



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE**

PART 5 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 5

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/21/55 ✓

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

(OO: Philadelphia)

On 1/15/55, Confidential Source [redacted], of known reliability advised that the 1/15/55 issue of the Friends "Intelligencer", the official publication of the Society of Friends, carried an article which stated that the American Friends Service Committee of the Mid-Atlantic Region was sponsoring a seminar on civil liberties in Washington, D. C. from 2/28/55 to 3/3/55. According to the source, the location of the seminar and the program were not included. No further information pertaining to this seminar was available to the source at that time.

The Washington Field Office is requested to furnish the Philadelphia Office with any information coming to their attention concerning this seminar, particularly those individuals who will appear as guest speakers or instructors. If it is possible, Washington Field Office should arrange to have informant coverage of this affair.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: JANUARY 14, 1955

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
825 East Union Street
Pasadena, California

During the course of a recent investigation in this office concerning one [redacted], an attempt was made to verify [redacted] former employment with the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Pasadena, California.

[redacted] AFSC, CALIF. upon being contacted, advised that the following policy concerning requests for information of this type had been adopted by the National Headquarters of AFSC at Philadelphia approximately one year ago:

"When official information is desired by the FBI from the AFSC concerning persons claiming to be Conscientious Objectors, the questions must be furnished in writing by the FBI and the answers will be furnished in writing by the AFSC."

On 1/7/55, [redacted] was contacted by Agents of this office for further information and clarification of his statement.

[redacted] at that time, stated that the above was the policy adopted by the National Committee and that his office was bound to abide by this policy. He advised that there was no objection whatsoever for himself or any other official of the organization furnishing information of their own knowledge concerning a Conscientious Objector, however, official information from the records would have to be requested in writing. He further advised that if and when such a procedure is followed, a copy of the questions and answers would be furnished to the registrant.

LA [REDACTED] was advised that the FE would not submit requests for such information in writing, however, that if his organization desired, oral questions would be asked by representatives of the FBI, the answers to which could be furnished in writing to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI if desired. He was further advised that such answers as submitted would be incorporated into the investigation. In the case of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that his office would immediately direct a letter to the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau forwarding information concerning [REDACTED] employment and other pertinent information.

[REDACTED] stated that the reason for the above policy, insofar as is known to him, was that the members of the organization are opposed to the secrecy of Conscientious Objector investigations and to the fact that the registrant is not furnished with the information developed during the investigation. He stated that AFSC is basically opposed to secrecy in government, especially regarding reports and information concerning a person's Conscientious Objections, character, or reputation.

[REDACTED] at this point, was advised of the procedure of the Department of Justice in furnishing to registrants a "fair resume" of information developed during the investigation and that it was the right of the Conscientious Objector to be advised of any adverse information concerning him in order that he might produce witnesses or other means of refuting such information at his hearing before the Hearing Officer.

[REDACTED] continued that in his opinion the fact that an FBI report is in existence on a Conscientious Objector casts somewhat of a stigma in the mind of the public concerning the Conscientious Objector. He stated that he believed Selective Service themselves should conduct Conscientious Objector investigations without involving the Department of Justice, which is primarily concerned with handling criminal and security investigations of the United States. He stated that while he has never seen an FBI report he has read many of the "fair resumes" which are based upon FBI reports and has personally attended many appearances with registrants before the Hearing Officers. He stated he knows of no instance wherein the FBI has misquoted any oral remarks or any other information obtained during the investigation, and has no information concerning any improperly conducted investigations. He stated that in his opinion some investigations developed unfavorable information which is irrelevant to a claim of Conscientious Objection and stated as an example a case in which a former girl friend of a Conscientious

Objector furnished unfavorable information which was used by the Hearing Officer in determining the registrant's claim. He stated that he felt this information was irrelevant to the issue. He further refused to furnish the name or any specific information concerning the above incident.

[redacted] was advised that the FBI was a reporting agency only, that it was not within this Bureau's jurisdiction to delete information developed during an investigation, and that all information developed is reported in the investigative report without bias or prejudice.

[redacted] further stated that in a recent case which had come to his knowledge the registrant had been interviewed by an Agent of this Bureau concerning his Conscientious Objection. He stated that it was his knowledge that the Conscientious Objector was not to be interviewed during the investigation.

[redacted] was advised that while it is not customary to interview registrants during a Conscientious Objector investigation, due to the fact that forms which are filled out by the registrant furnishing background information are sometimes improperly filled out, and that in order to preclude the possibility of it appearing that the registrant has not been truthful, he may be interviewed with prior permission of the U. S. Attorney in order to clarify certain information, which is not clear. [redacted] stated that he appreciated the fact that the FBI went to such pains to protect the Conscientious Objector.

[redacted] advised in conclusion that he would discuss the matter of furnishing information to this Bureau at the next conference with the officials of the AFSC to ascertain whether written comments would be furnished this office upon oral requests, or whether his organization would insist that questions be furnished in writing. He stated that he would advise this office as to the decision of the officials of the AFSC. It is noted that this office is in receipt of a letter from [redacted] dated 1/11/55, setting forth the information requested orally concerning [redacted]. The above information will be contained in the investigative report submitted in this case.

[redacted] expressed his appreciation for an opportunity to discuss the above matter with representatives of this Bureau and stated that he desired to again state that while he has no complaint concerning the FBI or the manner in which they conduct investigations, he still is opposed to the fact that a secret investigation is conducted in matters of this type. He further

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advised that he would continue to furnish information concerning registrants, which information was of a personal nature and not a matter of record, and could be called upon whenever he was named as a reference or whenever his name appeared in a registrants Selective Service file as an acquaintance.

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau and the Philadelphia Office. UAC, this office will continue to contact the ARSC, Pasadena, California, for information concerning registrants and allow that office to furnish such information in writing if they so desire.

SAC, Philadelphia [REDACTED]

March 9, 1955

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE**
[REDACTED]

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated February 24, 1955, at Philadelphia.

A review of Section IV of referenced report indicates that confidential informants of your office who are currently familiar with the activities of the captioned group report they have no knowledge of any Communist infiltration into the American Friends Service Committee.

Since there are no facts to establish that the Communist Party is attempting to penetrate the American Friends Service Committee, you are instructed to bring this case to a logical conclusion after the leads set out in Special Agent [REDACTED] report have been covered by other Bureau offices.

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PHILADELPHIA

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 2/20/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/1-4, 7-11, 12-18/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE		CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Literature of the AFSC states the AFSC is a nonprofit corporation founded in 1917 as an expression of the faith and convictions of the religious Society of Friends. Its corporate membership, amounting to about 250 persons, is limited to members of the religious Society of Friends; however, the AFSC is not an official organ of the religious Society of Friends and does not purport to be acting in such a capacity. Organizational structure and financial report of AFSC set out. The stated aim of the AFSC is to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tensions between individuals, groups, or nations. Information obtained from reliable informants and sources and from official AFSC publications reflects AFSC, through member and nonmember volunteer workers, operates as a relief agency throughout the world, including those countries under Communist control. Information received in 1948 and 1949 from reliable sources indicates that representatives of the AFSC maintained contact with the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C., regarding shipment of AFSC relief supplies to Russia and attempts to settle U.S. and Russian differences regarding peace settlements and international control of the atom bomb. In addition, the AFSC, through a representative, maintains liaison with the United Nations in New York City. AFSC views and proposals for world disarmament and world peace set out.

AFSC 3rd class
File
65 [scribble] pp Sect 5

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SYNOPSIS: (Continued)

Informants report that in 1943, AFSC cooperated with JAFRC in getting money and relief supplies to refugees of Spanish Civil War. In 6/54, , of AFSC, advised informant that AFSC had cooperated with the JAFRC; however, upon learning a portion of money was being used for propaganda purposes, the AFSC broke relations with JAFRC. Informant advised that in 9/53, AFSC was contacted by the CRC in regard to defense of Philadelphia Smith Act subjects and refused to take any position in this regard. Informants have advised AFSC is sincere pacifist group and at times CP line parallels their pacifist stand; however, they are unaware of any CP directives to infiltrate AFSC.

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DETAILS: All informants used in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise indicated.

For the purpose of brevity, all publications and organizations mentioned in this report which have either been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450, or about which reliable informants and sources have furnished information of Communist Party domination, are characterized in a separate section of this report. In addition, all individuals mentioned in this report about whom reliable informants and sources have furnished information concerning their association with Communist Party and Communist Party front organizations are being characterized in the above-referred-to section of this report.

Hereinafter, the following abbreviations will be used in this report:

AFSC	-	American Friends Service Committee
ACSF	-	American Committee for Spanish Freedom
CP,EPD	-	Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware
CRC	-	Civil Rights Congress
JAFRC	-	Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
NNLC	-	National Negro Labor Council
WCEJ	-	Women's Committee for Equal Justice
YPI	-	Young Progressives of America

I. ORIGIN AND SCOPE

A. ORIGIN

The published "Annual Report" of the AFSC for 1953, on Page 34, describes the AFSC as a nonprofit corporation founded in 1917 as an expression of the faith and convictions of the religious Society of Friends.

(5/3/54)

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B. RELATIONSHIP OF AFSC TO THE
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Philadelphia, Pa.

A mimeographed copy of the "Minutes of the Representative Council, AFSC, January 1955" sets forth the relationship of the AFSC to the religious Society of Friends as follows:

"The Service Committee is a group of concerned Friends and other like-minded persons who seek to put into action fundamental Christian testimonies of the Society of Friends. It is not a committee of any Yearly Meeting or all Yearly Meetings. It is only one of the channels through which Friends' concerns are expressed. It seeks to be alert to the concerns of Meetings as well as individuals, but it does not presume to be an organ of such Meetings. It should make clear and public pronouncements that it speaks only for itself."

(), 1/31/55)

Concerning the above-noted item, () advised that the reason for the above statement is due to the fact that some dissension seems to have arisen among various Yearly Meetings concerning the AFSC. A number of the Yearly Meetings feel that the general public regards the AFSC as one of the official organs of the religious Society of Friends and the actions of AFSC as actions of all Friends. The informant stated that this is not the fact and that the AFSC does not speak for all Yearly Meetings, but, in fact, each Yearly Meeting speaks for itself. According to the informant, the AFSC wishes, through the above statement, to make it clear that it is not acting on behalf of all the Yearly Meetings and, in fact, any Yearly Meeting, and that its policies and actions are entirely its own.

(), 1/31/55)

C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MEMBERSHIP

The AFSC, with headquarters at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa., is a legal entity incorporated under the laws of Delaware. The corporation is composed of approximately

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250 members, some of whom are nominated by the Yearly Meetings of Friends all over the country and some at large. The corporation appoints and removes officers. The ruling or governing body of the AFSC is the Executive Board, which meets once a month and guides the policies of the AFSC. The AFSC Corporation is composed only of members of the Society of Friends.

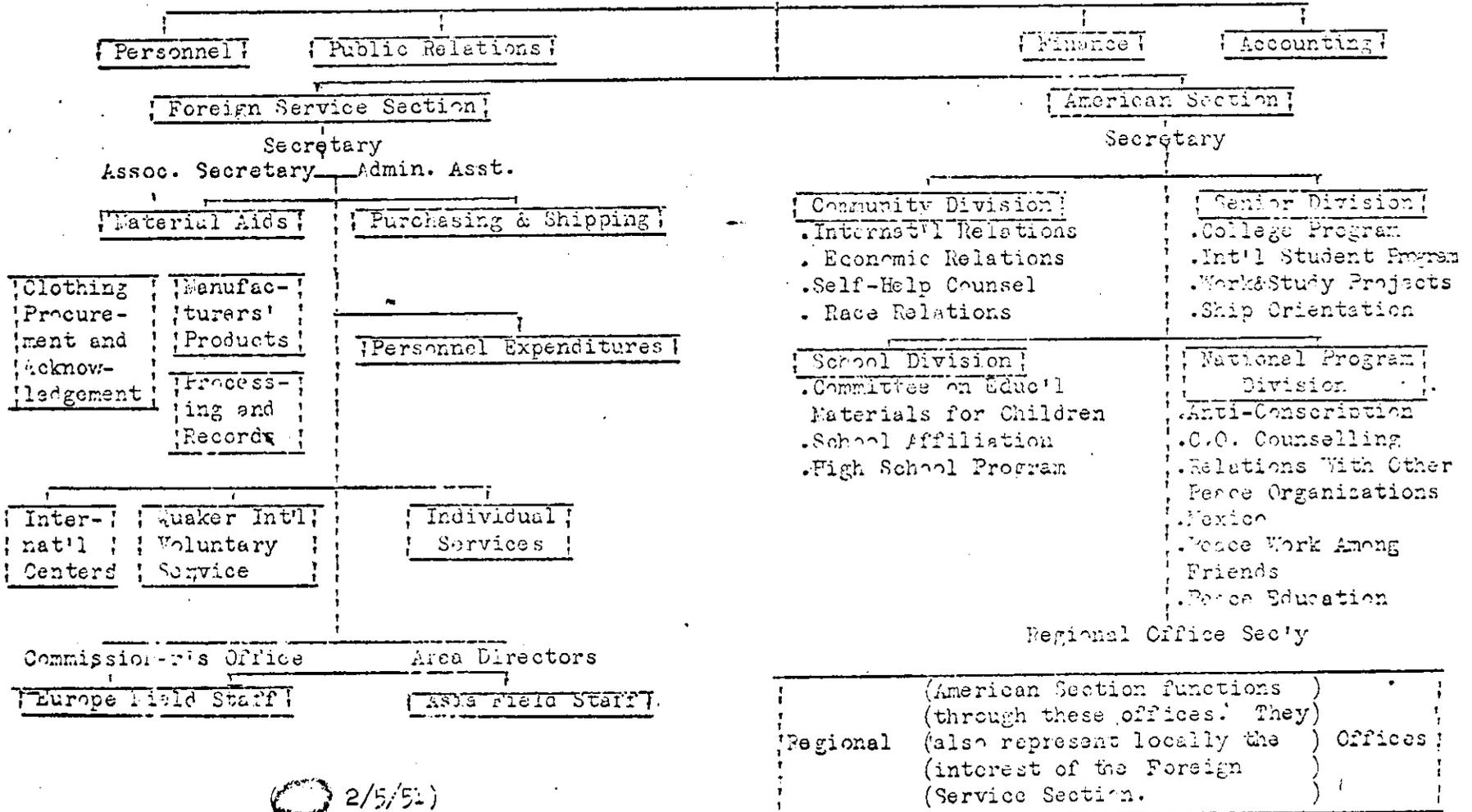
() 1/31/55)

In February 1951, T-1 obtained a chart of the organizational structure of the AFSC entitled, "Organizational Chart, American Friends Service Committee as of 10/1/49," which is set forth as follows:

A.F.S.C. CORPORATION

BOARD

Executive Secretary
Administrative Sec'y.



2/5/51

The 1953 "Annual Report" of the AFSC, previously mentioned, reflects that numerous subcommittees, made up of board members and of persons having experience in different branches of AFSC work, act as advisors to the staff, which consists of about 500 full-time workers, not necessarily members of the corporation, in the United States, Mexico, Europe, the Near East, and Asia. Overseas appointees serve on a maintenance basis, receiving no salary. A very large number of other persons take part in the Committee's projects through contributions of services, money, and material supplies.

The Department of General Administration consults with the staff on basic policy and program matters and on internal management of the Committee.

The Personnel Department is responsible for staff selection and personnel administration.

The Public Relations Department interprets AFSC aims and work to the public through the printed word, visual aids, and a speakers bureau.

The Finance Department is the link between the Committee and its contributors; funds are solicited through personal visits and mail appeals.

The above report further states that 13 regional offices in the United States share the work of the Committee's over-all programs and initiate special programs in their respective areas as the needs arise.

For purposes of brevity, the location of the regional offices of the AFSC are being set out in this report under the heading "Officers."

The "Condensed Annual Report for 1954" of the AFSC sets out the following information concerning the size of the AFSC staff during the year 1954:

"The AFSC staff numbered 437, 56 of them stationed overseas. Two-thirds of those in the United States and half of the overseas staff were non-Quakers. Many volunteers on committees and in projects supplemented the full-time staff."

(C) 1/31/55)

D. OFFICERS

The 1953 "Annual Report" of the AFSC, previously mentioned, listed the following officers for the AFSC:

Officers of the Corporation

Chairman	-	HENRY J. CADBURY
Vice-Chairmen	-	HAROLD EVANS EMILY COOPER JOHNSON CORNELIUS KRUSE
Treasurer	-	WILLIAM A. LONGSHORE
Executive Secretary	-	LEWIS M. HOSKINS
Honorary Secretary	-	CLEARENCE E. PICKETT

Executive Board

KENNETH L. ANDREWS	WAYNE JONES
VIRGINIA BARNETT	CORNELIUS KRUSE
JOHN G. BARKER	GRIFFITH G. LEVERING
ALLEN T. BONNELL	WILLIAM MORRIS MAIER
PAUL BUTTERWORTH	DONALD OGREN
HENRY J. CADBURY	DELBERT E. KEPLOGLE
C. REED GARY	JOHN F. RICH
J. STOKES CLEMENT, JR.	DAVID S. RICHIE
GARFIELD V. COX	MARY MIDDLETOWN ROGERS
EDITH HILLES DEBBES	CARL SANDOZ
J. EARLE EDWARDS, JR.	CLAUDE C. SMITH
ELIZABETH B. EMLEN	HORACE R. STUBBS
HAROLD EVANS	HOWARD G. TAYLOR, JR.
WILLIAM EVES, 3rd	HUBERT R. TAYLOR
JOHN H. FERGUSON	FREDERICK B. TOLLES
ELIZABETH ANBLE FOLKE	ELIZABETH GRAY WINING
ROBERT H. FRAZIER	BENJAMIN G. WARING
PAUL J. FURMAN	BARCLAY WHITE
LOREN HADLEY	GILBERT F. WHITE
THOMAS B. HARVEY	PAUL L. WHITELEY
LESTER C. HANFORTH	H. JUSTICE WILLIAMS
PHILIP E. JACOB	JOHN H. WOOD, JR.
VERN JAMES	HELEN GANTHROP NORTH
EMILY COOPER JOHNSON	HARRY N. WRIGHT
MARY HOYTE JONES	GRACE S. YAUKEY

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Offices

20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Executive Secretary	-	LEWIS M. HOSKINS
Associate Executive Secretary	-	HENRY C. BEERITS
Finance Secretaries	-	HUGH MOORE
		GUY V. ASCIT
		ALPHONSE B. MILLER
		HUGH M. MIDDLETON

Regional Offices

Austin 5, Texas, 2106 Nueces Street
 OLCUTT SANDELS, Executive Secretary
 ADAM RISTAD, Finance Secretary

Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, 130 Brattle Street
 GEORGE I. BLISS, Executive Secretary
 J. FRANKLIN PINEO, Finance Secretary

Chicago 3, Illinois, 19 South LaSalle Street
 JOHN WILLARD, Executive Secretary
 GEORGE A. BENT, Finance Secretary
 JULIAN E. BULLY, Assistant Finance Secretary

Columbus 9, Ohio, 2268 East Main Street
 CHARLES F. McLENNAN, Executive Secretary

Des Moines 12, Iowa, 4211 Grand Avenue
 GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, Executive Secretary
 WILMER M. JOSSEN, Finance Secretary

Greensboro, North Carolina, 617 West Market Street
 R. TARTT-BELL, Executive Secretary
 B. RUSSELL BRANSON, Finance Secretary

Pasadena 4, California, 825 East Union Street
 EDWIN BARDERS, Executive Secretary
 HALLOCK COFFMAN, Associate Executive Secretary
 DAVID W. LIDEN, Finance Secretary
 KENNETH PECKHAM, Assistant Finance Secretary

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania, 20 South 12th Street
 E. A. SCHAAL, Executive Secretary

Portland 14, Oregon, 1108 Southeast Grand Avenue
 G. BERNHARDSPEDDE, Executive Secretary
 LOYDE J. OSBURN, Associate Executive Secretary
 HAROLD E. ABERTON, Finance Secretary

Richmond, Indiana, Overview, Route 28
 ROBERT G. GODSEY, Executive Secretary
 NORRIS L. WISEHART, Finance Secretary

Seattle 5, Washington, 3959 Fifteenth Avenue, N.E.
 HARRY BUNKS, Executive Secretary

Wichita 12, Kansas, 2023 University
 J. LLOYD SPAULDING, Executive Secretary
 GUY T. GEBHARDT, Finance Secretary

Information and College Program only:
 New York 3, New York - 144 E. 20th Street

In addition to the above, the March-April 1954 issue of the AFSC "Bulletin" listed the address of 104 C Street Northeast, Washington 2, D.C., as an office where local inquiries only could be directed by interested individuals.

(5/3/54)

The following individuals were nominated to the Executive Board of the AFSC at the Annual Meeting of the AFSC Corporation held Friday, January 21, 1955, at the Friends Meeting House, 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia:

1956

PAUL PETER JOLTH
 HENRY J. CLIBURY
 JOHN H. FERGUSON
 THOMAS B. HARVLY
 EMILY COOPER JOHNSON
 WILLIAM MORRIS WALTER
 JOHN F. RICH

HORACE R. STURPS
 ELIZABETH GRAY VINING
 BERNARD G. WARING
 BARCLAY WHITE
 JOHN H. WOOD, JR.
 HARRY N. WRIGHT

1957

ANNA Z. FORSYTHE
 PHILIP E. JACOB
 J. CALVIN KEENE
 EDNA PUSEY LEGG
 M. ALBERT LINTON
 SUMNER MILLS
 S. FRANCIS NICHOLSON
 DELBERT E. REFLOGLE

J. EDGAR RHODES
 DAVID S. RICHIE
 RUTH COMMONS SIMKIN
 NORMAN J. WHITNEY
 HELEN GAWTHROP WORTH

1958

ANNA COX BRINTON
 C. REED CARY
 J. STOKES CLEMENT, JR.
 HAROLD EVANS
 ROBERT FRAZIER
 J. ROBERT JAMES
 MARY HOXIE JONES

CORNELIUS KRUSE
 CAROLINE BIDDLE MULLEN
 MARY MIDDLETON ROGERS
 CLAUDE C. SMITH
 HOWARD M. TEAF, JR.
 FREDERICK B. TOLLES

According to the informant, the Bylaws of the AFSC were amended at the January 1955 Annual Meeting to increase the number of directors on the Executive Board from 17 to 39. The directors on the Executive Board are now divided into three classes of 13 members each. The terms of the first three classes expire at the Annual Meetings to be held in 1956, 1957, and 1958 respectively. At each Annual Meeting of the members of the corporation, the successor of the class of directors whose terms shall expire that year shall be elected for a term of three years.

() 1/31/55)

E. FINANCES

The 1953 "Annual Report" of the AFSC, previously mentioned, contains on Page 32 the following financial statement for the year ended September 30, 1953:

We Received:

Gifts of Cash	\$3,315,139.74	
Gifts of Materials -	1,964,859.07	
Other Receipts	<u>303,563.98</u>	\$5,583,562.79

We Spent:

For Relief and Rehabilitation Programs in Europe and Asia (Relief supplies, social and technical assistance, neighborhood centers, refugees)	\$2,870,995.11	
For Work and Study Programs (Work camps, internes, institutional service units)	288,712.29	
For Programs Toward World and Domestic Understanding (School affiliation, seminars, international centers, peace education)	1,145,814.85	
For Programs Dealing with Domestic Social Problems (Community relations, self-help housing, opportunities for minorities, aid to American Indians, etc.)	198,145.02	
For Other Service Activities	186,611.95	
For Public Education as to Committee Concerns	64,151.24	
For Employees' Retirement Plans (Transfer to Trustee and Custodian of funds accumulated over a period of years and restricted by the Committee for this purpose)	163,253.75	
For General Administration, Personnel, Publicity, and Finance	<u>560,235.11</u>	<u>5,477,919.32</u>
Balance		\$ 105,643.47
Balance at Beginning of Year		<u>1,494,226.53</u>
Balance at End of Year		\$1,599,870.00

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Balance at end of year (carried forward) \$1,599,870.00

This Part of the Balance Is Allocated as to Use:

Reserved for contingencies	\$ 246,946.00	
Held for special purposes of the Committee	170,242.27	
Contributed for special uses	544,136.45	
Undistributed relief clothing, etc.	66,023.01	
Required for working funds (advances, receivables, etc.)	189,771.90	
		<u>1,217,120.23</u>

Balance Unallocated at End of the Year \$ 382,749.77

The above report further indicates that during 1953, the United States Government contributed surplus commodities amounting to \$223,632.45 to the AFSC.

The "Condensed Annual Report" of the AFSC for the year 1954, previously mentioned, sets out the following expenditures for the AFSC during the year 1954:

"The AFSC spent \$3,100,000.00 in 1954, contributed by some 70,000 individuals, and by foundations and governments. In addition, we distributed \$2,933,000.00 worth of food and clothing."

The above report further indicates that the United States Government was paying 90% of the cost of the AFSC's program in India.

In September 1954, T-2 advised that the AFSC received funds for its operations from the religious Society of Friends and grants from the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

(T-2, 9/21/54)

II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The March-April 1954 issue of the "Bulletin," which is published at the headquarters of the AFSC, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, sets out the following statement regarding the aims and objectives of the AFSC:

"The American Friends Service Committee, representing the religious Society of Friends, attempts to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tensions between individuals, groups, or nations. We believe that God lives in every person and that love in action can overcome hatred, prejudice, and fear."

5/3/54)

III. ACTIVITIES

A. GENERAL

The March-April 1954 issue of the "Bulletin," previously mentioned, sets out the following statement regarding the general activities of the AFSC:

"The Committee works in Europe, Asia, Mexico, and the United States. Our undertakings include relief and rehabilitation, education in community relations, work and study projects for young people, self-help housing projects, and seminars and institutes on international relations.

"All parts of the work are open to anyone regardless of race, religion, or nationality."

The "Condensed Annual Report" of the AFSC for the year 1954, previously mentioned, set out on Pages 3 and 4 the following brief summary of the Committee's work during the year 1954:

"Quaker Service Takes Many Forms

"Colleges: Staff members in 10 regions and New York City visited 350 college campuses to recruit workers and leaders for 55 summer projects and held 75 one- and two-day conferences on world affairs.

"Community Relations: We worked to integrate members of minorities (most of them Negroes) in employment (Dallas, Chicago, Columbus, Greensboro, N.C., Indianapolis, and Philadelphia); housing (Philadelphia, Chicago and two areas near

San Francisco); and the classroom (Washington, D.C.). We helped Indians adjust to city life in Rapid City, S.D., and Los Angeles. On reservations from Maine to California, our staff encouraged self-help projects of economic and social betterment.

"Conscientious Objectors: Two staff members counseled several hundred objectors and visited 1,000 others in prisons, army stockades and at work in hospitals across the nation. We assigned nine CO's who sought work with the AFSC to projects in the U.S., 19 to Mexico and El Salvador and 12 overseas.

"Educational Materials for Children: Thousands of youngsters aided children overseas by making Mitten Trees at Christmas or becoming Friendly Beggars at Halloween. Traveling exhibits and booklets like 'If You Were a Child in Korea' enabled children overseas to share their games and crafts with American youngsters.

"Food: We shipped 2,338 tons of surplus food to six nations (and plan to send more than twice as much in 1955). Three-fifths of food shipments last year went to Germany; Italy and India each got 14%, France 5%, Austria 2% and Korea less than 1%.

"High Schools: Staff members in six regions held one-day or week-end conferences on world affairs for high school students, who also participated in three summer work camps, seven summer institutes and a unit in Mexico. Students also met U.S. and foreign leaders at seven seminars in Washington, three at the U.N. and one combined session.

"Institutional Service Units: Ninety-six volunteers from 68 colleges worked during the summer at mental hospitals in six states (Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Vermont) and at two reformatories in Illinois. (Two year-round units were dropped at the end of the year for lack of volunteers.)

"International Centers: The AFSC staffed or helped finance centers in seven countries: The Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Austria, India, and Mexico, as well as Davis House and International Student House in Washington, D.C., and Quaker House near U.N. headquarters in New York.

"International Student Seminars: Nine seminars in world affairs of two to four weeks' duration were held in the United States, Japan, India, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. Participating were 343 students of 48 nationalities including 28 Americans.

"Interne Projects: Summer projects in five cities (Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and St. Louis) gave 112 young people, most of them college students, a taste of factory life. Year-round interne projects with community agencies in Chicago and Oakland, Calif., added an extra 23 recruits during the summer.

"Leadership Conferences: Rising young diplomats explored the roots of international tension and their own resources and responsibilities at AFSC-sponsored conferences again last summer in Switzerland.

"Neighborhood Centers: Nine of these houses, which began by meeting physical needs, now foster fellowship: four are in Germany, three in Japan and one each in Israel and Pakistan. A similar center near San Francisco seeks to build racial brotherhood.

"Peace Education: Nearly 4,000 persons attended 23 summer institutes on world affairs-- nine for families, seven for high-school students, six for adults and one for college students. Several regions trained community peace leaders the year-round and we had special programs for leaders of labor unions, farm groups, churches and Friends Meetings.

"Prisons: Two regional offices in California sponsored prison-visiting programs." In the summer of 1954 young volunteers worked in two Illinois reformatories.

"CIAR's: Reports from International Affairs Representatives stationed in foreign capitals were circulated during the year.

"Refugees: In Germany, we helped refugees who had been homeless for 10 years and new arrivals from East Germany find homes and jobs, both by giving funds to other groups and by programs of our own. In Korea, we staffed a hospital and sought jobs for widows. In Austria, AFSC loans have helped refugee tradesmen, farmers and professional men re-establish themselves.

"School Affiliation Service: Pupils in 112 American schools exchanged essays, classmates, teachers, and ideas with children in 128 partner schools in France, Germany, England, Italy, Japan, Jordan and The Netherlands.

"Self-Help Housing: Work continued on a slum-prevention project in Philadelphia where tenants have become owners by making a 'down payment' of 700 to 1,400 hours of labor.

"Social and Technical Assistance: 'Ambassadors in shirt sleeves' assisted pre-industrial peoples in India, Israel, and Jordan raise bigger crops, battle disease and overcome illiteracy. (Similar problems are being tackled by UNIA in Italy, to which AFSC has given funds, and by young Quaker volunteers in Mexico and El Salvador.)

"United Nations: An office and a year-round residence in New York provided a meeting place for U.N. delegates and a base for the team we assemble for each General Assembly session. Quaker working parties studied mediation, Charter revision and relations with Russia. A Quaker representative in

Paris maintained close relations with UNESCO; one in Geneva worked with U.N. agencies on such international problems as food, health, and human rights.

"Washington Seminar: Social scientists' discoveries about the impact of American aid overseas were shared with government officials and other policy makers and opinion leaders. Nine separate groups participated in 83 meetings during the year.

"Work Camps: Giving up summer vacations, 109 college and high school volunteers paid board, room and travel expenses to work with Indians, DP's and migrants in the U.S.; 95 more served in work camps overseas. Week-end work camps in several cities brought students face to face with problems of urban blight and discrimination during the school year....

"The AFSC Works in 15 Countries

"Austria: In an attempt to help some of the nation's 300,000 refugees re-establish themselves, AFSC has made loans to 108 farmers, 36 tradesmen and professional men; part-time jobs have been found for 81 refugee students. A work camp in the avalanche area attracted 38 participants. A representative of American and British Quakers has embarked on a five-year project of helping to ease East-West tensions.

"Denmark: The AFSC cooperates with Danish and British Friends in maintaining a Friends' center.

"El Salvador: A year-round unit of 10 young people is cooperating with the government and the U.N. to help integrate 72 families of landless farm workers into a community.

"France: Our staff brought diplomats of 17 nations together at eight meetings and leading Americans and Frenchmen at four, held monthly sessions for 30 students of 16 nations and eight week-end conferences. We counseled 2,970 refugees.

"Germany: We direct a neighborhood house in Berlin and contribute funds and limited staff to others. We give funds to several German organizations which are helping refugees, many recently fled from the East, to find new homes and jobs.

"Holland: The AFSC cooperates with Dutch and British Quakers in a Friends' international center. The AFSC has continued to contribute a long-term flood relief project.

"India: Our 'shirt-sleeve ambassadors' are helping residents of some 40 villages battle poverty and disease. Twenty-nine 'county agents' and health workers are teaching villagers in two provinces better health, improved farming, reading and writing. The two five- to ten-year programs are supported by U.S. government funds. In 1954 AFSC operated a seminar for 32 foreign students in India. There is a Quaker center at Delhi.

"Israel: In the city of Acre, a neighborhood house brings together Moslem and Christian Arabs and Jews, with a program of nursery schools, craft groups, sewing and carpentry classes, and social events. In the village of Tur'an, we are trying to introduce improved farming methods which will enable Arabs to keep up with their Jewish neighbors, and to encourage self-help and mutual-help.

"Italy: We are providing funds, clothing and food to a grass roots organization in Southern Italy which operates self-help centers in 48 villages where peasants learn reading and writing, better health and improved farming and, in the process, also learn to organize for mutual assistance. We give limited aid to other educational and social agencies.

"Japan: The AFSC withdrew its staff from three neighborhood centers in 1954, but continues to provide funds for them. Two Friends, man and wife, completed their second year as Quaker representatives in Japan. We also held a work camp at Hong Kong.

and several week-end work camps in Japan. Through such activities we try to give a few Japanese experience in grass roots democracy and bring a few together with former enemies in the Far East. Japan, in turn, gives us a window into Asia.

"Jordan: We are attempting to improve farming and health in five Arab villages.

"Korea: Our staff of 11 opened a TB wing in a provincial hospital and began training Korean nurses and laboratory technicians; four other workers sought jobs for widows and handled administration. Our 17 milk kitchens, which feed 4,700 a day, were handed over to local authorities, with UNICEF providing the milk. Korea got 50% of our overseas shipments of clothing.

"Mexico: In 1954, 227 young people worked in 11 villages assisting health officials, conducting recreation for children, and 4 units worked on a year-round basis with the Otomi Indians in the State of Hidalgo, in Veracruz, with the Seri Indians in Sonora, and in the State of Tlaxcala.

"Pakistan: A local social worker and an English Quaker operate a neighborhood house and student program in Dacca with classes in literacy and sewing, and a library used by 200 daily. They gave clothing to flood victims in 1954 and helped inoculate 5,600 persons against cholera.

"Switzerland: A Quaker representative works closely with U.N. agencies responsible for health, food, human rights, and refugees; 32 attended an AFSC seminar for young diplomats."

B. ACTIVITY IN AND CONTACTS WITH OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED COUNTRIES

A pamphlet entitled "A Special Report to the 1948 Philadelphia General Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends by the American Friends Service Committee" is quoted in part as follows:

"....The Committee's efforts for the past year have been directed toward questioning, evaluating, and inquiring into our present program and probing new areas of interest and future work.

"The study suggests that as a result of relief and reconstruction measures carried on in different parts of the world over the past 31 years, the Committee might, in addition to its interest in these matters, interest itself more definitely in improving the political, economic, and social relations among peoples as a part of its peace-making....

"Although we are unable to go into detail here about how we arrived at these decisions, we might mention two events which have influenced our decision to augment our work in the international field. One was the passage of the first peacetime draft law in the history of the United States, and the other the increasing tension between Russia and the United States, which is accompanied by bitterness and near-hysteria in this country.

"Therefore, we feel impelled to do all in our power to encourage a course of political action which respects the sacredness of individuals. We must resist militarization and war wherever it is. We will aid the sufferers on either side, but we are constrained to try and make peace with the opposing forces.

"We are working in both Communist and Nationalist territory in China, as well as in the disputed areas. Both governments cooperate with us and allow our workers to go freely through their lines. Can we use our good relations with both governments in an attempt to bring them together to settle their differences over a conference table instead of on a battleground? We must try....

"Concerning Russian-American relations, we recently sent a gift of \$25,000 worth of streptomycin

to the Russian people. The drug, paid for by special funds, is to be distributed by the Russian Red Cross and the Red Crescent. We hope that this gift has helped in a small way to increase understanding between our countries. A large majority of the news stories and editorials in the American press concerning the gift was definitely favorable. Discussions are being carried on in an attempt to discover other ways in which Russian and American people might cooperate with each other through the AFSC.

"The Committee's work with the United Nations is being intensified since the appointment of ELMORE JACKSON, formerly Assistant Executive Secretary, as the AFSC's liaison with the UN. He is currently attending the meetings of the UN in Paris and, upon his return to the United States, will live in Quaker House, New York, the apartment which has been made available to the Committee to facilitate its contacts with the UN. ELMORE JACKSON is also serving as the consultant to the UN Economic and Social Council for the Friends World Committee for Consultation....

"/s/ CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary"

(T-3, of unknown reliability, 11/10/48)

In November 1948, the AFSC published a "Foreign Service Memoranda" in which the Committee described their various relief activities in Europe and Asia during 1948. This "Memoranda" indicated the AFSC, in addition to its operations in India, Japan, etc., was also carrying out relief operations in the Communist-controlled countries of Hungary and Poland. In addition, the "Memoranda" indicates the AFSC, in conjunction with other welfare agencies, was carrying on welfare operations in the Communist-controlled portions of China and in the Russian Zone of Germany.

(T-5, 5/27/49)

On January 27, 1949, [REDACTED] who described himself as [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] AFSC, advised SA [REDACTED] that the purpose of the AFSC was for the relief of all peoples throughout the world, regardless of race, creed, or political affiliation. As an example, [REDACTED] said the organization distributed relief goods to the Russian Zone of Germany as well as to anyone else in the world.

The March-April 1954 issue of the "Bulletin," previously mentioned, carried an article on Page 7 entitled "Yugoslav Seminar to Recur," concerning a Quaker International Student Seminar which was held during 1953 in Yugoslavia and which was to be repeated during the summer of 1954. This article is being set out as follows:

"A Quaker International Seminar will be repeated this summer in Yugoslavia. Last year's conference was the first to be held by an outside non-political organization in that country since the war.

"Thirty-eight students representing nineteen different countries and seven religions took part. Students from France and French West Africa, Trieste and Yugoslavia, Holland and Indonesia, Israel and Egypt, India and Pakistan, America and Germany held widely different points of view.

"They talked about relations between Asia and the West, Communists and non-Communists, Marxism and other forms of political philosophy. Even so, predicted

tensions did not develop. It was, as the field staff representative wrote, 'evidence of how few of the world's tensions can resist the onslaught of goodwill.'

"Plans for the three-weeks seminar had full cooperation from the Cultural Committee of the People's Youth of the Yugoslav Government. Marshal TITO received a delegation of the students when he visited nearby. Newspapers and radio carried stories submitted to them by the seminar."

C. STATEMENTS ISSUED BY THE AFSC

The January 19, 1950, issue, Final City Edition, of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, carried an article on Page 7, Column 4, entitled "Friends Uphold Formosa Policy," which is quoted as follows:

"The success of the Chinese Communists 'cannot be attributed to the Russians,' the executive board of the American Friends Service Committee declared in an open letter to President TRUMAN, announced yesterday, commending his 'hands off' policy in Formosa."

"Basing its views on the reports of its own workers in China, the Quaker group, in a letter signed by CLARENCE E. PICKETT, retiring executive secretary, asserted that 'further intervention will result in the hardening of Chinese resentment against America and the strengthening of Sino-Russian ties.'"

"At present, while the Communists of China may have 'close ideological ties with Moscow,' the Friends told the President, Quaker relief workers report from both Communist and Nationalist territory that the Communist regime is not a Russian 'puppet.'"

"The Communist Party is now in power and has 'a very large measure of popular support' because it has assumed leadership of the Chinese Revolution which the Kuomintang lost, the Quakers declared, and

'no amount of future intervention short of war can turn the tide.'

"By treating Communist China as an enemy and refusing to recognize her,' the letter said, 'we are not isolating China, we are isolating ourselves and throwing away the chance of influencing the course of events in the Orient.'"

The May 6, 1951, issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on Page 4, Column 5, entitled "Quakers Say Witchhunts Pervert Gov't." This article, datelined at Philadelphia, May 5, is set forth as follows:

"Investigations into men's political beliefs and compulsory loyalty oaths tend to pervert the government's functions and to 'put government above God,' the American Quakers declared here.

"The statement represents 20 of the 28 yearly meetings of the Religious Society of Friends in the U.S., the American Friends Service Committee, and the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

"It was issued by the American office of the Friends World Committee. JAMES P. WALKER, of Media, secretary, said the statement sums up the conclusions of a national conference on civil liberties held at West Branch, Ia.

"The statement assailed 'the lack of protection of individual rights in Congressional committee procedures; the current proposals to permit wire-tapping; the operation of the Federal loyalty-security program; the investigation of beliefs and associations by the FBI and the limitations placed on passports and visas, with adverse effect, among other things, on the holding of scientific and religious conferences in the U.S.'"

D. STATEMENTS BY OFFICIALS OF THE AFSC AND
LECTURERS AT AFSC-SPONSORED AFFAIRS

On February 12, 1951, advised that he had attended a meeting of the Race Street Forum held on February 11, 1951, at the Friends Meeting House located in the 1500 block of Race Street, Philadelphia. According to , , presided as Chairman of the meeting, and the topic discussed was "Can We Live Peacefully With China?" gave a short introductory address in which he stated he felt that the advent of military men into important government posts was having an adverse effect on the quality of government in this country. He declared that the Asiatic peoples are resentful towards the United States and that we had occasioned this resentment because of our arrogance in dealing with problems in Asia and our ruthless exploitation of colored peoples generally.

stated that of the AFSC, was the first guest speaker of the evening. stated he had served in China for the AFSC for approximately four years under both the Nationalist and Communist regimes. He declared that in his opinion, the rule of the Chinese Communist regime was far preferable to that of the Nationalists, pointing out that the Communists treated the common man as a "human being." He stated that the Communists seemed sympathetic towards and seemed interested in the problems of the common man and worked to better his condition. declared that the Chinese Communists paid full value for things that they took from the people and generally conducted themselves in a proper manner. According to , added that there was a strong anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese people and resentment towards the United States for again building Japan into a military power.

advised that the second speaker of the evening was

According to [REDACTED], [REDACTED], in addition to being a speaker at affairs of the Quaker-sponsored Race Street Forum, has also been a guest lecturer on China at several affairs sponsored by the AFSC. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED], in his remarks, generally praised the Chinese Communists, stating that they were "aesthetic and disciplined," unlike the Chinese Nationalists. [REDACTED] reportedly declared that the Chinese Reds were justified in intervening in the Korean War, and alleged that they waited until the last possible moment, entering the war only to protect their territorial rights. He declared that the Chinese Communists were justified in their actions in entering the war and added that the Communist regime "deserved to win in China."

[REDACTED] further advised that following [REDACTED] address, a question-and-answer period was held, during which [REDACTED] of the Race Street Forum, was asked why the AFSC did not disassociate themselves from the Communists who were "using the Friends in their peace offensive." [REDACTED] reportedly replied that the Friends supported the Stockholm Peace Petition because they are for peace. He added that they were not concerned with the motives of those who helped bring about peace, since the attainment of peace was their objective.

[REDACTED] added that [REDACTED], in commenting on [REDACTED] stand, said that he opposed "use of peace propaganda as part of war propaganda" and indirectly inferred that he did not believe the Communist-inspired peace crusade was a sincere effort towards peace.

On April 27, 1953, [REDACTED] advised that the Race Street Forum is a clearing house of opinion maintained by the religious Society of Friends as a public service from their standpoint and used principally to further their pacifist views on war and peace and human relations generally. According to [REDACTED], the Race Street Forum is not affiliated with the AFSC.

The January 6, 1952, issue of the Penna. Edition, "The Worker," carried on Page 1, Column 1, an article entitled "Quaker Leader Condemns U.S. Foreign Policy," which is set out as follows:

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"Philadelphia. -- U.S. Foreign Policy of 'containing communism' was scored last week by CLARENCE PICKETT, honorary secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. The noted Quaker charged: 'The United States and, to a lesser degree, Great Britain and France, seem to want to uphold the status quo rather than countenance and guide the social and economic upheavals that are inevitable among the so-called backward nations. When suppressed, they'll blow up more violently and with Communistic tendencies....'

"'In trying to 'contain' communism, the U.S. is now sitting on a number of explosive lids around the world, fearful that, like in China, the masses will turn to communism. In some instances it would be better to let the lid blow rather than play a 'rich uncle' or protectors role that is too often misunderstood and misguided.'

"Mr. PICKETT spoke with reporters on his return from a three months trip abroad where he was one of a Quaker observation team at the UN sessions in Paris. He said it 'may sound strange for a pacifist to talk in terms of revolution,' but said it was one of his strongest feelings arising out of UN sessions and close personal contact with UN delegates from many countries.

"'Communism cannot be contained with negatives or by negation, and neither can the 'color question' which threatens to become as divisive as that East-West tensions.'

"Rearming Europe, and particularly Western Germany, was renounced by PICKETT. He pointed out that 'our occupation policy has fostered a return of the old social order--the spirit of militarism and the same concentration of power and wealth in the hands of steel and mine owners--while holding back the due processes of social revolution that could produce democratic rights and blessings.'"

The Final Edition of the January 28, 1952, issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" carried an article on Page 2, Column 6, datelined January 27, 1952, at Atlantic City, entitled "PICKETT Assails U.S. 'Bully' Role in Soviet Dealings; Says America 'Shows Gun Then Offers Solution,'" which is set forth in part as follows:

"The United States was described here today by CLARENCE E. PICKETT, honorary chairman of the American Friends Service Committee, as an international bully with a gun at the head of Russia that would be fired if our solution to world ills was not accepted.

"Speaking at a forum on 'Dynamics of Democracy' held for German medical exchange students in the Hotel Dennis, PICKETT declared:

"Our theory is that we show a gun and offer a solution, along with a threat that the gun may be used if the solution is not accepted. It is not the best way to fellowship among the peoples of the world."

"....PICKETT declared that we of the West are not very good at trying to see how we look to persons on the other side of a political controversy."

"I think," he asserted, "we misjudge even the people who come from the USSR. I believe the element of human emotion plays quite a large part with them as with us. It has become a common assumption that the only way we can deal with a representative of the USSR is to hold a gun on him."

"PICKETT said this was 'unsound from a psychological point of view.'

"Our theory that we must become stronger than anyone else before we can negotiate is engendering a world-wide fear of the United States which is even greater in the country (Russia) toward which our efforts are primarily directed," he said.

"PICKETT said his utterances were not to be conveyed as an approval of Communism or its methods, but one of the first essentials to understandings is to see things through the eyes of persons with whom we disagree."

On January 4, 1954, [redacted], previously identified, advised that [redacted] was the guest speaker at a lecture held at the Frankford Friends Meeting House, Unity and Wain Streets, Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Frankford Friends, which, according to [redacted] is affiliated with the AFSC. [redacted] advised this lecture was held on January 3, 1954. [redacted] speech was of about one hour's duration and was devoted to an analysis of the American economic situation. According to [redacted], the economic progress of the United States during the last fifty years has been predicated on the militarization of this country. [redacted] claimed that the United States is responsible for the present cold war, since it is necessary for this country to increase world tensions so that the citizens of the United States will be reconciled to the militarization of this country. According to [redacted], [redacted] claimed that Soviet Russia is the leading advocate of world peace and that if the United States would sincerely try to cooperate with Russia, the cold war would be ended.

E. PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE AFSC
 SETTING FORTH PROPOSALS FOR WORLD
DISARMAMENT AND WORLD PEACE

In September 1949, [redacted] obtained a copy of a Report by a Working Party to the Executive Board of the AFSC dated July 1949. It is entitled "American-Russian Relations, Some Constructive Considerations." The foreword of this report indicates that in February 1949, the AFSC established a Working Party of prominent Quakers to undertake a study in the field of American-Soviet relations. The foreword further mentions that although the report draws on Quaker experience in many parts of the world, the group was assisted by a number of specialists, on one aspect or another of the problem, who joined the regular members from time to time in their weekly sessions

the standard of living of their peoples. It can also strengthen authoritarian governments where they now exist.

8. The evidence does not justify the conclusion that either the United States or the Soviet Union intends, at the present time or in the foreseeable future, to promote its foreign policy by military aggression.

The report then sets forth specific recommendations. The first group deals with the United States economic foreign policy in relation to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and are as follows:

1. The attempt to correlate the export policies of "Marshall Plan" countries with the present United States export control policy should be dropped in the interest of increasing East-West trade in Europe.
2. The United States should encourage closer collaboration between the Committee for European Economic Cooperation (Marshall Plan) and the Economic Commission for Europe.
3. The United States should drop its present restrictions on normal exports to Russia and Eastern Europe.
4. The United Nations program of technical and other assistance to underdeveloped areas, plans for which were accelerated by President TRUMAN's "Point Four" proposal, should be developed in such a way that it could include Eastern European countries.
5. The United States should re-examine its remaining tariff barriers to see what relationship they have to a balanced long-range United States foreign trade program.

The second group of recommendations deals with United States policy for Germany and are as follows:

1. United States policy should have as its objective the political and economic unification and neutralization of Germany. For the United States and the Soviet Union to continue the competition for Germany will almost certainly lead to disaster.
2. Attempts to establish a West German government and the parallel efforts of the Soviet Union to the Eastern Zone should be superseded by a new effort to establish the framework within which the Germans themselves, under the Four Power supervision, would take the initiative in preparing a constitution and government for the whole of Germany.
3. Arrangements should be made for the progressive withdrawal of all occupation forces, following the establishment of a unified regime.
4. All countries should be assured non-discriminatory commercial access to the industrial output of German production.
5. Germany should be a party to an international convention covering the control, inspection and reduction of armament.
6. The distribution and allocation of coal and steel from the Ruhr should be integrated into the work of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The last group of recommendations deals with the United States policy with respect to the United Nations, and are as follows:

1. That the United States should declare anew its faith in and loyalty to the United Nations.
2. To strengthen the United Nations, the United States should:

- (a) Promote actively the principle and practice of third party settlement of disputes;
 - (b) Support moves to strengthen the mediation and conciliation functions of the United Nations;
 - (c) Seek through the United Nations to develop and extend the processes of cooperation and the search for mutually satisfactory solutions of economic and social problems among states.
3. The United States should seek to improve the atmosphere in which the United Nations works by:
- (a) Seeking out issues on which the United States could, without jeopardizing its fundamental beliefs, vote with the Soviet Union;
 - (b) Practicing and encouraging restraint in the use of the United Nations as a platform from which to extol national virtues;
 - (c) Using greater caution in proposing in the United Nations measures sharply divisive in effect.
4. The United States should give attention to improving the "manpower" of the United Nations by:
- (a) Exploring the means by which able and experienced persons can be made available for permanent and temporary service with the United Nations and its specialized agencies;
 - (b) Make frequent changes in the personnel of delegations especially where apparent impasses have been reached and real negotiation appears to have been superseded by debates for benefit of the world press;

- (c) Proposing that on occasion the member states of the United Nations be represented at meetings of the Security Council or the General Assembly by heads of states.
5. The United States should support the development of the trusteeship function of the United Nations by:
- (a) Seeking ways to develop direct United Nations trusteeships over strategic areas;
 - (b) Supporting the development of United Nations administration of trusteeships over former Italian colonies.
6. The United States should promote effective international control of armaments and atomic energy by:
- (a) Taking the initiative in the General Assembly by proposing a new effort to control and reduce armaments;
 - (b) Recognizing the connection between conventional armaments and atomic weapons and agreeing to consider simultaneous conventions regulating both categories;
 - (c) Proposing an agreement to put present stocks of atomic weapons under United Nations seal and to halt the concentration of fissionable material pending U.N./E.C. certification of legitimate uses for such material.
7. The United States should initiate consultations with other governments, and encourage non-governmental interchanges, concerning ways to develop the United Nations into a more effective world organization. In this connection the United States should:
- (a) Indicate willingness to accept limitations of national control over armaments as well

as over atomic energy, if and when the world agencies with governmental powers are developed for those areas;

- (b) Emphasize the possibility of attaining adequate world organization through development of the specialized agencies of the United Nations;
- (c) Recognize that more far-reaching programs of economic cooperation and assistance must be developed through world organization if it is to have great appeal in many under-developed areas of the world.

The report lists the following individuals as members of the Committee:

GILBERT F. WHITE, Chairman
ELMORE JACKSON, Secretary
FRANK AYDELOTTE
STEPHEN G. ACARY
WILLIAM EDGERTON
ROBERT W. FREASE (until May 1, 1949)
THOMAS E. HARVEY
PHILIP JACOB
CORNELIUS KRUSE
GRIFFITH C. LEVERING
RAY NEWTON
THEODORE PAULLIN
JAMES N. REID
FREDERICK B. TOLLES
RICHARD R. WOOD
D. ROBERT YARNALL

(9/26/49)

In December 1954, ~~XXXX~~ obtained an eight-page leaflet entitled "A Practical Approach to World Disarmament, An AFSC Peace Leaflet," which is briefly summarized as follows:

This leaflet sets forth the following eight-point program for world disarmament:

1. The United States would declare, in season and out of season, that world disarmament is the keystone of its foreign policy.
2. The United States would commit itself, definitely and unmistakably, to disarm completely in conjunction with other nations.
3. The United States would draw up a comprehensive plan for disarmament, and invite all other nations to draw up plans also.
4. The United States would commit itself, when the agreement had been entered into and a given degree of disarmament attained, to use a substantial part of the money saved on arms to help other nations, including Communist nations, help themselves.
5. The United States would specify the amounts of money it would make available, over a given number of years, for such a world effort against want.
6. The United States would urge the appointment at once of an international commission, preferably through the United Nations, to work out the plans and the administration of such help.
7. The United States would ask such a commission to begin at once to work out definite plans and commitments for the allocation of help to various nations.
8. The United States would commit itself to do its part to put these plans into effect when an agreed-upon degree of disarmament had been attained.

The leaflet then answers the question, "What would Russia do if the United States put into effect

such a program?" by stating that Russia would have to take one of two positions: It would agree to go along with the plan, or it would refuse to do so. If Russia agreed to the plan, according to the leaflet, disarmament would become a reality, the world campaign against war could begin, and the world could look forward to the possibility of lasting peace. If Russia refused to go along with the plan, the claims of Communism to stand for peace, bread, and freedom would be undermined and its appeal as a world ideology would be weakened. The leaflet states that "Whatever Russia would do, we can start the world toward disarmament if we will!"

The leaflet goes on to state that in addition to world disarmament, a complete policy for peace would have three principal points:

1. The elimination of imperialism and colonialism, and the use of the world's resources to advance human well-being throughout the world.
2. The creation and strengthening of agencies of peaceful change, especially through the UN.
3. Promotion of world brotherhood as the basis of a just and enduring peaceful society.

In addition, the above leaflet advises the reader that the Government will change direction when public opinion demands that it change, and urges the reader to create that public opinion by every means at his disposal, including the distribution of this and the following "AFSC Peace Leaflets:"

"Which Way to Peace?" Summarizing a peace policy that would work.

"There's No Safety in Armaments." The experts agree that there is no real defense in the atomic age.

"A Practical Approach to World Disarmament." How Russia might be persuaded to cooperate.

"Together--the Only Way to Peace." Helping others to help themselves is the constructive alternative to war.

"Change Can Be Peaceful." There are agencies to help the processes of peaceful change, and they must be supported and strengthened.

"Peace Is Up to You." In the end, peace will come if you and other individuals want it enough. Suggestions for individual and group action.

The leaflet further advises the reader that to order any of the above leaflets or to obtain further information concerning the Committee's recommendations for peace, he should write the "Peace Education Program, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa."

() 12/17/54)

IV. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

On July 21, 1952, , previously identified, advised that for years he has attended the affairs sponsored by the AFSC and has found it to be a sincere pacifist organization. He stated that since its foundation in 1917, this group, an action committee of the Quaker faith, has opposed military conflict, preparedness, and the drafting of men. He added that while it is true that the teachings of this group do parallel the Communist Party propaganda line in the "peace promotion field," it is noticeable that this group has not deviated from its teachings in the past 35 years, and it appears to to be a coincidence that there is a parallel. added that the group was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 for its sincere pacifist efforts and that its teachings are the same now as they were then.

On September 15, 1954, T-6, who is currently associated with the activities of the AFSC, advised that the AFSC is a tight-knit, sincere pacifist group. The informant pointed out that the Communist Party line at times parallels the pacifist stand of the AFSC, but the Committee would not in any way identify itself with the Communist Party. T-6 added that he has no knowledge of any Communist Party infiltration into the AFSC.

(T-6, 9/15/54)

On September 21, 1954, T-2, who is familiar with the current activities of the AFSC, advised that he is not aware of any individual in the AFSC who is connected with the Communist Party. T-2 stated that the Committee tries to avoid having individuals connected with the Committee whom they know to be connected with the Communist Party. The informant added that statements have been made in writing by the AFSC concerning certain individuals and issues, noting that if such were in any way connected with the Communist Party, they should be avoided. It is the informant's opinion, however, that the Committee would not completely isolate itself from an individual, organization, or group merely because of the fact that the individual is a Communist or the group is a Communist-sponsored organization. T-2 feels the AFSC would discuss a specific issue with the individual or organization to ascertain their position on the issue and then would act independently.

(T-2, 9/21/54)

~~██████████~~ who is closely associated with the religious Society of Friends and is currently familiar with the AFSC and other pacifist groups, advised that the AFSC was initiated as a venture of the religious Society of Friends in 1917 for the purpose of assisting the people in Germany and France following World War I. ~~██████████~~ said that thenceforth the Committee work broadened to a universal scope dedicated to the alleviation of human suffering and the promotion of world peace. ~~██████████~~ feels that the governing forces of the Society of Friends, as well as those of the AFSC, are keenly aware of the

possibility that the Communist Party might attempt to infiltrate and utilize the pacifist groups for its own purposes. These groups are, accordingly, [REDACTED] states, particularly alert against this danger. [REDACTED] added, however, that at the same time, the AFSC is, as it has always been, essentially pacifist in nature and will, therefore, in its policies and programs, sometimes appear to be following the Communist line. [REDACTED] advised he is not aware of any attempts by the Communist Party to penetrate the AFSC.

([REDACTED] , 10/54, 1/15/55)

The following informants who are currently familiar with the activities of the CP,EPD, all advised they have no knowledge of efforts on the part of the CP,EPD, to infiltrate the AFSC.

(T-7, 9/15/54)
 (T-8, 9/16/54)
 (T-9, 9/25/54)

PH [REDACTED]

V. ALLEGED ASSOCIATION WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN

Information furnished by T-10, [REDACTED], reflects the AFSC was, in May 1954, alleged to be a contact of the Japan Communist Party in the United States.

(T-10, 8-18-54)

VI. ASSOCIATION WITH ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450

A. JAFRC

In October, 1943, T-11, [REDACTED] advised that the AFSC was then cooperating with the JAFRC to get money to Spain. T-11 advised that they had seen a copy of a letter dated September 16, 1943, written by [REDACTED] of the AFSC, to [REDACTED] c/o the American Consulate, Algiers, Algeria. The content of this letter as reported by the informant is set out below:

"Dear [REDACTED]:

We have been talking with HUGH JACKSON of OFRRO about an arrangement by which you would have a new responsibility, for the distribution of funds for the benefit of Anti-Fascist Spanish groups in North Africa.

"We understand that a license to transmit up to \$5,000 a month to you as our representative is about to be granted to Dr. BARSKY of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in New York. Your responsibility will be to know that the committees who receive the funds from you for distribution to the ultimate beneficiaries are responsible and so organized as to be without political color. This is presumably to be achieved by having representatives of various Spanish factions on the committees.

"The matter will be made clear by the following quotation from a letter addressed to Dr. BARSKY over the signature of HUGH JACKSON. It is in the interest of this Committee that no public notice be given with respect to our part in this transaction.

"The Refugee Section of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, which is staffed in part by representatives of the American Friends Service Committee, is now assisting in the organization of committees of welfare of the Spanish Republican group in Casablanca, Iran and Algiers, the main centers of refugee concentration. These committees are made up of representatives of each of the four principal political divisions of the Spanish Republican group: the Liberal Movement, the Socialists, the Republicans, and the Communists. Each party division chooses two members as a part of the non-political welfare committees. We understand that these committees are being recognized by the French authorities as organizations of 'entraide et bienfaisance' and, as such, have the right to spend the money granted to them.

"It is suggested that if private agencies in this country desire to contribute toward the relief of the Spanish Republican group that funds be sent to the American Friends Service Committee delegates for distribution to these organizations. The money turned over to the committees would be spent as follows:

"1. Employment of a Spanish secretary-representative chosen by the Spanish committee in each center. This representative would work closely with the French and Allied authorities in matters of employment, health care and protection.

"2. Miscellaneous relief expenses to individual cases, such as medical care, financial assistance in times of unemployment, of full support in certain exceptional cases.

"3. Financial support for the centers for mutilated, old and sick, which are now set up in Algiers and Casablanca.

PH

" 4. Support of other cooperative self-help projects as may be set up in the future and for other allied expenses.

" It would, of course, be necessary for your organization to consult with the American Friends Service Committee in this country as to their willingness to agree to the sending of funds to their representative in North Africa for this purpose. If they are to be sent they should be forwarded to in care of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, APO 534, Postmaster, New York City."

"Sincerely yours,

(T-11,
10-2-43)

On June 21, 1944, T-12 obtained an official report on the work of the JAFRC from the time of its inception on March 11, 1942 to June 1944. This report indicated that the JAFRC had been granted the right by the U. S. Government to send \$5000 a month to North Africa to assist Spanish Republicans in that country. The report further indicated this money was spent under the supervision of the AFSC, which operates directly in North Africa and was approved for this duty by the U. S. State Department. The report listed KENDALL KIMBERLAND as the AFSC representative in North Africa. The report went on to state that the AFSC is directed by the JAFRC as to whom the recipients of the funds shall be.
(T-12, 1944)

In June, 1954, AFSC, advised that the AFSC had collaborated with the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the JAFRC to raise funds for feeding the children of Spain during the Civil War in that country. reportedly stated, "Our approach was entirely non-political. We just wanted to feed the children. We believe that hungry people anywhere in the world should be helped." added, however, that as soon as the

PH [REDACTED]

AFSC discovered that the JAFRC was holding back part of the money for propaganda purposes, the AFSC broke off all relations with that body, even returning a check for \$5000 which the AFSC sorely needed.

(T-13, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 7-6-54)

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

A. CHARACTERIZATIONS OF PUBLICATIONS

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, on page 394, cited the "National Guardian" as a publication launched in New York in 1948, aiming at national

PH

circulation, which they found to be, from its inception, notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management, and content.

B. CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS

American Committee for Spanish Freedom
and National Negro Labor Council

The ACSF and the NNLC have been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Philadelphia Committee to Defeat
MUNDT-NIXON Bill

In 1950, the Philadelphia Committee to Defeat the MUNDT-NIXON Bill was affiliated with the Philadelphia Chapter of the CRC. (T-14, 3-15-50)

Women's Committee for
Equal Justice

According to the "Daily Worker" newspaper on October 2, 1951, page 3, the Women's Committee for Equal Justice is a group that was organized to renew and strengthen the world-wide demand for the unconditional pardon of Mrs. ROSE INGRAM and her two sons. It is noted that Mrs. INGRAM and her two sons were convicted of homicide and given life sentences in Georgia in 1948.

PH ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

YPA

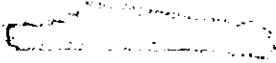
T-18 has advised that the Communist Party organized, directed, and led the YPA for the sole purpose of organizing the broader masses of people into two separate organizations, the YPA and the new Marxist-Leninist organization which was to be the final stepping stone to the Communist Party itself.

In March, 1946, T-29 received a pamphlet from the Philadelphia Chapter of the ACSF announcing a dinner to be held by that organization on March 21, 1946 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. According to T-29, this pamphlet listed the National and local officers of the ACSF, as well as a list of the sponsors of the dinner. The name of H. JUSTICE WILLIAMS appeared under the caption "Sponsors of the Dinner in Philadelphia."

(T-29, 4/16/46)

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AIRTEL

3/1/55

FBI WASH FIELD

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMINTEL ON THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
RELEAS FROM PHILADELPHIA 2/28/55, CONCERNING SEMINAR ON
CIVIL LIBERTIES SCHEDULED FOR WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBRUARY 28
THROUGH MARCH 3, 1955, BY A.F.S.C. OF MID-ATLANTIC REGION.
INFO HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT THIS SEMINAR HAS BEEN CANCELLED,
AS ONLY TWO PERSONS REPORTEDLY EXPRESSED INTEREST IN IT.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

PHILADELPHIA

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASH.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/7,8/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No pertinent derogatory information received regarding AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE in State of Washington or regarding [REDACTED], executive secretary, regional office, Seattle, Washington.

DETAILS: AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

No pertinent derogatory information has been received by the Seattle Office, FBI, regarding the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE in the State of Washington, or regarding [REDACTED] executive secretary of the AFSC regional office at Seattle.

The Seattle Office since 1942 has maintained an investigative file relating to the captioned organization, but has never conducted any affirmative investigation thereof. Because of the pacifist character of the organization there have been complaints received from time to time, but the facts furnished are not deemed sufficiently indicative of subversive influence to warrant their inclusion in this report. The same applies to [REDACTED], regional office executive secretary, Seattle, but the following is set forth as having some possible interest:

See also [REDACTED] Seattle [REDACTED]

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 2/24/55 at Philadelphia.

March 11, 1955

Dear

Your letter postmarked, March 3, 1955, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out also that this Bureau is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

I know you will understand the reasons for these rules and will not infer either that we do or that we do not have the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE:

The American Friends Service Committee is a Quaker group devoted to charity and pacifism. Some reports have been received by the Bureau indicating that efforts have been made to infiltrate this group and that the Communist Party has endeavored to use it for its own ends in some instances.

February 1953

U.S. Department of Justice
F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

g

Dear Sirs:

I would like to know whether the
American Friends Service Committee is listed as
a Communist front, if I might be informed?

Thanking you, I am

Yours sincerely,

SAC, Philadelphia [REDACTED]

April 7, 1955

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[REDACTED]

For your information in regard to investigation of the captioned organization, there is attached a Photostat of a clipping which appeared on page eight of the March 25, 1955, edition of the "Daily Worker" concerning the sixth annual San Diego Institute of International Relations which was held in San Diego, California, and sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee.

Quakers Offer Their Ideas on World Peace

SAN DIEGO, March 24.—Disarmament and co-existence were agreed upon as steps to world peace by participants at the sixth annual San Diego Institute of International Relations held over the weekend at the Balboa Park House of Hospitality.

The institute, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), was attended by more than 200 persons.

Panel discussions were led by Richard Ullman, a concentration camp victim of the German Nazis; George Houser, Methodist pastor and founder of the American Committee on Africa; Floyd Ross, professor of world religion at the University of Southern California, and Kenneth Boulding, professor of economics at the University of Michigan.

'SCAPEGOAT'

"Too many persons in Washington, D.C., assume their consciences to be the other fellow's guide," said Ross. "Republicans blame the Democrats for losing China and vice versa. How can we lose what never belonged to us?"

Ullman blamed lack of education in the U. S. about the Soviet Union for much of world tension.

"Communism is used in the U. S. as a scapegoat for our own troubles," Ullman said. "The distrust of the USSR is not based on real information." Asked how the U. S. could exist with Russia, Ullman retorted, "How can we exist without the USSR?"

RENAISSANCE IN ASIA

"We need to put our own house in order first before we can talk of democracy to the rest of the world," Houser declared. "Co-existence with the Negro people is not a good term. What we need is cooperation and integration to bring about Negro-white unity and end racial discrimination."

"World disarmament is the only sensible plan of living together," said Dr. Boulding, who defined co-existence as "abandonment of violence as a means of competition." He predicted that military staffs would be forced to realize that nuclear bomb warfare "would mean world destruction."

"The Western world is now witnessing a renaissance of Asian culture," Dr. Ross asserted. "In this renaissance, India is taking a position independent of both the U. S. and the USSR. The Asians regard some of the Western attitudes as rooted in a sense of superiority. Even Christianity has been at fault in failing to show proper respect for Asian religions."

The institute based itself on the theme: "It can be hoped with free discussion that communities may come to feel deeply those issues which spell war or peace."

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

{ Daily Worker
{ The Worker
{ New Leader

Date MAR 25 1955
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PHILADELPHIA

REPORT MADE AT PORTLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 4/29/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/20-22, 26/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE		CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE movie shown at meeting at home of former CP member, Portland, Oregon, July, 1952. [REDACTED] of AFSC, Portland, claimed conscientious objector status with LDE in 1943. Several individuals, either former CP members or active in CP front groups, have appeared at meetings sponsored by AFSC at Portland in 1954. In 1951 [REDACTED] spoke before two Communist dominated peace groups. CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS indicated desire to elicit support of [REDACTED] in 1952. Informant believes [REDACTED] has sincere desire for peace and is not Communist or one who follows CP line. [REDACTED] has publicly protested loyalty oaths. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], officers of AFSC, Portland, unknown to informants familiar with Communist activities in Oregon.

PD [REDACTED]

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE MOVIE

Portland Confidential Informant T-1 advised in July, 1952, that a meeting of a peace group, not further identified, was held at the home of [REDACTED] on July 25, 1952. [REDACTED] is known to Portland Confidential Informant T-2 to have been a COMMUNIST PARTY member as late as 1948 and since then to have been active in CP front groups. Exhibited at this meeting was a movie distributed by the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC). The movie showed a comparison of the days immediately following World War II, when the people of the United States sent gifts of food and clothing to the war-ravaged countries, and now, when they are sending machines of destruction and death.

The COMMUNIST PARTY has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Portland Confidential Informant T-3 in June, 1952, reported on a meeting held at the home of [REDACTED] on June 3, 1952. The meeting consisted of a committee promoting the showing of the film "Peace Will Win", and a showing was scheduled for June 8, 1952, at Newberg, Oregon. The film is sponsored by the Labor for Peace Committee, according to T-3. The showing at Newberg was somewhat uncertain inasmuch as the leader of the Quakers at Newberg, which group was to show the film, had misgivings concerning it. T-3 advised that [REDACTED]

PD [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], of the Quakers in Portland, when told of the feeling in Newberg, announced he would contact the Newberg leader immediately and urge her by all means to show the picture.

T-3 advised in February, 1954, that [REDACTED] student, who recently made a tour of Russia together with a group of other students, made a talk at a luncheon at the Downtown YMCA, Portland, and praised conditions in Russia and the collectivist policy of the CP in Russia. [REDACTED], of the Quakers, was reported to be master of ceremonies for the luncheon.

Portland Confidential Informants T-4 and T-5, both of unknown reliability, advised in December, 1953, that several years ago [REDACTED] espoused the CP line and exhibited strong sympathies for CP causes.

T-3 advised in April, 1954, that a meeting of the Friendly Forum, sponsored by the AFSC, was held April 14, 1954, at the Downtown YMCA, Portland, Oregon. [REDACTED] was reported to be master of ceremonies, and he related how much happier and more prosperous the people are (in China) and how everyone is treated as an equal now.

T-3 furnished information in April, 1954, that the Friendly Forum, sponsored by the AFSC, held a meeting at the Downtown YMCA, Portland, on April 21, 1954. [REDACTED] acted as master of ceremonies. [REDACTED] asked all present to write to the President and protest the hydrogen bomb. He remarked further that the whole trouble in this country is the insane fear of Communism. He asserted that there is no danger in Communism, that where the danger lies is in fear and hysteria about Communism, and that if we don't conquer this fear we will lose what little freedom we have left.

According to T-2, [REDACTED] was a member of the CP in Portland from 1946 until 1948 and from 1951 to 1953 was very active in Communist front groups.

T-3 stated in May, 1954, that on April 28, 1954, the Friendly Forum held a meeting at the Downtown YMCA, Portland, and [REDACTED] acted as master of ceremonies. At this meeting [REDACTED] talked about how terrible it is to join the Civil Defense and the very worst thing of all is that anyone who joins Civil Defense has to take a loyalty oath.

PD [REDACTED]

Portland Confidential Informant T-6 has advised that [REDACTED] was a [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], Portland, Oregon, as of 1952 and associated with former CP members and CP sympathizers.

T-3 reported in May, 1954, that a meeting of the Friendly Forum was held May 5, 1954, at the Downtown YMCA, Portland, and [REDACTED] acted as master of ceremonies. [REDACTED] spoke on China and told how much better off the people are under the new regime.

Portland Confidential Informant T-7 advised in September, 1953, that it was his opinion [REDACTED] was a CP member and that [REDACTED] had been in China with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration until it ceased operations. [REDACTED] remained in Communist China and organized technical schools there.

Portland Confidential Informant T-8 advised in February, 1954, that [REDACTED] had stated he was touring the United States and making speeches on China.

Portland Confidential Informant T-9 advised in March, 1951, that a meeting sponsored by the Action for Peace Committee of the AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE was held March 6, 1951, at the Alan Temple Methodist Church, NE 9th and Hancock, Portland, Oregon. [REDACTED] of the (AMERICAN) FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE was the principal speaker and spoke as a Christian man advocating brotherly love and that we should love all people, including the Russians. T-9 subsequently advised it was his opinion that [REDACTED] spoke as a member of the FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE and is not a Communist or an advocate of the Communist line, but is used by the CP through their advocating the subject of peace. According to T-9, the Action for Peace Committee was dominated by CP members during its entire existence from 1951 to 1952.

The AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

T-9 advised in September, 1952, that the name [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Portland, Oregon, appeared on a current mailing list being used by the CP in Oregon in connection with the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS.

The CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

PD [REDACTED]

T-9 stated in November, 1952, that during that month informant observed a list of names of those individuals who could be expected to furnish support, particularly financial, to the CRC. This list includes the name [REDACTED]

T-6 advised in January, 1952, that a meeting of the Labor for Peace Committee was held December 13, 1951, at 322 Davis Bldg., Portland. According to T-2 and T-9, the Labor for Peace (Committee) was dominated by CP members from its inception to its demise, 1951 to April, 1953. T-6 stated [REDACTED], representative of AFSC, gave a talk at this meeting and pointed out the good the AFSC is doing and how wrong people of America are about the peaceful Russian people. He urged those present to attend the Quaker open forums on peace held every Wednesday at the YWCA.

The May 7, 1954, issue of the "Oregonian" newspaper, Portland, Oregon, contains a letter to the Editor signed G. BERNHARD FEDDE, attorney at law, 1108 SE Grand Ave., Portland. This letter protests loyalty oaths and urges the abolishment of such oaths.

ORE.
The May 29, 1954, of the "Oregonian" contains a news article wherein it is stated the AFSC is protesting the action of the State Public Welfare Commission in firing a Multnomah County (Oregon) case worker, Miss KATHERINE PATTEN, for refusing to sign a loyalty oath. The news article pointed out there was no allegation of disloyalty on the part of Miss PATTEN, but the State law requires that she sign a loyalty oath in order to hold her position with the Welfare Commission. The protest was signed by four representatives of AFSC, including G. BERNHARD FEDDE, Exec. Sec.

Quakers Plan Trip to Russia

Six Will Make Good-Will Visit

Six American Quakers are going to the Soviet Union for a month's good-will visit, it was announced today.

The leader of the delegation is Charles E. Pickett, executive secretary emeritus of the American Friends Service Committee, which is sponsoring the trip.

A business man, an editor, a professor of Russian and two other AFSC officials will make up the delegation.

"Many American Friends have a strong desire to renew contacts that have existed for years," said Pickett. "It seems desirable to have a delegation representing not the Government but work-a-day people who will visit Russian people and social experiments and report upon their findings when they return."

The trip comes at approximately the same time, Pickett said, as the publication of a report, "Speak Truth to Power," which the service committee is issuing as a Quaker search for an alternative to violence in international conflict. Three members of the delegation shared in preparing the study.

"We hope," said Pickett, "to discuss with responsible persons in religious, academic and public affairs in the Soviet Union the kinds of problems we have already raised in the United States and elsewhere."

The other delegates are Wroe Alderson, former president of the American Marketing Association; William B. Edgerton, assistant professor of Russian at the University of Michigan; Eleanor Zelliott, assistant to the editor of the American Friend; Hugh W. Moore, finance secretary of the service committee, and Stephen G. Cary, head of the American work of the committee.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 11 1955

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 1 FROM PHILADELPHIA

11 12-47 PMXXX AM

DIRECTOR.....U R G E N T.....

~~REDACTED~~ AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, PH,
PA. RE PHONE CALL FROM ~~REDACTED~~ THIS DATE. CONTACTS BY PH
OFFICE WITH AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE ^(AFSC) ARE AND HAVE BEEN PRIN-
CIPALLY IN CONNECTION WITH CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR AND APPLICANT TYPE
INQUIRIES INCLUDING SGE AND LEUN LOYALTY TYPE CASES. VOLUME OF THESE
MATTERS HAS NEVER WARRANTED ANY DESIGNATED LIASON. UNDER ZONE
SYSTEM AFSC LEADS IN APPLICANT CASES ARE NORMALLY HANDLED BY ONE AGENT.
CO AND LOYALTY TYPE CASES ARE HANDLED BY ANY ONE OF AN AVERAGE OF SIX
AGENTS ASSIGNED THESE MATTERS. THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITHIN LAST
THREE YEARS WITH ~~REDACTED~~ ALL CONTACTS
WITH AFSC ARE MADE THRU TELEPHONING ~~REDACTED~~ FOR APPOINTMENT AT THIS OFFICE.
~~REDACTED~~ THEN FURNISHED PREPARED FACTUAL DATA STATEMENT OF BACKGROUND INFO
CONTAINED IN THEIR FILES CONCERNING PERSON UNDER INVESTIGATION WHICH
INCLUDES BIRTH DATA, PRESENT AND PAST ADDRESSES, RELATIVES, FORMER
EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYMENT HISTORY WITH AFSC. AT TIME OF ABOVE ARRANGE-
MENT ~~REDACTED~~ INDICATED SAME WAS DESIRABLE IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THEIR
HANDLING OF REQUESTS BY FBI AND NUMEROUS OTHER AGENCIES FOR INFO FROM
THEIR FILES. ARRANGEMENTS WITH ~~REDACTED~~ ALSO INCLUDED HIS MAKING AVAILABLE
FOR INTERVIEW BY AGENTS WITH ANY CURRENT AFSC EMPLOYEE WHO EITHER SUPER-
END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO.....

WISHED OR WAS ASSOCIATED WITH INDIVIDUAL UNDER INVESTIGATION. RECENTLY, HOWEVER, IN CONNECTION WITH AN LENU LOYALTY TYPE CASES, [REDACTED], AFTER FURNISHING FACTUAL DATA NAMED AN AFSC STAFF MEMBER WHO SUPERVISED INDIVIDUAL UNDER INVESTIGATION STATING, THAT THIS STAFF MEMBER WOULD BE WILLING TO FURNISH COMMENTS IN A PREPARED STATEMENT. WHEN QUESTIONED BY AGENTS AS TO WHY PERSONAL INTERVIEW COULD NOT BE HAD [REDACTED] REMARKED TO EFFECT THAT AFSC CURRENT POLICY PREFERRED THAT THEIR STAFF MEMBERS FURNISH PREPARED STATEMENTS OF ANY INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THEM. [REDACTED] WAS THEREUPON ADVISED THAT PERSONAL INTERVIEWS ARE NECESSARY IN THESE MATTERS IN ORDER FOR FBI TO PROPERLY DISCHARGE ITS DUTIES UNDER PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER IN DETERMINING SUITABILITY FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ^B ABOVE INTERVIEW PROMPTED [REDACTED] TO DISCUSS THIS MATTER WITH [REDACTED] AFSC AND RESULTED IN [REDACTED] WRITING BUREAU FOR INSTANT APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR. BUREAU-S ATTENTION IS CALLED TO FACT THAT ALTHOUGH COOPERATION BY AFSC HAS NEVER WARRANTED ANY SPECIFIC CRITICISM ITS STAFF MEMBERS, PARTICULARLY [REDACTED], HAVE LEFT IMPRESSION THEY ARE NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH CO AND BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING FORMER OR PRESENT AFSC PERSONNEL, IT BEING NOTED ORGANIZATION IS PACIFIST IN NATURE.

END

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: May 11, 1955

FROM :

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION REGARDING
APPLICANTS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
BY [REDACTED]
OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE -
[REDACTED]

By letter dated May 6, 1955, [REDACTED] of the American Friends Service Committee, requested an opportunity to discuss cooperation on the part of the American Friends Service Committee in furnishing information to the Bureau about persons applying for jobs with the United States Government.

The letter stated that the increase in the number of cases and the "inclusiveness of the questioning" had caused the organization to review its policy. [REDACTED] asked for an opportunity to "discuss our growing scruples and how they apply to our continuing relations with FBI men."

The Director mentioned that it was all right to see representatives of this organization but that if they had the slightest question about cooperating with the FBI we should let it be terminated. The Director cautioned against urging any continuation of cooperation by this organization but stated that he wanted to clear up for the record any misinformation which the organization might have as to the FBI.

As for [REDACTED] - our files reflect nothing of any significance. There are several references to him in connection with his affiliation with the American Friends Service Committee. The American Friends Service Committee is the subject of a closed [REDACTED] file (Bufile [REDACTED]), which indicates that the stated purposes of the organization are to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tensions between individuals, groups or nations. Its corporate membership, which amounts to about 250 persons, is limited to persons who are members of the religious Society of Friends; however, the American Friends Service Committee is not an official organ of the religious Society of Friends and does not purport to be acting in such a capacity. It has maintained contact

Memorandum to [REDACTED]

Informants have advised that the American Friends Service Committee is a sincere pacifist group and, while at times the Communist Party line parallels its pacifist stand, informants are not aware of any directives or instructions to the Communist Party to infiltrate the American Friends Service Committee. This organization has not been cited by any investigative group.

CURRENT INFORMATION FROM PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

Philadelphia Office has advised that while the organization has no given cause for any specific criticism, it has left the impression that it is not in sympathy with conscientious objector and applicant-type investigations concerning which it has been most frequently contacted.

Philadelphia points out that the frequency of contacts with the organization have not warranted any designated liaison. Recently, in connection with a Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations case, background data in the files of the organization was furnished the Philadelphia Office and it was noted that a staff member of the organization had supervised the individual under investigation.

Agents were advised by [REDACTED] that this supervisor would furnish his comments concerning the person under investigation in a prepared statement. Agents expressed a desire to personally interview this supervisor and obtain his comments firsthand. [REDACTED] remarked that their current policy dictated that their staff member should furnish prepared statements rather than to be directly interviewed by an Agent.

The necessity for personal interviews was indicated to [REDACTED], it being pointed out to him that the FBI was called upon by Executive Order 10422 to conduct these investigations and that personal interviews were necessary in order to fulfill our responsibilities. It is possible that this above occurrence prompted [REDACTED] letter.

Memorandum to [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

There is attached for approval a letter to [REDACTED] suggesting that he advise us of the date and time on which he intends to visit the FBI and that the Director would have a representative confer with him on such an occasion. It is suggested that [REDACTED] may desire to talk to [REDACTED] or he can be interviewed by a representative of the Investigative Division. In the event the former be decided upon, a tickler copy of this memorandum is being designated for [REDACTED] as well as a tickler copy of our reply to [REDACTED].

OK. We are not depending
on their cooperation.
If they have any qualms
it is alright with us
to deny the information
sought.
L.

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7,  Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

May 6, 1955

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For many years the staff of the American Friends Service Committee have been cooperating with Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in their search for information regarding job applicants for the United States government. The great increase in the number of cases and the inclusiveness of the questioning has caused us to review our policy. Since we are concerned over this process, we would appreciate an opportunity to discuss our growing scruples and how they apply to our continuing relations with FBI men.

If you will let us know of suitable times, we would be glad to arrange for a visit to your office in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

1. It is alright to see them.
2. If they have the slightest question about cooperation with the FBI let it be terminated. Do not urge continuation but do keep for the record any misinform-
tion as to FBI. (C)

May 11, 1955

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

W. R. 8

Dear [REDACTED]

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter
of May 6, 1955.

In the event you desire to visit the FBI
I shall be pleased to have a representative discuss
your problem with you.

It is suggested that you may desire to call
at the FBI on any day, Monday through Friday inclusive.
It is assured that you will advise in advance the date
and time of your visit.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director