



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE**

PART 3 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 3

77 pages

932/3

TRI. 9532/43.

Cyril Harris
Hutterian Colony.
Primavera St. Alto
Alto Paraguay.

Mr. Carson

Mr. Cunningham

Mr. Fitch

10th September '43/
Labor

TRI. 3099/43

Mr. Lott

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Pennington

Mr. Strickland English

Mr. Tims

Fri.

3A
Mr. Welch 5630

LONDON.

D.R.

S.C.N.Y.

BERMUDA.

MIAMI.

SAN JUAN.

S.C.O. TRI.

Released.

Not previously censored.

N.E.R.

24th September '43. 27th Sept '43.

T. 7.

See's Enclay

MEMBERS OF HUTTERIAN BROTHERHOOD PARAGUAY, UNABLE TO OBTAIN VISAS FOR THE U.S.A.

Extracts: " We were grateful to you for your cable received a few weeks ago, but very sorry to observe that difficulties have prevented the granting of visas for the proposed journey of our brethren to North America at the present time, also that you find it necessary to advise that the journey be postponed until later. It has been a matter which has lain very much on our hearts that this journey should take place, so that we might be able to talk over many matters of great importance with our brethren in North America, so that it is naturally bad news for us that you should find it necessary to give this advice. If you have not already sent us a letter explaining the reasons for this, will you please write to us by air mail ?"

Previous Records.

Tri. 3099/43. Hutterian Brethren, Paraguay. 25th Feb, 1943. to Clarence E. Pickett. U.S.A.

Writer asked addressee to support an application for visas for three of the brethren from Paraguay to visit the U.S.A. They were:-

Herbert Bruce ~~Banner~~.
Peter Andreas ~~Mathis~~
George ~~Barth~~

Born England
" Switzerland
" Germany

British Passport
Swiss
British Home Office
Certificate of Identity.

100-4392-82

C.C./A.C.
26th September '43.

4 1972
REPROD ORIGINAL-RETAIN
F232

DECLASSIFIED

Authority *Wilson FPA 1/28/77*
BY *1/28/77* NASS, Date *2/1/77*

February 23, 1944

Dear

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your communication of recent date.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is interested in receiving any information indicating subversive tendencies or activities on the part of any individual or organization. In this regard, I can assure you that this Bureau is continuing to discharge its responsibility with reference to matters coming within our investigative jurisdiction. Any information, of course, indicating a violation over which this Bureau has investigative jurisdiction is referred to the Department of Justice for its consideration as to whether or not prosecution will be authorized.

If you are in possession of any information indicating a violation over which this Bureau has investigative jurisdiction, I urge you to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Philadelphia Field Division which is located at 500 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11592-8

February 11, 1945.

Department of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I want to inform you that this is not a
letter from a crack, nor is it a letter from a person out to
make trouble, either for his self or for any undesigning
person. It is simply a letter from an American who would like
to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation answer for his
one simple question.

Why is it, that during a time when America is
fighting a war to achieve a purpose considered important
enough to be worth American lives, certain individuals and
organizations are allowed to carry on as though the country
were enjoying a grand era of peace and prosperity? In general
I refer to groups such as ~~the American Friends Service Committee~~; In particular I
refer to the American Friends Service Committee.

During the past summer, this group conducted a
series of lectures at Fendler Hill: A suburb of Philadelphia.
Just to see what kind of organization this was, I tried to
join at the headquarters on South twelfth Street. I passed
myself off as a person who was disgusted with the National
Selective Service Law, but either my acting failed me, or I
was being carried along, for nothing definite happened. In
fact I received no further communication from the organization
until the enclosed circular arrived in the mail.

I would appreciate it if you would tell me why
the Government allows an organization of this type to flourish
in time of National Emergency. Also, is it considered the
"American" thing, to refer to our Army as "Roosevelt's Army"?

In my estimation, it is foolish to speak of a
"United America" when an organization such as this is allowed
to spread its evil (to the winners of the War) propaganda.
Certainly there is a line between free speech and out and
out speaking in behalf of our enemies.

Sincerely Yours,



Peace Epistle

Published by:
Margerie Hyer
Youth Secretary
Middle Atlantic Area

January 1944

REUNION

Over a hundred former Summer Volunteer Project workers with the American Friends Service Committee came together for two days of fellowship and study at Fundle Hill on New Year's weekend. Theme of the reunion-conference was "Non-Violent Techniques and the Race Question." It was not just a theoretical discussion - it was a discussion by people who had experienced, and out of their experience they had studied and read and thought and they knew where they spoke. It was a meeting of a hundred like minds and a hundred dedicated spirits, and out of it came renewed strength from each other's dedication. This fellowship is no closed corporation. It evangelizes, it proselytes, it eternally seeks to expand. The only requirement for membership is participation in a work camp, a peace caravan, a seminar. How about it? What are YOU doing this summer?

DO YOU KEEP BOOKS

The word most often used to describe the feeling in war and prison camps is "desolation." To combat this feeling the World Student Service Fund is organizing a campaign to collect books for these men; "good" books, and the more difficult the better. There is plenty of time in a prison camp to spend a day on one page. On your campus there are probably hundreds of books not in use (besides the ones you have courses in) that might save minds from disintegration. Write to World Student Service Fund, 8 West 40th Street, New York City, for details.

MILK TO INDIA

Out of Bengal comes the news of 100,000 deaths by starvation per week. From the United States State Department comes the news that the American Friends Service Committee has been given permission to ship \$100,000 worth of evaporated milk to India, to be distributed by the Friends Ambulance Unit there. Inflation, dislocation of transport system, loss of over a million tons of rice yearly from Burma, destructive floods during the summer growing season - all combined with the aggressive attitude of British imperialism have contributed to this catastrophe. However, India is a member of the United Nations, and should certainly be qualified to receive relief under the UNRRA set-up. Why have the Big Four of the UNRRA Council not moved in this direction?

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The Amendment which would have lifted the restriction against conscientious objectors from civilian Public Service Camps doing relief work abroad and would permit the already organized "China Unit" to give much needed service in China, was rejected by the House-Senate conference committee in December.

Also during the month of December, the counties in Oklahoma (not the Broadway version) passed "legislation" forbidding conscientious objectors to reside in them after the war.

On the other hand, Scientific Magazine reports a letter addressed to A.J. Muste, whose pacifist convictions are as firm as the proverbial Gibraltar and almost as well known, shortly after one of A.J.'s attacks on pacifist activity in relation to a huge anti-Nazi campaign. It read: "Here's to pacifism! Good one, a real thing even the old boys have had. (Signed) A. S. ... consider it his secret's army." X

and mentioned in this part of the address and clearly it is a real story of ... regarding was a story of recent Gripsholm prisoners - built upon nothing. When one former resident of a Japanese internment camp in North China (and it wasn't a missionary either) was asked what his expectations were in thirty years, something he would like to say ... "When I see it ... their ..."

..... then you are, even the word to tell your ...

RECOMMENDED
READING

A "liberal magazine" editor made the commentary on the Tehran and Cairo conferences to the effect that three old men signed the death warrants for another generation of young men. Sadly we are inclined to agree. America's Role in Asia, by Harry Paxton Howard, a newspaperman of some twenty years experience in Asia is one of the best jobs in setting forth a comprehensive history of relations of Western powers with the East. Equally important are the conclusions he draws. Concerning the peace he says, "If the conference at the end of this war is to prepare for a world without war..... it must be on a different basis than in 1919. It must create a real League of Nations - not a League dominated by victorious Empires It must be based specifically and clearly on the principle of racial equality. The American Government can set the example itself by official treatment of Asiatic peoples on this basis." Concerning Japan, "Japan must be demilitarized. It is the greatest boon we can convey on the Japanese people - if American armies and an American military dictator do not replace the Japanese Army at Tokyo." China, he says, must be strong and united. India must be free. Howard presents, it seems, the ideal for a just peace with the Far East. American people will help decide how much of the ideal will go into practice. \$3.00.

Three pamphlets on race, not all new, commend themselves to be mentioned. For a discussion of the scientific basis of race, a Public Affairs pamphlet, The Races of Man, by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish. It packs a lot of facts into a short space, with clever and effective illustrations. 10 cents. For techniques of what to do about it - Interracial Primer, by Bayard Rustin, and There Are Things to Do, by Lillian Smith. Interracial Primer is packed full of suggestions of all degrees of intensity or action with particular helpfulness in Northern communities. Ditto for the other in Southern communities, especially; but both with mutual helpfulness to the other and a must for anyone really interested in interracial work. Interracial Primer, 15 cents. There Are Things to Do. 5 cents.

COMING
UP

A weekend institute, "America's Role in World Affairs", Syracuse, New York, February 11-13. Speakers: Sidney Hertzberg, Robert Sandner, A. Philip Randolph, and ~~_____~~ (Special housing arrangements made for students.)

A weekend institute, "America's Role in World Affairs", Pittsburgh, Pa., February 25-28. Speakers: Eleanor Roosevelt, Mordecai Johnson, Edmund Stinnes, Maynard Krueger, Howard Kershner, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

I read once
In a book
That a man
Called Christ
Went about
Doing good.
It distressed me
That I am
So selfishly satisfied
With just
Gains about. Toyohiko Kagawa

American Friends Service Committee
1230 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Sec. 582 F. L. & E.

OFFICE OF THE SHIP AMERICA UNITED STATES

POSTAL CENSORSHIP

FROM: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
RAY HENNING
20 SOUTH TWELETH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
B-7000, 5545, 2233 (ORGANIZATION)
LIST: NONE (INDIVIDUAL)

TO: ROY N. CLARKE
SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS
MEXICANOS, LUGANAS
MEXICO
35168
LIST: NONE

Table with columns: communication (FEB. 4, 1944), Date of postmark (FEB. 15, 1944), Kind of mail (SURFACE), Mail No., Register No. (EJJE), Station distribution (DR), and disposal of original communication (E, C, RS).

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: Helms, ITA 1/20/03
BY: [Signature] WARS, Date: 1/24/03

Table with columns: Table (V 1), Examiner (36269), D. A. C. (A/ 35516), Reviewer (35111), Examination date (FEB. 15, 1944), Typing (2/16).

COMMENT

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICES COMMITTEE WORKER SUSPENDED FROM CAMP IN MEXICO MAY BE RECALLED TO U.S.

DR use only
[Handwritten initials and notes]

Writer states that they had a meeting of a small committee which carefully considered the letter of Nelson King. Writer states that they agreed to bring him home "for his own good and for the good of our work." Betty Mansfield (See Note, Para. 1) and the Michaels (See Note, Para. 2) that he should be given another chance. Writer states that they are willing to do this if addressee, as camp director, approves; if not, King will be returned. Writer stated that if King stays, he is to agree to cooperate fully and "enthusiastically in all aspects of the program regarding going to be getting up in the morning, and doing his share of the work both in the office and in the field. Writer's opinion is that King is young and needs discipline or states that King has never had a job "that he would do", and if the addressee should see that King does not deteriorate morally and physically...

Writer feels that the Michaels did right in suspending King from camp. I will allow him to remain in if addressee after talking to him, believes it is able. However, if not, writer will notify King, and that his duty would allow him to remain so long, but report that "the time has come for his views to end."

Concerning writer's projected visit to Mexico, writer believes it better come at the end of the summer project which may take place in Toluca, Mexico to Mexico City if the seminar is offered, and then visit the camps.

- EXAMINER'S NOTES: 1. Betty Mansfield is director of the women's unit of the AFSC camp at Tetecala, Morelos, Mexico where they are doing public health (SA-201-4012).
- 2. H.D. Michael with his wife has recently been replaced by addressee as of the Mexican group. (SA-195541, SA-185336)
- 3. Nelson King is known to have been in Mexico since June, 1942 (IT-2163)
- 4. In Nov., 1941, King reported that on the 25 of that month his duty was going to re-notify him, and that he was representing a certain group of II-classification (SA-95353).
- 5. In Dec. of the same year, the AFSC in Philadelphia forwarded a copy of board's report for King, dated 12-4, to the U.S. consular office. This was from local office for Philadelphia, 215 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (SA-201-4012)

JAN 4 1972
REPRODUCED ORIGINAL WITH
F 232

100-11392-85

DECLASSIFIED

Authority *Klecon FPA 1/28/77*
BY *DD* NARS, Date *1/28/77*

F 35166

J.

1119
2/1
123

R.S. 14-2-44

TERMINAL MAIL AIR

101/53
555/74

1-1C
2-3D
3-033
4-E
6-1112

RECEIVED FROM LIBRARY
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
MIS 3-11-77

F.A.U.
INTERNATIONAL FRIENDS SERVICE
COMMITTEE
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia Pa.
U.S.A.

FRIENDS AMBULANCE UNIT
4 Gordon Square
London,
W.C.2.

26/12/43

English

2-0W1
(18)

Released

Comment to P/O
D/F
P.P.C.
FGR
ISA

Comment CAN
D.R.L.
S.E.

London S.S.A

2689

12/2/44

SUBJECT

POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN CHINA - PROSPECTS AND ATTITUDES
FOR THE F.A.U.

In a "personal and confidential" letter to *Wood* of the F.A.U. London Headquarters, *Fotes* (one of the organizers of the F.A.U. in China, at present visiting the U.S.) gives a view of post-war prospects of the work there.

EXTRACT :

"To speak to another aspect of post-war life, I might record that one of the unusual aspects on which I have had to speak was the situation in China with regard to Christianity prospects for the future and our Friends come into the picture. This was at a Conference on the Orient at Pundie Hill last weekend and you may be interested to know that several people there expressed the hope that by the end of the war the FAU will have got into much a position of influence and prestige as to its work that it will be able to play a big part in reconstruction, friends work in general and relief work in general. In one or two cases this was expressed more as a confident prophecy than as a pious hope. The Conference was organized by the American Section of the Friends World Consultative Committee so it will be followed up and you may be hearing more about what the Unit can do. In my talk I laid stress on the particular suitability in China at this juncture in her history of the traditional Friends' approach of humble service and on the opportunity which Friends

JAN 4 1972
REPROD ORIGINAL RETURN
f 232

/Centros
2001 Hill, College Park, Md.

35167

-2- LON/SE 5654/44

Centres provide of combining this with an emphasis of the things of the spirit (without any evangelising). Ted Hertz, recently returned from Shanghai where his Chinese wife is still running the centre, followed me and took such the same line though he approached the subject from the viewpoint of one who had been working in close co-operation with Chinese church leaders. He emphasized the necessity to live and demonstrate the things of the spirit rather than try to make more Christians. So I imagine that Friends' activity after the war may easily be grouped round or based on a number of Centers and I think this would be well."

FROM:
 AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
 RESOLVE SECTION
 20 SOUTH TWENTH STREET
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO:
 FRANCISCO
 MARCO PINO 1135
 CARAS DE CUBURFOS
 MEXICO, D.F.
35164

Date of communication MAR 20 1952		Date of postmark MAR 21 1952		Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
Language ENGLISH		Previously censored by		Station distribution FR FIN-OPS		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records SA-FIN-6200-S		For interoffice use		To whom photograph is to be sent			
		To be photographed 10	Photo No.				

Division (or section) PERSONAL	Table 7-2-52	Examiner J. C.	D. A. C. J. C.	Reviewer J. C.	Examination date MAR 6 1952	Typing date 7-2-52
-----------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------

COMMENT

MEXICAN IN SPAIN FIVE YEARS PLANS TO BE
 EXPERIMENTED TO RECOVER FROM LOSS OF MOTHER

In a letter signed by Isabella for Santiago, the daughter, Asocio. Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, at a letter from David Michonstaff (San Francisco, California) to assist Maria Antonia Michonstaff and her wife to return to Mexico by joining in touch with the couple's children to Mexico the can arrange the repatriation of their parents.

Writer stated that as soon as passage has been secured, David Michonstaff will proceed to Mexico to help with their return.

In this connection, writer supplies a translation of a letter dated Jan. 15, 1952, from David Michonstaff, 1135 Caras de Cuburfos, Mexico, Spain, to Isabella Michonstaff, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In this letter the writer explains the contents of Michonstaff's letter of Dec. 14, 1951, which was received by the Director of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, since he knew it will, "The World" newspaper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She explains she was changed in carrying by the news she was requested but can now furnish the following news:

Name and Surname	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Isabella Michonstaff	Veracruz (Mexico)	Oct. 19, 1913
María de Villalobos, Agustina	Veracruz, Mexico	Aug. 4, 1920
" " Dolores	" "	Aug. 3, 1914
" " Antonia	" "	Nov. 12, 1916
" " Salvador	San Luis Potosí, Mex.	Mar. 22, 1921
" " Jorge	" "	Jan. 10, 1924
María Villalobos, Agustina	Veracruz, Mexico	Dec. 9, 1925
" " Dolores	" "	Dec. 5, 1927

Ms. Villalobos states that the three children, Isabella, Dolores, both Mexicans and both married, live in Mexico, San Luis Potosí, Mexico. She stated that she has heard from her son, Salvador, who lives in San Luis Potosí, Mexico, but not from her other children. She stated she has the sons, Dolores, Isabella, and Salvador, who are all in her husband's business.

100-11392-88

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority: Nelson Felt (187)
 BY: [Signature] JARS, Date: 1/28/92

DR use only
 E 1/10
 4-10
 XI-CPC
 4-E
 L-FT
 3-655
 1-SC
 1-IRB
 1-IC
 2-1C
 14

JAN 4 1972
 REPROD ORIGINAL RELEASE
 F. J. C.

FROM:		TO:			
LIST:		LIST: 35165			
Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RE Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use	To whom photograph is to be sent			
	To be photographed	Photo No.			

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date
-----------------------	-------	----------	----------	----------	------------------	-------------

DR use only

COMMENT

Mrs. Villalba suggests that ABC representatives obtain information from the son, Antonio, in Mexico regarding their parents' assets as in Mexico since Mrs. Villalba is not sure which have moved or died.

Mrs. Villalba states she and her husband are registered in the Mexican General Consulate in Barcelona but since Mexico has no representation in Spain since the Civil War, the couple obtained their Mexican passports from the Mexican Consulate in Lisbon which gives them Mexican nationality.

Mrs. Villalba states they have been away from Mexico 17 years, not being able to return because of the Civil War and later because of her husband's detention.

The couple hope to return to their native country as soon as Mr. Villalba is at liberty which they hope will be obtained by Blizkenstaff and his organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES:

1. Addressee is representative of tricer organization (SA-FIN-6305)

ENCLOSURES: 4
4 separate letters from writer to addressee

SPECIAL INQUIRY - The attached for review was taken from postal communication and its contents are confidential and should be preserved in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Laws. It is to be destroyed only when authorized by the Director of Censorship.

FROM: AMERICAN FEMALE SERVICE COMMITTEE 20 SOUTH WALTON STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA. SIGNATURE: MARGARET H. [unclear] ASSOCIATE SECRETARY		TO: MAITE [unclear] DIAZ 1145 VICTORIOS BLVD. LOMA DE CHAMPULTEPEC MEXICO CITY, D. F.		Mr. A. G. [unclear] Mr. Carson [unclear] Mr. Cunningham [unclear] Mr. Fitch [unclear] Mr. Little [unclear] Mr. E. [unclear] Mr. Tamm [unclear] Mr. Welch [unclear]	
LIST: G 7000, 5745 (ORGANIZATION)		LIST: [unclear] 35163			

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
10/27/34	10/27/34	LET		7	
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION	
SPANISH		DR VIN-CFC		H R C RS Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use		To whom photograph is to be sent		
SA-VIN 6755 B	To be photographed	Photo No.			
	NO				

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date
					10/27/34	10/27/34

COMMENT

LETTER TO ASSIST MAN IN MEXICO TO BRING BROTHER FROM SPAIN

Letter is headed: "Re: Louis Gatonillat, c/o American Consulate, Barcelona, Spain."

Writer acknowledges receipt of \$100 (ex. not stated) via Western Union from addressee. Writer states that she assumed this was in answer to their letter to addressee. Writer states that she entire sum was promptly transferred to addressee's brother, Louis Gatonillat.

Writer states that ten days later addressee's telegram with instructions reached writer organization, which accordingly called its Madrid office that addressee is asking for his brother to be sent to Mexico and that addressee is guaranteeing the money for his brother's trip.

Writer asserts that addressee has taken this up with the Mexican authorities and will arrange through them to advise the Mexican Consulate in Lisbon as soon as possible that a visa is available for Gatonillat.

Writer recalls addressee that there is no Mexican Consulate Service in Spain at this time and that all such regulations must be taken up with the Consulate in Lisbon.

Writer suggests that it might be better for addressee's brother to travel North Africa, where many persons are now awaiting completion of plans to travel to Mexico."

REFERENCE NOTES: 1. A letter dated Feb. 22, 1934, from writer organization, 20 South Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., to addressee revealed that writer organization relayed a message to a writer organization's Madrid office to advise, through Louis Gatonillat and his request for assistance and addressee to let them know addressee's plans for assisting them (SA-VIN 6755).

Enclosures: None

DR use only

4-10

11-CFC

4-E

1-FBI

3-622

2-10

1-SC

1-IRB

13

261 1972

REPRODUCED ORIGINAL

232

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: [unclear] 1/28/77

BY: [unclear]

DATE: 1/28/77

100-11392-89

[Handwritten signature]

New York, N.Y.

Seattle 1, Washington
June 24, 1944.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

The (National Maritime Union of America, CIO) represents the majority of merchant seamen, the men who deliver the goods to the fighting fronts of the world. We have pledged our full support to the people of the United Nations, President Roosevelt, and General Eisenhower that we will "Keep 'em sailing". We are backing up our government in its demands for the unconditional surrender of the Axis.

The Institute of International Relations under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee is holding a series of speeches and classes in the city of Seattle.

Waynard Krueger, one of its speakers, attacked the unconditional surrender policy of the United Nations as a "dodge" which is Hitler's dying gasp for a negotiated peace.

Bertram Wolfe, another one of their speakers, attacked the "Four Freedoms" as "Four Fantasies". That is the same kind of propaganda as radio Berlin and Tokyo give out.

We are not going to allow anyone to spread fascist propaganda under the cloak of "Free Speech", in their efforts to destroy free speech, and all freedoms.

At the fourth national convention of the National Maritime Union held in New York, July 1943, we took this solemn oath to our dead shipmates that :

"We will continue your struggle. We will never rest until the cause for which you died has triumphed. We will keep 'em sailing in your hallowed shiprit - the spirit of free men who never have and never will bend the knee to fascist slavery."

And this oath is exactly what we mean.

Very truly yours,

100-113929

FROM: <u>AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE</u> <u>R. de D. Pedro</u> <u>Lisboa, Portugal - AEE-8</u>	TO: <u>HAROLD E. B. STANFIELD</u> <u>20 South Front St.</u> <u>Philadelphia, Pa.</u>
--	---

35162

LIST: 3 7000, 524	LIST:				
Date of communication <u>Oct. 27, 1944</u>	Date of postmark <u>Oct. 31, 1944</u>	Kind of mail <u>Air</u>	Mail No.	Register No. <u>41297</u>	Serial No.
Language <u>English</u>	Previously censored by <u>None</u>	Station distribution <u>Fin. Sect. -- CFC</u>	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION		
Previous relevant records <u>CH 2193</u>	For interoffice use	<u>November 13, 1944</u> <u>D.R. T.O.D.</u>	H R R C RS Sent with comment to—		
	To be photographed <u>No</u>	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent		

Division (or section) <u>Reg.</u>	Table <u>F</u>	Examiner <u>6318</u>	D. A. C. <u>5426 S. D. A. C.</u>	Reviewer <u>5696</u>	Examination date <u>Nov. 10-11, 1944</u>	Typing date <u>Nov. 13, 1944</u>
--------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------	---	-------------------------------------

DR was only
SI 5452
S.O 6717

Handwritten:
2-85
1-480
1-SRB
3-22

⑦

SECURITY DIVISION ROUTIN

COMMENT

FOUNDER U.S. REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMAN TRAVEL BUREAU, REPRISANTEED IN 1942, BUT NOT IN PORTUGAL, PLANS RETURN TO WESTERN EUROPE SOON.

In an inter-office communication signed by Russell W. Fitchie, writer requests the aid of references in the case of Carl J. Dancker, reported alien. He had been on a registration list since July 1941, but was not picked up for deportation until September of the same year, at which time he was given the choice of either returning to Germany or remaining in a U.S. concentration camp. He chose to go, then changed his mind. He left, however, in May 1942 and his wife Carl Isabel Dancker, a Chilean, went with him.

Once in Portugal, to avoid going to Germany, he sought the aid of the "British Consulate General" who advised him to go on into Canada, then come out of his own volition. He succeeded in doing this and was granted a "passport" by the British to go to Chile with his wife, but the American authorities refused to let him come with her to the U. S. again, because of his being a suspected enemy alien.

Writer suggests that the British as well as the American authorities in Portugal, are convinced that Dancker is not suspect, that these impressions have a direct bearing on his return to the U. S., and wonders whether these facts justify the reopening of the case. Writer attests:

We have had only conversations with the I.P.C.O. of the American Embassy, but the British would be willing to give us a statement if you think it would help.

About the subject, writer states:

"Carl J. Dancker was born in Cassell, Germany, Oct. 9, 1887. He is a Protestant and was baptized (P.C. was noted) -- Dancker is a travel agent by profession and lived in London and France as representative of various German companies in Germany. In 1937 he went to the U.S. as representative of the 'Weltwirtschaftliche Nachrichten'."

(Note: -- (without country) a possible source, one who does not have a passport or other proper identification papers.)

Re. Note: CH 2193 contains a communication dated April 1, 1942, from Carl J. Dancker, 1200-31st Street, Allen Park, Mich., to George G. Adams, I.P.C.O. (I.D.), 1000-10th Street, N.W., Wash., D.C., in which writer, in fact, allowed a statement at that office, previous interview. It expresses belief that should this person be known, American authorities in Germany should have it as not trustworthy. (Note: --)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: John F. P. A. 1/28/77
BY: John F. P. A. 1/28/77

JAN 4 1972
FBI
U-11592-924

FROM: AMERICAN AIRMAIL SERVICE COMMITTEE
APARTMENT 101
9959 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W.
SEATTLE 5, WASHINGTON
SIGNED: FLOYD S. BROWN
G 7000, 5500 (AMERICAN AIRMAIL SERVICE COM.)
LIST:

TO: LEONORITA BELLIS SWAPNER
SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS
MEXICANOS, S.A.
MEXICO
LIST: NONE

Date of communication Oct. 21, 1954	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution 35181		DISPOS ORIGINAL CAT: H B C RS Sent with volume
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use	To be photographed	Photo No.	
Sender (Floyd Brown)				

Division (F. O. No.)	Table	Inspector	P. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date
----------------------	-------	-----------	----------	----------	------------------

DR use only
100-11392-92X1

COMMENT

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: John F. H. / 1/29/73
BY: SM NARS, Date: 1/29/73

File

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: December 4, 1944

FROM : SAC, Providence

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

I am transmitting herewith three pamphlets for the attention of the Bureau, and for whatever action is deemed advisable by the Bureau. This material was furnished to this office by [redacted] of the [redacted] who received it from one [redacted], a registered [redacted] at the [redacted]

Peace Time Conscription

... A PROBLEM
FOR
AMERICANS

1. WHAT WAS THE ORIGIN OF MODERN MILITARY CONSCRIPTION AND WHAT WERE SOME OF THE EFFECTS?

The first military conscription law in the modern sense was passed in France in 1793. It prescribed the liability of young men to serve if required from the twentieth to twenty-fifth year of age.

Col. Frederick Natusch, C.B., wrote in the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1910):

There is perhaps no law on the statute-books of any nation which has exercised a more far-reaching influence on the future of humanity than this little-known French act of 1793, introduced by General Jourdan to the Council of the 500, for it was the power thus conferred upon the French government which alone rendered the Napoleonic policy of conquest possible.

"I can afford to expend thirty thousand marks a month!" this boast of Napoleon's, made to Metternich and Schonbraun in 1805, has determined the trend of events from that day forward, not only on the battlefield but also in the workshops, and forms even at the present day *the chief guarantee for peace, stability and economic development upon the continent of Europe.* (Italics supplied.)

What had become of this guarantee of peace in 1914? by 1939?

To continue from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*:

The essential importance of the event lies in this, that at a critical moment this law, passed by an obscure body of men—absolutely in defiance of the opinion of the greatest reformer that France at that moment had discovered, Carust, and of the feelings of a very large proportion of the whole community—became permanent by the action of causes set in motion by Napoleon, which ultimately compelled all Europe to adopt similar legislation.

Prussia pursued this Napoleonic idea of conscription to its logical conclusion, and in 1806 "definitely affirmed the principle of universal service without distinction of class or right of exemption by purchase." Can any doubt the disastrous results for the world of 125 years

of German military conscription? Japan introduced conscription in 1873. Y. Takata in his *Conscription System in Japan*, after mentioning the adoption of conscription in France and then in Prussia, said:

It was natural that the Japanese authorities, who were in pressing need of a new military system, should follow the European example. The adoption of the system was, however, not an easy matter. Strong objections were raised against this new system, for it was not compatible with the feudal spirit, with which the whole people were saturated.

In 1926, prominent citizens of fourteen countries signed a manifesto to give substance to President Wilson's earlier proposal to make conscription illegal in all countries affiliated in the League of Nations. This plea read:

We call for some definite steps toward complete disarmament and the demilitarizing of the mind of civilized nations. The most effective measure toward this would be the universal abolition of conscription. We therefore, ask the League of Nations to propose the abolition of compulsory military service in all countries as a first step toward true disarmament. It is our belief that conscript armies, with their large corps of professional officers, are the grave menace to peace. Conscription involves the degradation of human personality and the destruction of liberty.

2. WHAT PROPOSALS ARE BEING MADE FOR PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES?

The May Bill, H.R. 3947, introduced January 11, 1944, by Chairman Andrew J. May of the House Military Affairs Committee, would provide that every young man upon attaining the age of 17 or upon the completion of high school, whichever first occurs, shall be inducted into the army or navy for a period of one year for military training. For eight years he would be enrolled in the reserves and subject to refresher training. This bill would become effective when the present Selective Training and Service Act expires.

S. 701 and H.R. 1806 were introduced February 11,

1943, by Senator Chan Gurney, of South Dakota. Representative James W. Wadsworth, of New York, provides that every male citizen and every male shall, upon attaining the age of 18 years or within years thereafter, be subject to military training and be inducted into the army or navy for a period of year. Then he shall be enrolled as a reserve in the or naval forces for four years, and subject to additional refresher training. This would become effective months after the war is ended. There have been hearings on either the May Bill or the Gurney-Wadsworth Bill.

According to the *New York Times* of April 27, 1944, a proposal for a universal military training system submitted to the House Committee on Post War Military Policy by Brigadier General Palmer. The *Washington Post*, in a front page article on May 11, 1944, says "the Army and Navy have agreed upon the basic outline of a program for universal military service after the war but the Budget Bureau is keeping the plan under review. The Army-Navy plan seems to contemplate the passage of some sort of national service legislation since it includes training for those physically disqualified for combat duty 'who will be destined for war industries.' The year's military training for every male citizen of military age is proposed."

Universal military training has been advocated by late Secretary of Navy Knox, Major General Hoover, head of Selective Service, J. Edgar Hoover, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and others in the government.

3. WHAT WERE THE CHIEF REASONS FOR THE REJECTION OF PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION IN 1920?

Some of the reasons advanced in Congress against the adoption of peacetime conscription in 1920 were the following:

- a. The excessive cost and burden of military taxation
- b. The resultant reduction of the nation's population

tivity and standard of living could amount to perhaps one billion dollars annually, in addition to the cost of the program itself;

- c. The fact that the United States would be committed to a policy of militarism similar to that which had developed in Germany under the Kaiser;
- d. The fact that the United States' effort in World War I had not been delayed by lack of trained soldiers despite the popular assumption to the contrary. (It was alleged that the delay was actually in the obtaining of equipment.);
- e. The training, like battleships and other material preparations, becomes obsolete rapidly and consequently "unlearning and relearning" processes would be necessary if and when war returned;
- f. The manpower loss might be keenly felt on the farms, even more than in the factories; and
- g. An efficient and voluntary system of physical education carried out locally would produce a much stronger population with a more resourceful spirit if defense were needed in the future.

4. WOULDN'T IT BE A GOOD THING TO ADOPT MILITARY TRAINING FOR ITS PHYSICAL BENEFITS TO EVERY YOUNG MAN?

Some men do benefit physically from life in the Army or Navy, with much better food, often, than they had at home, vigorous exercise, regular hours and outdoor activity. Moreover, it is true that the percentage of rejection of men called for military service reveals a shocking lack of physical fitness in the United States. Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said on February 25, 1944, that more than half of the registrants were failing to pass physical and mental tests, with 3,500,000 already classified 4-F. However, even after rejecting this large percentage before induc-

tion, the present high rate of discharge for physical and mental deficiencies (tens of thousands every month from battle casualties) indicates that the Army provides no over-all solution.

What is needed instead is very complex—(1) better food and nutrition for children, (2) more adequate medical care and hospitalization for those who need it through the development both of private and public facilities, (3) an enlarged Public Health Service to combat epidemics and venereal disease; (4) a much better physical education program in our schools with periodic medical and dental examinations; (5) stress on games and sports and exercises that can be continued with enthusiasm in later life. A year of military training will not overcome a lifetime of bad environment.

5. WHAT HAVE EDUCATIONAL BODIES TO SAY ABOUT THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF MILITARY DRILL?

With the exception of those bodies whose members receive federal or private money for military training (The Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, The Association of State Universities, and The Association of Military Schools and Colleges) no educational association has gone on record, to our knowledge, favoring military drill in the schools as good education. The American Physical Education Association, the World Federation of Education Associations, the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association, Commissions appointed to study the question by New Jersey, Massachusetts, Virginia and New York, all have gone on record opposing military training as the type of training for young people.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association said:

We must teach our pupils to make the passage from love of country to love of mankind, love of humanity, a transition which civilization teaches us to make, but which the spirit of military drill cannot make, but rather tends to prevent.

The New York State Commission said:

The kind of obedience that is fostered in military training is not the kind that lasts. It is a temporary subjection of the will, which often leads to greater disobedience when military pressure is removed.

The New Jersey State Commission on Military Training in High Schools reported:

It is a psychological fallacy to suppose that obedience to military authority, indeed, obedience exacted under any peculiar circumstances, may automatically be translated into the general habit of obedience. The same may be said of such qualities as alertness, industry, truthfulness, etc. It is by no means capable of demonstration that those who have had military training, or have been subject to military discipline, are superior to other citizens in the possession of these qualities.

6. WHAT ARE PROMINENT EDUCATIONAL BODIES SAYING NOW ABOUT ADOPTING POST-WAR CONSCRIPTION?

"Does America Want Conscription as a Peacetime Policy?" asks the *Journal of the National Education Association*. Then it quotes, "one of the most important pronouncements ever made by leaders of the teaching profession," the statement adopted March 13, 1944, by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators and the Problems and Plans Committee of the American Council on Education. These bodies said in part:

In our judgment it is unwise to commit the nation at this time to a year of universal military service for the following reasons . . . No basic change is necessary to provide required military personnel, not only for the period of the war, but also for the period immediately following the defeat of our enemies . . . A question which must be appraised in long-range terms. In these terms it is clearly impossible to debate fairly and intelligently the question of whether compulsory military service is a national military necessity . . .

Until the post-war national situation is clarified, it seems to us extremely unwise and even dangerous to commit the nation to such a revolutionary change in funda-

mental national policy . . . Our American tradition is strongly set against a large standing army . . . Men now in military service should have a voice in determining the desirability and soundness of compulsory military service . . .

The American people are fighting this war with the high hope that it will eventuate in an enduring peace. We all look for measures of international cooperation which will reduce the necessity for large scale post-war military establishment. If, against the background of these great expectations, a year of compulsory military training is urged, many Americans will interpret such action as a signal for the return of the cynicism of the 1920's or as an admission that we shall all continue to live in an armed camp and that the hopes of a more peaceful world are not to be realized.

7. ISN'T A SYSTEM OF CONSCRIPTION REALLY DEMOCRATIC?

There are two major aspects of democracy—equality and liberty. There is often a fraternal benefit from the associations in the ranks of the military. But does anyone seriously contend that the armed services have given equal opportunity, rank, or recognition to, for example, the Negro?

Conscription particularly violates the second element of democracy—liberty. Many of our most stalwart citizens are descended from men and women who came to America to escape the systems of conscription in their countries. Conscription tends to limit academic freedom, the right of the press to criticize government policies and political and military leaders, and tends to discourage peaceful means of international cooperation.

There is a great deal to be said in favor of a sense of obligation to serve the community. It is not clear, however, that that sense of obligation can be developed best by compulsion. There is a great difference between service rendered to the community from a sense of duty and service rendered to the nation under compulsion. The assumption has been that one makes his best contribution to the national life of America by doing as well as he can the work which he has selected for himself.

Compulsory national service, even including other than military service, might have the effect of aggrandizing the state and aggravating the difficulties of voluntary local services. Conscripted men could hardly be assigned to a private or voluntary welfare institution. Might not the result be to increase still more the degree to which people lean on the state and permit the state to manage their lives? Are we ready for such a departure from traditions which have made ours a great country?

8. DON'T WE NEED CONSCRIPTION IF AN INDIVIDUAL IS TO HAVE A FAIR CHANCE TO SURVIVE IN BATTLE?

It is often argued that adequate training saves lives in battle, that to send men into battle, untrained, is murder, that conscription would assure each soldier the necessary training to prevent that particular form of murder.

This argument is sound to the extent that men in battle have a better chance for survival if they know how to do what must be done with the least exposure of themselves. But warfare is not less fatal when fought between highly trained armies. One purpose of military training is to teach men how to kill the enemy. The true saving of lives is effected by preventing war, not by teaching men how to kill each other.

Furthermore, there is little evidence that conscription actually maintains efficient standards, even in killing. During years of peace the training tends to become perfunctory and every war finds new methods which have to be learned by experience. There is a good deal to be said for the idea that alertness and independence of mind are better life preservers in war than a well-trained military procedure that is a little out of date.

9. WOULD NOT CONSCRIPTION PREVENT SUDDEN ATTACKS LIKE PEARL HARBOR?

Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Greece, Russia, Yugoslavia all had conscription and all

were attacked without warning. With the *Blitzkrieg* methods, the only way to prevent that sort of attack is to prevent war. Strong military preparations are an incitement to sudden attack rather than a safeguard against it, because sudden surprise attack offers the only hope of success in such a case.

10. IS NOT CONSCRIPTION NECESSARY TO MAN THE BASES AND MAINTAIN THE FLEETS TO KEEP US SAFE AFTER THE WAR?

A program which makes our safety depend on bases all over the world and on fleets and forces stronger than those of other countries is a policy leading to war. If we seek security that way, other nations may be expected to do likewise. We shall have no grounds for objection and our attempts to gain security and theirs will be sure to clash if we follow that line. Not security, but war is the result of such a policy.

11. BUT IS NOT CONSCRIPTION NEEDED TO PROTECT US FROM THE JEALOUSY OF IMPOVERISHED NEIGHBORS AFTER THE WAR?

The poverty of our neighbors will injure us more than their aggression could. Wealth requires the ability to produce and exchange goods; no device has been found to enable us to do that satisfactorily within our country except through the aid of trade with our neighbors. The best way to protect ourselves from impoverished neighbors is to share generously in the world program of reconstruction, so that they may be restored to prosperity and may help, by their trade, to maintain our prosperity.

12. ISN'T CONSCRIPTION NECESSARY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY?

The assumption that national security can be found in national armed force is totally false. National armed force gives not security, but a gambler's hope of victory. Security requires more; it requires the prevention of war. War cannot be prevented by armed force, because each step a nation takes to increase its own security thereby decreases the security of its neighbors. Security itself is the chief purpose of national policy; nations are more willing to fight for it than for any other single objective. So a system in which each step to increase one's security threatens that of his neighbor is a system which makes security impossible and war inevitable. Security cannot be attained through national military power; it can be attained only in world order.

Conscription as a permanent policy is hostile to world order. World order requires world organization with provision for peaceful settlement of disputes, provision for effective cooperation on common problems and for orderly change of conditions which have become unsatisfactory; it requires, as Secretary Cordell Hull put it (March 21, 1944) "adjustment of armaments in such a way that the rule of law cannot be successfully challenged."

Conscription may be so regulated, as in the case of a small country like Switzerland, that the country does not thereby become a threat to the rest of the world. But conscription as a general policy does not give security; its tendency is against security because it tends to emphasize reliance on armed power instead of emphasizing loyal participation in the adequate world organization which is the only means by which real security can be attained.

13. WOULD NOT CONSCRIPTION BE NEEDED IN A GENERAL WORLD ORGANIZATION TO MAN A WORLD POLICE?

One of the main tasks of such a world organization would be to reduce and limit national armaments. Unless

it succeeds in doing so, an international police would have little chance of being effective. No imaginable international police could restrain Russia now, or even the United States. With reduction and limitation of armaments, the number of men in armed forces would be reduced so much that there should be little difficulty obtaining sufficient volunteers if the world should decide to maintain for a time an international police composed of military units. In any case, there is a certain reluctance about conscripting men to serve outside their country under another authority than the government of their own country. It is important not to over-estimate the value of coercion in maintaining order in any community including the community of nations.

14. WOULDNT CONSCRIPTION ENHANCE OUR SPIRITUAL STRENGTH AS A NATION?

Patriotism is a virtue; a sense of duty to serve one's community should be developed in every citizen. How can a young man get such an attitude better than in the experience of giving a year of service, with others of his own age from all kinds and conditions of men?

It sometimes happens that virtue practiced under compulsion ceases to be virtue. When an irate alumnus told Dr. Jowett, of Balliol College, that compulsory attendance at chapel must be continued because the choice lay between compulsory religion and no religion, Dr. Jowett replied, "The distinction, sir, is too subtle for the mind to apprehend." It may be asked whether compulsory patriotism is not in danger of breaking down into unpatriotism.

National unity as developed by conscription is likely to be illusory. A conscription system with continuing liability for reserve service gives government excessive power over individuals. Twice, for example, French armaments were disposed of by railroad strikes by mobilizing strikers. A sense of suspicion is more likely to develop than a sense of national unity.

France in 1940, after a century and a half of conscription, was a sorry example of the alleged patriotism and unity developed by conscription. One may ask, after looking at France, whether or not the effect of conscription is not such as to tend to numb patriotism, encourage distrust within the nation, and stunt the growth of the self-discipline which is the basis of political integrity. National morale requires, not the discipline of the drill-sergeant, but the self-discipline of the man who follows his conscience and takes the consequences.

Conscription, long continued, tends to eliminate that sort of self-discipline because it exacts a heavy price for non-conformity. Was it just an accident that a free religious society such as the Society of Friends practically disappeared in Germany and France during a century of conscription? Is there an important relationship between spiritual freedom and freedom from military regimentation? What will America's answer and the world's answer to that question be?

*Additional copies may be obtained
for 5c each, or 50 for \$1.25 from the*

**PEACE SECTION
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH 12th STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNA.**

ED 3A 10-44 26M KP

WHAT'S WRONG with Peacetime Universal Military Training for the United States

1 It would stand in the way of a durable world peace.

If the Axis nations are to be completely disarmed after this war, why should the United States continue to maintain a gigantic military establishment backed by national conscription? That would be the starting signal for an international armament race, as surely as our passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act precipitated world-wide economic reprisals and warfare. And the consequences of international competition in conscription may well be disastrous.

National conscription does not fit into the picture of any genuine world police system. Since none of the victor nations intends to put its conscriptees under the supreme authority of a world government, they will be expendable primarily for national purposes. The very existence of such potentialities of destruction and aggression on all sides will cancel out all faith in the adequacy of a general international organization to preserve peace.

The elimination of mammoth national armaments is therefore a prerequisite for the effective functioning and authority of a supranational world agency. If no nation arms beyond what is necessary for the maintenance of domestic order, and if a sincere attempt is made to provide opportunities for peaceful change looking to international justice, then no armies under the guise of "police" will be necessary.

The peace system and the military system are irreconcilable. America's choice of post-war conscription at this juncture would be a vote against peaceful organization of the world community.

2 Universal peacetime conscription would plant in America's democratic soil Europe's cancer of military despotism.

Conscription was invented and introduced into Europe during the French Revolution with the object of defending liberty, equality, and fraternity against despotism. Yet Napoleon used it as a means of ac-

quiring dictatorial power and then plunging Europe into war. Prussia followed Napoleon's lead, since when conscription has been the tap root of international militarism, a deadly cancer spreading throughout Europe and threatening increasingly the entire structure of civilization.

But the United States has stood pre-eminent among the nations as a land where men are free from the military scourge. For more than a century, thousands of the staunchest men of Europe forsook home and country to brave an ocean crossing and the toils of pioneering in America to get away from the slavery and slaughter of Europe's militarism. And when they looked upon the Statue of Liberty they saw it as a positive guarantee of those deep desires.

3 Universal military training is not a viable alternative to a big standing army.

Secretary Stimson and General Marshall have recently claimed that a period of compulsory military training for all able-bodied youth, and their subsequent incorporation into a reserve, would be a democratic substitute for the large standing army which they say we must otherwise maintain. That is an extraordinary claim!

Universal conscription for one year of training as proposed in the May Bill, for example, would involve a huge and expensive establishment. The conscripts cannot be trained without arms, tanks, planes, and a vast quantity of war material. Thousands of permanent officers, non-commissioned officers, and caretakers of government property will be needed. And there would be fat contracts for shoes, clothing, food, and other supplies. We would start with an annual complement of 1,200,000 boys who reach the age of 17 every year. Also, year after year well over a million would be graduated to swell the ranks of the reserves. On such a basis we would build up in no time a vast military interest and lobby more dangerous to peacetime liberty than any standing army that could be built without conscription.

The idea that conscription can be a democratic alternative to a big standing army is a gold brick.

Peacetime conscription, whether for military or labor purposes, is the Hitler way of solving unemployment.

Ominously enough, this was the road leading straight into war by which we wiped out unemployment in the United States, after we had found no other way to do it. And now General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in speaking about demobilization and unemployment, declares: "We can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

If the United States cannot solve her unemployment problem by a better means than military dole, we cannot go after the root causes of unemployment and at once begin to make provision for voluntary employment in peaceful work of national and international service, then it will appear that our country has nothing better to offer mankind than a loadening and streamlining of Europe's conscript road to ruin.

Universal military training is the wrong education for peace, national health, the prevention of crime, the strengthening of democracy, and self-discipline.

Years ago H. G. Wells pointed out that the fate of civilization hung on a race between education and catastrophe. He did not mean military education, that is allied with catastrophe.

We do need better national health, a wiser use of leisure, more effective ways of coping with crime, more constructive ways of public discussion, more adult education and, undergirding all, a self-discipline of the individual citizen resulting in self-dedication to the good of our country and all mankind. But this tremendous task cannot be accomplished by compulsory training in the ways of violence. It could not be done in one year by any method; we must begin such a program long before our youths reach seven-

teen. Do we want to inject into our civil educational system, with its decentralized local self-determination, this military camel's nose of a regimented year of goosestepping education directed from Washington? Let us be careful lest we sell our democratic educational birthright for a mess of military pottage.

6 Compulsory training for war would grant the State the overlordship of personal conscience.

The present draft law as interpreted and administered by the national authorities has resulted in the imposition of prison sentences running from six months to five years for more than 4,000 conscientious objectors, according to figures given out by the Department of Justice covering the period from October 16, 1940 to July 1, 1944. That this has happened under a law which explicitly provided for non-combatant alternative service for any person "who by reason of religious training and belief is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form" shows how impossible it is to reconcile the demands of military systems with the varied and imperative urgings of conscience. In 1937 the Oxford Conference, which was more representative of Protestant Christendom than any conference since the Reformation, declared that the Church "should be opposed to an education which teaches men to subordinate themselves to any human force as the final authority—be it the will of the majority, or of a leader, or of an absolute State. That is to violate the sanctity of conscience, which must be kept responsible to God alone."

America should be the last country on earth to violate that principle. Conscription for military training is a test case.

Advocates of conscription acknowledge that unless it is adopted soon, it will be defeated. We should refuse to be stampeded by wartime emotions into accepting a policy of permanent peacetime conscription—a policy that cannot be justified by any process of cool reasoning.

Write to your Senators and Representatives now, urging them to oppose peacetime conscription

For further information, additional copies of this flyer, or suggestions for action, write

The FELLOWSHIP of RECONCILIATION

2929 Broadway New York 23, N. Y. 716 Rush Street Chicago 11, Ill. 1804 Grand Ave. Nashville 4, Tenn. 1418 Grape St. Denver, Colo. 403 University Way Seattle, Wash. 2151 Vine St. Berkeley 7, Calif. 1027 N. Petersen Los Angeles 29, Calif.

necessary to maintain peace and security after the war, and that until the post-war international situation is clarified, this country should not depart from its tradition which has always opposed conscription of youth in times of peace.

It therefore opposes action by Congress at the present time on bills providing for post-war compulsory military training.

The National Child Labor Committee also believes that, before action is taken by Congress on this issue which will affect every American home, there should be an opportunity for citizen groups throughout the country, including men now in military service, to debate the question. It urges that the public schools be used as meeting places where young people and adults may discuss this matter, from all angles, formulate their opinions, and express them to their elected representatives. (May, 1941).

The Post-War World Council:

The Post-War World Council records its opposition to pending legislation providing for compulsory, peacetime, military training and service on the following grounds:

(1) Post-war conscription will make war economy a permanency. It is one way of evading the responsibility of this country's taking the necessary long-term and constructive measures to harness our productive capacity for the destruction of poverty. Its acceptance means the substitution of a military and armament economy for one that is democratically controlled. Its maintenance means production of guns, tanks, military clothes, and equipment instead of houses, schools, hospitals, and food. It is a defeat for an expanding economy of abundance.

(2) Enactment of post-war conscription means we are admitting now, while we still fight, that we have failed to keep our promise of a brave new world. We serve notice on the world that our faith in the post-war period rests, not on international collaboration, but on our own military might. It means that we are preparing the blueprint for imperialist adventure and for the next war to protect that imperialism.

(3) Acceptance of post-war conscription means retrogression of educational freedom. Our schools and colleges will have to be geared to creating an adaptability to blind obedience and rigid discipline rather than education for democracy.

(4) Post-war conscription means the forging of a powerful weapon against free labor. History has

other countries to break strikes by calling strikers to arms. There are powerful and articulate groups in the United States that would welcome so convenient a method of throttling trade union activity.

(5) Compulsory military training and service would more deeply imbed into the pattern of our society the racial discrimination so characteristic of the military caste system. The well-known Jim Crow pattern of the armed forces will influence every boy who lives under its conditions for a period during his formative years immediately after high school.

(6) This country's adoption of peacetime military conscription for the third time in its history will mean our falling back into the vices of the European military psychology which we have always deprecated and looked down upon. The United States has long prided itself upon the fact that we offered a refuge to those who fled the obligation of military conscript service in the benighted countries of Europe which labored under this handicap. (July 14, 1941)

The Fellowship of Reconciliation:

We are unalterably opposed to having the question of permanent conscription settled in war time. The proposal to effect such a revolutionary change in our American way of life, and to take so drastic a step toward total regimentation, should be passed upon only after the most careful democratic discussion, which is impossible in war time. We must therefore decline to participate in any discussion with Government officials as to provisions for CO's in any contemplated permanent conscription set-up, since this would in a measure encourage the idea that we were willing to contemplate and acquiesce in such measures. We most earnestly hope and pray that all pacifists and religious agencies will take the same position. (March 26, 1943)

Additional copies of this leaflet may be secured from:

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
2929 Broadway, New York 25, N. Y.

METHODIST COMMISSION FOR WORLD PEACE
740 Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR
1013 Eighteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

POST-WAR WORLD COUNCIL
112 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE
5 Beekman St., New York 5, N. Y.

Should the
United States
Adopt
Permanent
Military

Conscription



OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

of twelve important
religious, educational,
and civic bodies

The Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, and the Problems and Plans Committee of the American Council on Education:

(Joint statement adopted March 13, 1944.)

In our judgment it is unwise to commit the nation at this time to a year of universal military service for the following reasons:

(1) *Present military necessity*—Under the Selective Service Act, the present personnel needs of the Armed Forces are being met so far as the nation's resources of manpower permit. It therefore follows that the proposed year of compulsory military service should be conceived in terms of a post-war, not a current, undertaking. No basic change in the present Selective Service System is necessary to provide required military personnel, not only for the period of the war, but also for the period immediately following the defeat of our enemies.

(2) *Longtime military necessity*—Since the proposed year of compulsory military service is not a question of immediate military necessity, it must be appraised in long range terms. In these terms, it is clearly impossible at this time to debate fairly and intelligently the question of whether compulsory military service is a national military necessity. No one can foresee the international situation which will exist when Germany and Japan are defeated. Neither the international political nor the international military situation can be calculated while the war is still in progress. Prophecies on this subject and debate thereon at this time may prove detrimental to national policy and to the unity of the United Nations.

(3) *Policing the peace*—When this war is over, it may be necessary to maintain a large standing army to police the peace, and this may force us to adopt compulsory military training. No one is in a position now, however, to forecast fully the international responsibilities that relate to the occupation of foreign territories. Until the post-war national situation is clarified, it seems to us extremely unwise and even dangerous to commit the nation to such a revolutionary change in fundamental national policy as would the establishment of compulsory military service.

(4) *The American military tradition*—Our American democratic tradition is strongly set against a large standing army. We, along with the great body of Americans, will support a year of com-

the safety of the nation requires it. We are unservedly for adequate preparedness, but we see great dangers in any unnecessary break with our tested democratic tradition respecting compulsory military service in times of peace.

(5) *The opinion of the young men now fighting the war*—The year of proposed military service, if adopted will directly affect the children of men who are now fighting in the armed forces. These men should have a voice in determining the desirability and soundness of compulsory military service. Their opinions cannot, however, be determined until the war is over. This constitutes another strong reason for delaying decision until peace has come.

(6) *The nature of the peace*—The American people are fighting this war with the high hope that it will eventuate in an enduring peace. We all look for measures of international cooperation which will reduce the necessity for post-war large scale military establishments. If, against the background of these great expectations, a year of compulsory military training is urged, many Americans will interpret such action as a signal for the return of the cynicism of the 1920's or an admission that we shall all continue to live in an armed camp and that the hopes of a more peaceful world are not to be realized.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers:

We oppose: (1) Any bill providing for the drafting of 17-year old boys for military service until more effective use is made of man and woman power. (2) HR 1806, HR 3947, or any like measure committing the nation at this time to a program of post-war military training. (May 25, 1944)

The United States Student Assembly:

We oppose universal military conscription in peacetime. (June 7, 1944)

The Presbyterian General Assembly:

We would record our conviction that no decision should be made during the war which commits this nation to a post-war policy of peacetime military conscription. (May 30, 1944)

The United Council of Church Women:

Believing peacetime conscription to be opposed to principles both of the democratic way of life and the Christian belief in the worth and dignity of the individual, and believing that all young people should have an adequate opportunity to complete their education, we urge that Congress take no action looking toward the peacetime conscription of youth. (June 26, 1944)

The General Conference of the Methodist Church:

We request Congress to postpone action on legislation involving post-war conscription until after the war. (May 6, 1944)

The Northern Baptist Convention:

Whereas, our people are now engaged in a great war which has aroused their feelings and passions to such an extent as to render sober and impartial thought difficult; and

Whereas, it has been proposed that the nation adopt at this time a very marked departure from its long established tradition by approving legislation which would require compulsory peacetime military training;

Whereas, the adoption of such a proposal would possibly commit our nation to a military policy which would further complicate the peaceful and cooperative solution of post-war plans for preserving peace: Therefore be it

Resolved, that we urge that the consideration of this proposal be postponed until after the end of hostilities in order that the full implications may be coolly and dispassionately considered and until a national referendum may be held. (May 26, 1944)

The Annual Conference of the Church of the Brethren:

The great principles of equal opportunity, freedom of thought and expression and respect for the views and rights of minorities—principles originating in the spirit of Christ and expressed in modern democracy—are also in peril. While we rejoice in the degree to which our government continues to maintain them, we cannot be blind to the fact that they are violated occasionally by the government itself and more frequently by the citizenry. We regard with sorrow and alarm the increasing antagonism directed against Jews, Negroes, Mexicans, and American Japanese; and the current effort toward permanent regimentation and militarization of American life through such proposals as the May Conscription Bill. (June 11, 1944)

The Board of Trustees of the National Child Labor Committee:

The National Child Labor Committee believes that the adoption of compulsory military training for young men under the age of 19 would imperil the lives of our young people, and should not be entered into hastily. It believes that it is impossible to determine now, while we are in the midst of war, whether universal military training will be

FROM: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
SEATTLE OFFICE
3959 FIFTEENTH AVENUE N.E.
SEATTLE 5, WASHINGTON

TO: SENORITA PHYLLIS SCHEIDER
SOCIEDAD DE LOS AMIGOS (TR: Society of Friends)
MAGATLAN, MEXICO
Mexico & Mex. 51792

SIGNED: FLOYD SCHMIDT

LIST: G 7000, 5545 (AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE) LIST: NONE

Date of communication Dec. 13, 1944	Date of postmark Dec. 13, 1944	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. NONE	Serial No.
Language ENGLISH	Previously censored by NONE	Station distribution DR- A		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RE Sent with comment to-	
Previous relevant records Sender & Addressee: SE-FIN-443-R Sender: SE-11854-R SE-11146-R	For interoffice use	To be photographed NO	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	
Division (or section) FINANCE	Table 1	Examiner 66370 66126	D. A. C. 66086	Reviewer 66051	Examination date Dec. 14, 1944
Typing date Dec. 16, 1944					

COMMENT

I. MEMBER OF SEATTLE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE REPORTS THAT HE HAS FOUND A SPONSOR FOR A SPANISH REFUGEE NOW IN MEXICO.

II. WRITER REVEALS THE CONTINUED INTEREST OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IN JAPANESE ON THE WEST COAST.

I. MEMBER OF SEATTLE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE REPORTS THAT HE HAS FOUND A SPONSOR FOR A SPANISH REFUGEE NOW IN MEXICO.

In a personal letter to a friend who is apparently working with the Society of Friends in Mexico, writer states:

"I have a sponsor for your Spanish refugee chap. Mrs. Dorothy Fiske (Ex: See note 1) will sign for him and take him into her Seattle home if he should want such an arrangement. I am assuming that she can meet the requirements of the Immigration Service but we do not know exactly what they are. Also she should know more about the fellow. Apparently you have not yet succeeded in getting a picture of him and a more complete case history." (See examiner's note 2.)

II. WRITER REVEALS THE CONTINUED INTEREST OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IN JAPANESE ON THE WEST COAST.

Writer further states: "Lois seems to be slowly getting some sort of a student program under way but it is an entirely new crowd and as yet lacks the spirit of the old days. A few Japanese are getting back, but that too moves slowly." (See examiner's notes 3 and 4).

SECURITY INDEX
- ROUTINE -

EXAMINER'S NOTES:

1. Fiske's Seattle City Directory lists the following: Dorothy Fiske, wife of Bradford O. Fiske, 946 24th Ave. S. Mrs. Dorothy Fiske, 547 17th Ave. S. Mrs. Dorothy Fiske, 455 N. 44th, who is employed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

2. SE-FIN-443 - In letter of Oct. 27, 1944 from same sender to same addressee, writer advises addressee, who apparently has just begun her work with the Friends in Mexico, that he would endeavor to find a sponsor for a young Spanish refugee, now in Mexico.

SE-11146 - Letter of March 7, 1944 from same sender to Marion Mackay, 2041 Kalia Rd., Honolulu 24, T.H., revealed that the Seattle American Friends Service Committee was working for the return of "Hiaki" to the West Coast.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: 2025
BY: [Signature]
DATE: 1/18/72

EL
14/19
77L
2-SP
6-111

(12)

JAN 4 1972

RECORDED
INDEXED
[Signature]

100-11392-92x3

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

████████████████████
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD No. SE-FIN-447
Page 2 of 2 pages.

FROM:

TO:

51793

LIST:

LIST:

Kind of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION	
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use				
	To be photographed	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	H R C RS Sent with comment to—	

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date

DR use only

COMMENT

- SE-11851 - A round-robin letter of June 10, 1944 from same sender to Sam and Merice Lindley, 3021-A Manoa Road, Honolulu, T.H., which was directed "to prospective members of a 'Variegated-American' foreign service unit", discussed the Seattle American Friends Service Committee's success in obtaining the return of a few "Nisei" to the Seattle vicinity, and expressed the hope that the number returning would continue to increase.

ENCLOSURES: None

June 9, 1945

Dear

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication dated May 23, 1945.

I have carefully reviewed the content of your letter and I want you to know that I appreciate your position in this matter; however, I regret to advise that I am unable to be of any assistance to you inasmuch as the information contained in the files of this Bureau, pursuant to a ruling of the Attorney General, is confidential and cannot be released without his express authorization.

The data which you furnished are being made a matter of record in our files and in the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Milwaukee Field Division which is located at 755 United States Post Office, Customs and Court House Building, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-95

May 28, 1945

Office Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have just been told that your investigators have found pro-Nazi leanings in the Friends' Peace Caravans, Work Camps, and Service Committees. Since I had planned to work with a Peace Caravan this summer, I should like very much to know whether this statement is true. Can you tell me?

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

100-11392-95

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Some time ago a speaker at our local Y.M.C.A. spoke against conscription and after the speech, we were asked to ask questions. I spoke emphatically against his views, being a member of the American Legion and in some way he has put my name on a list to receive literature regarding no conscription. I am so mad I cannot spell correctly,

at first, I thought I would tell them to stop reading this stuff, but on second thought I figured I would let them hang themselves, and I think they do it in the first paragraph of the enclosed letter signed by John W. Swomley.

No doubt you know about this movement, but I am sending it on to you anyway, because I think you should read the part which I penciled -

Very truly yours

100-11392-96

January 29, 1946

Dear

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated January 18, 1946.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CONSCRIPTION JEWS

Number 57
January 17, 1946

1013 18th St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Soldiers protest slow army demobilization - American Farm Bureau convention opposes conscription - Student group against conscription after debate - British hold first public "No conscription" meeting - French peacetime army to total 500,000 men - Gannett newspapers oppose conscription - Association of University Women passes resolution for study commission - Public opinion poll favors world government instead of national armaments - Will conscription bolster State Department's diplomacy? - Editor praises Hoey Resolution; condemns Gallup Poll - It takes as long to retrain men for the army as it does to train new recruits - Soldiers' morals in Japan assailed by army chaplain - Army Veterans rate up - Labor opposes army strikebreaking practice - Maine legislature votes down memorial to Congress for compulsory training.

SOLDIERS PROTEST SLOW ARMY DEMOBILIZATION

Demonstrations by American soldiers in the Philippines, Guam, Japan, the United States, and Europe have brought the question of demobilization to the fore. On January 7 Corporal Leonard Whartman stationed in the Philippines expressed the viewpoint of many who knew that ships with empty berths were returning to the United States. He said, "they are not going to keep us as occupation troops in a peaceful country—the Philippines."

Drew Pearson, Washington newspaper columnist, said in a January 6 broadcast that the War Department was keeping mobilized more men than Eisenhower and MacArthur said were needed in Europe and Asia and that the War Department hoped to force the hand of Congress to get peacetime conscription passed.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU CONVENTION OPPOSES CONSCRIPTION

The following resolution was passed December 20, 1945 by the 27th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation:

"We recognize that as a dominant world power, America must maintain an adequate military force. However, we do believe that this can be done without universal military conscription. To reiterate our resolution on this subject in 1944: 'The idea of compulsory military training for American youth is foreign to the American way of life.'

"It is our earnest belief that a well-planned voluntary enlistment campaign with adequate compensation and allowances for military training in High Schools and Colleges, plus an enlarged and strengthened National Guard, will provide the necessary manpower for our armed forces."

The Associated Women of the Farm Bureau passed a similar resolution emphasizing that military training should be voluntary.

STUDENT GROUP VOTES AGAINST CONSCRIPTION AFTER DEBATE

At a debate on compulsory military training held December 12 at Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., a poll of students present was taken before and after the debate. Before the debate 67 percent of the students present favored conscription. After the debate 67 percent of the students present opposed conscription.

BRITISH HOLD FIRST PUBLIC "NO CONSCRIPTION" MEETING

The first public meeting of the No Conscription Council was held in London, England December 5, 1945 with over one thousand persons in attendance. Among those in attendance were Lady Parmoor, Lady Snowden, the new secretary of the Council, Rev. Mr. Charles H. Cole; and two members of Parliament who spoke to the meeting, Mr. Rhydderch Iwan Davies and Mr. Reginald Sorenson.

FRENCH PEACETIME ARMY TO TOTAL 500,000 MEN

The French Army will be reorganized to a peacetime total of 500,000 men and the navy to 65,000, the government announced December 22. The duration of military service will be fixed at thirteen to fourteen months and men will be called up for duty at nineteen. The new army will include 25,000 officers, it was said.

(AP dispatch December 22)

GANNETT NEWSPAPERS OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION

Frank E. Gannett, President of the Gannett Newspapers, said in Rochester, N.Y. on November 14, 1945 that universal military training will be a tragic mistake for America. "Such a program will not prepare us for war, but will develop a mental attitude that war is inevitable," he said. "It will show our lack of faith in efforts to promote peace. No one can foresee the harm it will do by interrupting a boy's education. Further, I believe the alleged good results from military training are exaggerated."

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN PASSES RESOLUTION FOR STUDY COMMISSION

The American Association of University Women passed the following resolution at the November 1945 meeting of their National Board of Directors:

"The AAUW strongly urges that a representative commission be appointed at once by the President of the United States to study and promptly report on means of fulfilling our international commitments in the light of new scientific developments and of our responsibilities as members of the United Nations Organization. We urge further that action with respect to compulsory military training be based upon the relationship of such training to our international commitments, as shall be made clear by the report of such a commission."

PUBLIC OPINION POLL FAVORS WORLD GOVERNMENT INSTEAD OF NATIONAL ARMAMENTS

The National Opinion Research Center of Denver University announced December 2 results of a survey on the question:

"If the world organization does try to prevent any country from ever using atomic bombs in another war, which one of these two ways do you think would have the best chance of working?

"1. For the world police force to have such bombs to use against any nation that attacks another, but otherwise to let the countries in the United Nations develop the bombs for themselves if they could. 31%

"2. For the United Nations to become a kind of world government which could pass a law that no country, not even our own, may make atomic bombs and which could also set up a world-wide FBI or detective system to make every country obey this law." 64%

WILL CONSCRIPTION BOLSTER STATE DEPARTMENT'S DIPLOMACY?

One argument used by those advocating conscription is that it will strengthen the hand of the State Department on the international scene. The Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee hearings revealed that prior to Pearl Harbor the State Department wanted to use a display of force in its dealings with Japan. The results are too well-known to be repeated. The Committee investigations revealed that the American fleet, ultimately crippled by the Japanese, was based at Pearl Harbor at the insistence of the State Department over the protests of the Admiral then in command.

EDITOR PRAISES HOOY RESOLUTION; CONDEMNS GALLUP POLL

In a telegram to Senator Hoey, Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, N.C., president and editor of The Progressive Farmer, expressed his approval of a resolution introduced in Congress by Senator Clyde Hoey calling for "an international agreement to abolish compulsory peacetime military service throughout the world."

Dr. Poe's message stated: "Delighted, indeed, am I that you have introduced a resolution calling for an international agreement to abolish compulsory peacetime military service throughout the world. By all means, push it with all possible vigor, and quickly. You and all other opponents of peacetime conscription also should demand that Gallup quit issuing his grossly misleading polls, in which he merely asks each citizen to say yes or no as to one year's military training, without even suggesting any alternative whatever.

"Demand should be made now, and insisted on, that Gallup end all such one-sided and misleading questions, and instead, ask each citizen two questions, clearly and specifically: 'Do you favor one year's compulsory military training by the United States regardless of any effect it may have in causing any number of other nations to adopt the same, or stronger militaristic measures?' Second: 'Do you favor one year's compulsory military training here in preference to any international agreement abolishing compulsory military conscription throughout the world?'"

(News and Observer, Raleigh, North Carolina.)

IT TAKES AS LONG TO REPAIR MEN FOR THE ARMY AS IT DOES TO TRAIN NEW RECRUITS.

The Gettysburg, Pa. Times asked Pfc. G. Henry Roth, member of its editorial staff now on leave while serving in the armed forces, to express his opinion on the question of peacetime conscription. Pfc. Roth writes: "Having had some small experience with the training of troops . . . I think the greatest delusion we can have is to believe that we can call men who have been out several years, trained troops.

" . . . Many things have changed two or three times in the 11 months I've been in the army. I've had to undergo continuous training in order to keep up with new developments. If there can be so many changes in less than a year what would occur in 5 or 10 years?

"A man would have to be physically reconditioned, retrained in weapons and tactics if he is to be of use to the Army and thus it would still take as long to retrain him as it would to train a brand new recruit.

" . . . The nation would be far better off spending \$1,000,000 a year for better relations between nations than spending \$10,000,000, or some comparable sum, pretending to give military education to everybody." (Congressional Record, June 27, 1944)

SOLDIERS' MORALS IN JAPAN ASSAILED BY ARMY CHAPLAIN

A Catholic Army chaplain on January 7 denounced the patronizing by American soldiers of vice resorts of Matsuyama, Japan, as "paganism." The Rev. Harold Patrick O'Hara, former curate at St. Gertrude's Church in Chicago, back on terminal leave after 25 months in the Pacific, declared that American Army morals in Japan are so low "they have even lowered the standards of Geisha girls." Washington Post, Jan. 7, 1946

ARMY VENEREAL RATE UP

An A.P. dispatch from Washington dated December 1 indicated that sharp increases in venereal rates among American troops at home and abroad as fighting ended or diminished were reported by the Army Medical Department. The Army doctors said that among the reasons were post-combat 'letdown,' exposure to populations with high venereal disease rates and diminished fear of infection as a result of improved treatment procedures.

A report in the December bulletin of the Medical Department, continued the dispatch, said that in the European theatre the venereal disease rate rose from 62 cases per 1000 men a year in May (V-E month) to 155 in August. In the Pacific area the rate increased from five cases per 1,000 men a year in January to 97 in June. "In the Pacific," the report stated, "the marked increase in the rate occurred as the fighting in the Philippines diminished." In the United States the rate was 43 cases per 1000 men a year in May and 53 in August.

LABOR OPPOSES ARMY STRIKEBREAKING PRACTICE

The Railroad Brotherhoods newspaper, Labor, carried the following story about the possible use of peacetime draftees for strikebreaking duty:

"Does the War Department plan to use troops to smash strikes during the postwar period? Union leaders in Toledo are seriously concerned about that question as a result of an unusual practice demonstration, conducted by soldiers from nearby Camp Perry, to drive alleged 'snipers' out of a University of Toledo building chosen for the test. Over 500 helmeted police, armed with bayonets, took part in the attack. Also, they brought smoke pots in lieu of tear gas bombs to expel the 'snipers.' Commanding officials said the pots were used for fear stray bombs might hit nearby homes.

"While officers of the troops referred to the stunt as a 'military problem,' Otto Brach, secretary of the Toledo Central Labor Council, told Labor that the affair 'looked suspiciously to us like a practice maneuver to break a strike.' What fortified this view was the fact that some of the attackers cat-called to the men in the building as 'strikers' rather than 'snipers.'

"Similar demonstrations have been conducted in other Ohio cities and elsewhere, and Brach contended that 'they do not look right to us.' He said, 'What's happened makes us convinced we are right in our opposition to post-war military conscription. We have felt all along, and we are even surer now, that those who advocate a big peacetime military force have other motives than defense. We think they want to use the troops to crack strikes and weaken organized labor.'" (Labor, Aug. 18, 1945)

MAINE LEGISLATURE VOTES DOWN MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR COMPULSORY TRAINING

On April 16, 1945 by a vote of 60 to 49, Maine's House of Representatives voted down a proposal to ask Congress to adopt a peacetime compulsory military training program for young men.

American Friends Service Committee

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7  Pennsylvania

January 3, 1946

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Dear [REDACTED]:

[REDACTED], a member of our staff, has reported to us your opposition to conscription during peace time and has asked us to put your name on the mailing list to receive Conscription News. This is published fortnightly in Washington and sent to people like yourself who are interested enough to use the materials for educational purposes.

We will appreciate any assistance you can give in the direction of stimulating discussion and opposition to peacetime conscription.

Sincerely,
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Peace Section

RWR:wa

[REDACTED]

100-11392-96

WILL YOU ORDER AND DIS. J. THE

LATEST LITERATURE

ON PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION?

(If you have no preference clip a dollar or two to this, and we will make up a package for you)

	Copies	Amount
1. Cartoons, 25¢ per 100; \$2.50 per 1000 OFFICER, LOCK! ARE THERE TWO ROADS TO DEMOCRACY?	_____	_____
2. THE AIM OF CONSCRIPTION IS INDOCTRINATION, reprint from Friends Intelligence, 25 for 35¢; 100 for \$1; 1000 for \$9	_____	_____
3. NAVY SEX LAXITY IN JAPAN by Chaplain Lawrence L. Lacour, plus editorial comment on implications for peacetime conscription 100 for \$1; 500 for \$3; 1000 for \$5	_____	_____
4. NO TO PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION, SAY THE FIGHTING MEN, striking red and black leaflet giving soldier and veteran opinion against conscription, 25 for 50¢; 100 for \$1; 1000 for \$8	_____	_____
5. THE ATOM BOMB AND A PEACETIME DRAFT, excellent flyer for mass distribution, 50 for 35¢; 150 for \$1; 1000 for \$5	_____	_____
6. PEARL HARBOR AND PREPAREDNESS, leaflet refuting the idea that it was lack of preparedness and failure to have conscription which provoked an attack at Pearl Harbor 100 for 40¢; 1000 for \$5.50	_____	_____
7. WHO WANTS PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION AND WHY?, quotations from persons in favor of peacetime conscription, including Adolph Hitler; some refutation of their arguments 12 for 25¢; 100 for \$1.50; 1000 for \$12	_____	_____
8. REPRINT FROM CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Dorothy Thompson column on Truman's speech calling for conscription, its relationship to United Nations Organization, 100 for 15¢; 1000 for \$1.50	_____	_____
9. AMERICA QUESTIONS PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION, 47-page booklet giving selections from the testimony before the Woodrum Committee in June 1945, 15¢ each; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$12.50	_____	_____
10. MILITARY TRAINING AND NATIONAL HEALTH, leaflet refuting the idea that military training will be beneficial to health 12 for 25¢; 100 for \$1.50; 1000 for \$12	_____	_____

The above literature may be obtained from
CONSCRIPTION NEWS, 1015 18th ST., N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

AND BESIDES...

DO YOU KNOW THE ANSWERS

To These Questions?

ASK YOUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN
IF THEY KNOW THEM.

I. Has the Atomic Bomb Rendered Mass Armies Obsolete?

"It blasted not only the enemy, but also many of our previously conceived military values. All of the armed forces as we now know them have become obsolete. Mass conscript armies, great navies, piloted planes, have, perhaps, become a part of history."

—Hanson Baldwin, Military Analyst of the NEW YORK TIMES

II. Would Other Nations Regard Peacetime Conscription in America as a Threat to Them?

The National Opinion Research Center polled American opinion with this question: "If the United States did pass a law that required our boys to take the military training, do you think other countries would be more likely to require military training for their boys?" Seven out of ten said, Yes.

III. Would this Form of Military Nationalism Endanger Peaceful International Cooperation?

"America's central task is to build peace for our country by building peace for the world. We take a proper pride in this country's actual and moral leadership in the historic moves to set up a world organization. To take the unprecedented steps of establishing universal military training now could be interpreted by many as proclaiming in advance our belief such efforts may fail."

—Statement by Willard Straight Post, American Legion

IV. Why Not Join Other Nations in Abolishing Peacetime Military Conscription?

"Resolved, That . . . the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the personal representative of the President . . . be and are hereby urged to work unceasingly for an immediate international agreement whereby compulsory military service shall be wholly eliminated from the policies and practices of all nations."

—House Resolution, offered by HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

NO!



SAY THE FIGHTING MEN!

"I . . . have interviewed five hundred men in recent months, just back from service. They consistently oppose universal military training."

—A Director of Service Men's Institute

"We have open discussions and each man gives his own opinion on subjects. The majority here are not in favor of compulsory training."

—A Soldier in an Army Hospital

HERE ARE THEIR REASONS... in their own words



I. WAIT UNTIL WE CAN TALK!

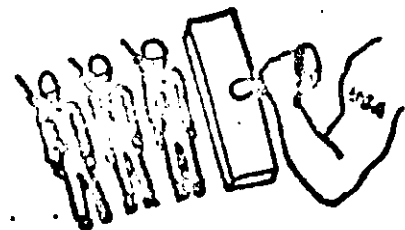
"Please let us have a little say about this question of compulsory military training for our children. When we get back, we will be able to give you the straight dope about the army. . . . Don't think that you have our true opinions while we are subject to military law. . . . Please don't pull this compulsory-military-training stuff on us. . . ."

(From a letter in the YANK)

II. CONSCRIPTION? It is UnAmerican!

"If peacetime conscription is effected and I am unfortunate enough to be killed in the war against militarism, . . . I can't help but feel I shall have died in vain. Should I be fortunate enough to live, I will fight it with all the power one small voice can muster."

(From a letter in TIME MAGAZINE)



"For us for over three years now have lived and obeyed this military system 24 hours a day. We hold it to be irreligious, unAmerican, undemocratic, and in peacetime unnecessary. . . . A society wherein everybody is or was or will be a soldier is a society in which liberty curls up and dies. . . ."

(From a letter signed by twelve men in the Navy)

"Compulsory draft is not an American way of life; and it is that for which we are fighting."

(From a letter in STARS AND STRIPES)

III. CONSCRIPTION?

Threat to Democracy!

"There are two standards of justice in the Army: one for the enlisted man and another for the commissioned officer. . . . Laying aside the dozens of unnecessary undemocratic discriminations against the enlisted man in the Army, and the persistent and effective measures to beat into the ordinary soldier a complex of social inferiority, the denial of equal justice is even more serious."

(From an officer who served as judge advocate in a number of court-martial trials, letter in the WASHINGTON POST)

"How our Army can . . . speak of things democratic is most puzzling; for it certainly has maintained in this war the most highhanded and brazen exploitation of a caste system our country ever knew."

(From a service man in the Ninth Army)

IV. CONSCRIPTION? Destroys Initiative! Destroys Freedom!

"Military life is stony ground for the cultivation and exercise of a sense of individual responsibility. You are told what to do and how to do it. . . . The Army discourages the individual from making decisions and from assuming personal responsibility. Large scale military training would foster the too prevalent notions of letting some one or some government bureau think for the individual."

(From a soldier's letter in the CHRISTIAN CENTURY)

"Here is my main objection: The Army would have control over the minds of the youth of the country for a year or more at the time when young men's thinking is beginning to take a definite shape. . . . After a generation of such control, it would be very easy for the Army to have the men ready to jump at the slightest cross word. . . ."

(From a soldier in Camp Crowder)

"Initiative in the Army is absolutely nil. Any length of compulsory service in the Army would knock the props out from under a young fellow just starting to make his way in life. Not physically but mentally, the Army tends to tear a man down."

(From a letter in the YANK)

V. CONSCRIPTION?

Poor Health Program!

"We have personally seen many boys driven completely insane by military discipline—and reports say a million more have been returned to American communities because they were slipping. . . . Speaking honestly for ourselves as to those alleged benefits of military training, we unitedly state that we could have personally gotten as much profit waiting in line . . . for a street car."

(From twelve service men's letter in the CHRISTIAN CENTURY)

"Legislation of each oncoming generation into a single year of physical culture discipline and technical training, Army style, promises little more than disillusionment. . . . The public schools can produce a disciplined American youth far superior to the Army brand. . . ."

(Letter from a private in the GOSPEL MESSENGER)

VI. CONSCRIPTION?

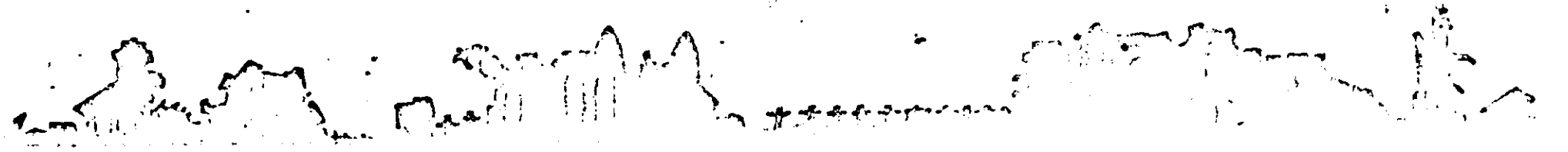
There is a Better Way!

"I want to protest against this talk of universal military conscription in America. . . . America should outlaw universal military conscription and recommend that all nations do likewise . . . should work toward total disarmament of all nations by cooperating with the new international organization and police force, and by promoting international justice."

(From a 2nd Lieutenant in NEW YORK TIMES)

"The real problem is peace and freedom. . . . There must be a will to peace. . . . It is our state of mind, the health of our democracy in action that we must look to and worry about if we would keep the peace. The common peoples must be remembered always. . . . The little man, the forgotten man is the world. If and when men refuse to forget what he needs and values, then there will be peace. And not before."

(From a serviceman in Europe)



The Aim of Conscription Is Indoctrination

By JOHN M. SWOMLEY, JR. *

A PRIMARY aim of the advocates of peacetime conscription is indoctrination of the minds of youth. By training a new generation each year, they hope eventually to achieve a measure of control over the mind of the entire nation. The indoctrination will take the form of teaching the inevitability of war, the inadequacy of world organization for keeping the peace, the need for a warlike spirit. The indoctrination will also extend to social issues with an emphasis on anti-labor ideas and against social change. No matter how bad such indoctrination would be, many Americans would nevertheless accept compulsory military training if it were essential to American security. However, it is becoming more and more apparent from the defeat of European nations like France and Germany who relied on peacetime conscription, that security is not dependent on it. Therefore it is all the more important to examine the results if American youth are indoctrinated with militaristic ideas.

Forewarning of what will happen if the United States adopts a permanent system of military conscription can be seen in the stated purposes of its advocates and also from our experience with existing military institutions.

The American Legion, a leading proponent of conscription, has stated again and again that it wants peacetime military training in order to prevent the "Pacifists, Idealists, Pollyanna Thinkers and Do-Gooders" from convincing the country that there can be a permanent peace which will eliminate the need for compulsory military training and military preparedness. To do this, the Legion not only wants every young man to be taught the value of preparedness but wants his entire life oriented in the direction of the great adventure of his year of army life.

The Legion specifically states, "The development of a favorable attitude toward military training and the inculcation of a keen desire to participate in a universal military training program shall be motivated and made an inspiring and challenging experience in the daily life of the pupil over all of his school years."

Not only does the Legion aim at indoctrinating the young men themselves, but at changing the emphasis of our educational system to one of preparation of the student for war training and service. The Legion's program further proposes that:

To be successful the year of military training must be approached by the young man with the feeling that such year is an adventure and a benefit to life. For this the youth must be prepared in his early educational years on a grade level he can understand.

To attain this objective we must first turn to the college where the teacher, who is to train the boy, receives his or her training. When those colleges train the teachers and convince them that the 12 months of military training is an advantage to the youth and the

country, those teachers can and will pass that advantage to the youth.

As the youth passes up the steps of grade and high school he shall build his desire to take his place in the 12 months of training in the military.

Arriving at the age of 18 he enters his basic training with the knowledge that he is paying his own way into a national life of freedom and service.

Nor is it only the Legion which thinks in these terms. The purpose of the Citizen's Committee for Universal Military Training among other things stresses the need "to promote useful citizenship and the unity . . . of the United States through a Federal system of universal military training. . . ." The desire to promote unity must be seen in connection with the type of unity proposed and the kind of unity which can be expected from military training. No one would expect that a Citizen's Committee whose membership is exclusively a Big-Business-Wall-Street-munitions-crowd would promote unity through progressive social change, or through any other process than the glorification of the status quo, nationalism, and imperialism. Furthermore, when we realize that the unity produced by military drill is the unity of regimentation, or as the Legion puts it, "respect for authority," we begin to see the kind of indoctrination to which America is to be exposed.

Army leaders stress the indoctrination value of military training as being of even greater importance than the physical and military values. For example, in the statement of General Eisenhower to the House Committee on Postwar Military Policy, June, 1945, is the interesting admission that in the event of another war those who have had military training will have to be retrained along physical lines, but the psychological value of military training will remain with the trainees. The General stated:

Physical training will always have to be repeated after the war starts but takes the least time. Psychological indoctrination and moral training requires the longest time but fortunately it is never completely forgotten.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the insistence of Army leaders during wartime that seven-teen weeks' military training was an adequate period of training for young men who were going into actual battle. Is the present insistence on the part of these same leaders for a year of training in peacetime due only to a desire to be leisurely about the training? Or is it due to the fact that the inculcation of a warlike spirit requires a longer subjection to militaristic ideas during peacetime?

If we ask the reason for Army indoctrination, we can get a clue from the Army's announced intention of training even young men who normally would be classified 4-F's and hence be rejected for health reasons during wartime. From every reasonable point of view it

the military point of view. An example of this is seen in the controversy over compulsory military training at the University of Maryland in June, 1945. Students there protested the forcing of physically unfit men to take military drill, illustrated their protest by pointing to a student so physically unfit that he couldn't even raise his arm to salute. Colonel H. C. Griswold, officer-in-charge for the U. S. War Department, stated in reply that 4-F's should be trained "to disseminate wide knowledge and understanding of national defense problems and military policies" and "to teach and inculcate leadership, discipline, and responsibility of a citizen to his country."

Even in the Army itself, there was, during the period prior to the present war, a controversy over the value of military training of civilians who in the event of war would have to receive as much training as the rawest of recruits. The *Army and Navy Journal* stated at that time:

The attack made upon the Organized Reserves and the Citizens' Military Training Camps by a contemporary service paper, which describes them as 'however remotely useful' is a direct criticism of the Regular Establishment which is responsible for the civilian movement essential to our national defense . . . the Army needs friends throughout the country and those friends are found in the Reserve Officers and the boys who pass through the C.M.T. camps.

That this is not an isolated point of view can be seen from the following quotation from an advocate of military training in the high schools, Major Bloxham Wood, U. S. Army:

The R.O.T.C. units in the high schools are the greatest factor making for military preparedness in this country, for they make every boy who takes such instruction an envoy for military preparedness. These boys in turn bring home the value and necessity of such training, even into homes that might otherwise be antagonistic.

The kind of indoctrination we shall have can be seen not only from the present and previous training given by the Army but also from the attitudes of the officer class who will be responsible for the training. General Douglas MacArthur stated during the peacetime years prior to this war:

A warlike spirit, which alone can create and civilize a state, is absolutely essential to national defense and to national perpetuity . . . the more warlike the spirit of the people, the less need for a large standing army, as in such a community every able bodied man should be willing to fight on all occasions whenever the nation demands his services in the field.

Despite the emphasis on the need for developing a warlike spirit, military leaders and especially the American Legion point out in, almost every discussion of military training that "No one is more opposed to war than is a military man." They indicate that having seen war and its horror they are the ones who want most to avoid it. Sometimes military men even go so far as to express the idea that "peace is too important to be left to the civilians."

While it must surely be true that anyone who has

tue for war such as arbitration, the World Court, a League of Nations, the international abolition of conscription, the Army leaders are likely to think of them as "too idealistic" and hence not even to be considered. The *Army and Navy Journal*, officially recommended by the War Department for use in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, in commenting on the Briand proposal to outlaw war, made a statement which could be applied as readily today in connection with world organization as it was then:

But to the hard-headed practical statesman who is unwilling to jeopardize the vital interest of America . . . and who is indisposed to permit the United States to be drawn into foreign entanglements, it has a harsh, raucous note which cries "Danger!"

Nor is the indoctrination confined only to peacetime years. At the height of the present war the War Department was doing its best to convince all under its jurisdiction that peacetime military training is essential. In a letter dealing with peacetime conscription from twelve Navy men is the following:

The Department of Psychological Warfare is now indirectly informing us that we never knew a real meal, mother, teacher, minister, priest, rabbi, or worthy goal in life until the omniscient Brass Hat came along to paternally lead us mental children into the green pastures of militarism.

The effect of indoctrination such as we have described can be very disastrous not only to the individual but to the nation. When an individual is a cog in a great military machine whose goals as well as orders are handed down from the top, something happens to him as an individual. "Unhappily, it is impossible to subordinate a human being to a machine to such an extent without at the same time damaging and partially paralyzing his intelligence. The strict regimentation of an army, with its concomitant of army politics, often crushes initiative and in the end makes it impossible for the underling to think of new things."

The effect on the nation is even more far-reaching. In a world in need of peace, the emphasis is placed on war, and the mind and energies of the young men of the nation are focused on this objective. It is the rare person under such a system who bucks the traces and explores new ideas. Under such a system also, the nation in time tends to accept the general military pattern of thinking; for all government officials, the clergy, and the teachers, will have had their year of military indoctrination. Furthermore, the "patriotic" or pseudo-patriotic organizations will put pressure on anyone who dares to question the pattern. Even today the examples are all too numerous of professors, Y-secretaries, and ministers who have been pressured because of their anti-militaristic writings or public utterances.

The principle of civilian control over the nation's entire life, including the armed forces, is embedded in our Constitution. We, as Americans, have always placed great stress on that principle. If, however, we should adopt the Prussian concept of "the nation in arms," so that as a peacetime policy everyone is trained as a soldier, we shall have the theory of civilian control but the practice will be that of the military.

CONSCRIPTION NEWS

51792-A

EDITORS

John M. Swomley, Jr.
E. Raymond Wilson

1013 18th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
District 8010

Dear Friend:

Your name has been placed on a mailing list to receive Conscription News. It was given to us by one of the organizations which has taken action against passage of peacetime conscription either during the war or at any time.

Conscription News attempts to summarize week-by-week important action and discussion on the pros and cons of peacetime conscription. It has been put out for the use and benefit of any leader interested in writing, speaking, or in other ways working on this question. It is not a house organ or publicity sheet for any organization in the field.

The publication is financed by interested organizations and individuals who want to see the information and suggestions in it widely distributed.

We shall welcome your help in the form of newspaper clippings, local information, and any other items which you consider helpful to us. We shall also appreciate any reports on action undertaken, Congressional attitudes ascertained, etc.

Sincerely,

JOHN M. SWOMLEY, JR.

JMS:nlc

P. S. If you want back issues for your files they are available on request.

February 25, 1946

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Leaving my home yesterday
morning I found the enclosed letter
lying on the street.

Perhaps the contents will
interest you.

Very truly,
S

100-11392-975

Feb. 25, 1946.

American Friends Service Committee,
40 South 15th Street,
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear

This will probably conclude our correspondence, I regret to say, but I want to summarize my thanks for all your thoughtful cooperation in the past and to wish the Friends Godspeed in their humane mission.

Naturally, the results were most disappointing to me, and I know you appreciate it and sympathize. In fact, I can't recall ever having met a disappointment to compare with it. But there is absolutely no question that in the light of the personnel restrictions such as were thrust upon you, friends should represent Friends.

May I leave this hopeful possibility with you? If, in your operations in Austria, where perhaps the Friends may not be so extremely limited, you can see your way clear at any time to use me in any capacity whatever, feel assured that I would as gladly serve there as in Germany. I have numerous dear friends in Austria as in Germany, and my heart is as deeply with them. And the food situation in Vienna is more critical in some instances than in other sections.

Thank you again for your many favors of the past, and my sincere best wishes for your greatest happiness in the future.

Cordially,

March 6, 1946

Dear ~~Mr.~~

Reference is made to your letter with enclosure dated February 25, 1946, which has been made a part of the official files of this Bureau. Your interest and courtesy in writing to me are indeed appreciated. I assure you that this matter will be given appropriate consideration.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our New York Field Division located at 234 U. S. Court House Building, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

7

5

ACTION: PD
Info :
EUR
SPD
FC
CY

PLAIN
Control 5166

London
Dated July 17, 1946
Rec'd 11:02 a.m., 17th.

SECSTATE

6741, Seventeenth

American Friends Service Committee requests validation Germany for following relief workers to be allocated British teams to work in various sections of British zone of Germany for approximately one year.

Margaret McNeas holder Departmental passport 78286 issued May 23, 1946.

Lucille Elizabeth Day Departmental passport 76581 issued May 17, 1946.

Clive Goodykoontz Departmental passport 76595 issued May 17, 1946.

Margaret Dann Departmental passport 76582 issued May 17, 1946.

Betty Morgan Bowen Departmental passport 76517 issued May 17, 1946.

Anna Margaret Atkinson Departmental passport 74691 issued May 16, 1946.

Sarah Emlen Departmental passport 76932 issued May 20, 1946.

Philip Sidney Watters, Jr. Departmental passport 76931 issued May 20, 1946.

Edward

PLAIN

59 AUG 16 1946

RECORDED 100-11392-98

INDEXED

67 27 AUG 7 1946

Jelly

PLAIN

-2- #6741, Seventeenth, from London

Edward Flaccus Departmental passport 76933
issued May 20, 1946.

Gabriel Bernhard Fedde Departmental passport
76554 issued May 17, 1946.

HARRIMAN

BB:ME

PLAIN

SAC, Pittsburgh

November 22, 1946

Director, FBI

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

There is being enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of a memorandum dated November 4, 1946, which was furnished to the Bureau by an unknown outside source. This memorandum deals with the remarks of [REDACTED] colored, [REDACTED] with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, concerning his 28 months as a prisoner in a Federal penitentiary in Kentucky where he served his sentence for being a conscientious objector.

Enclosure

100-11392-106

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

51779

Pittsburgh, Pa.,
November 4, 1940.

[redacted], colored, [redacted] with the Fellowship of Reconciliation who has had experience with Student Peace Service of the American Friends Service Committee gave a talk that evening on "Barriers to World Understanding and Peace" at the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. However, his talk concerned his 28 months as a prisoner in a Federal Penitentiary in Kentucky where he served his sentence for being a conscientious objector.

[redacted], who is colored and about 28 years of age, spoke perfect British English, said seriously that he had been in various prisons and jails; in jails for his fight against Jim Crow laws in the South and in jails in the North because of labor difficulties where he would appear on the picket lines.

[redacted] said that after he had received his sentence he was put behind what he called closed doors with iron curtains and where the door was barred for the duration of his sentence. He said try to picture a welcoming committee that greeted you for what you were worth, reduced your status as a human being to merely a Number and you were known as a Number from that time until the day your time was up.

The speaker said the thought provoking word "time" was the all powerful agent that was ingrained on your brain for all the prisoners were interested in how much time they had to serve, how much time they had served and when their time was up. Part of the matter, their time thought was so important it eclipsed all other activity of the prison, and each prisoner was so engrossed in his servitude that he could not be bothered by another's grievances over the amount of time he received, or the amount of time he had served or the amount of time he had to serve. Thus a man, willing to serve others was reduced by the system to a selfish individual.

Selfishness was further activated, [redacted] said, by the stoolies in the prison itself who, for favors would tell the guards or the warden about a fellow prisoner and thus drive a man further into himself, for he could trust no one, and thus become more selfish.

Continuing, [redacted] stated that upon his entrance behind the closed doors with the iron curtains he was given a number and told that if he behaved himself he could have and send two letters a month to friends or relatives, could get the prison news, could in time learn something useful and perhaps be a trustee, but on the other hand if he became militant, if he became argumentative, kicked against the system, he would be put "in the hole" or solitary confinement on bread and water and he might be sent to Atlanta, and if he failed to work with the prison authorities there, he would be sent to Alcatraz and the warden said he knew he wouldn't want to be sent there.

[redacted] then said that after he was given the prison number he was told thenceforth he should be a cooperative number, do what the guards told him to, do things automatically, cease to think other than the routine of thinking as limited by being behind the closed doors and the iron curtains. Thus, he said, men began to think of their time and when they would get out. He said take for example, the

-3-

tally count of the prisoners; it began with the jailer going up and down the corridors counting the prisoners, at first it was fascinating, and he looked with interest to the guard and his numbers, but soon it began to grip, began to work into his very soul, that he, [redacted] was just a number behind a door.

He said that the Government Jails were clean, the floors so washed, so polished, so scrubbed that one could safely eat from them and when a prisoner [redacted] washed the same floor and polished it three times that day, he rebelled and the guards, who by reason of their positions are little Hitlers themselves, took it upon themselves to rebuke the prisoner, they really made it mean for him. Thus there is created the same sense of frustration, first for the prisoner, then for the guard himself, for he too, is in back of the same bars and the same closed doors and the same iron curtains.

As an example of what a guard could do, he said that a man was waiting for his Christmas mail or letter, but because the prisoner talked back to the guard in defense of his rights, the guard put him in solitary during the holidays and he did not receive his Christmas mail, and to think what that would do to a man's morale at Christmas. Continuing, Dustin said he knew of countless cases, another where the man's wife came all the way from New Jersey to Kentucky to see her husband, but when the guard discovered she had a cold, he would not permit her to talk to her husband for fear of the husband contracting the cold.

[redacted] said that jails protect society, but they do not protect the inmates from the corrosive action of minds that stagnate, spirits that wilt and ambitions that die. He said he talked to the Warden, I believe he called him [redacted] who said [redacted] that's all very good, but I am only interested in the matter of economy, and not elevation, don't bother me any more for I do not have the time." [redacted] would he had to stop his talking for he had found that the law in prison runs from Chief [redacted] who lays his hand on the Warden who directs his hand to the guard who lays it on [redacted]. When guards were asked about the unfairness of the system they would reply, "don't bother me buddy, I only work here."

[redacted] then dwelled on the morals of prisons where men, being denied the companionship of their wives, became immoral with the inmates and this tale of immorality was told the prisoner's wife on her next visit and consequently she divorced the prisoner and the prisoner, not having any corrective measures taken, when released would go out and corrupt society.

In conclusion [redacted] said he felt the general aspect of the picture could be helped if the Government would see fit to elevate the pay of the guards and the wardens, together with the general help of the place and thus put in service men of some intelligence, respect and general citizenship. As it was today, the pay was low, the average intelligence of the prisoner guard poor; their ability to reason, their ability to be tolerant and friendly was limited.

In the question and answer period that followed, [redacted] was asked how he came to get 28 months as his sentence and the circumstances surrounding the sentence. Dustin said that because of his connection with the American Friends Service Committee and his inherent principles against bearing arms and killing people, he would not bare arms in the defense of his country. As a result of refusing to be drafted, he was classed as a conscientious objector and would have been sentenced for the duration of the war and perhaps longer to a C.O. Camp. [redacted] said he believed that type of sentence was unfair for if a man commits a crime, he should be punished, but the punishment should not be forever, to serve your time and get it over with and so he took the Court's sentence which was 28 months.

Another questioner asked [redacted] if he had done any writing in prison.

TO Director, FBI

DATE: April 18, 1947

FROM SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

This is to advise that ~~_____~~ on April 16, 1947, furnished the following information:

A letter postdated March 31, 1947, at Philadelphia, was addressed to one ~~_____~~ at ~~_____~~ Cleveland, Ohio, this address being the location of the ~~_____~~. The addressee is unknown at this address and the letter, bearing the return address of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania, was opened by mistake, after which the contents were mailed to this office.

This correspondence consisted of a mimeographed form entitled "Tentative program for Milan Reunion, April 26 and 27, 1947." This form set out the program for the proposed reunion and requested suggestions and statements by the recipient as to whether the dates were agreeable and what accommodations would be needed if the recipient planned to attend. It was stated that an attempt would be made to obtain ~~_____~~, STANLEY, or some other person as featured speaker for the April 26 session.

An enclosed copy was furnished for the recipient to return to GASTON BUNTING, 1662 Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, setting out the recipient's suggestions for the reunion, and a statement as to the accommodations he would need if he planned to attend. Also included in the correspondence was another mimeographed form entitled "Six-Mile Area and City of Cleveland and Vicinity as of January, 1947." This list contained approximately 75 names and addresses of individuals residing in Cleveland, in addition to other cities throughout the United States.

100-11342-10281

June 6, 1947

Dear

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 27, 1947.

Although I should like to be of service to you, I must advise you that due to a long established policy, information in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is considered confidential and is available only to certain authorized individuals. I am sure that upon reflection you will recognize the necessity for such a policy and will appreciate my position. No inferences, of course, should be drawn from my inability to furnish you the information you requested.

I do want you to know that I sincerely appreciate the interest you displayed in writing to me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

100-11392-103

May 27, 1947.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

If you have anything in your files about an organization called "The American Friends' Service Committee", I would be greatly obliged if you will send me a little information in regard to it. I do not want much- simply want to know if it is one of the so-called "front" organizations.

Last week a man called Dr. Kirby Page, representing the above organization, came here and gave an address and held a forum on "Russian-American Relations" and "Can We Prevent a Third World War?" As several prominent backers of the meeting are the same ones who brought a speaker here several years ago and who represented an

100-11392-103

organization which I recognized as one of the
" fronts," and which I was ab. to warn the public
about joining. I think that this American Friends'
Service Committee is working along the same lines,
and want to know if I am correct in my surmise.
It seems to me that I have seen the name in the
lists of such organizations.

I shall greatly appreciate as prompt a
reply as possible.

Yours very sincerely,

KIRBY PAGE TO SPEAK ON FRIDAY

Dr. Kirby Page will conduct a conference on "Bethany Faith in an Atomic Age" Friday in Bethany Methodist church. The conference will open at 4 p. m. with an address and forum on "Can We Prevent a Third World War?"

At 6 p. m. there will be a dinner conference on "Dynamic Faith Required if Civilization Is To Be Saved." At 8 p. m. there will be an address and forum on Russian-American relations.

Dr. Page is author of 24 books. His books and pamphlets have been translated into French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Greek, Danish, Bulgarian, Spanish, Chinese and Japanese. Among titles of his volumes are "Living Creatively," "Living Triumphantly," "Living Courageously," "Living Prayerfully," "Living Abundantly," "The Will of God for These Days," "Now Is the Time to Prevent a Third World War," and "Individualism and Socialism."

Dr. Page has also spoken in more than 400 colleges and universities throughout the United States and in other lands. For eight years he was editor of The World Tomorrow. He is a graduate of Drake university and has taken graduate studies at the University of Chicago, Columbia university and Union Theological seminary. He is an ordained minister of the Disciples of Christ. He has served as a speaker of the Union Theological seminary summer school faculty and also as a special lecturer at Yale University Divinity school.

Dr. Page comes to W. Vertown under the auspices of the American Friends' service committee.

Admission to the lectures is free. An offering will be taken at the close of each lecture for the work of the American Friends' service committee. Reservations for the dinner should be made through Mrs. George Christman, 128 Mill street.

Dr. Kirby Page

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 7, 1947

FROM : SAC, Omaha

SUBJECT: PEACE CARAVAN;
AMERICAN SERVICE COMMITTEE,
AMERICAN FRIENDS SOCIETY.

During the past several weeks a group of four young women representing the American Service Committee, American Friends Society, have been in Omaha and have appeared on the radio and before civic organizations, speaking in behalf of cooperation with Russia and against universal military training. Their general theme has been to the effect that the United States should discontinue its activities in connection with the development and production of the atom bomb; that all information which we have should be made available to Russia; that the United States should not prepare for war through the enactment of a universal military training statute; that Russia would cooperate if we proved to that country we were willing to make concessions and did not show an antagonistic or warlike attitude toward her.

There are allegedly ten caravans representing the above views, composed of groups numbering four to six. Some of these groups are now allegedly operating in St. Joseph, Missouri; Youngstown, Ohio; Syracuse, New York, and Dubuque, Iowa. They have indicated that when they come into a city they plan to operate approximately seven weeks in that city and the surrounding area.

The group which appeared in Omaha was composed of four young women, approximately twenty years old, their names being as follows:

According to statements made by the members of this group, they are sponsored by the American Service Committee and the American Friends Society, and they are known as the Peace Caravan.

100-11392-109

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 6, 1947

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

For the information of the Bureau and those interested offices, this is to advise that ~~_____~~ Ohio, advised that on July 21, 1947 the regular meeting of the Lions Club in Youngstown had four members of the American Friends Service Committee each give a ten-minute talk at a luncheon of the (Lions Club.)

~~_____~~ of ~~_____~~ spoke for ten minutes on the Iron Curtain and the plot of her talk was that there was not an Iron curtain placed by the Soviet Union, and that the reason we do not obtain more information concerning the Soviet Union and its satellite countries, such as Bulgaria, is because the American newspapers refuse to print anything favorable concerning Russia, Bulgaria, Rumania, etc.

~~_____~~ of ~~_____~~ spoke for ten minutes on displaced persons, and ~~_____~~ could not recall if exact remarks, her talk was pro-Russian and she specifically mentioned that the Russians were breaking the big local markets in Europe such as wheat from the Americans, English and French.

~~_____~~ of ~~_____~~ spoke on the Iron-Curtain situation and mentioned that North Korea, which is under the jurisdiction of Soviet Russia, is a lot better off than South Korea, which is under the jurisdiction of the United States. ~~_____~~ mentioned that North Korea is a better organized, better fed, and enjoys more liberties than those Koreans in the South who are under the jurisdiction of the United States.

~~_____~~ of ~~_____~~ spoke on the United Nations and criticized the United States for not cooperating with the United Nations and advised that by going over the United Nations' head and independently furnishing aid to Greece, we, the United States, were jeopardizing future peace.

~~_____~~ furnished this office with copies of the Bulletin put out by the Lions Club on July 21st and 22nd, 1947, which Bulletin is being maintained in the Cleveland files.

It will be noted that in the Bulletin of July 21st there appears an editorial to the effect that "Our pretensions are in order to the Communist Party in the selection of our four speakers last week."


100-11392-105

Director, FBI

September 6, 1947

advised that he was bringing this matter to the attention of this office because he considered all four speakers very pro-Soviet in their views.

American Friends Service Committee

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7,  Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

October 1, 1947

Dear Friend:


With UNRRA voted out of existence last December 31st, and little likelihood that a "Marshall Plan" will become effective before late 1948, the very survival of hundreds of thousands of innocent victims of the war -- particularly children -- will depend during the coming winter largely upon the support given to private agencies by individual contributors.

Though we are fortunate in having an adequate staff of deeply concerned volunteer workers for distribution of food, clothing and medicaments, we are in real need of sufficient funds to purchase additional quantities of these vitally needed supplies. Actually, we have been asked to extend our efforts to meet the increased needs occasioned by the severe drought in Europe this summer.

Recognizing its moral obligations to the countless people whose material and spiritual privation is so great, the American Friends Service Committee has planned one of the most ambitious programs in its history, calling for a minimum budget of \$7,150,000. We cannot measure in dollars that which we primarily seek to accomplish in restoring precious human values of self-respect and self-confidence. That is our principle purpose in organizing Neighborhood Center self-help projects, Community Services, and in distributing relief supplies.

We have confidence that our budget will be met by the generosity of American friends. With your help, we will be able to revive hope in those who have lost hope, and cannot help themselves.

Sincerely yours,


Clarence E. Pickett
Executive Secretary

100-11392-10

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT No. 6375
(Sec. 516 P. L. & H.)
Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

4c POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY—

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

YOUR help is urgently needed for the RELIEF and REHABILITATION programs of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE. YOUR special interests in our FOREIGN work may be expressed by designating your gift to be used:

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> WHERE AFSC SEES GREATEST NEED | <input type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> China |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International Centers | <input type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input type="checkbox"/> India |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas Work Camps | <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary | <input type="checkbox"/> Japan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> France | <input type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced persons |

OR, you may want to help one of our HOME projects in:

- Race Relations Work Camps Others _____

Here is my \$ _____

(Name)

(Address)

Checks payable to American Friends Service Committee, 20 So. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Form 7

July 14, 1948

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The American Friends Service Committee, located at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, appears to be a Quaker organization devoted to charity and pacifism. This organization was founded in 1917 to represent the Society of Friends (Quakers).

According to literature prepared by this organization, it has engaged in "many projects to promote peace and to afford young people an opportunity for constructive patriotic service. Its relief work in war areas and also depressed industrial sections of the United States has been aided in and supported by Americans of all denominations and faiths. In addition to its Peace Volunteer and Work Camp Summer Projects for college students, the Committee administers Quaker centers and student hostels in Europe and non-partisan relief for refugees in Spain and Germany."

According to the tenets of this organization, it enlists people of all denominations and has served as a relief agency for alien refugees regardless of race, creed, or color. Prior to the entry of the United States into World War II the representatives of the American Friends Service Committee were outspoken in their declaration that they conscientiously objected to active participation in the war by the United States and were in favor of a negotiated peace. It was alleged that the Committee was believed to be active in urging young people to register as conscientious objectors and to solicit volunteers for peace service seminars during the war.

~~_____~~ of the American Friends Service Committee, stated during the war that his organization had accepted responsibility for developing a program whereby more than 1000 Japanese-American students could be reestablished in schools and colleges. This, according to ~~_____~~, was at the request of ~~_____~~.

Another government agency reported in 1942 that the American Friends Service Committee was a section of the War Resisters International Council of International Anti-Militarist Group and had registered with the Secretary of State in November, 1939, as an organization engaged in the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries. According to this report, it was believed that the American Friends Service Committee was a bona fide organization whose aims and principles were sincere ~~_____~~ well meant although at variance with public war attitude. This source also stated that there was a group of Friends in Mexico at work camps, the primary mission was to improve relations between the United States and Mexico. Most ~~_____~~ the boys at the camps had permission from their draft boards to engage in this ~~_____~~ for six months.

100-11392-107

The group is divided into sections which are devoted to specific ends; for example, peace section, refugee section, etc. The peace section was affiliated with an organization known as "Keep America Out of War Congress" and had participated in various peace conferences. The "Keep America Out of War Congress" was reported to have been a Communist front organization.

In connection with the work of the refugee section, the Committee has participated in campaigns to aid Spanish refugees in France and at one time assisted the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign in its efforts. It also assisted in a program of resettlement of Spanish refugees in various South American countries. An outside confidential source advised that the Committee assisted some Spanish refugees in Mexico who were Communists. This source advised that this fact might be explained by the failure of the Committee to apply any political tests to needy persons who were asking for assistance.

In July, 1940, the Committee fostered what was known as a Student Peace Service which published and distributed numerous publications on peace and sponsored conferences in colleges throughout the United States on such subjects as peace and social problems. It solicited young people to volunteer to serve on committees under the Student Peace Service. The organization distributed forms wherein the signer made a record of his resolution never to approve or participate in any war except to repel an unprovoked invasion of the continental United States by a foreign foe, never to approve or participate in any international war, but to reserve judgment with respect to civil war involving economic justice.

In 1943 another governmental agency reported that the summer camps sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in Mexico were refuges for draft evaders and conscientious objectors. According to this source, the AFSC also published literature which contained excellent propaganda for Communist activities with anti-war movements, those inclined to be conscientious objectors, potential draft evaders, and those interested in the racial inter-relationship question. According to this same source, members of one of the Mexican camps successfully concealed a list of conscientious objectors from customs officials and opposed the cooperation of Mexico and the United States in the war effort. To the contrary, this source stated, may have influenced many persons along pacifistic lines and could have been a potential tool for Axis agents and propagandists.

According to another source, the AFSC engaged in operating civilian public service camps in cooperation with the Prethron Service Committee, the Monitors Central Committee, and the Association of Catholic Conscientious Objectors. These camps jointly cared for conscientious objectors registered in the United States.

The last known group of officials of the American Friends Service Committee in 1942 were as follows:

Clarence F. Pickett	Executive Secretary
Rufus M. Jones	Chairman
William R. Fogg	Treasurer
Emily Cooper Johnson	Chairman of the Peace Section

Also among the officers of the organization in 1942 were three vice-chairmen, eight associate secretaries, and ten field secretaries.

According to an anonymous source, there were 120,000 Americans in the AFSC movement in 1947. This source also stated that this group had "drifted into the clutches and control of a peculiar internationalistic group.... and bent toward the conversion of the world into one socialistic state and utmost consideration of all things Soviet Russia so they drifted away to a certain extent from the true philosophy of the original Quaker and the humanitarian activities of the AFSC today are used as one arm to the end of creating the world socialistic state."

According to the same source, Rufus M. Jones is chairman and head of the American Friends Service Committee and appears to have come to power at the time it was converted to socialism. Jones, a professor at Haverford College, was one of the sponsors of the Communist front organization, the American Youth Congress.

It was reported in August, 1947, that four young women representing the American Service Committee, American Friends Society, had been in Ghana and appeared on the radio and before civic organizations speaking in behalf of cooperation with Russia and against universal military training. The general theme of these talks was to the effect that the United States should discontinue its activities in connection with the development and production of the atom bomb and, furthermore, all information which the United States has concerning the atom bomb should be made available to Russia. The four individuals who appeared in Ghana were as follows:

These girls were approximately 20 years of age.

It was reported in September, 1947, that four members of the American Friends Service Each gave a ten-minute talk at a luncheon of the Lions Club in Youngstown, Ohio. One of the speakers stated that there was not an iron curtain placed by the Soviet Union and that the reasons the United States did not obtain more information concerning the Soviet Union and its satellite countries is because the American newspapers refuse to print anything favorable concerning Russia, Bulgaria, Rumania, etc. According to the source that made this report, the other speeches were also pro-soviet.

According to another government agency, the American Friends Service Committee as of November, 1947, was infiltrated and used by the Communist Party. Some of the bases used for this allegation were that in the activities of the American Friends Service Committee it had used Kirby Page, a long-time friend of Communism, as a nationwide lecturer. The peace section of the AFSC is closely associated with such Communist fronts as the National Council for Prevention of War and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Communist Party suspects are numerous among its workers and at this time the AFSC is working behind Communist lines in China. It should be noted this source stated that the AFSC in practice is not a pure Quaker enterprise. Many agitators and leftists are among its operating personnel.

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

DIRECTOR, FBI

September 2, 1948

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

PAMPHLETS ENTITLED "GUIDE TO THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE
PEACE COLLECTION"

While at the college library,
obtained a copy of a pamphlet entitled "GUIDE TO THE BALTIMORE
COLLEGE PEACE COLLECTION". Of particular interest in regard to
conscientious objectors, under the heading of Document Groups,
(Page-9), the following information concerning the AMERICAN
FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE, 1941 to
1946, is set out:

"DG 2 AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.
-AFSC General Records. 1917-1947, 9 ft.

Numbered and unnumbered bulletins, serial publications,
annual reports and other publicity material, and some
scattered minutes. (Certain evidence and other official records
of the AFSC except those dealing with work with conscientious
objectors during World War II, have, since 1949, been deposited
in the Library of Harvard College.)

AFSC Civilian Public Service. 1941-1946, 220 ft.

Complete records of the committee which administered
the Quaker share of Civilian Public Service during World
War II; including administrative papers of the central
office in Philadelphia (April 1941 to August 1946);
records of 17 camps and 30-odd special service projects for
conscientious objectors administered by Friends; and personnel
and medical records of 3400 COs who were assigned to AFSC
camps and projects. Medic 1 and dependency records are
sealed and can be used only with permission of the medical
advisor and personnel secretary of the AFSC."

100-11392-110

9-2-48

"DG 25 NATIONAL SERVICE B AND FOR RELIGIOUS OBJECTORS,
1940-1947, 225 P.

Records of 151 Civilian Public Service Camps operated mainly by the Brethren, Friends and Mennonites, and the remainder by the Baptists, Methodists, Catholics, Evangelical and Reformed, Disciples of Christ, and Camp ... Operations Division of Selective Service System, for the purpose of providing alternative service during wartime for conscientious objectors drafted under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. The material consists of all camp, administrative, and general records, from the beginning of activities until June 1947 when transfer to Starbuck was officially made; also case reports of 12,000 men inducted into and discharged from CSP camps, and 3000 others who were reclassified or imprisoned. Also files - not always complete - of all known bulletins and news letters, printed, mimeographed, typed or hand-written, official and non-official, issued either by camp authorities or assembly groups of conscientious objectors."

American Friends Service Committee

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7,  Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITENHOUSE 6 9372

WASHINGTON SPONSORS

April 4, 1949

William A. Julian
Felix Morley
Chairmen

Floyd D. Akers
Ethel Gulick Barrow
Mrs. S. W. Boggs
Re. Rev. Angus Dun
Elizabeth Coonley Faulkner
Dr. Maurice H. Friedman
Dr. Norman Geestenfeld
Ernest W. Greenc
Halford L. Hoskins
Joel S. Kaufmann
Frank J. Luchs
Mrs. Arthur T. Lyon
Walter E. Meyer
Arthur Ringland
Gertrude M. Slade
Edward T. Steel
J. Austin Stone
Mrs. A. Burks Summers
Earle M. Winslow
Edwin C. Zevitz

Dear Friend:

As one of the sponsors of the Washington campaign to raise funds for the work of the American Friends Service Committee, I ask you to join me in making a contribution?

For more than thirty years it has brought help to the needy without discrimination as to race, color, nationality or creed; and, in all its activities, projects for reconciliation go hand in hand with material relief.

After the First World War the Committee undertook the feeding of children in Germany and Russia. For more than a year under the Nazi regime it was the only foreign agency permitted to give aid to the Jews. Today a broad program of relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation is carried on in Europe and Asia, sometimes behind the so-called Iron Curtain. Its medical workers in China go from Nationalist- to Communist-held territory unimpeded. In India it serves both Hindu and Moslem, and sometimes mediates between them. By invitation it is just now undertaking a refugee service in Palestine administered under agreements with the United Nations. At home it sponsors projects designed to ease racial, religious and industrial tensions.

The field workers for the Committee live as nearly as possible on a level with those they are trying to aid, and on a mere subsistence basis. Because of extremely low overheads, nearly all of your gift will be devoted to direct assistance.

The Committee's budget for the coming year is \$7,500,000 and at least \$1,500,000 of this must be raised from new sources if its program, so urgently needed, is not to be curtailed.

Please make checks payable to the American Friends Service Committee, using the enclosed envelope. Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

Sincerely yours,

100-11392-112



Poor hand-me-downs of little warmth are the lot of Europe's children.

THE American Friends Service Committee during and since the war has sought to heal men's minds and spirits by ministering to their urgent physical needs. Out of the Committee's direct relief work has emerged the demand for greater emphasis on services which minister more directly to the spirit. While it is still mindful of continuing hardships suffered by many in foreign lands, the Committee is gradually turning a larger share of its attention overseas to work which aims to initiate and foster self-help activities, to strengthen the spirit of individuals and to bring them together in a healthy and stimulating exchange of ideas.

This gradual turn has occurred in response to requests by Committee workers overseas, the welfare agencies through which they work and those they seek to help. In part the trend is aided by prospects for increased harvests and enlarged and quickened government assistance. The Committee still carries on direct relief in areas of special need and continues its efforts to meet increasing clothing needs for which there is no government aid.

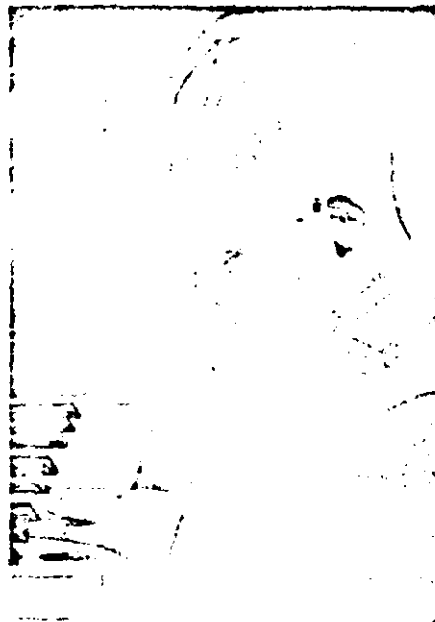
The Committee works in Austria, China, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Palestine, Poland and Spain. The following attempts to present an over-all view of the Committee's activities but is not a complete account of them.

IN KEEPING with the tradition of Friends, the Service in areas of particular tension. The Committee works help Chinese in Nationalist, Communist and disputed worked with refugees in the dominions of India and Pa help create a reconciling atmosphere where Hindu and mittee workers are undertaking to serve both Jews and A

Emphasis on Youth

An approach to understanding between young people in America and in other lands is being made by affiliating American and foreign schools. The School Affiliation Service, carefully selects and pairs American and foreign schools. The affiliation makes understanding possible among individuals even if governments are at odds. Nearly three hundred schools in France, Germany, Poland, Italy, Japan, Holland and America, have entered this rewarding relationship. The Service, fostered by the Committee for two years, is prepared to expand both here and abroad.

Despite difficulties imposed by world conditions, young people of many nations participate in international work camps through Quaker International Voluntary Services. In 1948 international camps stretched from Finnish Lapland to Crete and from England to Poland. The Service Committee sent QIVS campers both to its own camps and to those sponsored by other organizations in 12 countries—Austria, Belgium, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Sweden, Italy, Poland and Switzerland. Similar camps are planned for 1949.



A stateless child has a new experience in the Vienna neighborhood center

All European photos by Dickey and Tony Chapelle

Service Committee seeks to make special contributions to good will works with this especially in mind in China where medical teams disputed territory. In the sub-continent of India the Committee has and Pak stan. Two unit members live in a slum area in Calcutta to and Moslem come into close contact. In Palestine Service Com- and Arabs rendered destitute by events there.

Many Works—One Spirit

Among the millions of Europe's uprooted people, all of whom bear great hardship, the Committee works with Displaced Persons in the American Zone of Germany. At Munich and Bremen it helps Displaced Persons emigrating to America learn something of conditions and customs here. In a children's village for unaccompanied minors at Bad Aibling, the Committee shares in occupational therapy and recreation work.

The Committee is mindful of its increasing obligations to new Americans coming to this country under the Displaced Persons law. The Individual Services Unit helps displaced persons in Europe locate relatives in the United States. It advises both American and overseas inquirers about resources for migration and other problems.

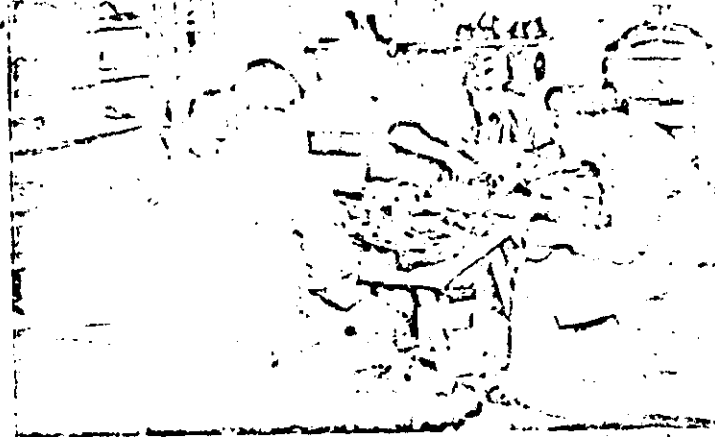
Rural rehabilitation projects near Calcutta, started about two years ago, are expanding. Two villages have been stimulated to develop some community responsibility, build village centers, improve health and education, and establish cooperatives.

In Chungmou, China, unit members have worked for more than two years developing textile, transport and industrial cooperatives. A hospital has been built, a well dug and other community services fostered. An educational program is conducted in a nearby village.

Transport teams in Austria and Poland have worked for the past two years helping with village rebuilding, hauling materials and other essential supplies in areas where transport is limited or non-existent.

In Finland Quaker workers are cooperating closely with established youth groups in a program of community services.

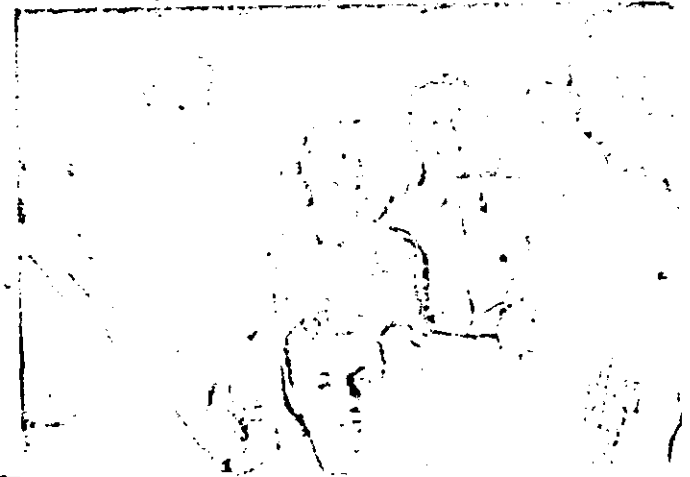
In Quaker International Centers people of many faiths, many nationalities and political convictions meet together in friendly discussion, social activity and worship. The Committee shares in the operation of Quaker Centers in Amsterdam, Paris, Geneva, Shanghai, Calcutta, Delhi and Kingston.



Ludwigshafen center workshop meets an acute community need

Neighborhood Centers, as a form of self-help and as a means of enabling Americans to be real neighbors to people in other lands, have proved themselves in the two years the Committee has fostered them in Europe. Seven are flourishing in Germany, one in Austria, one in France. One is being opened in Tokyo and one in Poland is being discussed. Two more are planned for Germany. The neighborhood houses seek to serve the needs of the immediate neighborhood. They supplement war-damaged homes with laundry, sewing, carpentry and shoe repair services. All the centers seek especially to serve young people on whose faith, courage and well-being the future of the world so largely depends. They provide a place for study, discussion and recreation. Through seminars, conferences and lectures they bring new ideas and fresh approaches to old and new problems. They endeavor to develop leadership among those who come to the centers rather than importing it from outside. Local people share the management and in some centers contribute to the financial support.

The Vienna center appeals especially to young youngsters



ng
ide
he
urs
kes
if
ols
nd
ip.
ars.

ms,
ma-
mal
nps
rom
IVS
red
Bel-
ece,
imi-

child has
perience in
a neighbor-
center

open
by
and
appelle

American Friends Service Committee

The American Friends Service Committee, Quaker in motivation and leadership, gives expression to the social concern of many persons of many faiths. Since its founding in 1917 it has ministered to need, material and spiritual, without regard to race, creed, nationality or politics, in twenty foreign countries. In America it works in areas of racial and industrial conflict. In all these endeavors it seeks to promote peace and international understanding.

Gifts to the Committee of time, talent and materials help make possible the work described in this folder and give expression to the concern of many Americans to show their good will and help bring peace in the world. Service Committee field workers serve as volunteers; many staff members in this country and countless devoted friends of the Committee contribute their time. In many areas the American Friends Service Committee works jointly with British Friends. Some endeavors receive support from various national sources; some receive indigenous support.

The Committee's budget for work overseas during the year ending September 30, 1949 is approximately \$4,048,430. More than 1,486,000 gross pounds of clothing, 100,000 pairs of shoes and 1,400,000 yards of textile were shipped abroad in the year ending September 30, 1948. During the same period the Committee shipped abroad approximately 9,000,000 pounds of food.

In common with all other relief agencies, the Committee works in Germany through CRALOG and in Japan through LARA.

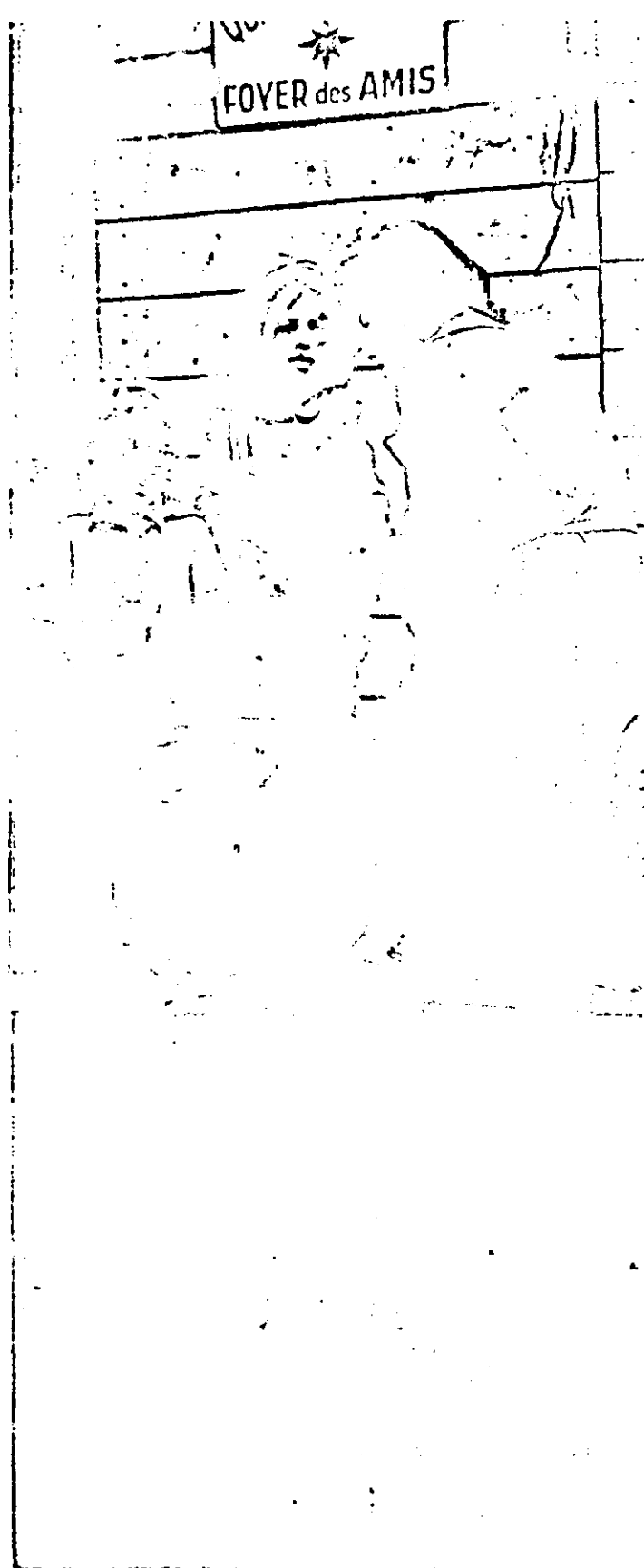
How to Help

The Committee is grateful to all those who help make its work possible. It solicits their prayers and their material support for this year's work. Checks may be made payable to the American Friends Service Committee and sent to any of its offices. The Committee's Gifts-in-Kind department will be glad to consult with prospective donors of goods to the Committee's programs. Other information, radio programs and visual materials on the Committee's work are available on request.

Offices

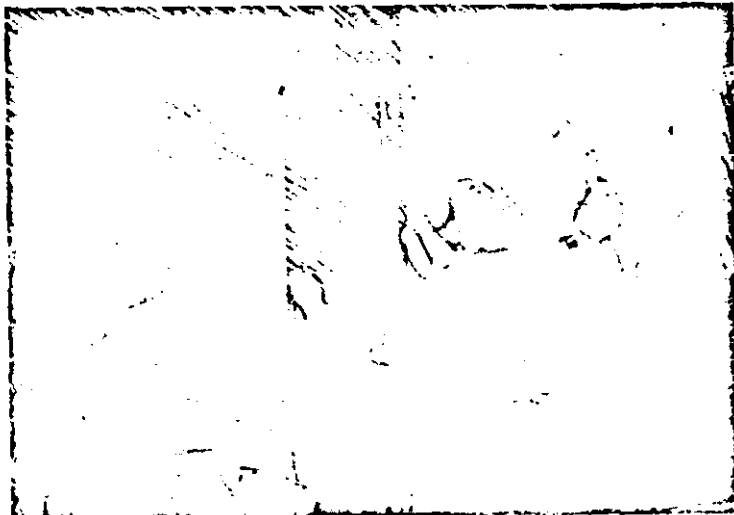
AUSTIN 12, Texas—University YMCA
CAMBRIDGE 38, Mass.—1374 Massachusetts Avenue
CHICAGO 6, Illinois—19 South Wells Street
COLUMBUS 15, Ohio—12 North Third Street
DES MOINES 16, Iowa—1116 E. University Avenue
GREENSBORO, N. Carolina—Box 27, Woman's College
NEW YORK 6, New York—53 Broadway
PASADENA 3, California—426 North Raymond Avenue
PORTLAND 11, Oregon—1108 S. E. Grand Avenue
RICHMOND, Indiana—Quaker Hill, Route 28
SAN FRANCISCO 15, California—1830 Sutter Street
SEATTLE 5, Washington—3959 15th Avenue, N. E.
WICHITA, Kansas—Friends University

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH 12TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNSYLVANIA





Food from America brings friendship to Tokyo's war orphans



Many nationalities help with rebuilding at a work camp in Poland



A displaced family with all they own wait in a Munich staging center

Food

The Committee continues to help meet the need for food in Austria, Hungary, Germany, France, Japan and Poland. In all these countries it has selected those in special need. Among these are young students in France, tuberculosis patients under 25 years of age in Austria, undernourished apprentices in Hungary and Austria, orphans in Japan, students, children and tuberculosis patients in Poland, and children in all four zones of Germany. Food for needy children in the Russian zone is handled through the International Red Cross and the assistance of German Friends.

Clothing

The need for clothing in Europe and Asia is still desperate and the Committee continues clothing distributions and seeks to increase their volume. Clothing is being distributed in Hungary to homes for apprentices and for delinquent children. Especially needy groups in Austria and Germany, including prisoners of war, Volkesdeutsche and other uprooted people, receive Quaker clothing. In Poland clothing goes to homes for orphans and half-orphans. In India and Pakistan and in Palestine it is given to needy refugees. In Japan more than 80,000 persons share the Committee's clothing supplies.

Medical Work

The Committee's medical work in China, in addition to the work in Chungmou, includes helping the Chinese fight kala-azar by sending diagnostic and treatment teams into some counties along the Yellow River. Last year five unit members conducted an anti-malaria campaign in Yunnan. From its base in Chungking, a transport team and 15 trucks haul medical supplies over dangerous roads to remote hospitals which would not otherwise receive the supplies.

Various medical supplies are sent to both Europe and Asia. Instruments have been sent to India, Finland and Austria. Cod liver oil is being sent to Poland and more than one million vitamins have been sent to Germany. Out of special funds the Committee made a gift of streptomycin valued at \$25,000 to the Russian people.

Here is my \$ _____ to be used for:

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

Overseas activities include projects for or in:

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced Persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> China |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas Work Camps | <input type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input type="checkbox"/> India |
| <input type="checkbox"/> France | <input type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input type="checkbox"/> Japan |

Instead, at this time I should like my gift applied to AFSC's American work:

- Community Services Youth Projects Peace Education

OR, USE WHERE AFSC SEES GREATEST NEED, at home or abroad.

Name _____

(Please write plainly)

Address _____

(Zone)

*Make checks payable to American Friends Service Committee
If possible, avoid sending cash by mail.*

FORM 12

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT No. 6375
(Sec. 510 P. L. & R.)
Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE
NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

4c POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY—

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.



May 12, 1949

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As a student of Agriculture and a Ecuadorian citizen, I am not too familiar with the "AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE" because of the fact that I have seen Russian sympathizers on the staff, or ex-sympathizers. What, in your opinion are the bases by which they work and whom do they support namely what Party backing?

Your service to me will be greatly appreciated as I may join this organization.

Sincerely/yours,

100-11392-114