have neglected writing you concerning a group of people, who have organized a colony in the mountains of Habersham County, six miles from Clarkesville, Georgia. This colony is called the Cooperative Community or I have heard some say, the Home Friend Service Camp.

A man by the name of [redacted], came to Habersham County in 1936 and rented part of the buildings of the old A & M College. There were several boys and girls, all from way some place else that composed the class group. No young men or women of this section were ever invited to enroll in the classes, as far as we people here know. [redacted] claimed to be of the Columbia University. He seemed to be a very smart man, but in my conversations with him, he never would answer me as to what kind of a school or organization he had. He went so far as to say it was too complicated to explain at present. This was all in the year 1936 and 1937.

They gave up the old A & M buildings, went back into the mountains, bought up several hundred acres of land, built a stone building, foreign in its design and appearance. They do farming and teach the mountain people how to make their homes better, that is, all who belong to the colony, they also teach the children school work in the home. This is all done by people who are smart and are from up in New England, most of them; some from New York and some from Philadelphia.

Last summer a number of foreign looking people came in. I met some of them, as I have been the doctor for most of them who needed the services of a physician. Some looked like Germans or Austrians. One could tell they were educated men and women.

They started the erection of a dam to make a small lake and some of the women dress like and work as laborers like the men.

One of the natives, I do work for, told me the organization owed them over Two Hundred Dollars for work they did last year.

I am inclosing a letter from one of the head offices located in Philadelphia. This came as a result of a bill I had mailed to the office of the Macedonia Camp here in the county.

Several large busses from up north loaded with men and women, have already been down to visit the camp in the last few weeks, the last bus was here one week ago. Due to the peculiarity of the whole situation, the people I have seen and in view of the serious problems with which our nation is confronted today, I think this organization will bear an investigation. I know of no man to whom I had rather go, than to our good Senator Walter F. George, to see that the proper investigation is made. Many of us believe that it is possible that this may be a branch of communism.

Thanking you for whatever action you may take regarding this request and I shall be glad to co-operate in every way I can to give you further information.

Yours very truly,

June 11, 1940

Honorable Walter F. George
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

My dear Senator:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 31, 1940, and its enclosures consisting of a letter dated May 28, 1940, to you from [redacted], of [redacted], [redacted], and the material transmitted therewith.

Please be advised that as of 1922 this Bureau ascertained the American Friends Service Committee, which may be the same organization to which [redacted] refers, was identical with the organization known as The Friends Society, commonly referred to as the Quakers. Information received at that time indicated this was a religious and philanthropic society, the executive committee of which was composed of persons of high standing in commercial and social circles. I am unable, of course, to advise you whether, assuming this organization is identical with that to which [redacted] makes reference, its aims and personnel are of the same high caliber, inasmuch as no inquiries have been made in the premises by this Bureau since 1922.

A pamphlet published by the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which appears to be identical with the subject matter of your inquiry, was received by this Bureau in 1939 and reflects that said organization was founded in 1917 and "represents the Society of Friends (Quakers) in efforts to relieve human suffering and promote international goodwill." The Committee's activities are further described therein as the development of homestead communities for impoverished coal miners; the summer-time enrollment of college students for social reconstruction and service; the Student Peace

Service and other activities to promote peace in America.

It was indeed kind of you to bring to my attention [redacted] letter and its enclosure, both of which are being returned to you herewith.

I trust the information above set forth will serve to some extent to enlighten you concerning the organization referred to by [redacted].

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	9/7/40	7/31, 8/1,21/40	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted]; FRIENDS SERVICE CAMP; MACEDONIA CAMP	[redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] three years ago purchased land in mountains behind Clarkesville, Georgia, where he established a camp known Friends Service Camp and Macedonia Camp where individuals from the East gather each summer for vacation. It is believed by the residents that these individuals are either Pacifists or Communists of some order. This camp is located near the channel of six dams of Georgia Power Company which supply power for Georgia and part of the Carolinas. Friends Service Camp is a Quaker organization, no indication of un-American activities.

-C-

DETAILS: AT CLARKESVILLE, GEORGIA.

This investigation is predicated upon information received from [redacted] of Habersham County, who stated that [redacted] instant camp should fight conscription. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had purchased the land about seven miles out in the mountains from Clarkesville, Georgia and had established the Friends Service Camp and the Macedonia Camp where he pretends to farm

100-11392-X8

and does not sell any products and has young boys and girls between twenty and thirty who come from the East to stay at the farm all summer. He stated that [redacted] stays there all summer and that he believes that he is affiliated in some manner with the Columbia University.

[redacted] of the [redacted] stated that she knew [redacted] only slightly; that he runs a camp about seven miles out in the mountains from Clarkesville, Georgia, known as Friends Service Camp. She stated that [redacted] was presently an instructor at the State Teachers' College in Florence, Alabama, and that as far as she knew he was running this camp for an experiment in physical culture for young people about twenty years of age and from New York and other Eastern States. [redacted] gave a description of [redacted]

[redacted], checked his records and advised that [redacted] from the American Friends Society in Philadelphia, Pa. He also stated that one [redacted] was director of this camp and was a direct representative of the American Friends Society, Philadelphia, Pa. A description of [redacted] was also obtained [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] had brought boys down from the East and allowed them to work on the farm and thus improve themselves physically.

[redacted] of [redacted] stated that [redacted] and [redacted], both of Friends Service Camp, had been dealing with the [redacted] store for quite some time, but they were always good pay and that they appeared to be affiliated with some organization from the East; that he personally did not believe that they were in any manner un-American in their activities; and that the biggest trouble in Clarkesville was that the people were unable to find out just what they were doing out there and thus it worried them a great deal.

[redacted] other things of interest was obtained from same, all of them dealing with the administration of instant camp or speaking of arrival or departure of various members of the camp. It was noted [redacted] that one [redacted] was one of the speakers at the camp. [redacted] is a personal friend of writer, is a great worker in peace movements and is an ardent Quaker. He spends much of his time going over the country giving speeches on peace and the Quaker way of life. It is also per-

sonally known to writer that the American Friends Society is a non-profitable benevolent association directly sponsored by the Quaker church and spends most of its time, efforts, and money on the relieving of pain and suffering among war refugees and among the more unfortunate individuals in the various countries of the world. In view of the fact that this camp is operated by the Quaker faith it was not believed advisable at this time to conduct any additional investigation on this camp since there is no definite indication of any un-American activities going on there.

[redacted], stated that [redacted] was the owner of the land on which the Friends Service Camp was held and that he leased this land to the American Friends Society, Philadelphia, Pa., through [redacted], the Camp Director. She stated that she had talked with [redacted] and that he had advised her of this. She also stated that [redacted] is presently teaching at the University State Teachers' College, Florence, Alabama. She advised that the only mail received for this camp was for the various members who stayed there during the summer time and official communications from the American Friends' Society for [redacted] and [redacted]. It was her opinion that this camp was perfectly all right; that they were not engaged in any subversive activities of any type and that all they did

Atlanta [redacted]

was to sponsor a summer camp for people who did not ordinarily get to go to a camp of this type because of a lack of money and that it was sponsored by a Quaker Church Society.

CLOSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT
War Department General Staff
Military Intelligence Division G-2
WASHINGTON

October 19, 1940

Subject: Letter of transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

SHERMAN MILES
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

8 Enclosures:

G2/10902-34 - Summary of Information re American Friends Service Committee: dated 10-18-40.

pms

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-11392-X9

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

41

S2/10902-34

[redacted]

WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. D.

October 18, 1940
Date

Subject: American Friends Service Committee

Informant Considered: RELIABLE QUESTIONABLE UNKNOWN

Summary of Information:

Copy of telegram received October 17, 1940 -

Mr. Pickett
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia/Pa.

Message of American Friends Service Committee has been forwarded to competent German authorities stop As soon as a decision has reached us I shall communicate with you again.

Thomsen.

Please charge German Embassy

Distribution:
F. B. I.
File

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

100-11392-X9

[redacted]

February 13, 1941

LETTER HEAD

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

From information on hand, the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, appears to be a Quaker organization devoted to charitable and pacific ends. This organization, founded in 1917, representing the religious society of Friends has, according to literature prepared and distributed by this group, "engaged in many projects to promote peace and to afford young people opportunity for constructive patriotic service. Its relief work in war areas and also in depressed industrial sections of the United States has been widely shared in and supported by Americans of all denominations and faiths. In addition to its Peace Volunteers and Work Camps Summer Projects for college students, the committee administers Quaker centers and student hostels in Europe and non-partisan relief for refugees in Spain and Germany."

The group itself is divided into sections which are devoted to certain specific ends, for example, Peace Section, Refugee Section, etc.

Its Peace Section is affiliated with an organization known as "Keep America Out of War Congress," and has

100-11392-2

participated in various peace conferences. In 1936 as part of a campaign identified as the "Emergency Peace Campaign," the organization solicited funds under the sponsorship of [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The organization also participated in a movement opposing the lifting of the Arms Embargo in September, 1939. In a newspaper release, [redacted] was quoted as having derived the idea of organizing a "general staff" to fight for the retention of the Arms Embargo. [redacted]

As an affiliate of the "Keep America Out of War Congress," 22 East 17th Street, New York City, the organization adopted the following program:

<u>Neutrality</u>: Strict enforcement of the 1939 Neutrality Law, and the adoption of additional legislation to prevent war trade and war profits.

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

<u>Opposition to Industrial Mobilization</u>, Conscription and all War Dictatorship Legislation in Peace Time.

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

<u>No Alliances with any Nation or Group of Nations at War.</u>

<u>No Increase in Armaments</u>: 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 Toward These Ends. [redacted]

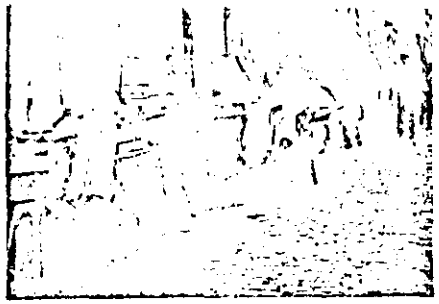
This group participated in a conference sponsored by the Institute of International Relations at Allentown, Pennsylvania, in July, 1940. The Director of this conference was [redacted], and the purpose of the conference was stated to be "to provide a critical and constructive study of international relations under the ablest historians in the field." It was described as being a non-sectarian group operated in conjunction with "The Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church." The speakers scheduled to address this conference were [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], former [redacted] of the American Friends Service Committee, and [redacted], former [redacted] of Germany under the Weimar Republic and now a German refugee. [redacted]

In July, 1940, the group also fostered what was described as a Student Peace Service. It 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 solicited young people to volunteer to serve on committees under the Student Peace Service. The organization 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. It has published literature of a pacifist nature opposing conscription. Typical booklets are entitled "Why America Should Not Adopt Conscription," a "Pacifist Handbook," and "America's Task in a World at War."

In connection with the work of the Refugee Section of this group, the American Friends Service Committee has participated in campaigns to raise money to aid the Spanish refugees in France, and on October 7, 1939, assisted the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign in its efforts. It also assisted in the program of the resettlement of Spanish refugees in various South American countries. [redacted]

Information has also been received that the organization gives advice to immigrants. [redacted] is in charge of [redacted], with offices at 1004 Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It has also been reported that this organization has reports and photographs in its files of individuals in Germany who desire to obtain aid of Americans in coming to the United States. [redacted]

There is no information on hand indicating that the American Friends Service Committee takes any position in purely political matters, nor that it is engaged in activities of an unlawful or subversive nature.



Street scene, Madrid. Quakers are feeding children in this city.

and Mothers Exclusively

Give to *non-partisan* American relief in Spain. At least $10,000 a month is needed. Food, clothing and medical supplies are being administered by Quakers and other Americans selected by the American Friends Service Committee; supported by the Federal Council of Churches, Mennonites, Church of the Brethren and other religious, peace and social organizations; associated with Friends Service Council (London) which directs English Quaker relief work in Spain.

NOTE: Immunity from seizure of A. F. S. C. supplies is guaranteed under agreements with Loyalist and Insurgent forces.

A dash for safety. Who will feed and care for this refugee child?

Refugee Statistics

- There are more than 1,000,000 refugees in Loyalist territory—i. e. 10% of the population in that area. (*League of Nations Commission, January, 1937.*)
- Of these, 250,000 children are in refugee colonies. (*New York Times, April 10, 1937.*)
- It is estimated 116,000 children under 14 years of age remain in Madrid where extreme suffering and food shortage exists. (*Cuthbert Wigham, F. S. C., London, April 7, 1937.*)
- 30,000 war orphans in desperate need of clothing and medical supplies are in the care of Nationalists. (*Sylvester Jones, January, 1937.*)
- "There were thousands of (refugee) children. We counted at least 5000 under ten years of age; at least 1000 were barefoot, many clothed only in a single garment." (*Dr. Norman Bethune, describing evacuation of Malaga.*)

The Need for Clothing

- "Giving the people clothes is not only a material help to them, it cheers them up too; children especially can be made to smile by a bright colored jumper or a pair of new shoes. We still have a shortage of boys' breeches. Underclothing and socks are low again. I fear many of them (refugees) will have to wear the same until the end of the war." (*Alfred Jacob to English Friends, March, 1937.*)
- "Send warm clothing of all description for children, also knitting wool so that refugee mothers may knit for their children and so avoid the demoralization of idleness." (*Edith M. Pye Report.*)
- "This morning we had to clothe six children, the youngest aged four, who had walked from Malaga to Almeria in canvas shoes." (*Alfred Jacob, Quaker relief worker.*)

What Quaker Eyewitnesses Report

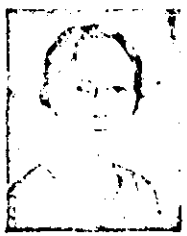
A Cable from Barcelona dated April 29th:
"CONDITIONS MADRID OBLIGE RAPID EVACUATION CHILDREN. CAN A.F.S.C. MAINTAIN 250—JACOB"

From ALMERIA: "As to the refugees they have been dropping and dying on the road. Food is terribly short. There are long queues of people waiting for bread and yesterday the doors shut because there was no more."

From BARCELONA: "I told Dr. Pictet I had learned not to say sympathetic words to the refugees as it so often makes them break down. She said that in Madrid the people seem to be past tears."

From MADRID: "The houses are not so badly bombed as one might imagine. What is most terrible is the expression of the people."

THE FIRST QUAKER RELIEF WORKERS IN SPAIN



TO LOYALIST SPAIN
Esther L. Farquhar, Cleveland Social Worker

A Quaker feeding center for refugees, Barcelona

TO NATIONALIST SPAIN
Wilfred V. Jones, Chicago Social Worker,

Non-Partisan *Non-Sectarian*

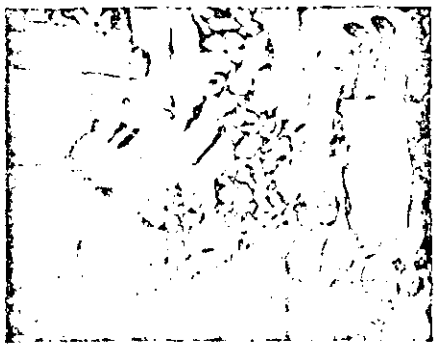
Spanish Child Feeding Mission
of the
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The Need for Food

- "Domestic supplies nearly exhausted. Send food not money. Recommend sending cargo as generous as possible of flour, sugar, tinned milk and meat for exclusive use of children and mothers." (*Cable from Sylvester Jones, January 16th.*)
- Babies fed on flour and water. No bread in Asturias or Bilbao for 3 weeks. No meat, a little fish, great shortage of flour, sugar, beans, potatoes and particularly seed potatoes. No fruit. Milk shortage. (*Notes concerning Bilbao from Miss Lloyd Williams to English Friends, April 1937.*)
- "Milk, tinned and dried, sugar, farinaceous foods, cod-liver oil, especially for Madrid but also for children's hospitals . . . every kind of food product will be welcome." (*Edith M. Pye to English Friends, January, 1937.*)

The Need for Medical Supplies

- "Great lack of medicines, medical instruments and tonics for children who are likely to get rickets while already there is a great deal of tuberculosis. Such things as cod-liver oil badly needed." (*Miss Lloyd Williams Report.*)
- "I am informed that in hospitals even, there is not only a lack of medicine, but that in many instances it has been necessary to perform operations without an anaesthetic." (*Claude G. Bowers, U. S. Ambassador to Spain.*)
- "Both sides need medicines and hospital supplies." (*Cable from Sylvester Jones.*)

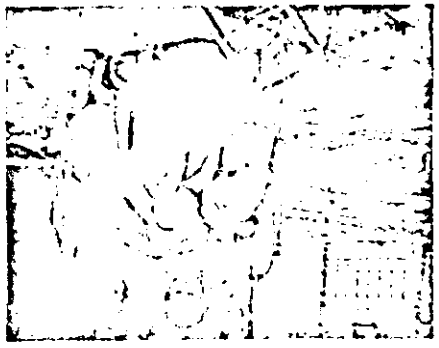


At least one baby finds loving care. Thousands of

An Appeal . . .

TO AMERICANS OF GOOD WILL

Help the children of Spain! Months of civil war have dragged many Spanish people to the verge of starvation. Refugee children, mothers and infants lack milk, bread, meat, clothes, medical supplies. "Famine," reports a League of Nations Commission, "may make its appearance with startling rapidity." *Already tuberculosis, rickets and other diseases of undernourishment ravage* a generation of children. Help them impartially. The American Friends Service Committee is administering relief in both Loyalist and Nationalist Spain. It seeks to demonstrate, through non partisan aid, creative good will



The American Friends Service Committee represents the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in efforts to promote peace and to relieve human suffering. Its work in war areas and also in depressed industrial sections of the United States has been widely shared in and supported by Americans of other denominations and faiths.

• • •

In undertaking relief work in Spain, the American Friends Service Committee supports no cause other than that of suffering humanity. Workers are establishing child-feeding stations on both sides of the conflict. Food and clothing are being shipped solely to aid refugee children, war orphans and expectant and nursing mothers. This service of non-partisan good will to innocent victims of war should appeal to all Americans regardless of personal judgment or political sympathies.

In the years following the War, the American public generously responded to our appeal for the starving children of Germany. Again, during the depression, we were enabled to feed 40,000 undernourished children *in the stricken coal fields. We now appeal to the widest* possible public for help to feed the starving children in Spain. The outpouring of impartial aid will give them more than bread. It will be to them an unforgettable evidence of the love of humanity, in contrast to the hatred which has shattered their lives. This, we believe, is the way of peace.

Gifts of Money

should be sent to the Committee on Spain of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

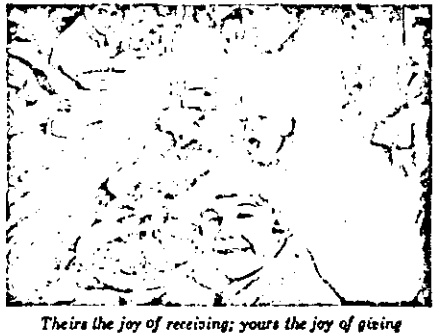
Checks should be made payable to the American Friends Service Committee and marked FOR SPANISH RELIEF. Contributions may be deducted for Income Tax purposes. A receipt will be sent.

•

Gifts of Clothing

should be sent to the American Friends Service Committee Storeroom, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send *new* garments for infants, boys and girls; *good* used clothing for boys. A limited quantity of clothing for adults will be shipped but, due to high freight rates, only good clothing should be contributed.



Theirs the joy of receiving; yours the joy of giving

Supporting Organizations

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
The Church of the Brethren
Mennonite Central Committee

Greater New York Federation of Churches	Committee on World Friendship Among Children
American Unitarian Association	Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe
Committee on Public Affairs of the New York Society for Ethical Culture	Association to Save the Children of Spain
Universal Christian Council	United Christian Youth Movement
World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches	Council of Women for Home Missions

AND OTHER RELIGIOUS, PEACE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

To Sylvester Jones, A. F. S. C. representative in Spain:

"The necessary evacuation of vast numbers of people from their homes to escape destruction might well, it seems to me, be assisted by neutral peoples. Food, clothing, medicines are seriously needed . . . In sending *you to Spain to survey the needs of humanity* on both sides, your organization has done a very fine thing that cannot but be appreciated by the entire Spanish people."

CLAUDE G. BOWERS,
U. S. Ambassador to Spain

To Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Chairman of the A. F. S. C.:

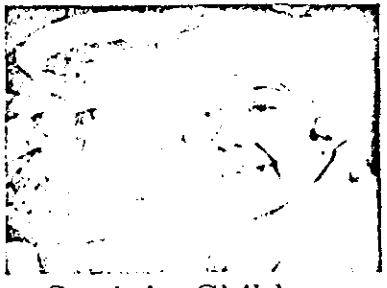
"Recently I learned that the American Friends Service Committee is planning to undertake non-*partisan relief work in Spain* on behalf of the women and children . . . The need is desperate. I hope you can be in the field soon, not only with food and supplies but also with the spirit of good will that characterizes Quaker relief."

S. DE MADARIAGA,
former Spanish Ambassador
to the United States

NO. 1884-2014

Children are neither Rebel nor Loyal

Help Feed Spain's Hungry Children



Spain's Children Need Food and Clothing

Refugee children—war orphans—mothers and infants are near starvation in Loyalist and Nationalist Spain. You can share in saving innocent victims of war and bring ways of peace into shattered lives.

Give to the Non-Partisan
SPANISH CHILD-FEEDING MISSION
of the
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
(*Quakers*)

(8)

37962

E

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 S. 12th St.
Phila., Pa.

4ND

Subject in mail communication with Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Phila., Pa.

ONE (2) FBI File
June 7, 1941

B7-G

RECORDED 100-11392-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUN 13 1941
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CH-20

TX-11

MAR 21 1972

XEROXED

(14)

American Friends Society

[illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] Society [illegible]

[illegible] U.S. leader of [illegible] Twenty-Six of July Movement, that

[illegible] to be an invasion of Cuba within the next two days and

[illegible] Society and the 26th of July Movement [illegible]

[illegible] to send protest letters to the President.

A [illegible] copy will be sent to Juban Desk tomorrow.

[illegible]

(3

f:30 wed. april 19.

(20)

Robert Lyon, American Friends Service Committee
(just back from Cuba)

Raymond Wilson, Friends Committee on National Legislation

Annalee Stewart, Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

Edward Snyder, Friends Committee on National Legislation

Frances Neely, Friends Committee on National Legislation

August 16, 1941

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

I am transmitting herewith for your information a memorandum dated August 16, 1941, which briefly summarizes the contents of correspondence between Howard Kershner, American Friends Service Committee, Marseille, and the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

It is noted that the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of Section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, for the purpose of soliciting funds and contributions to aid and relieve human suffering in Great Britain, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Sincerely yours,

100-11392 - 4X

(4)

JAC:IS

August 16, 1941

MEMORANDUM

It is confidentially reported that Howard Kershner, American Friends Service Committee, Marseille, corresponded with the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by letter dated April 18, 1941, relative to financial transactions of the American Friends Service Committee.

A brief summary of the contents of this letter, according to the confidential source, is as follows:

"'As already cabled, we have purchased Swiss Francs 800,000 worth of milk in Switzerland and we hope you have by this time made payment. We can also buy for immediate shipment one million Swiss Francs worth of milk, cheese, and meat, if you advise that the money is available to make payment.

"'As I have cabled, we ought to have five million Francs soon, not only to pay for the dried vegetables which are payable in French Francs, but to send one million French Francs to the Dutch Relief Committee and to set up a proper reserve for our operations in this zone, as we have already done in the other zone.'

"Addressees are on M.E.W. 'G' No. 2 List U.S.A. Details given of the distribution of 30 gallons of vitamins representing 21 million doses to French children in southern France."

It is further reported that Howard Kershner again corresponded with the American Friends Service Committee by letter dated April 29, 1941, relative to food purchases. A brief summary of the contents of this letter, according to the confidential source, is as follows:

"American Friends Service Committee Food Purchases. - Extracts:

"'Holst has just returned from Portugal. It is a great pity if we are not allowed to pay for the goods he purchased there. He bought these supplies as much as 25% under the present market - sardines for which 1.95 Escudos selling to-day in Lisbon at 2.35. The suppliers are still waiting for our answer but will probably not wait much longer. Holst reports that the British officials in Lisbon were very cordial and willing enough for us to have the goods but that the real difficulty appeared to him to be in Washington.'

RECORDED

100-11392-4X

"MILK:

"'The Swiss milk situation. We could not apply for permission to take this milk out of Switzerland until we had placed firm orders. Some

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Fenwerth
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Carson
Drayton
Quinn Tamm
Hendon
Tracy
Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED 4/29/58 WJ50

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

-16

were placed in December and remainder in January, well before notice was received from you that we would have to have an individual license in each case. As late as March 17th you advised that French funds could be unblocked for purchases in Portugal and Switzerland. It seemed entirely clear therefore that we were correct in continuing our efforts to secure permission to bring this milk from Switzerland. After having obtained permission it seems just too cruel to be told that we cannot pay our honest debts.'

"PRAISE FOR GERMAN ACTION:

"'Germany wants this milk herself and it was nothing more than courtesy and high tribute to the work which the Quakers are doing for children in Southern France that enabled us to secure the permission of the German control in Switzerland. Washington should be glad to have us get possession of this food intended for Germany, rather than forbid us to do so.

"'The German control gave permission only after my solemn guarantee that the milk would be distributed by the Quaker workers in Southern France. I am sure, therefore, that the milk could not be sent to the American Red Cross. We like the Red Cross and Work cordially with it, but I do not believe it is possible to get the milk under that arrangement.'"

Gold

Records No. BER. 28700

IMPERIAL CENSORSHIP BERMUDA

Ex AIR MAIL Mail No. 78.W.

FROM [redacted], AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, [redacted].	TO AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA.
Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated) 20th April, 1941.	
PREVIOUS RECORDS IF RELEVANT Nos. — For office use by A.C. or D.A.C. in Bermuda: FROM STOFF Jan 20 11 55 AM '41 REC'D NAT'L DEF DIVISION F.B.I. U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	Allocation of submission slip in addition to: LONDON (2) TRINIDAD OTTAWA M.E.W. WASHINGTON.
Whether to be photographed:— If so, to whom photograph is to be sent:—	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL LETTER: Released, held, condemned or sent with slip to:— RELEASED

FRENCH. COMMENT 6999

Letter English.

American Friends Service Committee Food Purchases. - Extracts:-

"Paul has just returned from Portugal. It is a great pity if we are not allowed to pay for the goods he purchased there. He bought these supplies as much as 35% under the present market - particular for which 1.55 Escudos selling to-day in Lisbon at 2.15. The suppliers are still waiting for our answer but will probably not wait much longer. Paul reports that the British officials in Lisbon were very cordial and willing enough for us to have the goods but that the real difficulty appeared to him to be in Washington.

[illegible] "We miss milk situation. We could not apply for permission to take this milk out of Switzerland until we had placed firm orders. Some were placed in December and remainder in January, well before notice was received from you that we would have to have an individual license in each case. As late as March 17th you advised that French funds could be utilized for purchases in Portugal and Switzerland. It seemed entirely clear therefore that we were correct in continuing our efforts to secure permission to bring this milk from Switzerland. After having obtained permission it seems just too cruel to be told that we cannot pay our honest debts."

100-113922-

[illegible] "Germany wants this milk herself and it was nothing more than a fair and high tribute to the work which the Quakers are doing for children in Southern France that enabled us to secure the permission of the German control in Switzerland. Washington should be glad to have us get possession of this food intended for Germany, rather than forced us to do so.

The German control gave permission only after my solemn guarantee that the milk would be distributed by the Quaker workers in Southern France. Am sure, therefore, that the milk [illegible] Red Cross and Park Union work, but I do not believe it is possible we get the milk under that [illegible]

Y.M.D. - A.C. - 19th May, 1941.

TABLE	EXMR.	D.A.C.	DATE	
—	6538	M.D. for J.N. 484	16.5.41.	19th May, AP.

MAR 21 1972

BS

XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Nelson FRM 11/08/77

BY DOT NARS, Date 11/28/77

Form No. [illegible]

Photo. No. Records No. [illegible]

IMPERIAL CENSORSHIP BERMUDA

For use in the case of [illegible] (If unregistered, type "[illegible]")

Regd. No.

Serial No. [illegible]

Ex

Mail No. 73 W.

FROM

HOWARD [illegible],
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
MARSEILLE.

TO

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
20, S. 12th STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FROM STOTT
JUN 20 11 39 AM '41
REC'D NAT'L DEF DIVISION
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated). 18th April, 1941.

PREVIOUS RECORDS IF RELEVANT Nos. [illegible] FINANCE and S/E INFORMED.

Allocation of submission slip in addition to:
LONDON (2)
TRINIDAD
OTTAWA
U.S.A. (FINANCE)

Whether to be photographed:—

If so, to whom photograph is to be sent:—

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL LETTER: Released, held, condemned or sent with slip to:— ORIGINAL LETT[illegible] LONDON.

[illegible]

ENGLISH.

COMMENT

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Extract:

"As already cabled, we have purchased Swiss Francs 800,000 worth of milk in Switzerland and we have you have by this time made payment. We can also buy for immediate shipment one million Swiss Francs worth of milk, cheese, and meat, if y[illegible] advise that the money is available to make payment."

"As I have cabled, we ought to have five million Francs soon, not only to pay the dried vegetables which are payable in French Francs, but to send one million [illegible] Francs to the Dutch Relief Committee and to set up a proper reserve for our operat[illegible] this zone, as we have already done in the other zone."

100—11[illegible]

Addressees are on M.E.W. "G" No. 2 List U.S.A. Details given of the distribution [illegible] 30 gallons of vitamins representing 21 million doses to French children in [illegible] France.

A.T.E. (A.C.) per L.X. (6184) 6.5.41.

ROOM (or Department)	TABLE	EXMR.	D.A.C.	DATE	Typist[illegible]
S.E.	[illegible]	4503	M.D.(484) for J.H.	6.5.41.	ARH. 1[illegible]

MAR 21 1972

DECLASSIFIED
Authority Telcon FBI 1/28/72
BY [illegible] NARS, Date 1/28/72

XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Sioux Falls, South Dakota
June 23, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith carbon copies of biographical statements of one [redacted] of [redacted] and [redacted], with their photographs attached. These biographical statements were furnished to [redacted], a [redacted] in the [redacted] at [redacted], [redacted] requesting him that he engage one of the so-called lecturers for the summer. It is noted that these biographical sketches have been furnished to [redacted] by THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Inquiry has been made of this office with reference to the character and loyalty of this organization.

Will you please advise whether the Bureau has any information with reference to this organization in order that I may inform [redacted], and also return the biographical sketches.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

100-11392-5

July 12, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to _____ requesting information concerning the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

There is set forth below a summary of the data contained in the Bureau files relative to the above-mentioned organization:

The American Friends Service Committee has been reported to be a Quaker organization under the leadership of Rufus Jones who is a professor at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. The aims of this organization appear to be of a charitable and pacifist nature. It is stated the organization was founded in 1917 representing the religious society of Friends and has, according to literature prepared and distributed, "engaged in many projects to promote peace and to afford young people opportunity for constructive patrictic service." It claims to have performed relief work in depressed industrial sections of the United States, and has allegedly been supported by Americans of all denominations. According to its literature it has also 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 has been reported to be a Communist Front.

In July of 1940, the American Friends Service Committee 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 published literature of a pacifist nature opposing conscription.

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

Information has also been furnished that the Committee gives advice to immigrants and it has been stated that the committee files contain photographs and reports of individuals in Germany who desire to obtain aid of Americans in coming to the United States.

There are returned herewith, the biographical statements of [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted], together with their photographs.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

August 22, 1941

TO _____ :

Re: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

With reference to the above captioned organization, which is mentioned in your memorandum number 2219, dated August 5, 1941, it is noted that this organization has registered with the Secretary of State in accordance with the terms of the Neutrality Act of 1939, for the purpose of soliciting and collecting contributions to be used for the relief of human suffering in Great Britain, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

100-11392-7

[redacted]

5th August, 1941.

Re: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The address of the above organization is probably known to you and has been revealed to us recently as 20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We note that they maintained this address in 1932, so presume they are still carrying on there.

FROM [redacted]

AUG 11 1941

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KANSAS CITY

K.C. FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY	8-18-41	7-21,22,27, 8-14-41	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PEACE CARAVAN; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE	[redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: The Peace Caravan consisting of four members conducted meetings in Osborne, Kansas, during July, 1941. They are connected with the American Friends Service Committee; have declared they are conscientious objectors and advocate a negotiated peace.

-C-

DETAILS: Source [redacted] recently advised this office that four young men calling themselves a Peace Caravan, which Caravan seems to have been sponsored by the local Ministerial Association, came to Osborne, Kansas. At one of their meetings they distributed circulars, the contents of which are set forth as follows:

" 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.'

—Your Community Caravan.

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.

100-11392-8

They have acquired a background of information in the problems of economics, sociology, religion and international relations. They are trained in leading discussion and study groups, speaking, writing and dramatics, and are ready to help groups and individuals to consider the problems of establishing order, justice, understanding, and goodwill in the world.

In addition to this concern, the Caravaners are eager to serve your community in as many constructive ways as they can, such as helping with community recreation, craft instruction, church work, welfare work, etc. Caravaners are selected college students from all parts of the country without regard to race, color, or religious affiliation. They are recruited by the American Friends Service Committee, with national headquarters at 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and trained by them for ten days at one of their Institutes of International Relations.

CARAVANERS ARE INVITED TO THE COMMUNITY

The Caravaners living and working in this community this summer have been invited here by a representative local sponsoring committee which will supervise the work of the Caravan during their stay here.

CARAVANERS PAY THEIR OWN WAY

Caravaners are not paid workers. They give their summer vacations and pay their own expenses in order to do this work. The community Sponsoring Committee has provided them with a place to live where they do their own housekeeping, including cooking.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The American Friends Service Committee which recruits and trains the Caravaners represents the Society of Friends (Quakers) in the fields of social action. The Committee is the expression of only a small religious group, but it enlists the support of many other like-minded people of all denominations. Today, the Committee maintains a wide range of projects at home and abroad—the care of destitute children in war-ruined Europe, notably France; aid to refugees of many nationalities in many parts of the world; efforts to rehabilitate the families of the permanently unemployed coal miners and cotton sharecroppers; work camps for young people seeking to make a contribution to the Nation's welfare through constructive labor; educational projects through which Americans may gain knowledge of the conditions underlying racial, class and international conflicts. These and many other activities aim at creating human fellowship

and understanding in areas of strife and antagonism. (If further information is desired write to Clarence Pickett, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

THE LOCAL SPONSORING COMMITTEE"

Some of the remarks made at the meetings and conversations with them have not met with the approval of some of the local citizens of Osborne. They have held meetings in various churches, cooperating with various programs of these churches. They have been quite outspoken in their declaration that they were conscientious objectors, and had been advocating the advisability of a negotiated peace.

There being no further investigation to be conducted by the Kansas City Office this matter is being closed.

-CLOSED-

American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia Pennsylvania

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

SECTIONS
Foreign Service, WILLIAM EVES, 3rd, Chairman
Peace, EMILY COOPER JOHNSON, Chairman
Social-Industrial, BERNARD G. WARING, Chairman
Fellowship Council, RUFUS M. JONES, Chairman

Telephone
RITTENHOUSE 9372
Executive Secretary, CLARENCE E. PICKETT

Vice Chairmen
D. ROBERT YARNALL
HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL
SUMNER A. MILLS

Secretarial Staff
Ray Newton — Elmore Jack
Hugh W. Moore — John F. Rich
Homer L. Morris — Harold J. Cl
E. Raymond Wilson — Mary Hoxie
Guy W. Solt — James G. Va
Mary M. Rogers — Thomas E. J
Leslie D. Shaffer — Marjorie F.-S

Associate Secretaries
Edward W. Evans — J. Barnard
Walter C. Woodward

April 22, 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

For the last two years the American Friends Service Committee has conducted during the summer months what is known as the "American Seminar," which is developed as an opportunity for training teachers and artists, who have come to this country as refugees and immigrants, in the language, customs and practices of American life. It is an effort to enable them to be better citizens and to find employment.

In 1940 the Seminar was held at Brewster Academy, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, and in 1941 at Holderness School, Plymouth, New Hampshire. During the coming year we are proposing to set up two sections of the American Seminar, one on the campus of the State University at Orono, Maine, and the other on the campus of the State University at Durham, New Hampshire. Tentative arrangements have already been made with both of these universities, although final approval must still be given by their boards. It is planned to have at each institution a group of thirty to forty refugee scholars, teachers and other professional people, under the guidance of our Committee. It happens that both of these universities are in somewhat isolated communities which are fully accustomed to persons doing study and research. Durham is about six miles from the coast, Orono about twenty miles from the coast. All members of the staff and students of these seminars will be housed on the campuses in regular dormitories. It is anticipated that the student members will represent many different nationalities, among them Austrians, Czechs, Poles, Russians, French, also Germans and Italians.

I am enclosing herewith the story of last year's seminar as written by Miss Josephine J. William, together with bulletins of the summer school sessions of the universities of Maine and New Hampshire. You may also wish to read a letter from Major Marshall E. Dimock of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, which is addressed to Professor Herbert A. Miller, in which he comments upon the attitude of the Immigration

I am giving you this information because we want to keep those government agencies responsible for public safety informed of our operations. We shall appreciate any comments you may wish to make on these plans.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Pickett

Clarence E. Pickett
Executive Secretary

CEP:EC

AMERICAN FRIENDS' SERVICE COMMITTEE—Refugee Section
20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

RUFUS M. JONES, Chairman CLARENCE E. PICKETT, Executive Secretary

THE AMERICAN SEMINAR'S SECOND SEASON

JOSEPHINE J. WILLIAMS

Only a very small number of refugees are able to come to this country at the present time, partly because of the stringency of our immigration policy, and partly because of the difficulties involved in reaching a neutral port and securing passage. But among the few who do manage to come, there are distinguished intellectuals and artists whose contribution to our culture will be out of all proportion to their number. The newcomers' need for Americanization has long been recognized; more recently we have realized that the professional group of refugees face special problems of adjustment. If they are to teach and lecture and write, they need an excellent command of English, which can only be gotten through intensive work that is adapted to their academic training. If they are to have fruitful and cordial personal relationships with American students and audiences, they must have a sympathetic understanding of our social customs, our traditions and our characteristic attitudes.

The American Seminar, now in its second year, is one of several projects sponsored by the American Friends' Service Committee with a view to helping refugee scholars and artists with these problems of adjustment. The first session was held in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, in the summer of 1940, the second session at the Holderness School in Plymouth, New Hampshire, July 2 to September 2, 1941.

The Seminar was again organized according to a plan worked out by Dr. Hertha Kraus, Associate Professor of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr College, and Consultant to the American Friends' Service Committee, who also served as Executive Secretary of the Seminar. Professor Herbert A. Miller, formerly Professor of Sociology at Bryn Mawr College and Temple University, was the Resident Director and an inspired leader. The faculty of four members and 21 tutors were American teachers or graduate students except for one tutor who had taught English in Austria. The maintenance staff of twelve adults and nine juniors was partly European. With a very few exceptions the entire staff contributed their services. Staff and faculty led a strenuous life. The odd jobs that turned up gave scope to every latent talent but no one thought of begrudging the hard work.

The members of the Seminar had been carefully selected, following recommendations of the several refugee agencies, professional associations, and professional colleagues. They paid a fee of one hundred dollars, covering all expenses for the nine weeks. About 25% of the group were sponsored by New York refugee agencies who made their training possible, paying a reduced fee of eighty dollars, supplemented by a twenty dollar scholarship of the American Friends' Service Committee. In other cases members were helped by individual friends to meet the fees.

The eighty-two members were of ten different nationalities: approximately one-third of the group was Austrian and another third German; French, Czechs, Russians, Hungarians, Roumanians, Poles, Italians and Dutch made up the rest. The fifty-three men and twenty-nine women included fifteen married couples. The majority had a doctor's degree and had been well established in their professions. The scholars included twleve social scientists, three natural scientists, five philosophers, three psycholo-

gists and one mathematician. Seven members were teachers. The arts wer represented by eleven musicians or musicologists, seven painters, art his torians or industrial artists, a stage director, a puppeteer and a teacher o the modern dance. Fifteen members had legal training, and eight wer editors or journalists. A few had been in this country a year or more the majority had been here only a few months and had had few intimat contacts with Americans. Most of the members had a good foundation i English grammar and an excellent reading knowledge; they all neede practice in hearing and speaking English. Even those who could loo forward to definite positions for the following winter had their private sor rows, but to a remarkable extent, these refugees succeeded in living in th present, welcoming the summer as an opportunity to learn and a providenti respite from worry.

Through the generosity of the Holderness School, the Seminar wa housed in handsome brick buildings on a beautiful campus in the foothill of the White Mountains. The school provided dormitory space for the sta and fifty members. A few members lived in private houses in the villag of Plymouth, a mile or so from the campus. Plymouth Teachers College pu its auditorium at the disposal of the Seminar, and, like the Plymouth Librar and Dartmouth College, very kindly lent books not owned by the schoo The community was friendly and helpful; neighbors lent equipment, gav vegetables from their gardens and provided transportation and outings i their cars. Members were invited to speak at the Rotary Clubs of Plymouth Bristol, and Meredith. To many newcomers the climate and landscape o New Hampshire were a revelation, refreshing to body and spirit. The mour tains and lakes reminded each one of cherished places in his own countr and gave him new courage to face an uncertain future in America.

The program was planned to meet the four major needs of the mem bers: language training, a realistic understanding of the American scene, res and relaxation after terrific emotional strain, and experience in group livin in the American way. The academic part of the program was a famili procedure, easily taken up again; the art of relaxing in some cases had to b relearned; the co-operative group living was a wholly new experience tha became more and more meaningful as the hundred twenty-five individual became a community with a common purpose and a common responsibility

Each morning the whole Seminar gathered in the chapel for a shor period of silent worship or meditation, with an occasional message, in th Quaker manner. Some who at first found the silence meaningless, later dis covered not only its restfulness but also its significance in our commo search for God.

Two classes were held every morning. During the first hour Professo J. Neale Carman of the University of Kansas and Dr. Archibald H. Coolidg of the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut, conducted an Englis course in two sections. During the second hour Professor Miller lectured o the American community three days a week; on the alternate days in Jul Dr. Arthur Mekeel of Friends University, Wichita, Kansas, gave a surve of American history, and in August there were a number of visiting lecturers Various aspects of American education were discussed by Professor Loui P. Benezet of Dartmouth College, formerly Superintendent of Schools i Manchester, New Hampshire, Dr. Ernest L. Silver, President of Plymout Teachers College, the Rev. Edric Weld, Rector of the Holderness School, an Miss Elizabeth F. Johnson, formerly Head of the Baldwin School in Bry Mawr, Pennsylvania. Dr. Robert S. Lynd, co-author of MIDDLETOWN described life in a typical Middle-Western town. Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Dr Mekeel, Miss Emma Cadbury, and Dr. Anna C. Brinton of Pendle Hill spoke on the history and philosophy of Quakerism. Dr. Laurens Seelye o

the Emergency Committee for Displaced Foreign Scholars, discussed the problem of placing foreign scholars in American colleges. Among the other lectures, mention should be made of a talk on public welfare by Mr. Ralph Page, Commissioner of Public Welfare in New Hampshire, one on the American Press by Mr. R. H. Markham, special correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, one on the Sociology of the Radio by Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, Professor at Columbia University and Director of Radio Research for the Rockefeller Foundation, and one on the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts by its founder, Mrs. Randolph Coolidge. The atmosphere in the lecture room was informal; members asked questions on everything from philosophy to etiquette. The lectures provoked comparisons with European institutions, that made good material for discussion with the tutors in the afternoon conversation groups.

Lunch was followed by a quiet hour, a concession to the vacation season and European customs. Between three and five the campus was dotted with little groups of persons, sitting on the ground in the shade. A visitor driving in could not guess that the most intensive work of the day was in progress. Each member belonged to a conversation group of four or five persons interested in the same field. The group met with a tutor for forty minutes four afternoons a week, and in addition each member had four scheduled individual tutorial conferences of twenty minutes. Each group worked out its own program, according to the common needs and interests of its members. Individual conferences were usually devoted to help with pronunciation, letter writing, or the preparation of a speech or article. At one stage the campus echoed from the kitchen to the tennis courts with muttered snatches of the Gettysburg Address in a bewildering variety of accents. At table newly acquired idioms were proudly paraded, sometimes in a startling context. Between five and six there were usually choir rehearsals or folk dancing. Some persons strolled to the village and the three croquet courts were in constant use.

One evening each week the Seminar put on an entertainment for the community. Vocal and instrumental music, a play of Chekov's, folk dances and modern dances were presented by distinguished European artists and enthusiastically received by capacity audiences. Through the final entertainment the Seminar raised more than $400.00 for the new Plymouth Memorial Hospital. Through the kindness of the Northern New Hampshire Broadcasting Company, ten members of the Seminar, representing nine different nationalities, gave a broadcast on the cultural relations between their countries and the United States. Beside the formal entertainments, the musicians frequently gave delightful impromptu programs in the living room. One or two evenings a week the "Highbrows," who by their own assertion needed food for thought, and who in the faculty's opinion needed practice in public speaking in English, met to discuss social and philosophic questions. The juniors countered by organizing Saturday evening dances. Whatever the program, the evening ended with the rite of raiding the ice box, a custom rarely encouraged by institutions.

One feature of the daily routine deserves special mention: the co-operative work program, which meant that each person cared for his own room except for the sweeping, and took his turn waiting on table, dishwashing and helping with the Saturday morning cleaning. No member worked every week or more than two hours a day on the average. The work program was of course a financial necessity, but it was far more than that. Through the manual labor new skills were acquired—learned gentlemen who had never before polished their own shoes found courage to attempt the laundering of their shirts—at some risk to the shirts. Trouser creases, that were irregular by all objective standards, were exhibited by their owners with the pride of

a child showing off its latest drawing. Out of the teamwork in the dining room and kitchen, there came a sense of sharing responsibility for the common good. Within a wide range of individual variations, persons became more observant of the small ways in which they could help and more ready to take the initiative. It was a novel experience for those who were accustomed to considerable deference because of their professional standing to be limited by the language difficulty in their means of expression, and to have their standing with the group depend, to a considerable extent, on their spirit of co-operation in menial tasks. As one member said, "Don't mind the dishes we have broken; in the history of the world communities have been built at greater cost."

Wednesday afternoons and Saturdays were left free for recreation and excursions. Swimming parties and drives were always popular. Several nearby mountains were climbed by the more energetic. Dartmouth College invited the whole Seminar over for the day and provided guided tours of the campus, with its fine library and Orozco murals. Mr. George G. Clark of Plymouth staged a very amusing country fair on his farm for the Seminar. Other neighbors entertained smaller groups delightfully. One of the high-spots of the summer was the visit of the Hampton Quartette. They presented a beautiful program and taught the Seminar to sing some spirituals. For the Europeans it was a deeply moving introduction to the Negro, his music, and his religion. The two gala occasions of the summer were the mid-term dance and the farewell banquet. On both occasions the entertainment included hilarious skits. Some members said they had not laughed so much for several years.

On Sundays those who cared to, attended a Friends meeting for worship. Some attended services in one of the local churches. Several of the singers sang in church choirs. In the evening everyone gathered on the beautiful terrace behind the main building for a picnic supper, followed by group singing of American songs.

It is impossible to measure the results of the summer's experience. There are no "before and after" recordings of pronunciation, no statistics of weight gained and no systematic way of estimating changes in attitude, but everyone concerned was aware of progress in several directions. The tension in the lecture room relaxed perceptibly as English sounds became more familiar. Conversation became more spontaneous as the mechanics of the language were mastered. The lectures helped to dispel groundless fears, but real difficulties were frankly discussed. Many members looked stronger, and some looked years younger, as the good and plentiful food, the rest and sun and air took effect. The gaiety of the younger group was contagious. For some members the most important thing of all was the sense of belonging to a community again, of being welcomed, befriended and valued by Americans. For the staff, the Seminar was a unique opportunity to associate with brilliant persons from every part of the continent. Teaching conditions were ideal, and no one could fail to gain a better understanding of the whole refugee problem and a deeper sympathy for its victims.

And if we are ever tempted to think that helping eighty-two refugees, when hundreds of thousands are homeless, is only a pathetic gesture of good will, we need only remember that, in terms of the higher values, the rehabilitation of a single life is in itself a great achievement, and that every ideal approached in a practical way, no matter on how small a scale, is an encouragement to all the persons of good will who are looking for a way to create peace and order out of destruction and chaos.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
HUNTINGTON, W.Va.	6-21-42	5/26;6/7,13/42	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
0 AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE	[redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] and wife [redacted], while vacationing at Cacapon State Park, near Berkeley Springs, W.Va., reported as receiving literature from American Friends Service Committee which was pro-Japanese in nature, and also of assistance to conscientious objectors. [redacted] and wife appear to be associated with the AFSC which has headquarters at 20 South Twelfth St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Field Office requested to furnish all information on organization and [redacted] couple.

- P -

Teletype from Huntington to Philadelphia dated 5-26-42.

Investigation in this case is predicated upon a telephone c received from Confidential Informant [redacted], who advised that situation in the vicinity of Berkeley Springs required inve gation.

AT BERKELEY SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the writer that he had c fidential information from Confidential Informant [redacted] to th effect that two individuals now vacationing at Cacapon Stat Park, ten miles from Berkeley Springs, were receiving liter which was pro-Japanese in nature, and which also appeared t late to assisting conscientious objectors. It was the opin of [redacted] that the mail received by these individuals contain seditious statements against the United States and its tre

100-11392-13

of the Japanese in evacuation from the Pacific Coast areas. He referred to [redacted] for further information.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] and [redacted] his wife, registered at Cacapon State Park for a cottage on May 16, 1942, stating that they wished to remain for two weeks. They gave an address of [redacted], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Shortly after t arrival, [redacted] stated that [redacted] began to receive much mail from the American Friends Service Committee whose headquarters were located in Phila delphia. [redacted] stated that his suspicions were aroused by a number of letter which he recovered belonging to [redacted] [redacted] produced an envelope ad- dressed to [redacted], with the return address, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. This envelope contained approximate twenty-five tissue copies of letters addressed to college students in the N England area concerning their application to work for the summer months as Peace Volunteers in the United States and Mexico.

The envelope also contained a three-page mimeographed set of "In- structions for Volunteers of Peace Service Seminars", and a two-page mimeo- graphed letter containing information for those planning to attend a semina June 15 to August 15, 1942, at Highmores, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From this literature it appeared that one [redacted] was active in this Com mittee.

Also contained in the envelope was a letter written to [redacted] from [redacted], dated May 14, 19 This letter contains comments on the life of an evacuee from the coast area of her desires to continue her education in an American university. It app that [redacted] was formerly associated with the work of the American Frien Service Committee. An attached letter written to [redacted] by [redacted] mentions among other things, "We are not able to tell yet just how we will cut the matter of transferring students from the evacuation centers into co leges". [redacted] letter mentions the fact that, "It certainly is encou ing to know that 400 CO's care coming in every month."

[redacted] also turned over to the writer a letter written to [redacted] by [redacted], [redacted] on the stationery of the [redacted]. After some personal comments this letter mentions, "The J anese situation is really beyond description. Saturday, I went down to the Japanese Christian Church where a thousand Japanese people were lined up al the curb, to see [redacted] and her little family off for the Pomona Fair Groun [redacted] only comment was, 'We do look like migrants, don't we, and I gless are.' Although the Government is trying its best to be humanitarian in the

"procedure, the assignment of uprooting 100,000 people is too much for any humanitarian approach to do the situation. Housing at the present has meant mixing of families, six, seven, and eight in two very small rooms, some of which are horse stalls; there is no recreation equipment or books, only long hours without occupation or creative outlet. The first hand stories utterly to be counted on are beyond description. I have never had anything so completely take hold of me as this particular problem. It makes me realize how impotent I have been as a citizen; how untrained I am in political action; how completely we have handed over the determining of many basic policies to economic and political pressure groups.

[illegible] and the committee which we have formed on the West Coa are doing a valiant job. By all means, urge your college to accept Japanese students, to prepare the ground for them, and simply to take them into the student body not as Exhibit A, but as part of the campus life. I feel so sur it can be done and equally sure that the Student Christian Movement will have to carry a lion's share of a tremendous undertaking."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT HUNTINGTON, W. VA. FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	7/16/42	6/12,13/42	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE	[redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Committee founded in 1917 as religious, charitable, welfare and peace organization by Quakers and Society of Friends; serving as relief agency to alien refugees regardless of race, creed or color; maintains advisory counsel for conscientious objectors. Expressed policy is anti-war. Conducts institutes, peace seminars, maintains schools, and publishes peace, charity and social welfare literature; is presently cooperating with FBI furnishing information concerning conscientious objectors. Committee has been requested by [redacted] Washington, to develop a program of education at American Universities for Japanese American students in prohibited areas. Program approved by War Department. Activities of [redacted] and [redacted] set forth.

- R U C -

This investigation is predicated upon the receipt of information that the subject in this case has been suspected of being affiliated with un-American or subversive activities.

100-113

Phila. File [redacted]

Copies of this report are being furnished to the Huntington Field Division which by teletype dated May 26, 1942, requested information on the American Friends Service Committee and its alleged officers, [redacted] and [redacted].

Investigation of the American Friends Service Committee conducted by the Philadelphia Police Department May 14, 1942, reflected that the Committee is a charitable organization supported by the Quakers and Friends of this country and in several other parts of the world.

Information contained in the files of the Philadelphia Field Division reflects that the organization was founded in 1917 and represents the Society of Friends and Quakers in the field of social action. It also enlists all other like-minded people of all denominations. The Committee has served as a relief agency to alien refugees, regardless of race, creed or color.

Prior to the entry of the United States in the present war, representatives of the organization 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. The Committee has been very cooperative in furnishing information concerning conscientious objectors to the Philadelphia Field Division.

Special Agent [redacted] advised the writer that [redacted] of the Committee, had been very cooperative in furnishing information in conscientious objector and Selective Service cases.

[redacted], Philadelphia, a member of the Committee, on December 27, 1941, furnished the following information to Special Agent [redacted]:

The American Friends Service Committee has served for twenty years as a relief agency to refugees, particularly alien refugees. It is presently concerned with aiding aliens, but wishes to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Information received from Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, is set forth as follows:

The American Friends Service Committee had stated that Japanese American college students vacated from the Pacific Coast will have an opportunity to continue their studies in inland universities and colleges.

Phila. File

, had stated that this organization has accepted responsibility for developing a program whereby more than one thousand Japanese American students could be re-established in schools on the request of . said in a letter to the Committee, "It is not feasible for the Government to undertake the program, but this in no way detracts from the desirability of such an accomplishment."

On May 26, 1942, the Philadelphia Office received from the Huntington Field Division a teletype advising that and , alleged officers in the American Friends Service Committee, are residing in Cacapon State Park, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, and are receiving mail containing seditious statements against the United States and criticism of the treatment of Japanese in evacuation from the Pacific Coast. It was alleged further that the Committee is supposed to be active in securing release of Japanese students from internment camps in order to continue their studies at American universities.

It was alleged further that the Committee is believed to be active in urging young people to register as conscientious objectors and to solicit for volunteers for peace service seminars. The Huntington Field Division requested that information also be furnished concerning one Philadelphia, who is active in the Committee and peace seminars.

Phila. File [redacted]

[redacted] presented to the writer a letterhead of the organization which reflects the following as officers:

CLARENCE E. PICKETT, Executive Secretary,
RUFUS M. JONES, Chairman,
WILLIAM R. HOGG, Treasurer,

Vice Chairmen

D. ROBERT YARNALL
HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL
SUMNER A. MILLS

PEACE SECTION

EMILY COOPER JOHNSON, Chairman
RAY NEWTON, Secretary,

Associate Secretaries

HAROLD CHANCE
E. A. SCHAAL
PHILIP JACOB
GUY W. SOLT
E. RAYMOND WILSON
WANETA ALLEE CHAN
CHASE CONOVER
DAN WILSON

Field Secretaries

ALLEN H. BARR
MAX BURKE
NAOMI BINFORD
JOSEPH SONARD
EDWIN DUCKLES
DONALD FESSLER
TOM HUNT
MARY MORRISSETT MU
ELEANOR SMITH
JOAN WARNSHUIS

A copy of the letterhead is being retained in the exhibit file of the Philadelphia Office.

[redacted] American Friends Service Committee, advised the writer that he recently returned from a trip to California, and on May 14, 1942, conducted a meeting for the benefit of the Japanese in the Philadelphia area. In his speech to the Japanese, [redacted] explained the problems confronted during evacuation on the Pacific Coast and suggestions on how to meet the problems.

[redacted] explained he was familiar with the local Japanese and was interested in furnishing to them all possible relief and advice To the best of his knowledge, he stated that there were approximately fifty Japanese in Philadelphia. [redacted] explained that the Committee has been cooperating with the Government in conscientious objector problems and in the problems arising from the evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast war zones. In order that the exact nature of the work done by the Committee, concerning education of Japanese and solving Japanese problems, may be known, [redacted] furnished copies of two letters to the Committee from [redacted],

Phila. File [redacted]

[redacted]

respectively. The copies of the letters, which are being retained by the Philadelphia Field Division as exhibits, are set forth as follows:

"Dear [redacted]:

"The American Friends Service Committee can make a significant contribution to the program of the War Relocation Authority.

"As you know, evacuation of Japanese aliens and American-citizen Japanese is now under way on the Pacific Coast. Most evacuees will move from the prohibited zone to relocation centers managed by WRA. At these centers we shall be able to provide for elementary and high school education. We cannot, of course, establish new universities.

"Many eminent educators have urged that university students in the prohibited zone be permitted to transfer to midwestern colleges and universities where they may continue their education. Certainly I agree that this would be desirable.

"It is not feasible for the War Relocation Authority to undertake such a university program for American-citizen Japanese, but this in no way detracts from the desirability of such an accomplishment. Consequently, I should like to ask that you establish a committee which would aid you in formulating a set of policies and program. Such a program will involve the selection and certification of students at assembly or relocation centers, a phase of the task that must, of course, be handled by the Federal Government. It will involve transportation of students from the prohibited zone to a designated university, a function which I think may also be handled by WRA, just as it transports all evacuees from the prohibited zone to their war-duration homes. It involves the development of true understanding of this whole problem in many universities as a prerequisite to the students and faculty of those universities making arrangements for the reception of American-citizen Japanese. Finally, it involves either work opportunities or non-Federal funds for the support of students at the universities.

"I should like to have you not only bring together a committee to formulate a program but also to do the necessary follow-through work which will be necessary if this program is to be realized. Let me emphasize that the Federal Government for the protection of the students themselves and to re-assure the public will make individual examinations and give individual certifications. This, however, is only half of the matter. It is equally necessary to see to it that difficulties would not develop in the new locations to which the students would go.

Phila. File [redacted]

"I handed to [redacted] the roughest sort of suggested press release. I am anxious that some announcement be made early this week so that the people on the Coast who are concerned about this problem will not be completely discouraged.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) [redacted]

"Dear [redacted]:

[redacted], has sent me a copy of his letter of May 5th to you, regarding the working out of a program of university education for Japanese-American citizens who are now being evacuated from the Pacific Coast. He has suggested that you and your committee would find it helpful to receive from me an expression of approval of a properly conceived and carefully executed program in this respect.

"Accordingly, I take pleasure in advising you that I am in complete sympathy with the suggestions made by [redacted] in his letter to you of May 5th. Anything that can legitimately be done to compensate loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry for the dislocation to which they have been subjected, by reason of military necessity, has our full approval. In particular, the suggestion for the establishment of a committee of distinguished educators to work out a program of university education in other parts of the country for Japanese-American citizens evacuated from the Pacific Coast meets with my hearty approval.

"I am happy to know that this committee is being formed under your sponsorship and that of the American Friends Service Committee.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) [redacted]

Concerning criticisms directed against the Government in the evacuation of Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast, [redacted] stated that the Committee objects to the discrimination directed against American citizens of Japanese descent in the evacuation from the war zone areas on

the Pacific Coast. He stated that the Committee was not criticizing the evacuation of aliens, but it did feel that the Americans of Japanese descent should not be discriminated against, and that regulations should be applied equally to Germans, Italians and Japanese.

Pamphlets secured from the Committee reflect that the Religious Society of Friends, from its origin in the seventeenth 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. Various pamphlets depict the work of the Committee in conducting institutes, peace seminars, social welfare work and charity work of all types.

[redacted]

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT

M. I. D.

(CIB) 7390 (6-29-42)

G-2 WDC & Fourth Army
Presidio of San Francisco
July 8, 1942

Subject: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Summary of Information:

Recent activity of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE has made it advisable that a summary on subject organization be prepared for dissemination and that information available in other agencies be solicited.

The FRIENDS is a Quaker organization with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa., at 20 South 12th Street. Subject group, a section of the WAR RESISTER'S INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL ANTI-MILITARISTS GROUPS, was registered with the Secretary of State on November 9, 1939, as an organization engaged in the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries. Committee organization is as follows: Chairman, RUFUS M. JONES; Secretary, E. RAYMOND WILSON; Executive Secretary, CLARENCE P. PICKETT; Treasurer, WILLIAM R. FOGG. JONES is known to have made speeches before Pacifist groups, and WILSON, although publicly criticizing HITLER, has declared himself in favor of a negotiated peace. A pamphlet entitled "The Society of Friends in Regard to War" was issued in Cincinnati, Ohio, by subject group, which stated that war and Christianity are incompatible; therefore they, as Christians, cannot support war. CLARENCE PICKETT is known to have mailed a form letter to the President in the name of the POST WAR WORLD COUNCIL, the specific purpose of which was to urge extension to Japanese aliens of the right to a hearing before civilian boards to attest their loyalty. One GEORGE KNOX ROTH, a representative of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN QUAKER GROUP, headquarters at 554 East Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, California, has also been an active opponent of Japanese evacuation from the West Coast.

It is believed that there are 19 members of the FRIENDS in Mexico at present, in the vicinities of Torreon, Coah., Durango, Dgo., and Vera Cruz, Veracruz. The boys are occupied in such work as draining swamps and minor construction, while the girls are doing gratuitous recreational work for the Mexican people, the purpose of which is the improvement of international relations between the United States and Mexico. In most cases the boys have been granted permission by their draft boards to engage in this work for 6 months. It is reported that many members of the FRIENDS are engaged in similar free work among the migrating workers in the United States.

100-11392-15

COPY IN FILE

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA EOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD520

It is believed that the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE is a bona fide organization whose aims and principles, although presently at variance with the public war attitude, are sincere and well-meant. One of the sub-committees of the FRIENDS on the west coast is the STUDENT RELOCATION COMMITTEE, which is recognized by the WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY as the only group allowed to canvass the Japanese reception centers for students to attend universities in the central and eastern states, and so aid in the problem of rehabilitation. These altruistic programs, however, are frequently misused by undesirable elements, and it is for this reason that the FRIENDS COMMITTEE is an organization whose activities should be followed. As an example, a recent list of 32 names of persons requesting permission to visit Japanese camps for relocation purposes exposed four(4) as being undesirable. Two (2) of these are potentially dangerous; they are:

AMELISE JOHANNE BARKHUUS, 2515 Regent Street, Berkeley, Calif.
A German alien who is on parole from custodial detention.

SIGFRIED VON CIRIACY WANTRUP, Berkeley, California, native German known to be pro-nazi.

The above list will indicate how unwanted individuals are attempting to become associated with the FRIENDS and to enjoy benefits of their unusual activities.

It is further believed that the FRIENDS, who in the main are conscientious objectors, are being used as a refuge for draft evaders. The work camps in Mexico are believed to be particularly popular with such people. One CLARENCE D. YOUNG, formerly at the Veracruz camp, and now in Los Angeles, has mentioned the progress being made in recruiting new members to the FRIENDS' attitude toward war. YOUNG is a conscientious objector awaiting notification to proceed to the SAN DIMAS camp for conscientious objectors.

Distribution:

All br. off., G-2, MDC&FA
ONI, 11th, 12th, 13th N.D.
I.O., all posts, camps, stations WTO
FBI Field Offices, LA, SD, SF, SLC,
Phoenix, Butte, Portland, Seattle

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	7/30/42	7/24/42	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE	[redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: All outstanding leads covered. Committee n t engaged in subversive activities.

- C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 7-16-42, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DETAILS: Review of the file of instant case discloses that all outstanding leads have been covered and that Subject committee is not engaged in any subversive activities. Accordingly, this case is being closed.

- C L O S E D -

100-11392-16

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
2 - Huntington

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - O - 7-2034

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

4058 United States Court House

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bureau of Investigation

[illegible], D. C.

Re: A[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Internal Security

Dear Sir:

For the Bureau's information, there is [illegible] material forwarded to [illegible] by [redacted] [illegible] It [illegible] of this material co[illegible] "[illegible] Draft Age." Althou[illegible] in the [illegible] pblet published by [illegible] American Friends [illegible] [illegible] Women's Internati[illegible] for Peace [illegible] known whether the [illegible] to [illegible] both of these organi[illegible]

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]

[illegible] Agent in Charge

100-11392-1

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
[illegible]

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR
PEACE AND FREEDOM.
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

There is transmitted herewith for your consideration a photostatic copy of a booklet entitled "Why They Cannot Go to War" together with a photostatic copy of a leaflet entitled "A Prayer to be Used by Those of Draft Age".

In this connection I wish to advise that the enclosed material was published jointly by the above organizations, and this Bureau has no information as to the extent of the distribution.

Will you kindly advise if the enclosed material constitutes a violation of any Federal Statute and if any action is desired by this Bureau on the basis of this material.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-113[illegible]

WHY THEY CANNOT GO TO WAR . . .

In the last war there was a provision in the draft law exempting from armed service only those individuals who belonged to certain religious sects. In practice Woodrow Wilson extended exemption from armed service to people of other denominations and even to those who were opposed to war on grounds other than religious.

The present conscription act providing for conscientious objectors is evidence of the characteristic American determination to preserve individual religious freedom. It is a traditional American belief that a stable society can be built only if the integrity of its members is maintained and developed. The interests of the state require that the conscription law be administered so as to discover those services which individual citizens are, under the dictate of their conscience, best fitted to render to their country and fellow men. Thus will the integrity of its citizens be maintained and their loyalty to the state be enhanced and given its most adequate expression.

No. 165 20M 10-40

100-1139

Published jointly by
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
1924 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

tious objector. The law states "that nothi
tained in this act shall be construed to requ
person to be subject to combatant traini
service in the land or naval forces of the
States who, by reason of religious training
lief, is conscientiously opposed to particip
war in any form." The law goes on to provi
and means by which the good faith of the co
tious objector shall be determined and to
that those of good faith be assigned to p
"work of national importance under civilia
tion." A wise administration of this provi
the law can result in enriching the state
citizens; an unwise administration can onl
in bringing into direct and unnecessary
with the state those citizens who are seekin
in which they may reconcile love of God w
of country.

The law applies to people of religious t
and belief. It deliberately avoids mention o
bership in any church. Evidently the inten
law is that conscience should not be looked
a monopoly of any church, or even of the
as a whole, but that it should be a matter
vidual attitude. Many who come before th
boards will not have any church members
their opposition to war will stem back int
ligious training from their home, their sch
other experiences. There will be another g
sincere, loyal citizens who are unable to ta
in war because they see its futility and its co
waste. And there are those humanitarians
unable to take part in war on ethical and
grounds.

realize that in time of war loyalty to God and loyalty to the state seem to come into direct conflict. However, the conscientious objectors are not opposed to serving the state in its constructive processes. They are eager to do that. Their opposition is to war and conscription; they believe 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. This they look upon as one of the greatest services anyone can render to the state.

The government must decide whether people who conscientiously follow their conception of Christianity or other religious faiths are a detriment or an asset to the state. Will it profit the state to punish or kill those whose first loyalty is to a universal God and a brotherhood of all mankind, and who seek to serve the state by extending these ideals? Will the physical, mental and spiritual fibre of the conscientious objector be broken or toughened by persecution? Conscientious objectors are willing to serve their fellow men loyally in difficult tasks if they are permitted to do work which their conscience does not forbid. The state could wisely use this willingness to serve in ways which would advance the well-being of the state and at the same time that of the religious pacifist.

The early Christian church remained pacifist for nearly 200 years. Members of the Society of Friends or Quakers first testified to their refusal to resort to the war method almost three centuries ago. Declarations of the same nature were made at about that same time by two other groups, the Mennonites and the Church of the Brethren.

The Quakers, for example, in 1660 stat
objections in the following words to Cha
King of England:

> "We utterly deny all outward wars ar
> strife, and fightings and outward weapon
> for any end, or under any pretence wha
> ever; this is our testimony to the who
> world. The Spirit of Christ by which w
> are guided, is not changeable, so as t
> command us from a thing of evil an
> again to move us into it; and we certainl
> know, and testify to the world, that th
> Spirit of Christ, which leads us unto a
> truth, will never move us to fight and wa
> against any man with outward weapon
> neither for the Kingdom of Christ, no
> for the kingdom of this world . . . There
> fore, we cannot learn war any more."

Other religious faiths and organizatior
high moral or spiritual purposes have rec
that war is not an acceptable method by w
seek to obtain the high ideals of man. In pa
in which our country has been involved,
known number of conscientious objector
come from such faiths and organizations
pacifists of the world have long advocated
and program of international and interrac
operation in political, economic and other
which, had it been followed, would have pre
much of the strife now destroying mankind

Great Britain passed its conscription law
time it declared war. The law makes liber
visions for conscientious objectors. Its pro
are not limited to objection based on religious
ing or belief. It provides for complete exe

for the individual who cannot accept compulsory service of any kind under the state. Something of the spirit of British liberalism toward the conscientious objector appears in the *Manchester Guardian* of August 23, 1940 (page 118), published in London in the midst of the life and death struggle going on there.

"The Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple) writes in the York Diocesan leaflet:

> Several public bodies have lately passed resolutions terminating the emp'oyment of any persons working for them who have pleaded conscientious objection to military service.
>
> I regard this as utterly deplorable and in the deepest sense unpatriotic. We are fighting for freedom, including freedom of conscience as its most vital and sensitive element. The State has recognized the reality of conscientious objection to military service, and it is part of our glory that it does this.
>
> There is excellent reason for saying that if a man is called up and refuses to serve he shall be put at once in the same financial position as if he were serving in the forces. He ought not to gain financially by his refusal to serve. But to deprive him of employment is to frustrate the action of the State and destroy our most effective witness to our own cause."

Under the Selective Service Training Act signed by the President of the United States on September 16, 1940, provision has been made for the conscien-

The existence of American citizens who cann participate in any form of war is recognized by t Selective Service Training Act. A wide-spre understanding of why such individuals exist anc knowledge of their background is essential to t successful carrying out of this legislation.

Far back through the centuries there have be those who have found themselves unable to ta the lives of their fellow men either in order to fo ward their own advantage or at the command any external authority. Prominent among th motives have been religious concepts, based on awareness of God and an acceptance of the broth hood of man. To Christians, Jesus Christ has terpreted a way of life based on love of God a man, and the idea of overcoming evil with go In the light of his awareness of God and his hi sense of loyalty to Jesus, the Christian paci forms a judgment as to whether war is a prop and effective instrument for man to use in gaini his ends. His judgment is that it is not. This ju ment is shared by most of mankind up to the ti when, gripped by fear or hatred or greed, they c brace the war method. The pacifist maintains th beliefs even in the face of war, threatened agr sion or other evils.

Nor is the pacifist unwilling to pay for his c victions. Although in the past they have been c demned to prison and some to death, like the lo line of religious martyrs, they have willingly dured punishment for their deep belief.* T

* In the United States, during the last World War, 17 condemned to death, 142 to life imprisonment and many o to terms from 5 to 25 years. These sentences were all comm after the war.

A PRAYER TO BE USED BY THOSE OF DRAFT AGE.

My Heavenly Father, give me, I pray Thee, the courage to refuse to kill my Fellow Man.

Help me to realize that war accomplishes nothing constructive even when it is fought for a righteous cause.

Make me willing to serve my country, not only for a year, but all my life in any way that will not destroy or injure any other human being.

Help me to remember that those whom I may learn to kill and be urged to kill, in any other nation, are as dear to those who love them, as my family and I are to each other. Help me to conquer the forces of aggression, wherever they are, by following such men as Jesus who overcame Evil with Good.

Amen.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 14, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: American Friends Service Committee
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
[redacted]

Your memorandum of September 8, 1942, together with photostatic copies of a booklet entitled "Why They Cannot Go to War" and a leaflet entitled "A Prayer to be used by Those of Draft Age", has been received.

Prosecution under the sedition statutes is not warranted on the basis of the contents of such booklet and leaflet. The Criminal Division does not desire further action in this matter.

Respectfully,

Assistant Attorney General

100-11392-19

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERIC

[redacted]

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP
Cable (C) Telephone

Record No. 33793

Sea / Air / Land (L). PRIVATE

Registered No.

Serial No.

Page of pages.

FROM:	TO:
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMP NO. 22 COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK	PAUL AND JOSEPHINE JOHNSON SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS PASO DE OVEJAS VERACRUZ, MEXICO
LIST:	LIST: NONE

33793

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
JULY 17, 1942			Held (H).
Previous relevant records: NONE	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: CDR	Released (R) RELEASED
			Condemned (C).
			Returned to sender (RS)
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	Or sent with comment to:

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Estimated date	Typing date
	SM & VISA	2			July 1942	July 23, 1942

COMMENT

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POLITICAL

ACTIVITIES OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Cover contains mail forwarded to addressee by "Win".

Writer in main letter sent along with enclosure speaks of 1.--Addressee's work being tremendously worthwhile; 2.--negatives have been given to Dick; 3--yesterday 4 new men arrived all over happy except one; 4.--one of the men is Pietro Dilanato author of Christ in Concrete; 5.--That gas and rubber get tighter, says he had to be fingerprinted to get license, and that he is now a Government employee with nothing a year. Signature "Win."

Enclosed cover to Paul Johnson, 59 Pelton Street, Cooperstown, N.Y. from J.B. Johnson, 912 Birch, Memphis, Tenn., dated July 13, 1942.

Writer says that he has not heard from Ray.

Enclosed cover from: Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois Rev. Charles F. Boss, Jr., Executive Secretary dated July 13, 1942. It is a memorandum of Civilian Public Service Income to July 8, 1942. The information is for persons interested in the program and support for Methodist conscientious objectors in Civilian Public Service Camps. There are 231 Methodist boys in these Camps as reported up to June 17. It should be noted that the amount received, although gratifying, is less than half to one third of the amount that will be needed during the coming year, in view of the rapid increase in assignments to Civilian Public Service Camps.

Statement of Income

Received up to July 1, 1941	$913.10
Received June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1942	21,442.53
Received June 1 to July 8, 1942	[illegible]
Total received through the Commission on World Peace	$29,136.35

by

Note: Paid, individuals on churches direct to the Administrative Agencies and reported back to us approximately [illegible]

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Authority NND 1 1/2/72

MAR 21 1972

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RECORDED ORIGINAL-RETAINED

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERI

[redacted]

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP

Record No. SA- 48162

Mail No. | Sea (S). Air (A). Land (L). L | Mail (M) H | PERSONAL | Registered No. NONE | Serial No. | Page 1 of 1 pages.

FROM:	TO:
[redacted] SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS PASO DE OVEJAS VERACRUZ, MEXICO	[redacted] ROUTE # 1 HARTWICK, N. Y.
LIST: BJ 4600	LIST: NONE

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
AUGUST 20, 1942	NO	-	Held (H).
Previous relevant records: NONE	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: DR	Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS)
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	Or sent with comment to:

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	AUGUST 25, 1942	[illegible] 8-27-42

COMMENT

POLITICAL

COMMUNICATION FOR [redacted] FROM DRAFT BOARD ARRIVES LATE

Writer states quote: "On Tuesday came a further communication from the Draft Board, written and mailed August 7, it required me to report in Savannah by August 12, and was received here on the 18th! Looked like sheer cussedness; they must have known how long mail takes to Mexico. I wired them, and am awaiting events. Also wired Ray Newton, asking him to find out what they want. As yet, no answer."

EXAMINER'S NOTE: Sociedad De Los Amigos is affiliated with American Friends Service Committee (G. 9, 2083, 5545), 20 South 12 St., Philadelphia, Pa., which maintains Pacifist camps in Mexico, one of them at Paso De Ovejas. [redacted] are the leaders of this camp.

Enclosures: 1
1 letter of one page

IGR
A/AG- 2075
8-26-42

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MAR 21 1972

INDEXED

XEROXED ORIGINAL RETAIN

ADD-11372-23
5 - NOT RECORDED

DECLASSIFIED
Authority telecon FAA 1/28/72
BY [illegible] NARS, Date 1/28/72

Mr. Alden
Mr. Carson
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Kramer

21581

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BY NAIO 5766 WU 20 FILED 8/20/42 COPIED 8/21/42

PA1717 490/488 RADIO 11 DOVESTIC COUNT PHILADELPHIA PENN 20 5[illegible]
NLT LINDSLEY NOBLE 29 BOULEVARD DATHENE MARSEILLE (FRANCE)
STHIRTYTWO A EIGHTYTWO MARCH SEVENTEENTH TRANSFERRED MINNA
BRUCHSALER HOTEL LEVANT TWENTYTHREE DOLLARS STOP ROSANNA
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ASKS GIVE BARNES THOMAS MOLINES ST ETIENNE DU VALDONEZ LOZERE
NECESSARY FUNDS ASSIST TRAVELLING WILL REIMBURSE ARTISTS FUNDS
PROMPTLY VISAS RECOMMENDED BARNES THOMAS AND WIFE EARLY JULY
FULL PASSAGE HIAS ANXIOUS WORD WELFARE PLEASE CABLE STOP ERIC
MOSES 82 WEST STREET WORCESTER MASSACHUSETTS ASKS YOU INFORM
HIS PARENTS MAX AND EMMA GOLDSCHMIDT CAMP RIVESALTES SECTION
BARRACK THIRTYFOUR IMMIGRATION VISA EXPECTED PROBABLY OCTO
BER STOP NELLY STERN 25 POST AVENUE NEWYORK ASKS YOU INFORM

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MAR 21 1972

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BY MAIO 5766 WU 20

PA1717 PAGE 2

WEILHEIMER CAMP DEGURS SECTION D BARRACK A SONS RICHARD AND ERNEST ARRIVED WELL LIVING WITH HER STOP ERIC BRUELL 205 WEST FIFTYFOURTH STREET NEWYORK VERY ANXIOUS REPLY STHREE JULY FIRST REFERENCE WELFARE MARGARETE BRUELL SEVENTEEN RUE ST JACQUES ST JEAN DE LUZ STOP ABIRTYEIGHT EDWARD TEUTSCH 202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEWYORK INFORMS PARENTS JACOB GERTRUDE TEUTSCH CAMP LESMILLES AND HOTEL LEVANT RESPECTIVELY VISAS RECOMMENDED JULY THIRTIETH STOP A FORTYSEVEN ANY SUCCESS IN TRACING ILSE REINFELD LAST KNOWN ADDRESS HOTEL SELECT ALLEE LEON GAMBETTA MARSEILLE FIANCE HENRI MONTI 832 CLEVELAND AVENUE CINCINNATI URGES YOU CABLE STOP FREDERICK WEIL 10 WARRINGTON STREET PROVIDENCE RHODEISLAND ASKS MINIMUM MAINTENANCE REQUIRED MOTHER SOPHIE WEIL LUSSHEIMER CLINIQUE NOTRE DAME

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BY MAIO 5766 WU 20

PA 1717 PAGE 3

MARSEILLE YOU AUTHORIZED ADVANCE IMMEDIATE NEEDS VISA CASE HEARD AUGUST SIXTH STOP JACOB KOHN 418 CENTRAL PARK WEST NEW-YORKCITY WELFARE GIDA NEUBERGER THALHEIMER ISAAC NEUBERGER SECTIONS I BARRACK NINETEEN SECTION E BARRACK TWENTYSEVEN DECURS ADVISE STATE DEPARTMENT APPROVED VISA JULY EIGHTEENTH PASSAGE DEPOSITED HIAS YOUR FURTHER ASSISTANCE WELCOME CABLE IF ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED STOP ERIC TRIER 7635 ONEHUNDRED THIRTEENTH STREET FOREST HILLS LONGISLAND CONCERNED WELFARE WHEREABOUTS ELIZABETH KOHN CARE MME MONTHIZ LAGARDETTE BOULOGNE S/GESS AND FAMILY ADVISE AFFIDAVITS HAVE BEEN FILED STOP AYHIRTYTWO JULIUS KARPF 1050 CARROLL PLACE BRONX NEWYORK ADVISES RELATIVES ARTHUR GEIS CLINIQUE ST JOSEPH MARSEILLE DOING ALL POSSIBLE OBTAIN VISA STOP A FIFTYSEVEN GERTRUDE BERNARD 50 WEST SEVENTYSEVENTH STREET NEWYORK ADVISES VISA APPROVAL GRANTED LANDSBERGERS CARE OF

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QUAKERS MARSEILLE STOP MARGARETE HAASEN 106 WEST SIXTYFIRST STREET NEWYORK ADVISES VISA RECOMMENDED ERIC KOENIGSBERGER INFERMERIE CAMP RIVESALTES YOUR M 123 WIFE ASKS WELFARE REPORT PLEASE CABLE URGENT STOP A TWENTYNINE VISA RECOMMENDED ROLF SOMMER CARE OF QUAKER CHILDRENS COLONY MARSEILLE CONSULT HICEM STOP A SEVENTYTWO FRED HAGEMAN TEN ST NICHOLAS PLACE WASHINGTONHEIGHTS NEWYORK ADVISES VISA OTTO SELIGMANN CARE OF QUAKERS MARSEILLE REFUSED CASE CAN BE REOPENED IN SIX MONTHS STOP SSIXTYSIX HINNIE WIGDER 1278 UNION AVE BRONX NEWYORK GREATLY CONCERNED WHEREABOUTS WELFARE WILLIAM HIRSCHHORN 23 RUE DE LODI MARSEILLE PLEASE CABLE CASE HEARD JUNE SEVENTEENTH STOP A SIXTYFIVE LINDA MOOLEMENTS CHARLOTTE NORTHCAROLINA DEPOSITS

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ED FIVEHUNDRED DOLLARS TRANSPORTATION SISTER AMALIA VANBUREN. ONLY ADDRESS QUAKERS MARSEILLE OR UNITEDSTATES CONSULATE WHEN NEEDED STOP CHARLOTTE EISENMANN 900 WESTEND AVENUE NEWYORK VERY ANXIOUS YOU ANSWER SWINETYEIGHT JUNE NINETEENTH REFERENCE WELFARE LEOPOLD STEINERMANN GROUPE AFOUR TRAVAILLEURS ETRANGE BERGUERT, MAROC STOP

PICKETT AMERICAN FRIENDS

NOTE TO CENSOR:

ACCORDANCE YOUR REQUEST ABOVE CABLE ORIGINALLY DATED AUGUST 12TH 1942. RESENT.

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BY NATC 5766 NU 20

PA 1717 PAGE 6

RECV NSL

ENDR AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE 180 CHESTNUT PHILA 22283,

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HIAS 425 LAFAYETTE ST NYC (HICEM) WLG 3423, 2283, 3043

GAHN JACOB F 2002 1/2 E UNION STATION SEATTLE WASH G 2012

NEUBERGER ISAAC CAMP DE GURS BASES PYRONIES BLCE E FRANCE

CL 2012

Our Way in the Midst of War

Statement by the Executive Committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation following Declaration of a State of War between the United States and Japan

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
2929 Broadway
New York, New York

100-113922-26

STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

December 9, 1941

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION was born in war-time. It began in England in 1914 and was extended to the United States in 1915, as a movement of Christian protest against war and of faith in a better way than violence for the solution of all conflict. Today it has over twenty-five thousand members in countries encircling the globe.

The fact that our own beloved country has now again been openly and fully drawn into war does not alter our opposition to all war or our refusal, in so far as we are free to determine our own course, to take any part in war measures. We remain, as our Statement of Purpose has these many years declared, "a group of men and women of many nations and races who recognize the unity of the world-wide human family and wish to explore the possibilities of love for discovering truth, dispelling antagonisms, and reconciling people, despite all differences, in a friendly society."

This War

Shocked as we are by the manner in which the Japanese-American conflict was precipitated, and conscious of the gravity and complexity of the problems confronting our government, we nevertheless do not accept the too common notion that the sole guilt for this war rests upon Japan. The guilt rests also upon the United States and other nations. The invasion of Asia and the subjugation of its peoples by western Powers, including ourselves; the insistence of these nations on keeping

their armed forces in the Orient in order to maintain their control over strategic raw materials; their tariff policies; our Oriental Exclusion Act branding the Japanese as an inferior people and our stubborn refusal to initiate a policy of reconciliation in the Pacific by the repeal of this Act; our devious course in recent years of selling war materials to Japan and at the same time making loans to China—these and similar policies were factors in bringing the Japanese military clique into power and bringing the present awful tragedy upon the peoples of Japan, America, and other lands. Repentance on the part of all nations is, we believe, the supreme need of this hour.

We have no confidence that this war will help to advance or conserve our democracy or international security. It will postpone rather than promote the building of an orderly and decent world. Indeed, with the entry of the United States into the war it becomes a veritable world war on a hitherto unprecedented scale, a war which threatens to drag on indefinitely and to engulf all peoples in nameless disaster. There are already alarming indications that even if at not too distant a date one side or the other wins a fairly decisive victory, it will impose a terrible revenge upon the vanquished on the plea of forever stripping them of the power to do harm and that in the name of "peace" and a "New Order" the victors will attempt to establish a world-embracing military tyranny.

Even if we could anticipate better results from the waging of war, it would be impossible for us in good conscience to participate in it, for to us all war involves, as the Oxford Ecumenical Conference declared, "compulsory enmity, diabolical outrage against human personality, and a wanton distortion of truth. War is a particular demonstration of the power of sin in the world and a defiance of the righteousness of God as revealed in Jesus Christ and Him Crucified."

Fidelity to Our Gospel

The "better way" of non-violence and reconciliation is to us a religion and a gospel. The burden of preaching and living that gospel and of seeking to win men to an inner commitment to it is upon us in time of war as in time of peace. We cannot recognize the moral right of any man or human institution to silence the preaching of this our faith which is rooted in the great Jewish-Christian prophetic tradition.

In bearing witness to our faith in love and reconciliation, and expressing opposition to the method of war, it is not likely that our members will always follow the same course or agree completely in their analysis of events. As our Statement of Purpose has always made clear, it is intended that they shall work out the purposes to which they are committed in their own ways. All of us, however, regard respect for the conscience of the individual as basic to our faith. As in the case of the conscientious objectors under Selective Service, therefore, we will give our prayers, affection, and full support to our members as in concrete situations they seek to obey the leading of the Spirit as it is given them in prayer, corporate and personal.

Not Obstruction

We recognize, also, the sincere depth of conviction of many who feel that war preparation and war under present circumstances are inevitable and necessary. We realize the sacrifices they may be called upon to make and the suffering they may have to endure. Their grief will be our grief. We pray that God may bless them and that His Spirit may guide them and us into all truth. With those of them who are members of the Christian Church we long to maintain "the full fellowship of

the body of Christ." We know that they must follow
conscience as we must follow ours.

Though we would that all men might come to a con
tious renunciation of war and might enter into that spirit "
taketh away the occasion of all war," we disclaim any pu
to sabotage or obstruct the war measures of our govern
or any officials, soldiers, or citizens, in the performance of
they regard as their patriotic duty.

Our Tasks

Grateful as we are today for the establishment of the Fe
ship of Reconciliation during the last war, and for its w
and its work through all the years, we must in this solemn
confess that we have often not been willing to pay the
price of being effective "peace-makers." Therefore we
now:

1. Deepen our own spiritual life and improve our i
lectual equipment by a more severe discipline in prayer
work, in personal relationships, in the cultivation of hum
In the great words of Jacques Maritain, we must "purify
springs of history which are within ourselves" and en
in "that secret labor" of penitence, meditation, and pr
"by which those of a little faith raise, first of all in th
selves, the level of mankind's spiritual energy."

2. Build and hold together our local groups and pa
teams. In them the Fellowship can and will live on what
betide. Deliberate efforts must be made to keep up thro
personal contact or correspondence the fellowship with
lated pacifists.

3. Make it possible by gifts and work and prayer to
tinue the work of our national and regional offices and
field workers.

4. Similarly sustain the work of the International F.O.R. so that throughout all lands we still may be welded together in those "little fellowships of the holy imagination which keep alive in men sensitivity to moral issues" and to human need, and faith in the Eternal.

5. Organize maximum support for non-partisan relief work such as that of the Society of Friends for refugees, prisoners of war, etcetera, and of the F.O.R.'s Feed Europe Fund. In this connection many members and groups have adopted the practice of a fast or simplified meal at least once each week as one small way to enter into the suffering of their fellows. Whether by this or other means, all of us are moved to explore ways of simplifying our living and to give more sacrificially to human need.

6. Work for the maintenance, nationally and in our local communities, of civil liberties, the right of labor to organize and of pacifist ministers to preach, complete freedom of worship, and for keeping open the channels of discussion regarding all public issues except those which are in the strict sense military secrets.

7. Labor to strengthen the foundations of American democracy by seeking to discourage and prevent all forms of war profiteering and to put an end to all unbrotherly economic arrangements under which many are in want and others have disproportionate wealth to their own souls' hurt.

8. Inquire into the bases for a just and durable peace and urge increasing and determined effort for peace by reason and conciliation instead of by the arbitrament of war. In this connection we continue to advocate the *Eight Ways of Building Peace* recommended by our Conference at Lakeside last September.

9. Continue our training in the spirit and methods of non-violence in combatting discrimination and injustice against individuals and groups and achieving a just and humane social order.

10. Contribute prayer, money, and moral support, as they may be needed, to all conscientious objectors, the C.P.S. camps, and pacifists who may suffer privation or persecution for conscience's sake.

11. Extend and intensify our work as individuals and groups for human betterment and reconciliation in the community. In war-time pacifists more than ever must be workers and practical friends, and not mere talkers, in every community and church.

Complicated and delicate problems will increasingly arise for pacifists as they seek to maintain a clear witness against war and to dissociate themselves from war activities and at the same time demonstrate their readiness to serve human need at cost to themselves. No cut and dried, universally applicable formulas can be worked out for such problems. The Divine Spirit will guide individuals and groups in finding the way to express the spirit of truth and reconciliation in concrete situations. There are certain basic attitudes on which there would doubtless be general agreement:

(a) We desire to keep out of organizations and activities which we feel to be mainly designed to supply war needs and to develop war psychology.

(b) If we refrain from participating in training for certain forms of "defense" (against air raids, for example) because the attempt is made to conscript us for them, or because the organizations involved appear to be essentially part of the war-machine or because the chief object seems to be encouraging a war morale rather than meeting an imminent human need, we must recognize that we have a responsibility for acquiring training in first aid, etcetera, under other auspices, so that in case of catastrophes we may be in a position to perform skilled voluntary services,

such as "absolutist" C.O.s in England have done in bombed cities through their Pacifist Service Units.

(c) So far as possible we shall strive to give our money to causes which must depend largely or exclusively upon pacifists for their maintenance, such as C.P.S. camps, families in distress because of pacifist convictions, etcetera, and we shall strive to get our fellow-citizens to regard this as legitimate "alternative service."

(d) We shall seek out such social agencies as are likely to be neglected in war-time and individuals and groups neglected and discriminated against by others as a result of war-hysteria or mere pre-occupation with other things. This would include interned Japanese, Germans, Italians, and other war-sufferers in this country. There is very high authority for service to "the least of these" impoverished, sick, or in prison.

Trusting in God, we meet this hour without dismay. "God hath not given us a spirit of fearfulness, but of power and love and discipline." We know that "they that wait for the Lord shall renew their strength." Despite the human foolishness and sin which mark us all and which have sundered us into warring nations, we are all children of the one Father who is eternal God and whose name is Love. His Kingdom will come and His will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

The Annual Conference which met at Haverford in September, 1939, as the war broke in Europe, ended its message with these words: "Firm in our faith in the way of peace and in the God of Love, and remembering in gratitude and affection those who bore witness to this Fellowship faith in the last War, we dedicate ourselves now to the daily practice of this faith in repentance, humility, love, and joy." This declaration we reaffirm today and commend to all the members of our far-flung Fellowship of Reconciliation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington
SEP 19 1942

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

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

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

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

1 Enclosures:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2, WDC and 4th Army
(Office of Headquarters

Presidio of San Francisco, Ca
(Place)
August 27, 1942.
(Date)

(CIB) IX-0/X-7[illegible]1

Subject: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Summary of Information:

1. Reference is made to Summary of Information, this office, subject as above, file (CIB) 7390(6-29-42), dated July 8, 1942.

2. Administration of twenty-two CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE Camps for Conscientious Objectors throughout the nation has been placed in the hands of the so-called "Peace Churches" -- BRETHERN, MENNONITES, and QUAKERS -- by the provisions of the Selective Service Act. Each of these three denominations set up a Committee with a national director or executive secretary. Closely associated with the three Service Committees are the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, THE COMMISSION ON ALIENS AND PRISONERS OF WAR, THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FAIRPLAY, 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.

3. Representatives of the STUDENT RELOCATION COMMITTEE have been visiting evacuated Japanese in the assembly and relocation centers for the purpose of enrolling Japanese students in Universities and Colleges located in the central and eastern States as a rehabilitation project.

4. The FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION with offices adjacent to the FRIENDS CHURCH in Berkeley, California, has departed from the field of assisting conscientious objectors by publicly criticizing the Japanese evacuation program and the facilities provided by the War Relocation Authority. A pamphlet published by this organization on December 9, 1941, entitled "Our Way in the Midst of War", contains the following statement:

> "Shocked as we are by the manner in which the Japanese-American conflict was precipitated and conscious of the gravity and complexity confronting our Government, we nevertheless do not accept the too

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Evaluation

of source		of information
x	Reliable	x
	Credible	
	Questionable	
	Undetermined	

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

common notion that the sole guilt of this war rests upon Japan. The guilt rests also upon the United States and other nations".

5. ALLEN H. BARR, executive secretary of the NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SERVICE BOARD FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS, has headquarters with the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILLATION in Berkeley. BARR's name also appears on the letterhead of the INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. Associated with BARR is an aggressive individual named CALEB FOOTE, who is the author of several pamphlets published jointly by the above mentioned Pacifist organizations. While BARR and FOOTE share offices and work together in assisting conscientious objectors, the former does not support FOOTE's attitude towards the Japanese and when FOOTE advised the confidential informant of this office that "the Japanese are getting a raw deal, and I am trying to help them", Mr. BARR took pains to explain that Mr. FOOTE was speaking for himself and not for the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION or the SERVICE BOARD FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS. Similarity in style between FOOTE's signed pamphlets and the unsigned booklet published by the COLORADO COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, entitled "The Japanese in Our Midst", which was the subject of a special report to MIS, G-2, War Department, July 18, 1942, indicates that CALEB FOOTE may have been the author of pro-Japanese propaganda published in Denver. FOOTE speaks as he writes, in an outspoken manner which is not wholly consistent with his pacifistic views.

6. FR. FRANK HERRON SMITH of Berkeley, California, is president of the PROTESTANT COMMISSION FOR JAPANESE SERVICE, an organization closely allied with the COMMISSION ON ALIENS AND PRISONERS OF WAR. The PROTESTANT COMMISSION FOR JAPANESE SERVICE includes representatives from all Protestant Churches on the Pacific Coast. Attention is invited to a special report to MIS, G-2, War Department, August 15, 1942, subject "Church Interest in Japanese Evacuees", in which DR. STANLEY ARMSTRONG HUNTER, Presbyterian member of the Committee, stated to a confidential informant of this office that "The Churches are striving to bring about the release of those American-born Japanese now in 'concentration camps'." It is noted that Mrs. STANLEY A. HUNTER is a member of the Board of Directors of the NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SERVICE BOARD FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS of which ALLEN H. BARR is executive secretary.

4 Incls. B.T.P.

1. Pamphlet "Our Way in the Midst of War."
2. Pamphlet "Have We Forgotten Justice".
3. Service Board letter.
4. C.P.S.Program.

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Have We Forgotten Justice?*

By CALEB FOOTE†

IF Army plans materialize, before this article is in print 112,000 persons, a majority of whom are American citizens, will have been evacuated from their homes on the West Coast!

Obviously this compulsory evacuation of those whose only crime is their Japanese ancestry is a flagrant violation of the 5th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution, and so a perversion of democracy itself. Obviously, too, it denies the Christian doctrine of the supreme worth of the individual. It is creating untold human suffering, both physical and psychological, and it is a serious blow at interracial understanding and Japanese assimilation into American life.

Even more serious than these, however, is the fact that the evacuation heaps fuel on the fires of racial distrust, and lends authenticity to Japan's claims that this is a racial war. By putting many of our native-born *citizens* into "assembly" and "reception" centers—which, allowing for some differences, are *virtually concentration camps—purely* because of their race, our Government has aped the totalitarianism it is supposedly fighting. The peace that will follow the war is being made during the war and this treatment of innocent persons will not facilitate the creation of the state of mind necessary for gaining a good peace.

Background of Race Hatred

The background of what *Life* calls a "great and unprecedented migration" has been a vicious campaign of race hatred conducted in the Pacific Coast states. The anti-Japanese feeling that gave rise to it goes back forty years to a time when Japanese immigration into California was at its height. At first, these immigrants had been encouraged to come. They furnished cheap labor, and so were useful in breaking strikes and for field work. But these very "advantages" caused labor and small farming groups to resent their competition bitterly, and as time went on and the new racial group became more Americanized and acquired some economic power, the big economic groups who first welcomed them joined in opposing them. They were charged with destroying our standard of living, *bringing in disease, being un-American and anti-Christian,* and endangering our control by their own high birth-rate.

All of this resulted in the "Gentlemen's Agreement" restricting emigration from Japan, a series of land laws preventing Japanese aliens from owning or renting land, and the passage of the Exclusion Act in 1924. It is this latent race prejudice that has been whipped up anew since Pearl Harbor. Newspapers and politicians who just before the war commented on the "loyalty of the great majority" of *Niseis* and *Isseis,*[1] led the parade of intolerance a month or two later. The city of Los Angeles fired all of its American-born Japanese employees, and other cities followed its lead. The State Personnel Board discriminated against citizen as well as alien Japanese, and the American Legion, County Boards of Supervisors, California Congressmen and others, joined newspaper editorial writers and columnists in urging complete evacuation. Early in January, job discrimination against aliens had become so *severe that President* Roosevelt called the firing of "honest and loyal people who, except for accident of birth, are sincerely patriotic" as "playing into the hands of the enemies of American democracy."

Meanwhile, anti-Japanese rumors and stories ran rife, purporting that "every Jap is a damned Jap," that they were poisoning vegetables and engaging in sit-down strikes, that there had been much sabotage in Hawaii, that all the Japanese in California were part of a well-organized fifth column. There is every reason to believe that persons or groups who hoped to gain from the evacuation had a major part in stirring up these irrational forces of racial prejudice. Big land-holding groups, laundries,* and plant nurseries, *who felt the competition of the Japanese,* had a stake in the "internment," as did those who hoped to gain cheap, forced labor.

The defeats in the Far East, the shelling of an oil field near Santa Barbara, and the supposed air raid over Los Angeles, had much to do with a rise in anti-Japanese feeling that just preceded the evacuation order. Against this pressure were arrayed the efforts of the Japanese community to prove its loyalty, evidenced in the vigorous patriotism of the Japanese-American Citizens' League and heavy Japanese contributions to the Red Cross, U.S.O., Defense Bonds, etc. Some white groups made a notable effort to calm public opinion, and during the first two and one half months of war the Federal Government kept the hysteria somewhat within bounds.

On February 19, a sweeping proclamation by the President gave the War Department the power "to prescribe military areas from which any or all persons may be excluded." On March 3, General DeWitt issued the first of a sweeping series of proclamations resulting in curfews, travel bans, and evacuation from an extensive area reaching well inland from the Pacific Coast. In most of these *actions,* Japanese-American *citizens* were considered more dangerous than German or Italian aliens!

The "Need" for Evacuation

Explanations for the military necessity of the evacuation have assumed that sabotage was committed, that the Japanese as a racial group were a potential fifth column, or that the evacuation was necessary for the protection of the Japanese themselves.

Not until late in March were the widespread rumors of Japanese sabotage at Pearl Harbor disproved by the statement of the Honolulu Chief of Police, confirmed from other sources, that "there were no acts of sabotage committed in the city and county of Honolulu on December 7," no acts have been reported since. This report discounts all

*Reprinted from *Fellowship*, May, 1942.

had access to the facts, is one of the strongest indictments of the Government. Likewise, no proved case of sabotage by a Japanese on the Pacific Coast, on or since December 7, has come to public attention. These facts still have not been sufficiently publicized, and unfounded rumors continue to circulate.

Undoubtedly some of the alien Japanese and perhaps a few of the citizens are disloyal; these persons, presumably, are among those taken into custody by the F.B.I. On the other hand, it should be pointed out that most Japanese aliens are not aliens by choice, but have not been permitted to become American citizens. There is absolutely no evidence to support the rumors that the Japanese, *as a racial group*, were either disloyal or an organized fifth column. Certainly many of them live near defense plants, and vital harbors, highways, railways and power lines, but so do millions of Americans, regardless of race, and to deduce disloyalty from this is absurd.

That the Japanese on the West Coast have been in danger because of their race since December 7, is acknowledged, and from that fact many believe that, however tragic it may be, the evacuation has been necessary for the protection of the Japanese themselves. Some murders, supposedly by Filipinos, naturally created great fear among the Japanese but, since the first of the year, the number of these incidents has dropped off, and steps were taken to protect the Japanese in a way they should be protected—by increasing local police and F.B.I. aid. Evacuation amounts to compulsory protective arrest, which sets a dangerous precedent in dealing with racial minorities and, in the long run, greatly adds to the problem of the protection of this particular minority. Meanwhile, the social, psychological and human damage caused by the Government's policy is immensely more tragic than were the comparatively few cases of violence.

The economic loss to the Japanese and the Japanese-Americans has been tremendous. The estimated wealth of the group, $500,000,000, has diminished greatly, possibly by as much as 75 or even 90 per cent. The loss of business, agricultural and professional positions, gained by slow and patient effort, means that the job of normal living in American communities once again has to be started almost from scratch.

Moreover, the effects upon our whole economy will be pronounced. The 23 per cent of the evacuees who are in agriculture produced 40 per cent of California's truck crops, and in Los Angeles County, where 25,600 of the county's 40,000 acres of producing farm land are affected, white replacements can be found to take over only a fraction of the land. In other fields, 5,000 gardeners in greater Los Angeles and many nursery men and floriculturalists are irreplaceable; fish fanciers will miss the Nippon Goldfish Company, largest in the West; bacteriological research will miss the vital *agre* produced by a skilled young *Nisei;* school boards will have 20,000 fewer elementary pupils to plan for.

Some of the loss to the Japanese is directly attributable to profiteering, where expensive electric refrigerators, radios, etc., went for a song; more of it is due to the major unemployment and financial problem that has struck them as a racial group since December 7 and to the losses

Civil liberties have suffered a heavy blow, too, for, as the American Civil Liberties Union recently pointed out, this action undermines the very basis of constitutional government and means that the Bill of Rights is not applicable in any area declared military by the Government. The equal protection of the Government has been denied these people who should have equal rights for participation in community life, due process of law, and so on.

Suffering in Internment

Psychological and physical suffering is the inevitable accompaniment of life in what is essentially a concentration camp. Some of the evacuees, particularly the idealistic *Niseis*, are resolved to make the most of this hardship, and are going through with it in a spirit of love and a determination to train themselves and others for a better future. But for more of the *Niseis*, the effect of having their property destroyed, their hopes for the future dashed, and chances for normal living ended is one of at least partial disintegration of personality. There is a fear that they will be moved out into the desert and left there for many years, forgotten by white Americans, and the moral problem that has arisen in most of the camps is an indication of the psychological frustrations that exist.

Living conditions are very crowded, with rooms twenty by twenty-five feet intended to accommodate ten people. Eating is communal, and privacy will be a thing almost unknown. A *Nisei* girl, commenting on the unpleasant climate at Manzanar, describes the dust that covers everything, the extreme heat that makes her dread the summer, and the lack of anything creative to do. First-hand reports of visitors to the camps and the *Niseis* who are in them do not bear out the romanticised stories that have appeared in the press, and emphasize the great suffering that results when so many persons are detained on the desert in close quarters.

Racial understanding has been dealt a severe blow, for increased segregation of the Japanese, with corresponding lack of assimilation into the American community, is a feature of the plan. Where whites were coming into contact with the Japanese, they were losing some of their prejudice, and these contacts are now cut off. For the *Nisei* it means being thrown back into a racial consciousness which he considers secondary to American citizenship, while the white American sees all Japanese lumped together as disloyal and tends to regard them as inferior as a group.

Racial intolerance is increased and its solution postponed by the evacuation. In the immediate future the resettlement authorities of the Government will be under great pressure to release some of the Japanese to do work in the fields as labor gangs, or to participate in other anti-social ventures. Some of the Rocky Mountain and Middle Western states already are taking action to prevent any permanent resettlement of the Japanese within their boundaries, and there is every reason to believe that resettlement will become more and more difficult as time goes on. Representative Rankin, of Mississippi, urges that these unfortunates be kept in detention for the duration and then deshipped back to Japan, while other reactionaries are advocating a Constitutional Amendment to take [illegible] from the

The Challenge to Help

A few of these evacuees are pacifists; a great many of them are Christian communicants; still more are American citizens; all are human beings needing our love and help and friendship. So, whether we call ourselves pacifists or Christian or American or humanitarian, the evacuation presents a tremendous challenge. So far, most of the attempts to help have been alleviatory in nature. Some have helped in evacuation problems, such as moving, the storage of goods, renting houses, and protection against profiteers. At least two religious groups set up hostels to which early evacuees could go, and there have been other indications of the expression of love toward these people, the importance of which cannot be overstated. Nevertheless, this is not enough, for more than alleviation of immediate suffering is needed, and it is encouraging to note some *Nisei* groups planning for future cooperative settlements, and white students trying to help evacuated students become relocated in other areas.

The sharp distinction between aiding the processes of evacuation and detention and helping those individuals who need love and assistance must be maintained, for the evacuation and continued detention of these people is wrong and as such should be consistently opposed. The Government should not have yielded to the pressure for evacuation, and should now change its policy with a view to arranging immediately for fair *public* hearings for all now in the camps. Where no concrete evidence of guilt exists, citizens should be given unconditional release, and the aliens treated as are other enemy aliens, not as a racial minority. The present policy, looking toward the release of those who can prove their innocence, must be reversed, for the whole tradition of Anglo-Saxon common law is the presumption that a man is innocent until proved guilty, and in the present case the burden of proof rests upon the Government, not upon the evacuee.

These actions should be taken now, for the solution of the problems the evacuation has created will not be made easier by waiting until later. If action is postponed until the post-war period, it will be greatly complicated by the problem of resettling millions of soldiers and war industry workers at the same time. In addition, by admitting its mistake and rectifying it, our Government could contribute an encouraging boost to the forces of racial understanding. In a time when we are seeking to prove to the Negro that this is not just a white man's war, and trying to counteract Axis influence on colored peoples the world over, no action could be more pertinent.

If this measure is not opposed, there is no guarantee what group will be next, for what can happen to a Japanese racial minority can happen also to a Negro or Jewish minority. By our opposition and our attempt to bring the truth to the attention of the public we can contribute to building the peace, as knowledge of the truth and an attitude of racial tolerance among American citizens are prerequisites of any better world. We need to join in a recent concern of some Southern California Friends, prompted by the evacuation, to become a group which will "with love rather than malice, yet extensively speak at the present time, like the prophets of old, that the historic principle of the Society of Friends that persons are more important than any theory needs special emphasis." Recognizing that such outspokenness may be "disastrous" and that "undoubtedly we shall reap what we have sown in our own apathy and indifference in the past," these Friends feel that they should publicly apologise for our national course of action and thus "completely identify ourselves with persons in other nations who find themselves caught in a similar, seemingly overwhelming situation."

Meanwhile we can cooperate with those who are seeking to make it possible for students and families from the detention camps to move into the Middle West and other areas of the country which will accept them. Our F. O. R. groups in inland areas can seek opportunities for students to enter colleges, jobs into which individuals can move and openings for families to settle in new homes. Groups on the Pacific Coast in turn can contribute information about Japanese who would fit in especially well in such a resettlement plan. All this information should be cleared through the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2151 Vine St., Berkeley, Calif., from which it will be sent to whatever agencies are best able to deal with the individual case. In order to have a family or individual granted permission to come to a resettlement opening in the Middle West, the Government authorities will wish to know what college will definitely accept a student, or what economic arrangements can be made, guaranteeing a job or support; and what guarantees can be offered that the reaction of the community to the introduction of a few Japanese will not be too adverse. All F. O. R. groups in the Middle West offering opportunities for resettlement will have to meet these conditions, and the best way to do it probably will be to get a committee of prominent non-pacifist but liberal ministers, professors, etc., who will stand back of the plan.

Immediate Action

In seeking to bring about a change in the whole Government policy toward evacuation and continued detention, the best things to do are:

Study the whole subject with your peace team with the help of this article, the *Christian Century*, particularly the April 1, 1942 issue, and the Tolan Committee report of March 19 (obtained by writing Tolan Committee investigating National Defense Migration, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.).

Bring the truth of what is happening before the public, laying the whole matter upon the conscience of the churches, in an attempt to get local churches, home mission boards, etc., to realize the seriousness of the situation.

Protest in letters to the President, the Secretary of War, and your Congressmen, and in letters to newspapers and to friends.

Oppose such local discriminations as the recent action of Governor Ratner, of Kansas, who banned Japanese and Japanese-Americans from that state.

Here is a task of major importance for those who believe in love as the means of "discovering truth, dispelling antagonisms, and reconciling people, despite all differences,

THE CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM
in Northern California

COUNSELING SERVICE: Persons whose conscientious and religious training make participation in war impossible may obtain advice on draft procedure by consulting the Northern California Service Board for Conscientious Objectors, 1628 Spruce Street, Berkeley. (Phone Berkeley 3746)

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPS: Conscientious objectors who are given draft classification IV-E are now being assigned to government approved camps which are administered by the Friends, Brethren and Mennonites. Each camper works 40 hours a week on a camp project, designated by the government to be of national importance. Technical supervision of the work is provided by some civilian branch of the Government, such as the U. S. Forest Service.

THEIR PURPOSE: 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 the long-range approach to peace.

PACIFIC COAST C.P.S. CAMPS: Persons selected for civilian service from Northern California are being sent to one of two camps: (a) CPS Camp #2 is near Pasadena, California. (Address: Oscar Marshburn, Director, Box 65, Glendora). Administered by the American Friends Service Committee with technical direction from the U.S. Forestry Service, this camp is operating a valuable experiment in watershed management in the San Dimas Forest. (b) CPS Camp #21 is at Cascade Locks, Oregon, on the Columbia River. (Address: Mark Schrock, Director, Star Route, Cascade Locks). This camp is doing recreational and maintenance work under the Forest Service and is administered by the Brethren Service Committee.

FINANCES: The $21 paid to the soldiers each month is <u>not</u> paid to fellows assigned to the C.P.S. camps. On the contrary, those who are able to bear their own living expenses ($35 a month) do so as evidence of their sincere willingness to serve their country in a truly constructive manner. If such expenses cannot be paid by the camper, by his family, friends, or church, they must ultimately rest upon the three administrative agencies.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA'S SHARE: To provide for the expenses of those campers from Northern California whose expenses are not yet paid, there is needed $991.51 for past costs, and $175.00 a month for the future. As more boys are inducted into the camps, this need will increase.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Many persons feel that those who have not yet been drafted should share with the three small administrative service committees the responsibility for camp expense. If you agree that Northern California ought to carry its share and if you are not already contributing elsewhere, you may want to contribute toward a special Northern California fund. Your gifts and monthly contributions may be sent to the Northern California Service Board for Conscientious Objectors, 1628 Spruce Street, Berkeley, California, which will forward the money to the American Friends Service Committee, asking them to credit your church, the F.O.R. or any other organization you may designate.

Epistle to America

A letter from Hideo Hashimoto, pastor of the Japanese Methodist Church, Fresno, California, and member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

April 18, 1942

DEAR FRIENDS:

On the eve of evacuation, I greet you with mixed feelings. The swift current of events following the outbreak of the present war has disrupted the lives of many of us.

I must state at the outset that it has not all been unmixed evil. As a minister of Christ, I have gained valuable experience and opportunities of service that will strengthen and make more effective my ministry. But to the people whom I serve these months have been time of uncertainty, fear, and heartbreaking disappointments. Not that we have expected to lead normal lives, but it was a blow to America-loving, peaceful permanent residents who have lived in America thirty to fifty years, to be suddenly classified as "enemy aliens" and receive treatment as such.

The impact has been an especially hard one for the Nisei, the American citizens of Japanese parentage. They have no home but this—no allegiance but the United States. Already over five thousand are in the U. S. Army. Suddenly they awoke on the morning of March 3, and discovered to their utter bewilderment, that their own government has classified them as Class 3 "enemy aliens," ahead of German and Italian *aliens*.

As I go about busily engaged in welfare work among needy families; soliciting funds and food for welfare, understanding and aid from Caucasian friends; helping with registrations, disposal or storage of real and personal property; finding renters for houses and businesses; collecting junk; trying to preach to the being-disillusioned on the meaning of the Cross; providing nursery and recreational facilities; and writing these letters and articles to widely scattered friends (and forgetting about packing my things while going about urging others to do so in the face of imminent evacuation orders); being restricted to five miles and having to be in at 8:00 P. M., I cannot believe that only three and a half months ago I was travelling from one end of the continent to the other, attending the National Conference of Methodist Students at Urbana and visiting many of you.

In all these days, the heart-warming and encouraging experiences in the midst of darkness have been your thoughtful letters and the sympathy and help of these Caucasian friends who have helped us unstintedly. The real meaning of friendship, and of the Christian fellowship that transcends the barriers of race and nations stand out in clear-cut relief in these heart-breaking days.

What the future holds for us is very uncertain, except for the definite knowledge that there will be untold suffering. But it is not the physical suffering that is the most difficult for us. We are willing to go a second mile in serving and suffering for our nation and for the principles for which she stands. But it is the feeling that we are men without a country, not by our choice but against our will by the decree of the Fourth Army.

However, when a feeling of being unjustly discriminated against is combined with physical hardship, it is next to unbearable. The Induction Centers where 3,000 to 10,000 people will be housed and fed "temporarily," have been built in about a week to ten days. There must be about fifteen or twenty of them, most of them in racetracks and county fairgrounds. Many of the durable buildings are made-over stables, but the majority of them are rough frame structures 20 feet by one hundred feet with small windows, tar-paper walls and roofs, and asphalt floors! About five families will be housed in each. Imagine a typical Japanese family of six or seven (not the average, because there are many newly-weds and single men and women) living in a single room twenty feet square, in these shacks during the typical Fresno summer weather of 105 degrees outside in the shade—perhaps 125 degrees inside (with asphalt floors!). No one knows where the people will be "relocated" from these centers. The Army has taken upon itself (or was forced by powerfully maneuvered minority "public" pressure) a task that is not its usual. The Army has done it as well as may be expected, but it is faced with almost insuperable difficulties.

I am to be evacuated and to enter into one of these concentration camps, for that is what they really are, with double barbed fences and all. Only families: men, women, children, sick, and invalid, are to be placed in them. I shall probably be responsible to between 3,000 and 5,000 souls in one of these, perhaps at Fresno Fairgrounds. Many old people will die. Many babies will be born and will die. (The largest group of Nisei is now in the early twenties). Many will pass away more because of the loss of all that they have worked for in their lifetime and the lack of something to live for.

I am to be their pastor, the minister of the Gospel. How am I to preach to them? I do not ask in resentment or cynicism. There is nothing in my heart but the feeling of responsibility and the task to be done. If I fail, who will undertake it? I even feel that it is my providential opportunity to serve the people and the Master. But more than ever before I feel humble in the face of the gigantic task. I need your help and your prayers.

"It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness." Let us all endeavor, in the name of our Master, to do our bit for His Kingdom in these days of darkness.

Yours in fellowship,

HIDEO HASHIMOTO.

If you would like to help, write to any of the following:

Commission on Aliens and Prisoners of War | [illegible]

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
SERVICE BOARD FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

1928 SPRUCE STREET • BERKELEY • CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE • BERKELEY 3745

ALLEN H. BARR • Executive Secretary
ROBERT H. ELKINTON • Treasurer

February 2, 1942

Dear Friend:

Will it be possible for you to assist in maintaining the Civilian Public Service Camps for conscientious objectors? Explanations both of the services rendered by these camps and of the serious financial assistance needed appears on the enclosed page. If further information is desired, we shall gladly furnish it at your request.

As you may know, more than 22 of these camps are now administered nationally by the service committees of the Friends (Quakers), Brethren and Mennonites, who necessarily will bear the ultimate costs of all campers who have neither independent resources nor support from church or community. Since there are many such campers, even from Northern California, those of us who have not been drafted feel that it is our responsibility to assume a fair share of these expenses.

Perhaps you will want to recommend to your own group—whether it be a church, a young people's league, or a committee interested in civil and religious liberties—that a monthly pledge be made toward support of the camps. If you decide to make a personal pledge, you will find encouragement from the fact that the work of the camps has been recognized by the government to be work of national importance. Indeed, on several occasions contributions to the camps have been made as substitutes for defense stamps or bonds.

Whatever amount you can contribute will be welcomed. Your gifts will be forwarded to the Friends Service Committee, to be credited as you direct.

Sincerely yours,

Allen H. Barr
Executive Secretary

Sec., East Bay Church Federation

Pres., Cal. Council of Churches

Member, Methodist Committee to aid C.O.'s

Minister, Plymouth Congregational Church

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CONSULTATIVE MEMBERS
Berkeley Committee of Counsel to Conscientious Objectors
Palo Alto Civilian Public Service

[redacted]

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

OCT 17 1942

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

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:

1 ENCLO. 1

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-11372-27

OCT 19 1942

MUMFORD

MAR 21 1972

REPRODUCED ORIGINAL RETAIN

[redacted]

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2, HQ. WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND & FOURTH ARMY
(Office of Headquarters

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
(Place)
September 3, 1942
(Date)

(CIB) IX/O-X-7661

Subject: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

33791

Summary of Information:

1. References:

a. Letter this office, file 7790 (7-2-42), July 18, 1942, subject "Colorado Council of Churches".

b. Letter this office, file 7790 (7-2-42), August 15, 1942, subject "Church Interest in Japanese Evacuees".

c. Summary of Information this office, file (CIB) IX/O-X-7661, August 27, 1942, subject "American Friends Service Committee".

2. In Seattle, Washington, as in the San Francisco Area, the FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE and the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION are working together in the interest of conscientious objectors and the evacuated Japanese. FLOYD W. SCHMOE, former instructor at the University of Washington, is director of the Seattle Branch, FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, and a member of the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION. In the columns of the "Pacific Cable", a pro-Japanese bi-monthly pamphlet published jointly by both organizations, SCHMOE has unfavorably compared the Army's administration of Camp Harmony, at Puyallup, Washington with the WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY'S management of TULE LAKE RELOCATION CENTER. KENJI OKUDA, Japanese agitator and reported member of an alleged subversive group at Camp Harmony, is a staff writer for the "Pacific Cable", whose material necessarily is submitted by mail. His father, HENRY OKUDA, is considered by the F.B.I. to have been the most dangerous Japanese propagandist in the Seattle Area.

3. In 1940, SCHMOE was executive secretary, Seattle Branch, KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR CONGRESS. He was quoted in the April 15, 1942, issue of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer", as having told a group of University of Washington alumnae

CONT'D.

Previous Distribution:

Distribution:
MIS, G-2 WD (3)
FBI - Seattle (1)
San Francisco (1)
ONI - 12th ND (1)
13th ND (1)
FILE

Evaluation

of source		of information
X	Reliable	X
	Credible	
	Questional	
	Undetermi	

[redacted]

100-11372-27

INCLOSURE

MAR 24 1972

XEROXED ORIGINAL RETAIN

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

(GIB) IX/0-X-7661, Summary of Information, 9-3-42.

33795

at a meeting on the campus, that he had visited an enemy alien internment camp in Montana, the Santa Anita Assembly Center, near Los Angeles, California, Camp Harmony, Puyallup, Washington, and the assembly center at Toppenish, Washington, where he had found that conditions were "terrible".

4. FRED BERT FARQUHARSON, University of Washington Civil Engineering Professor, notorious for his long record of radical and pacifist activities, is head of the Seattle FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION. He is also a member of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION in Seattle. His wife, MARY FARQUHARSON, Washington State Senator and member of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, was instrumental in obtaining CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION counsel for GORDON KIYOSHI HIRABAYASHI, presently in jail awaiting trial for violation of the evacuation order. Should HIRABAYASHI, who has requested classification as a conscientious objector, be so classified by his draft board, the FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE will provide financial assistance to him when he enters a CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMP.

5. While SCHOE has not actually urged Japanese evacuees to become conscientious objectors, as indicated erroneously in paragraph 4, reference letter paragraph 1b above, both the FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE and the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION in Seattle have been attempting to convert potential conscientious objectors to pacifist views, according to MARK S. SULLIVAN, Seattle "Times" writer, who has made a study of activities of conscientious objectors at the University of Washington. SULLIVAN further stated in an interview with a Special Agent from the Seattle Branch Office, AC of S, G-2, WDC and 4th Army, that representatives of the FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE and the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION are apparently deliberately misrepresenting conditions at Camp Harmony to other persons as being bad.

6. At a meeting in the ENGINEERS' CLUB in Seattle on August 27, 1942, SCHOE denounced the Japanese evacuation and claimed that it was making Fifth-Columnists of 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

[redacted]

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ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Kendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neese
Files

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

OCT 20 1942

Subject: Letter of transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
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:

1 ENCLO. 7

RECORDED

100-11372-30

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7 OCT 20 1942

OCT 29 1942

MAR 21 1972

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[redacted]

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

ARTERS THIRD SERVICE COMMAND
WAR DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Director, Military Intelligence Division SS/aks
Seventh Floor, Standard Oil Building
Baltimore, Maryland
(Office of Headquarters)

SPKLI (I)-19417 and 5824
(8-26-42)

Baltimore, Maryland.
(Place)

August 26, 1942.
(Date)

Subject: AMERICAN FRIEND'S SERVICE COMMITTEE & WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM.

Summary of Information:

The A.F.S.C. is an entirely Quaker organization. It is the organization which completely runs the Civilian Public Service Camps in cooperation with Bretheran Service Committee, the Mennonites Central Committee and the Association of Catholic Conscientious Objectors. These camps jointly care for all the conscientious objectors now registered in the United States under the Selective Service Act, and in this particular work the A.F.S.C. should be well commended.

However, the peace section of the A.F.S.C. has many members in common and works hand in glove with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Literature in some cases is issued jointly by the A.F.S.C. and the W.I.L. Emily Cooper Johnson, chairman of the W.I.L. is also chairman of the peace section of the A.F.S.C., besides being on the A.F.S.C.'s publicity committee and on a Civilian Public Service Executive Committee. The A.F.S.C. therefore must shoulder some of the responsibility for the actions of the W.I.L. including this organization's flagrant newspaper advertising. (Note: the W.I.L. has carried advertising in Philadelphia papers requesting conscientious objectors to come to them for help)

The findings are then that the A.F.S.C. is a fine humanitarian organization, but one whose idealogy will not face reality. The W.I.L. is more militant and dangerous, hurting both the A.F.S.C. and the national war effort.

(Note: The American Friend's Service Committee will submit any requested literature. Its headquarters are 20 South 12th. Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Previous Distribution:

Distribution:
MIS WD
DIO, Philadelphia.
F BI [illegible]

Evaluation
-of source -of information
Reliable
Credible
Questionable
Undetermined

[redacted] ENCLOSURE

Encl 2

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED 2958-3 100-11392-30
ON 29 DEC 1976
BY ODR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

OCT 24 1942

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

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:

Winterrowd
alden

RECORDED & INDEXED
M-140
EX-45

100-11392-32

6 OCT 26 1942

FILE

MAR 21 1972
REDUCED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

1 ENCLO. 6

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REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

6

[redacted]

201
FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SERVICE COMMAND
Office of the Director, Military Intelligence Division
Standard Oil Building, Baltimore, Maryland (A) ALB/mk

SPKLI (I) 28033 [redacted] September 2, 1942

SUBJECT: FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

TO: Chief, Military Intelligence Service
War Department
Washington, D. C.

The attached is forwarded for your information and as a matter of record. No further action on this report is contemplated by this office, and no action by your office is requested.

F. S. DOLL
Colonel, GSC
Director

Inclosures:

3 Cpys S of I, dtd 9-2-42

Distribution:

MIS
EDC, 1st Army

MIS & Dists
FBI 10-19-42 rdy
File

ENCLOSURE 100-11392-32

(140) MIS 201 Friends Service Committee 9-2-42

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]
ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

MID 201
FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

WAR DEPARTMENT

(Office of Headquarters)

(Place)

SPXLI (I) 28033

September 2, 1942
(Date)

17

Subject: FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Summary of Information:

The Officers of this organization are as follows:

Rufus M. Jones, Chairman
Wm. R. Fogg, Treasurer
Clarence P. Pickett, Executive Secretary
Harold Evans, Vice Chairman
Hannah Clothier Hull, Vice Chairman

O.N.I. files show a recent report which they secured from the P.M.P. This report indicates that the Subject society operates a school called Pendle Hill at Wallingford, Pa. Howard W. Brinton is Director of this School and Anna Brinton is Assistant Director. Joseph E. Platt is the Business and Executive Secretary.

During the spring term of 1942 there were 43 members on the faculty, including 3 Germans and 2 Japanese.

The P.M.P. report was based primarily on an interview between Lieut. Tooey of the P.M.P. and Mrs. Evans. She is a Quaker and she believes that the organization, particularly the School, is being used as a front by people who are subversively inclined. She is very suspicious of Anna Brinton who apparently tries to dominate everything. She believes that the Quakers are divided into two groups, to one of which the War is their War; but to the other of which an immediate peace movement is paramount, and prior to the peace the furtherance, through fund raising, of conscientious objector camps. Mrs. Evans believes that Pendle Hill is behind this second group.

Mrs. Evans also mentioned one Harris Turner, who is head of the Field Committee of the Pendle Hill School and who is interested in contacting

Previous Distribution:

Distribution: EDC, 1st Army
MIS

Evaluation

-of source		-of information
X	Reliable	X
	Credible	
	Questionable	
	Undetermined	

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FBI 10-19-42 edn
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ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

adult groups to study under their direction.

She also reported that the Friends Central Bureau at 15th & Cherry Sts. have charge of foods and goods sent from here to France and possibly other countries. She is of the opinion this would make a very good means of exchanging messages and other information if subversive people worked into the outfit in positions of trust.

It is suggested that P.H.P. be contacted for the full report on the Pendle Hill School.

Further investigation of this organization along the lines suggested in Capt. Dyer's telephone message is continuing.

[redacted]

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

33796

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SERVICE COMMAND
Services of Supply
(Office of Headquarters)

SPEIB

NCC/mm

Governors Island, N.Y.
(Place)

October 31, 1942
(Date)

Subject: PRINCE SERVICE COMMITTEE

Summary of Information:

1. The attached copy of report received from the Post Intelligence Officer, Fort Dix, N.J., indicates Japanese sympathies on the part of one C. [illegible] and the speech which he made as reported in this summary of information is decidedly pro-Japanese.

2. Records of this Service Command indicate that in October 1941 three Japanese were apprehended in company with [illegible], brother of C. [illegible], the Japanese having been photographing waterworks in the vicinity of Fort Dix. Copies of all the correspondence concerned were shown to or supplied to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Newark, N.J.

3. It is recommended that the Federal Bureau of Investigation conduct an investigation into the activities and associations of C. [illegible] and the PRINCE SERVICE COMMITTEE.

4. This is transmitted for your information.

For the Director of Intelligence:

[illegible], JR.
Lt. Colonel, G.S.C.
Executive Officer

1 Encl.-
Copy ltr fr PIO Ft. Dix 10/29/42, above subject

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ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD5200

Previous Distribution:

Distribution:
3 - [illegible], War Dept.
1 - [illegible], Newark
1 - [illegible], 3rd S.D.
1 - [illegible], N.J. Mil. Dist.

ENCLOSURE

Evaluation
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.....Reliable.....
.....Credible.....
.....Questionable.....
.....Undetermined.....

F.B.I.

[redacted]

[illegible]-33.X

FPB-7-[illegible]

COPY

[redacted]

HEADQUARTERS FORT DIX
Office of the Post Intelligence Officer

CJP/as
Fort Dix, N.J.
October 29, 1942

SUBJECT: FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

TO: Director, Intelligence Division, Headquarters Second Service Command, Services of Supply, Governors Island, New York

1. On Saturday, October 24, 1942, this office was notified by a local informant of the fact that one C. Walter Borton was scheduled to make a speech at a Quaker meeting in a town adjacent to Fort Dix the following day. The informant stated that Borton's subject had to do with Japanese and the various camps where Japanese are presently interned. Inasmuch as there was insufficient time to assure coverage of this meeting by either the F.B.I. or representatives of a Field Office, Lt. Twitchell and Captain Paul, of this office, attended the meeting in civilian clothes. The meeting was scheduled to start at 3:30, Sunday, October 25, 1942, at the Friends Meeting Hall, Army's Mount, New Jersey.

2. Upon arrival at the Meeting House, these agents found 24 people in meditation. There were eleven women and thirteen men. At approximately 3:55 one member of the organization arose to end the meditation period, and introduced Mr. Borton, who then proceeded to give his speech on the Japanese problem in this country.

3. Mr. Borton stated that he had just returned from an 8000 mile trip to the west coast and back, during which time he had visited various Japanese internment camps, and had talked with many of the Japanese. On some of his trips he was accompanied by miss Arthur [illegible]. Mr. Borton stated that the American Government had unconstitutionally confined its own citizens of Japanese extraction to these camps. Mr. Borton stated that he himself had been in Japan in 1938 and that he understood the Japanese people. He spoke of their culture, and of the fine way in which they conducted themselves in these camps. He stated that the United States was at fault in the present situation with Japan, due to our improper handling of the Japanese people. He also stated that there had been no Japanese sabotage at Pearl Harbor. For proof of this statement, he said the Roberts Committee had shown the alleged sabotage to be false.

4. He told about one camp where the Japanese were placed that had no barbed wire around it and only four watch towers where guns and lights were kept. He related that there had been no escapes from this camp, and that the Japanese were treated extremely well. However, he insinuated that this was the exception rather than the rule. This inference led the audience to believe that the Japanese were badly treated in some camps, without proper food and water supplies, without decent living conditions, and more or less treated in an inconsiderate manner. Borton stated that at the time the Japanese were evacuated from the west coast, the citizens of California took advantage of them. He backed this up by telling stories of civilians who went to Japanese homes or stores and told the Japanese that as long as they were going to leave they would pay them $10 for $100 articles. He also stated that a tremendous amount of property had been lost by the Japanese during the time of their evacuation.

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ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

5. Norton told a story of one camp where there was a learned Japanese doctor and his wife. Norton was asked by an Army major-in-charge (name unknown) if he would like to have dinner with the Japanese doctor. They left the camp to have their meal. In the meantime word was sent to Washington that two of the Japanese had escaped, and instructions were wired back to pick up the Japanese and return them to the camp. A guard came into the restaurant where Norton and his guests were, and upon seeing the major, the guard brought some explanation and left without carrying out his instructions. Norton talked a great deal about the Friends Service Committee. The Committee has apparently done a great deal to make the Japanese in these camps happy and comfortable. They send them food and visit them on numerous occasions. All during Norton's speech, he made of various "things" them he had met while travelling through the west and had joined on trips to these camps.

6. As Norton drew his talk to a close, he suggested that some of the people in this area could use Japanese for their help. According to him the Japanese are a very friendly, yet alert and proud, people, and with a little well-meaning understanding, we could get much work from the Japanese. He stated that they are excellent farmers and can make almost anything grow. He also related the story of a Japanese boy who was accepted at Dartmouth College, and upon arrival there, found that he could not take the coursework in regard to.

7. As he ended his talk, he said that he was in favor of the Japanese people and that the Japanese problem in the country at this time would become much worse unless we did something about it. He gave the impression that at the conclusion of the war we would pay for our improper handling of the Japanese people. He made the statement that if in 1938 (?) we had allowed the Japanese people to enter this country at the rate of 1.5 a year on a permanent visa, instead of closing them out altogether, much of the present trouble could have been averted. He stated that his son was the professor of Japanese at Columbia University in New York, but that he had been given leave of absence from Columbia to take over the Japanese desk in the State Department, Washington, D.C. His son has apparently spent time in Japan. Norton told of a cottage he owned in New Lisbon where it is his habit to entertain Japanese at various times.

8. The Friends are a Quaker organization which has an international membership. They apparently have a great deal of money behind them, and as an organization, are probably not subversive; however, if they are going to take such an active interest in the Japanese problem in this country, and speeches of a like nature to Mr. Norton's are conducted to be made all over this country, considerable harm may be done. The transition between the American citizens of Japanese extraction and the Japanese who attacked Pearl Harbor was made with no mention; therefore, the audience received the idea that all Japanese are lovely people and would not think of doing any wrong, and that the United States Government is wrong in fighting Japan.

9. C. Walter Norton is not a new face to this office. Norton, who is reported to have considerable personal means, and who at one time was an officer in a large Philadelphia bank, maintains a summer home on Lemmons Creek, just south of Lisbon. The creek upon which his home is located feeds one of the principal water supply installations for Fort Dix. Approximately one year ago two men were observed by a customer taking photographs in the vicinity of the pumping station. This matter was reported, and immediately followed up. The photographs taken by the men were developed in this office and turned out to be perfectly harmless. An explanation, Norton at that time stated that the Japanese were people he had

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ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC

[redacted]

befriended, and when he was entertaining over the week end at his summer place. Reference is made to the attached letters and memo representing our file of a year ago on Borton.

10. In view of the speech given by Borton last Sunday, it is recommended that immediate investigation be started by the proper authority into the activities of Borton and his Quaker "friends," as well as the Friends Service Committee.

11. Mr. Sheffington, a Special Agent of the F.B.I. Office in Trenton, has read over all of the material contained herein.

(signed)

GEORGE B. PAUL
Captain, Infantry,
Post Intelligence Officer.

Encl: File

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ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[redacted]

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP
Air Mail No. 0 | Sea Mail (M) | Cable (C) | Lens (L).
Registered No. none | Serial No. none

Record No. SF 11660

Page of pages

FROM:
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Seattle office
3959 Fifteenth Avenue N. E.
Seattle, Washington

LIST: none

TO:
SAM LIMLEY
3031 Manoa Road
Honolulu, T. H.

17305

LIST: none

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
September 22,1942	none		
Previous relevant records: NONE	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: DR October 5,1942 Hono	Held (H). Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS)
	Language: English	Previously censored by:	Or sent with comment to:

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor-Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	Business	23	10328	1683 L.McC.	September 29,1942	10/3/42 MK.

COMMENT

POLITICAL

ADB
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JEM
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MC
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WPB

PERSONAL LETTER FR [redacted] 13434 40th. N. E. SEATTLE TO ADDRESSEE TELLS OF [illegible] APPARENTLY NEWLY-FORMED INTERNATIONAL COMPOUND NAMED CHUNG TSU WHICH IS TO BE USED BY ALL RACES AND CREEDS OF STUDENTS.

It appears that writer has asked addressee to send students up to him. Relevent part of letter is quoted directly:

"Is Phyllis the one with whom we played ping-pong at Ann's? and who went with us up to the Valley to visit your farm? (I don't mean a Wong necessarily-just some good, hard-picked deserving student preferably Chinese.)"

Sander seems concerned over the Japanese. In describing the workshop of this compound he tells about the students making toys for the Japanese children in internment camps, slippers for the older people and wooden soled sandals for the girls who object to wearing Japanese shoes now. He says they are going to be given to the Japanese as a token of good-will but that they may sell them too.

Other pertinent paragraphs to the Society's sentiment re; the Japanese are quoted verbatim:

"I will not teach this year. Like the University there, we are on a war basis. The College of Forestry is especially hard hit being an all-men's school. I likely could continue with this job however even so as I want to see it through. The problem of the Japanese-Americans is not solved. The first crisis is past 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 for it will be much harder to do then. Often jobs can be had or college acceptance but the local American Legion or some other group protests and spoils it all. Several hundred have been relocated however and it will be several thousand before the end of the first year I think.

This work will take me away from home a great deal now as all of the west coast Japanese are now inland and all of the resettlement will be from Colorado east. We try open an office for resettlement and contact work in Denver, or that vicinity."

Examiners Note: The following notation in ink appears in margin of letter: "We have adopted a name for our compound it is not "Shangrela" It is Chung Tsu. ("We hope it grows and bears fruit)

H.R. October 1,1942

BIS-1
SSS-1
MI-2
17
10/20

MAR 21 1972

37

Form DC-6 (Rev. April 1, 1942)

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[redacted]

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP: Sea (S), Air (A), Land (L), Mail (M), Cable (C), Telephone (T), Registered No. Serial No.

Form No. IP-C101

Page 1 of 1 pages

FROM: [redacted]
AV. [illegible]
[illegible]
COLOMBIA
MEXICO

TO: [redacted]
[illegible] PROSPECT AVE.
LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA
U.S.A.

33801

LIST: NONE

LIST: NONE

Date of letter or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
SEPT. 12, 1942	NO		Held (H).
Previous relevant records: KP-7733 KP-6536	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: DE. SEPT. 14, 1942	Released (R). R
			Condemned (C).
			Returned to sender (RS)
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	Or sent with comment to:

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Trade	Examiner (Censor-Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	S. A.	7	1204	2272	SEPT. 13, 1942	SEPT. 1 1942

COMMENT

POLITICAL

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR EXPRESSES VIEWS

In letter which reveals writer to be a member of AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE [illegible] to be a member, writer, in reference to his work there, states as follows: "We expatriates have been valuable, of course, in many other ways. We are taking a great deal from MEXICO, in understanding, and in enthusiasm for the matter. I think we are accomplishing more in intangible fields than in actual material work done. NELSON ROCKEFELLER, if he knew who we were, would be proud of us."

Writer continues: "Today, WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN who as Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in RUSSIA for 12 years learned a good deal about world affairs, had lunch with us. He is touring MEXICO, is on his way home. He asked us many questions, being sympathetic (UNDERSTOOD COMMON) and answered ours about the war. He is not optimistic about things, and is definitely cynical about the peace which will one day come. His attitude, I find, is reflected in the following. I don't think we should be quite so cynical, I think we young pacifists should hope and pray for the best."

ENCLOSURES: NONE

ADB
AG
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BF
BR
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CAA
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Mr. Allen
Mr. Connor
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Kimball
Mr. Kramer
Laboratory
Mr. Hundley
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Strickland
Mr. Traynor
Mr. Tuttle

DECLASSIFIED
Authority Velen FPA 8/28/77
By DM NARS, Date 1/28/77

MAR 31 1972

RETURNED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

38

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP

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

Record No. EA-782

Page 1 of

FROM:	TO:
C. P. S. CAMP 97 UNSETVIEW, FLORIDA	SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS PASO DE OVEJAS, VERACRUZ MEXICO 27952 F. B. I. WATCH
LIST: NONE	LIST: EI 4590

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION
POSTMARK: OCT. 15, 1942	NO		Held (H).
Previous relevant records:	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution:	Released (R).
NONE		DR	Condemned (C).
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	Returned to sender (RS)
			Or sent with comm

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Consult Code)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	W.L.	1	[illegible]	A/2185	OCTOBER 15, 1942	jrg 10-17

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SECURITY

CPS CAMP PAPER DISCUSSES INDIA PROBLEM: F.O.R. CONFERENCE IN TENNESSEE.

The communication is the mimeographed camp paper, No. 8 of Vol. 1, October, 1942, "Crestviews".

I. CPS Camp Paper Discusses India Problem. The editorial [illegible] en [illegible] from British imperiali[illegible] as the first step toward a free world. E. Stanley Jones [illegible] quoted: "We must decide whether we are sending our boys to fight for decaying imperialism or for world freedom."

II. F.O.R. Conference in Tennessee. Two members of this Camp Tartt Bell and [illegible], had attended the Southern General F.O.R. Conference held near Nashville, Tenn. in Sept. The points discussed were post-war planning, CPS, a[illegible] the race problem. Speakers included A. J. [illegible], George Reeves, Jim [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Sec. of the (Proposed) World Council of Churches, [illegible] and [illegible] member of the National Resources Planning Board.

Other topics covered by this issue are a report on the well-digging, privy building, and septic tank construction projects of the camp, as well as mention that Tartt Bell, Camp member, has gone to attend Columbia University's spec[illegible] course on post-war reconstuction.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: CPS Camps are Civilian Public Service Ca[illegible] for conscientious objectors to military service. F.O.R. is the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization. Addressee organization is a work camp for pacifists maintained by the American Friends Service Committee (C [illegible], 5543) [illegible] is also [illegible] speakers are all well-known in pacifist circles.

Enclosures: None

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Helcon FAA 1/28/77

BY [illegible] NARS, Date 1/28/77

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A/[illegible]
OCTOBER 15, 1942

MAR 31 1972

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39

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — POSTAL CENSORSHIP — Record No.

Mail No. m — Registered No. — Page 1 of 1

FROM:	TO:
[redacted] FRUITA COLORADO U.S.A. (POSTMARKED: GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO)	MR. [redacted] SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS AVENIDA HIDALGO 51 XICO, VERACRUZ MEXICO
LIST: NONE	LIST: BJ 4650

Deleted F. D. I. Div. Lib.

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): Dec. 8, 1942	To be photographed: NO	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
Previous relevant records: EP 7130	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: DR	Held (H). Released (R). H Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS). Or sent with comment to
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	L.	1	12020	A/ 2122	DEC. 13, 1942	am: 12/14/42

DECLASSIFIED Authority Helen FAA 1/20/75 BY ... MAR, Date 1/20/75

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Original & 1 cy JWT

AD-R Mr. Alden
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RF Mr. Cunningham
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RP Mr. Fitch
CAA Mr. Marshall
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CPC Mr. Pennington
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FBI Mr. Trayer
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CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR REPORTS ACTIONS TO MEMBER OF PACIFIST CAMP

Writer states: "My ordination took place after some deliberation as to whether or not it was the right thing to do at this particular time and whether certain persons might think we chose that course as a means of getting out of something. Finally we decided that since the leaders of our church were ministers and since I wanted try to capable of so doing, and that by so doing the cause of my conscience would be about be blessed it was so done.

"I've deluged Elgin with letters asking Brubaker and Zigler for something to do. Finally Zigler turned a letter over to Harold Row for answer but by the time I had reiterated all to him S.S. Board had sent my name into Washington and of course after that it just had to take its course. I got my last questionarie then from washington and it was past time now for my induction notice."

Writer had been working on a reservoir all fall, had officiated as minister on several occasions, and had been asked to substitute as a teacher in the Fruita school where he had taught and had been superintendent the previous year. However, he was obliged to leave this position, against the wishes of the present superintendent, due to the objections of the local American Legion Post.

Writer states that he has even heard a rumor that he was refusing to go to a camp because he would have to work too hard— after his samial labor all summer. He adds: "But if a conviction is worth having it is worth holding on to, what say? And if we are to make any contribution to society we can't do it by giving up."

Examiner's Note: Addressee is a member of the work camp for pacifists maintained by the American Friends Service Committee (U 2263, 5545) in Mexico. He is a minister of the United Brethren Church. Writer has just been ordained a minister of this church, whose headquarters are at Elgin, Illinois. Brubaker, Zigler, and Row are all members of the Brethren Service Committee which represents this pacifistic denomination on the National Service Board. This Service Committee maintains schools in the Friends Camp. The Friends Committee also aids refugees by assisting them to obtain visas and passports, as well as by providing maintenance.

Enclosure: None

OMD
AC 2070
12/14/42

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attached information was taken from private communications and is extremely confidential character preserved. The information must be confided only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case (to wide) Control copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the ... BYRON PRICE

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[redacted]

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP

Mail No. [illegible] Mail (M) Cable (C) Telephone (L) Registered No. [illegible] Ser.

RECORD NO. [illegible]

Page 1 of 1

FROM:	TO:
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE BY WANNETA CHANCE 20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.	HEBERTO [illegible] MONTE BLANCO 1135 LOMAS DE CHAPULTEPEC MEXICO, D.F.
LIST: G2283, 5545	LIST: NONE

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
OCT. 6, 1942	NO		Held (H).
Previous relevant records:	For int[illegible] by A. C. or D. C.	Station distribution:	Released (R). R
SA-21712		DR	Condemned (C).
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	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	Or sent with comment

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor-Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	WL	1	12020	A/2187	Oct. 12, 1942	wic 10-14-42

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SECURITY

MEMBER OF AFSC CAMP WISHES TO TRANSFER

Carbon copy of letter from Wanneta Chance to Bill Darr, Sociedad De Los Amigos, Avenida Juarez, 1106 Ote., Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, is enclosed.

Writer tells Darr that she has wired him to go ahead and ask his draft board for an extension of his permit. She states that she would be very glad to have addressee join Dr. Hatch in his program for awhile, since Dr. Hatch's work would be acceptable to the Committee. She is sure addressee could contribute a great deal and would also enjoy the work, but is afraid that he may not get an extension of his permit.

Other carbon copies and originals in this envelope refer to a permit for the AFSC station wagon to cross the border and to an appointment for Sein to meet the temporary director of the Laguna camps, Max Burke, in Torreon on his arrival.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: AFSC is maintaining work camps for pacifists in Mexico and is also interested in aiding refugees. Addressee is director of their work in Mexico, and Bill Darr has been temporary director of the camp at La Paz. Dr. Hatch is running a rural rehabilitation project near Mexico City for the Mexico City YMCA after working on similar projects in India. Bill Darr's home address is 330 High Street, Middletown, Connecticut, and he was reported at the La Paz camp in June.

INCLOSURES: 3

VEH
A/AC-2260
Oct. 12, 1942

DECLASSIFIED
Authority Helen FAA 1/28/72
BY [illegible] NARS, Date 1/28/72

MAR 30 1972

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100-11392-41

SPECIAL NOTICE: The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved [illegible]

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Record No. ...
Page ... of ... pages.

FROM: ANTIOCH ... SERVICE COMMITTEE BY ... 20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.	TO: DR. ALLEN LONGSHORE SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS PASO DE OVEJAS, VERACRUZ MEXICO Deleted F. B. I. WATCH LIST
LIST: G2283, 5545	LIST: B,4600

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): OCT. 6, 1942	To be photographed: NO	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION: Held (H). Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS) Or sent with comment to:
Previous relevant records: SA-27153	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: DR	
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor-Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
		FL 1	12020	A/7187	Oct. 12, 1942	wic 10-14-42

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SECURITY

APSC SENDS FUNDS FOR WORK CAMP IN MEXICO

Writer encloses check dated Oct. 5 signed by Wanneta A. Chance on Banco Nacional De Mexico payable to Allen Long Shore for $957.68 (Mex. Cy.) for camp expenses.

She is glad to learn that the wood has arrived but states that "it is the increased good will and understanding on the part of the Mexicans and on yourselves that really counts."

Writer regrets that addressee will not stay longer than six months at the camp, and asks whether Warren Stutts has a letter from his draft board about his remaining.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: The American Friends Service Committee maintains work camps for pacifists in Mexico and the U.S. and also works with refugees. Addressee is the recently appointed director of this camp. Warren Stutts [redacted]

ENCLOSURE: 1 check for $957.68 (Mex)

VEH
A/AC-2260
Oct. 12, 1942

DECLASSIFIED
Authority Velcan FPA 1/28/77
BY ... NARS, Date 1/28/77

MAR 30 1972
RETURNED ORIGINAL RETAIN

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FYRON P

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERI

[redacted]

POSTAL CENSORSHIP

SCORE No. SA-104494

Mail No. M Sea Air (A). Land (L). Registered No. Serial No. Page 1 of 1 pages.

FROM:	TO:
[redacted] 51 AVENIDA [illegible] XICO VERACRUZ, MEXICO	MISS [redacted] HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA, ESTADOS UNIDOS DEL NORTE
LIST: BJ 4600	LIST: NONE

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
NOV. 26, 1942	NO		Held (H).
Previous relevant records: SA-99052	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: FR	Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS).
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	Or sent with comment to:

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	N. L.	1	12020	[illegible]	NOV. 30, 1942	DEC. 1, 1942

COMMENT

Richardson

SECRET

PACIFIST CAMP MEMBER TO BE CALLED TO U.S.

Writer states that Filipin was informed by the clerk of the board that writer would be called immediately upon the expiration of his permit. Writer had informed board that he would return whenever they wanted him.

Writer would ask for an extension of his permit if he were headed for China or the zone of the relief work which he had in mind when he first wrote to the committee. He states that the relief work has been the most satisfying; here it is hard to see the results don't be seen, and perhaps because there also seemed to be a little risk. Allen and Gee feel much the same way.

Writer plans to ride back to the States in the station wagon about December 7, William Burke, Jack Price of Pittsburgh, another camp member, and Natalie, a girl from Cleveland now at the German camp.

Writer feels he has or should consider enlisting and waiting for a call but would like to choose a branch of the service which would give him training for work with the Service Committee in the future.

EVALUATION NOTE: Writer is a member of the work camp for pacifists maintained in Mexico by the American Friends Service Committee (Quaker, [illegible]). He is chairman of the Committee. He is [illegible] to move the camp to a [illegible] place. Miss Price is [illegible] member, Mr. [illegible] is [illegible] member of the camp. [illegible] permit expires January 15, 1943. [illegible] in the same group [illegible] German camp [illegible]

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F. B. I. WATCH LIST

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority [illegible]
BY [illegible] NARS, Date [illegible]

MAR 29 [illegible]

ID:
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NOV. 30, [illegible]

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NOTICE: The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be [illegible] of its accuracy to prosecution of the war. In no case shall [illegible] without express approval of the Director.

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP

Cable (C) Teleph

Registered No.

Page 1 of 1 page

FROM:

ROBERT [illegible]
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
[illegible]
PASO DE OVEJAS
VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

Deleted

F. d. I. WATCH LIST

LIST: B3 1690

TO:

DR. [illegible] OPPENHEIMER
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, N. J.

Mr. Hen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch

LIST:

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
OCT. 2, 1942	NO		Laboratory
Previous relevant records:	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution:	Hold (H). Released (R). Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS)
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	Language:	Previously censored by:	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor-Cable)	A/ D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	UL	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	OCT. 2, 1942	[illegible]

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Authority Allen FPA 1/28/72
BY [illegible] Date 1/31/72

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COMMENT

SECURITY

MEMBER OF PACIFIST CAMP IN MEXICO JAP SYMPATHIZER

1. Member Of Pacifist Camp In Mexico Jap Sympathizer

Writer states he has just read an article in Harper's Magazine for August entitled "The Japanese In America" which he feels reveals the injustice being done by the present plan of evacuation and expresses the possibility that a change of policy might occur as the article was written by an officer of the Government."

Writer has thought vaguely of trying to be allowed to live in a Jap concentration Camp if he has to return to the States at the expiration of his permit from his Draft Board (Oct. 25, 1942), in order to see what can be done to improve conditions both from the Japanese and the U. S. A. standpoint and states "It seems obvious that both are losing a lot by the way the thing is run now". Writer states he has also thought of joining one of the A.F.S.C. ambulance units in China, where it is practically impossible to get to China, but the man who was directing the Camp when he arrived was able to get across.

Writer inquires in that field the Negro boy from Chicago is working and asks if addressee has noticed any prejudice against the Negro employed by the residents of the town.

2. Malaria In Mexico

Writer states, There has been an epidemic of Malaria in Vera Cruz, Mexico since the flood of three weeks ago and 75-80% of the people have it, only a few children are attending school.

Writer says they are still digging holes for privies and ditches to drain the swamps and low places.

Examiner's Noted: Writer is apparently a member of the American Friends Service Committee (A.F.S.C.) and lives in their camp. He hopes his Draft Board will let him stay in Mexico as he feels that thru his work with Malaria and hookworm a better understanding may develop between the people of the United States and Mexico.

Writer arrived in Mexico June 1 and his Draft Board permit expired Aug. 1. American Friends Service Committee sponsor Pacifist Camps, are affiliated with inter-racial organizations and deal in foreign welfare and Visas.

Writer's home address has been given as Ithaca Path, South Carolina.

Enclosures: None.

DJC
A/AC 2222
10-30-42

MAR 30 1972

REMOVED ORIGINAL-RETAINED

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BYRON PRICE
Director

[redacted]

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF

[redacted]

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP

Mail No. | Mail (M) | Cable (C) | Telephone | Land (L) | Registered No. | Serial No. | Record No. SA 7022 | Page 1 of

FROM:	TO:
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE 20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DR. RUFUS MORROW AFSC UNIT PASO DE OVEJAS VERACRUZ, MEXICO
LIST: G 2283, 5545	LIST: BJ 4600

Select. F. B. I. WATCH

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
SEPT. 28, 1942	NO		Held (H).
Previous relevant records:	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution:	Released (R). R
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			Returned to sender (RS)
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	Or sent with comment

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor Cable)	D/A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	W.L.	2	12379	2135	OCT. 12, 1942	dle:10-14-

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SECURITY

REFUGEE AND RELIEF REPORT FROM A.F.S.C. IN PHILADELPHIA

Report states that the Dock-of-The-Month Club had donated $10,000 (U.S. Cy.) for the care and feeding of Jewish children stranded in France, and that it was decided to allocate $10,000 (U.S. Cy.) from moneys already available in Marseilles for this purpose. Report states that the A.F.S.C. has assumed as its share in the proposed emigration of 1,000 Jewish children from France, the selection of the children and the preparation of visas.

Report states that no staff member will visit China prior to the appointment of a new administrator, but that the appointee may accompany Thomas L. Tanner, who plans to go from England to visit the unit. Report states that exchange of opinions between English officers of the Unit and the A.F.S.C. may be possible when William Eyes and Howard Kershner go to England this fall. Report states that they will not form an American unit and withdraw support of the British group.

Report states that the deportations from France have resulted in many refugees crossing illegally into Spain, where they are interned and are in great need. Report states that the Joint Distribution Committee is working this field, and will welcome the aid of other organizations, and it is suggested that Philip Conard is suited for this work in Spain.

Report states that the A.F.S.C. personnel problem in France is acute, and no visas have as yet been obtained for the 4 men appointed to go to France, Viz.: David Hartley, Roger Scattergood, Kendal Kimberland, and Eric Warner Johnson.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: American Friends Service Committee is engaged in aiding refugees, and in running work camps in Mexico. The A.F.S.C. unit in Paso De Ovejas, Vera Cruz, Mexico in one of the work camps, and goes under the name of Sociedad De Los Amigos (BJ 4600).

ENCLOSURES: NONE

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A/AC 2250
10-12-42

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Authority Telcon FPA 1/20/77
BY [illegible] NARS, Date 1/31/77

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Mail No. 2 | Be Al Lang. (L) | (X) | (C) | Registered No. | Serial | Page 1 of 1 pag

FROM:	TO:
(1) AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE BY [illegible] 20 SOUTH [illegible] STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.	MALCOLM [illegible] AVENIDA JUAREZ 1106 OTE. TORREON, COAHUILA MEXICO (2) SOC. DE LOS AMIGOS F. S. J. [illegible] LIST Deleted
LIST: G 2283, 5545	LIST: BJ 4600

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
OCT. 8, 1942	NO		Held (H).
Previous relevant records: SA-21712	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: DR	Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS) Or sent with comment to:
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	WL	3	[illegible]	A/21[illegible]	OCT. 12, 1942	10-14-42 mst

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SECURITY

AFSC CAMP MEMBER WISHES TO TRANSFER TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Writer states that the Service Committee is very glad to sponsor addressee's application for [illegible] at Columbia, and she is writing immediately to the Office of University Admissions.

Writer also informs addressee that she has written to his father, informing him that the Committee will continue to pay one-half the costs of addressee's stay at camp, and that she feels he has been a real asset to the work since he went to Mexico more than a year ago. She states that expression of appreciation for the work continues to come from the Mexican people, and the people who have been in Mexico report that they know Mexicans better and appreciate them more, so that the camps are increasing goodwill and understanding.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: Writer is a secretary of American Friends Service Committee which maintains work camps for pacifists in Mexico and also does work among refugees. Columbia University has recently set up a course in Post-war Reconstruction which [illegible] from Civilian Public Service Camps are attending, and this is apparently the work in which addressee is interested. Addressee was originally at the Vera Cruz camp and his home address is given as 1329 So. 14th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Inclosures: None

BT
A/AC -12079
Oct. 12, 1942

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MAR 30 1972

XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

46

DECLASSIFIED
Authority Nelson FRA 11/27/77
BY [illegible] NARS, Date 1/26/77

Form OC-6 (Rev. 1, 1942)

[redacted]

Registered No.

FROM:
[illegible] PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY
BY [illegible]
20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LIST: G 2202, 5545

TO:
[illegible] SCOTT
[illegible] DE LOS AMIGOS
AVENIDA JUAREZ 1005 OTE.
TORREON, COAHUILA
MEXICO

LIST: D: 6500

F. B. I. WATCH

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
OCT. 6, 1942			
Previous relevant records: SA 21712	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: DR 110052	Held (H). Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS) Or sent with comments
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by:	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor / Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]/2185	OCT. 12, 1942	[illegible]

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COMMENT

SECURITY

FORMER CAMP DIRECTOR TO RETURN TO MEXICO;
DRAFT STATUS OF CAMP MEMBERS.

I. Former Camp Director to Return to Mexico.

Writer states that [illegible] left Philadelphia Oct. 5 with the station wagon to go to Mexico [illegible] for two or three months. He will work on the [illegible] at the [illegible]. [illegible] he will return a [illegible] before Christmas and hopes he may be replaced by Don and Rosalie [illegible] as full time directors for the two camps in the Laguna area.

II. Draft Status of Camp Members.

Writer hopes that the Tomasios can stay longer than December, if that is what they wish, and suggests taking up the matter with their draft board again. Writer notes, in a second postscript, that [illegible] and [illegible] have deferments and so probably will not be returning in December.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] have all been listed as members of the American Friends Service Committee camp for pacifists at La Paz, Coahuila, Mexico [redacted] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], of Grinnell, Iowa, and addressee. The AFSC is also interested in aiding refugees.

ENCLOSURES: 1 original receipt to [illegible] Brennan for $60. Mexican Fee.

VIN
[illegible]

MAR 30 1972

REVISED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

47

DECLASSIFIED
Authority [illegible] 1/28/77
BY [illegible] DATE 1/31/77

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
TED STATES OF AMERICA

[redacted]

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP

Mail No. M | Sea (S) Air (A) Land (L). | Cable (C) Telephon | Registered No. | Serial No. | Record No. | Page of

FROM:	TO:
[redacted] ELGIN, ILLINOIS	MR. [redacted] SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS VERA CRUZ, MEXICO
37952	Deleted T. B. I. WATCH
LIST: NONE	LIST: BJ 4600

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOS. ORIGINAL C CATI
OCT. 9, 1942	NO		
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DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor-Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	UL	1	12025	A/2185	Oct. 12, 1942	eld Oct.

COMMENT

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SECURITY

MEMBER OF AFSC WORK CAMP TO TRANSFER TO [redacted] CAMP

Writer is not clear as to meaning of addressee's letter about the [redacted] planned camp at Miacatlan, Mexico. He wishes to know how long addressee will be able to stay on a two-month extension of his draft board permit and for how much of this time it will be necessary for [redacted] to maintain him. He wishes to know if addressee will stay from four to six months. Writer is certain that addressee would prove very valuabl the group at Miacatlan. In a postscript he inquires what [redacted] plans are.

Examiner's Note: The [redacted] is planning a work camp for pacifist members of the [redacted] at the Miacatlan. Ad has requested admittance. [redacted] is his twin brother, also a member of American Friends Service Committee's work camp for pacifists at Paso De C The AFSC is also interested in aiding refugees. Addressee's present draf broad permit will expire in November.

Enclosures: None

VEH
A/AC 2260
10/12/42

DECLASSIFIED
Authority Econ FAA 1/28/77
BY [illegible] NARS, Date 1/28/77

[illegible] 48

Mail No. | Cable (C) | Telephone | Registered No. | Page 1 of 1 pages.

FROM: [redacted]
DOC. LOS AMIGOS
PASO DE OVEJAS, VER.
MEXICO

TO: [redacted] 37951
LAWASQUAN COSMETIC SHOP
LEWIS BLDG.
MANASQUAN, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

LIST: BJ 4600 Selected T. E. A. WATCH LIST LIST: NONE

Date of letter (or postmark if undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
OCTOBER 6,1942	NO		
Previous relevant records: SA-27753	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: DR	Held (H). Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS) Or sent with comment to:
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	SL	1	L020	A/2122	OCTOBER 13,1942	jrg 10-14-42

COMMENT

SECURITY

MEMBER OF PACIFIST CAMP REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES IN FIGHTING MALARIA EPIDEMIC

Writer states that the malaria problem is very bad and the health department is short of personnel so that the camp members are being appointed agents of the health department to distribute quinine under the direction of the camp doctor. Responsibility to be centered in the Health Department. The emergency exists because half the state was flooded by heavy rains. Writer regrets that Doc can't treat the people for everything but the Service Committee doesn't want to take the responsibility.

Writer had gone with Doc to the village of Loma Pelona to take blood smears and give out quinine to those who have malaria.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: Writer is a member of a work camp for pacifists maintained by the American Friends Service Committee (G 2283, 5545) which is also interested in refugees. He has been at the camp since February, plans to remain indefinitely but will register upon return.

Enclosures: None

DSD
A/AC-2095
OCTOBER 13, 1942

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MAR 30 1972

REMIXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

DECLASSIFIED
Authority Nara FOIA 1/30/03
BY SLN NARS, Date 1/31/03

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OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[redacted]

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

Mail No. | Cable (C) | Telephone No. | Registered No. | Page of

FROM:
[illegible]
[illegible] SERVICE COMMITTEE
CO [illegible] TRUST CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

LIST: [illegible] 2363, 5545

TO:
[illegible]
[illegible] 37950
AVENIDA JUAREZ 1105 OTE.
TORREON, COAHUILA, MEXICO

Deleted

LIST: 874603 F. B. I. WATCH LIST

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OCT. 6, 1942	NO		Held (H).
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51-67978 FP-9743		DE	Condemned (C).
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	E.I.	2	12097	A/2137	Oct. 11, 1942	[illegible] 10-14-42

COMMENT

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SECURITY

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR ADVISED TO WRITE DRAFT BOARD FOR EXTENSION OF PERMIT; GATHERING OF GUAYULE SEEDS DISCOURAGED

I. Conscientious Objector Advised to Write Draft Board

Writer states that she thinks [illegible] to go ahead and write his draft board for an extension of his permit. She is afraid the extension may not be granted, but A.F.S.C. [illegible] be glad to have addresses by, so that he can join Dr. Hatch in his work.

II. Gathering of Guayule Seeds Discouraged

In a postscript writer [illegible] — "I know nothing about the Guayule seed. I will talk to [illegible] when he comes back from a trip. This will be in about ten days. In the meantime, do not make any plans to undertake the responsibility of gathering the seeds. I do not know what it is all about, but it does not sound to me [illegible] it is a project we want to get mixed up with. I will let you know more about it later."

Writer adds that "we" will write to Bill Foster's draft board in a day or two.

REMARKS FOR: A.F.S.C. maintains pacifist work camps in Mexico under the [illegible] of Socialdad De Los Amigos. Most of the members are Quakers who are conscientious objectors. Addressee had written Miss Chance for advice regarding an extension of his permit. The reference to Guayule seed concerns a plan of Dr. [redacted] of Pasadena, California, for growing these seeds in Mexico for experimentation in some of the relocation centers to which west coast Japanese have been sent, thus providing a way for them to support themselves while establishing valuable Guayule projects.

ENCLOSURES: 1
1 draft permit dated May 8.

MAR 30 1943

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A/AS-12079
Oct. 12, 1942

REMOVED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

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