



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE**

PART 6 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 6

12/1/50

TO : Dir. Sr, FBI

DATE: 5/25/55

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES ON SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

The following is a thumbnail sketch of above captioned organization:

Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 1/15/55 that since its inception in 1917 the American Friends Service Committee has always been essentially a pacifist organization and will, therefore, in its policies and programs sometimes appear to be following the Communist Party line. T-1 advised that to his knowledge there had been no attempt by the CP to infiltrate the AFSC.

100-4592-110

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: May 31, 1955

FROM :

SAC, WFO [REDACTED]

SUBJECT:

COMINFIL OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE

OO Philadelphia

Rerep of SA [REDACTED] Philadelphia,
February 24, 1955.

The 1954 City Directory for Washington, D. C., lists the following organizations at 104 C Street, N. E., which address was mentioned in rerep as the AFSC office address: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, IRENE OSBORNE, representative; FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION, E. RAYMOND WILSON, Executive Secretary; BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF THE PRESS, HELEN LINEWEAVER, Manager.

A telephone directory for Washington, D. C., lists the Presbyterian Division of Social Education and Action as being at this address also, but this organization has a different phone number from those of the above-mentioned organizations. The telephone directory lists the American Friends Service Committee at 1333-16th Street, N. W.

Check of indices of WFO discloses no pertinent derogatory information concerning the captioned organization or the individuals listed above. RUC.

100-11392-174

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PHILADELPHIA

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO	DATE WHEN MADE 6-3-55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/4, 5, 6, 31/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>Chicago Regional American Friends Service Committee office is located at 59 East Madison, Chicago. Recent activity of AFSC including a scheduled meeting in 2/55 on the subject "Europe's Future And Ours" set out. Currently, literature of Chicago AFSC Office is in the main devoted to reaching students and teachers on questions of "peace" and freedom of expression in world affairs. A three day conference scheduled for June 10-12, 1955, at Chicago, is to be sponsored by the "University of Chicago Peace Center", described as "a group of students working through AFSC". The purpose of the cited three day conclave according to an AFSC pamphlet publicizing it is to "initiate an inter-school peace action program".</p>			

100-11392-115

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Throughout this report for the purpose of brevity, the American Friends Service Committee will be referred to as the AFSC.

All informants used in this report have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

I. LOCATION OF CHICAGO REGIONAL
OFFICE OF AFSC

T-1 advised on May 5, 1955, that the Chicago Regional Office of AFSC is located at 59 East Madison, Chicago, Room 218.

II. AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES
OF CHICAGO REGIONAL OFFICE OF AFSC

T-2, who holds a responsible position, made available on March 24, 1955, a flyer dated February 15, 1955, described thereon as published by the Chicago Regional Office of AFSC, 59 East Madison. The pamphlet is addressed to "High School Age People and Interested Adults" on the subject of "Coming Events". This flyer states thereon that it is from "JACK ROSS". This flyer announces that a "World Affairs Weekend" beginning February 25 would be held on the subject of "Europe's Future And Ours". It lists the following questions for consideration:

- 1) "What is the reaction of Europe's people to the present U. S. policy?"
- 2) "What is the role of the UN in Europe?"
- 3) "How can we advance the cause of peace in Europe?"

The flyer states that the meeting will bring together people from foreign countries and also will feature films and literature "to help high school age people develop their own thinking".

The flyer announces the AFSC Summer National Program which includes a high school work camp or institute. It stated that seven institutes are planned across the country for the summer but none in the Chicago area. It adds that the Chicago region would like to have a one week World Affairs Institute and called for student reaction to this proposal.

A third item in the pamphlet is entitled "Notes to Teachers". It asks the question "How Free Are You?" It indicates that there are "World Affairs Topics" that teachers do not dare to discuss in the classroom and further states that to a certain extent AFSC has served a function for teachers in that AFSC can deal with controversial topics that the teacher cannot touch on. The flyer asks teachers for reaction to a proposed informal one day conference on "How teachers can continue to speak the unpopular truths and how the AFSC can further its goal of helping students develop their own thinking."

The files of the Chicago Division contain nothing identifiable with ~~_____~~

T-3, who holds a responsible position, made available on May 23, 1955, a leaflet publicizing a meeting entitled "An Attempt To Work and Educate for Peace - An Inter-School Working Conference to Initiate Student and Faculty Action for Peace".

Instant pamphlet states that cited meeting is scheduled to be held June 10, 11, 12, 1955 at Social Science Research Building, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, sponsored by the University of Chicago Peace Center, described as a group of students and faculty working through the AFSC.

This pamphlet outlines a three day program which is to tend toward finalization of a program for "initiating an inter-school peace action program to begin this summer or fall". The pamphlet lists the following workshops to plan and initiate campus programs in the following areas:

1. Searching for ways to work for peace.
2. Educating for peace.
 - a. Peace literature centers.
 - b. Film and discussion programs.
 - c. East-West exchange of students, faculty, and information.
 - d. The arts in peace education.
3. Direct action for peace.
 - a. Legislative and political action.
 - b. Pacifism and conscientious objection to war.

The preamble of the pamphlet outlines the following:

1. The problem is that "we do not want another war - we want to begin to work and educate for peace".
2. Personal responsibility to act.

Under this caption the pamphlet points out that the core of the program is the acceptance by individuals of personal responsibility for day to day action to create conditions of peace.

3. Under the title "Assumptions", the pamphlet states that two of the most basic assumptions are that:
 - a. Current world tensions are to some extent caused by both the East and the West.

- b. That reliance on military power will neither resolve these tensions nor build the kind of world "we want".

- 4. Under the title "Goals", the pamphlet lists the following as the program with regard to American foreign policy:
 - a. Persistent attempts by our government to achieve agreement with other nations on a universal enforceable disarmament plan.
 - b. A constant willingness to negotiate outstanding differences with the Soviet Union and China.
 - c. Increasing support of the U. N. in its work as a peace-making agency and in the constructive work of its specialized agencies which are building the sense of world community essential to world law.
 - d. Emphasis on the development of the U. N. into a true instrument of world law and organization.
 - e. A more adequate response to the challenge of world economic, social and political development.
- 4. Under the caption "Resources", the pamphlet states that "there are many organizations in the communities which can be relied on for help. Among these are listed the American Association for the United Nations, trade unions or political parties, a few of which touch directly on problems of peace and war."

CG [REDACTED]

The pamphlet stated that a smaller number of organizations such as the AFSC Community Peace Education Program or the Fellowship of Reconciliation, are concerned primarily with creating conditions which will permit peace to exist.

The files of the Chicago Division contain no information reconcilable with the University of Chicago Peace Center.

III. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS OF CHICAGO REGIONAL AFSC OFFICE

Officers

On May 4, 1954, T-4 furnished the "Annual Report" of AFSC for 1953, which listed the following as AFSC officers for the Chicago region:

JOHN WILLARD
Executive Secretary

GEORGE R. FENT
Financial Secretary

JULIAN E. BULLEY
Assistant Financial Secretary

0 American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7,  Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

May 16, 1955

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Following up your letter of May 11, we would like an opportunity for an interview on Wednesday afternoon, May 18. Mr. C. Reed Cary, a member of our Board of Directors and Chairman of our Personnel Committee, and I plan to come to Washington and will come to your offices about 2:30 in order to discuss our concern with your representatives at that time. I trust this will be convenient with you.

Sincerely yours,



Lewis M. Hoskins
Executive Secretary

100-11392-151

MAY 18 1955

cw
TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 3 FROM PHILADELPHIA

5-18-55

7-53 PM

DIRECTOR.....U R G E N T.....ATTN. MR. NICHOLS

LEWIS M. HOSKINS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
COMMITTEE, PHILA., PA. RE PH TEL MAY ELEVEN LAST CAPTIONED AS ABOVE
AND CALL FROM MR. NICHOLS THIS DATE.

106-11392-260

RE CONTACTS WITH AFSC - ON APRIL
TWENTY NINE, NINETEEN FIFTY THREE, DAVID E. SWIFT OF AFSC, APPEARED AT
OFFICE. STATED AFSC HAD NUMEROUS FILES RE PEOPLE WHO ATTEND SCHOOLS
UNDER AUSPICES OF AFSC OR HAVE WORKED FOR AGENCY, AND PHILA IS HEAD-
QUARTERS FOR THIRTEEN REGIONAL OFFICES IN US. STATED MOST CONTACTS IN
CONNECTION WITH LOYALTY TYPE CASES, THAT HE PREFERRED TO REVIEW FILES
AND ANSWER QUESTIONS BUT BECAUSE OF HEAVY SCHEDULE REQUESTED ARRANGEMENT
FOR APPOINTMENTS SO HE COULD PULL FILE AND SCHEDULE CONTACT TO AVOID
DELAYING AGENTS. SWIFT SUGGESTED TIME COULD BE SAVED IF LIST OF BASIC
QUESTIONS GENERALLY ASKED IN SUCH INVESTIGATIONS WAS PREPARED IN ORDER
TO ASSIST HIM IN OBTAINING PERTINENT INFO. SWIFT ASKED HOW MANY FORMER
ASSOCIATES MUST BE INTERVIEWED AND WAS ADVISED REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NORMALLY SUFFICIENT AS USUALLY UNNECESSARY TO INTERVIEW ALL FORMER ASSOCIATES IF THERE ARE GREAT NUMBER OF THE. SUBSEQUENTLY, SWIFT WAS FURNISHED LIST OF BASIC QUESTIONS, NAMELY, FULL NAME, BIRTH DATA, NATURALIZATION DATA, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT HISTORY, REASON FOR TERMINATION EMPLOYED WITH AFSC, ELIGIBILITY FOR REHIRE, RESIDENCES WITH DATES, IMMEDIATE RELATIVES, PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISOR OR FELLOW EMPLOYEES AT AFSC WHO CAN COMMENT RE CHARACTER, LOYALTY, REPUTATION, ASSOCIATES, AND GENERAL FITNESS. APPTS MADE WITH SWIFT DAY IN ADVANCE AND NAME OF PERSON UNDER INVESTIGATION FURNISHED. SWIFT HAS PREPARED FORM BASED ON LIST OF BASIC QUESTIONS FURNISHED WHICH HE FILLS OUT AND FURNISHES AGENT. AFTER OBTAINING FORM WITH BASIC INFO, AGENTS THEN CONDUCT PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH PERSONS INDICATED AS HAVING PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE. THIS CONTINUED UNTIL APRIL TWENTY SEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE.

ON APRIL TWENTY SEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE, SWIFT ADVISED SA MULLAN AS INDICATED IN RPH TEL MAY ELEVEN LAST STAFF MEMBER OF AFSC WOULD FURNISH COMMENTS IN PREPARED STATEMENTS, THAT AFSC CURRENT POLICY PREFERRED STAFF MEMBERS GIVE PREPARED STATEMENT RATHER THAN PERSONAL INTERVIEW. INFO RECEIVED
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

FROM AFSC HAS BEEN COMPLETE AND WHEN STATEMENT FURNISHED IN MILLER CASE APPEARED COMPLETE. AFSC IS QUAKER ORGANIZATION, PACIFIST IN NATURE, AND SWIFT WITH WHOM CONTACTS HAVE BEEN MADE HAS GIVEN IMPRESSION AFSC NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH CONSCIENTICUS OBJECTORS AND BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS OF FORMER OR PRESENT AFSC PERSONNEL.

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

June 2, 1955

DIRECTOR, FBI

LEWIS M. HOSKINS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Insofar as the American Friends Service Committee is concerned, the Philadelphia Division should continue contact with this Committee in the conduct of investigations wherein there is reason to make a contact. This applies to conscientious objector investigations as well as to other types.

We must insist on the right of this Bureau to interview any person whom we deem it necessary to interview in order to discharge our investigative responsibility in any type of investigation. It appears that some reluctance has been exhibited in the past by Mr. David W. Swift to make available personnel of the Committee for personal interview. Should agents of your office find it necessary or desirable to interview personnel of the Committee, they should so indicate to Mr. Swift, pointing out the reasons for the desirability of such a personal contact.

The Bureau should be advised not only of your contact with Mr. Gary but also of any refusal on the part of the American Friends Committee to cooperate in investigations.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: May 18, 1955

FROM :

SUBJECT:

REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION REGARDING
APPLICANTS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
BY LEWIS M. HOSKINS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE -
GENERAL APPLICANT MATTER

I saw Mr. Lewis M. Hoskins, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, and C. Reed Cary, a member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Personnel Committee of the American Friends Service Committee. He is also Vice President in charge of Industrial Relations, Leeds and Northrop, 4901 Stanton Avenue, Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hoskins opened the conversation by pointing out that they are being contacted by five or six Government agencies each week; that they keep an accurate record of the contacts; that he thinks the contacts involve about eight or so individuals. The contacts for the most part deal with conscientious objector cases, loyalty cases and applicant investigation cases. He pointed out that for sometime they have followed the policy of checking their personnel records and personally interviewing everyone in the American Friends Service Committee knowing the subject of the investigation and then preparing a written statement setting forth their estimate of the individual. Hoskins stated that they have become more and more concerned because of their religious scruples about what they are doing; namely passing judgment on integrity, loyalty and such traits of character which are difficult indeed. They are becoming more and more fearful of the propriety of their position in arriving at a conclusion on opinions, ideas and thoughts of their people; that ~~they were giving consideration to changing their policy and were in the formative~~ stage of discussing it and they wanted to come to the Bureau to assure us of exactly what their motives were and their reasons with the hope that we would fully understand their position.

I pointed out that in the first instance the Bureau was not concerned with thoughts, ideas and opinions; that in our investigations we did not seek judgment as such because "who are we as mortals to sit in judgment on anyone;" that we were interested primarily in facts; that perhaps in communicating questions when the

Memorandum for ~~REDACTED~~ from L. B. Nichols

question of loyalty, integrity or honesty came up they would be more correct to inquire as to what facts do they possess reflecting upon loyalty and integrity; that it was assumed that when we asked such questions that the answer would be predicated upon facts and if opinions were expressed or conclusions it was the duty of Agents as well as their instructions to inquire for the facts upon which conclusions and opinions are directed.

The conversation then got off on the subject of conscientious objectors and I was somewhat surprised at the attitude of both Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Cary, who pointed out that the true conscientious objector is hard at times to determine; that they had scalawags in their own organization who were not honest in arriving at a basis of conscientious objection. I did not participate in this discussion other than to point out that we were very conscious of the delicateness of such investigations which were imposed upon us by an Act of Congress, the criteria of which are set by the Department and the Courts. I then pointed out that each inquiry was directed toward a specific objective; that if the objective merely was to verify employment, secure biographical data we would not want to go any further than the personnel office, but if as in a recent case, the applicant had been employed by the Committee and the supervisor under whom the employee worked had a long and intimate knowledge of the employee's background, the employee had been out of the country on special missions, that in such instances we felt that we could not fully discharge our responsibilities unless we personally interviewed the supervisor; that we had no desire to interview a half dozen or so people in their organization or for that matter to interview any one other than the head of Personnel unless there was some real reason. They both conceded that this was valid. They both felt that if the written statement which they would furnish us did not suffice that we should feel very free to come back to them and secure additional information.

I reiterated again that what they did was, of course, a matter of their own concern and that if they preferred not to be interviewed, we would issue instructions to our Philadelphia Office that they not be contacted. Both reacted rather vigorously to this and pointed out that they wanted to be of service and wanted to help and felt obligated to help, but they were troubled in passing judgment on a person's loyalty or integrity. I told them that as far as we were concerned we were not asking for judgments, we were asking for facts and we were not concerned with ideas and thoughts and opinions.

Memorandum for [REDACTED] from L. B. Nichols

They were also concerned over expressing "a judgment" on an individual's integrity and loyalty today on the basis of limited information when they could be deceived. I pointed out that common sense and judgment must be applied and that anyone reading a report would, of course, expect the person furnishing information to furnish only that within their personal knowledge and if there were concealed facts which the person interviewed did not know, then no responsibility would certainly be attributed for those unknown facts.

I got the very definite impression that Hoskins was taken back somewhat because he admitted that he could fully understand our desire to interview people directly. In fact, I told them categorically that we could not permit others to conduct interviews and to secure information for us; that so far as the Friends Committee was concerned we were certain that they would be motivated by the highest principles, but that the principle of vigilante action applied and that if we were to endorse such a program as they were suggesting then we could not protest a super vigilante committee who presumed to conduct interviews bearing on loyalty. They both agreed that there was merit to this.

In discussing the matter of the Friends Committee preparing a written statement, Mr. Cary stated that when a grocer prepares his bill if there are any mistakes the bill is in favor of the grocer; that if a person prepares a report it would be in favor of the individual preparing the report. He then pointed out that he thought it would be much fairer both to the Committee, the person being investigated and to the Bureau to have a written statement so that there could be no misinterpretation of what was intended. At this point Hoskins interjected and stated that the way they would prepare the written statements would be to put them in two parts. The first part would be a factual statement as to the individual employment. A copy of this would then be furnished to the person being investigated. The second part of the statement would be the confidential judgment of the American Friends Committee wherein they would comment on the individual's integrity, loyalty and so forth. This evaluation and judgment on the part of the Committee would be considered confidential and a copy would not be furnished to the person in investigation, but would be furnished only to the Bureau.

Memorandum for [REDACTED] from L. B. Nichols

I told both Mr. Cary and Hoskins that we very much preferred to conduct our own interviews and report results of the interview. Mr. Cary again pointed out that he had full confidence in Bureau Agents and certainly he had no question whatsoever as to their integrity, but that in a big organization there can be degrees of competence and the report as written back in the office might vary from the report as intended.

I immediately asked Cary if he could site a single instance wherein Bureau Agents had misquoted anyone. He stated that he could not; that this was not even the problem and they hoped that they would not be misunderstood. I told them that one could draw but one conclusion, plainly that they were lacking in confidence in our ability to correctly report facts given to us and that in all fairness they should give us a bill of particulars. Both got a little flustered on this point and protested that they had no such intention; that they just wanted to safeguard against any such incident occurring.

At this point Mr. Cary, who impressed me as being somewhat aged, all of a sudden blurted out that he had one experience that worried him and troubled him. He then pointed out that one of our Agents went to his company, which he then identified as Leeds and Northrop Manufacturing Company. (They make electrical measuring devices and have classified contracts.) This contact was about 18 months to two years ago. They wanted to review the personnel records for the purpose of picking out individuals who would be suitable to acting as "stool pigeons." I challenged Cary at this point and told him that he had to be in error because "stool pigeons" were words that were not in our vocabulary; that if ^{he} meant patriots to whom we could go in cases of emergency for information, then that was entirely different. He then pointed out that the Agent who made the contact stated that if they did not supply the names then the Government would take the name of the firm of Leeds and Northrop off the list of Government suppliers and he stated this was exactly what happened and they had to come to Washington and see Congressman Hugh Scott who, after approximately a month, was able to get their name back on the list.

I told Mr. Cary that I was astounded at his statement; that I could not conceive of a Bureau Agent threatening to have their name taken off the list of suppliers because we had no authority or power to do this; that I could conceive of a Bureau Agent making a contact for the purpose of determining the identities of a limited number of people who might be contacted in an emergency. I asked Cary

Memorandum for [REDACTED] from L. B. Nichols

If he knew the name of the Agent, which he did not. I asked who the Agent had contacted and he stated the contact was made of Mr. W. R. Scofield, their security officer's assistant. Their security officer is Mr. Gerding. He stated that these men are available 24 hours a day to fill our every needs and the company saw no need to have contact with any of their employees. I told Mr. Cary that we would want to check into this incident which he had related and that it certainly did not represent the practice or policy; that we would get the facts and be in touch with him later.

The two men then apologized for taking up time, but they stated they wanted to make a personal contact; that they could see where I did not agree with them and they understood; that I had good reason to not agree with them.

I told them that irregardless of what I thought, whether they wanted to be contacted was solely up to them; that they had asked for a view and it had been given to them honestly.

I think we should go right ahead conducting investigations and making the inquiries until such time as they decline to furnish the information and then we can advise them we will not contact them further.

I immediately called the Philadelphia Office and asked that they check immediately into the Leeds and Northrop incident and this will be followed.

With respect to the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia advises that David E. Swift of this committee appeared at Philadelphia office April 29, 1953, and suggested that upon Agents making future contacts with his committee, he preferred to review files and answer questions himself in order to expedite information for Agents. He requested and was furnished a list of basic questions usually asked the committee regarding conscientious objectors. The Philadelphia office has been making appointments with Swift one day in advance and has been furnishing him the name of the person under investigation. The Agents have afterwards conducted personal interviews with persons indicated as having personal knowledge of the individual under investigation. On April 27, 1955, Swift advised a Philadelphia Agent that in the future the committee would furnish comments and prepared statements and that it was the current policy of the committee to have staff members give a prepared statement rather than have personal interviews with our Agents. Philadelphia advises that such statements have been complete and that Swift and the committee have given the impression they are not in sympathy with conscientious objectors.

CONCLUSIONS:

I think it is absolutely necessary that we set the record straight

Memorandum to ~~REDACTED~~ from L. B. Nichols

with Messrs. Carey and Scofield of the Leeds and Northrup Company. SAC McCabe should call on them and point out that the Agent who made the contacts with the Leeds and Northrup Company in 1950 and 1951 has been identified and that he emphatically denies having ever made any statement threatening to take the Leeds and Northrup Company off the eligible list of companies to receive classified contracts. ~~They~~^{They} should also be told that quite naturally we furnished the facts of the refusal of his company to cooperate with the FBI in the plant informant program to ONI and G-2 with no recommendations or evaluations whatsoever, and that any action taken thereafter was strictly the action of the Department of Defense. Scofield should be contacted first inasmuch as Carey, in talking to me, indicated that our Agent had made the original contact with Scofield re establishment of plant informants. It is therefore only reasonable to assume that Scofield has told Carey about the alleged threat made by our Agent. In addition to above, SAC McCabe should also tell Scofield that the matter of plant informants was fully discussed when Scofield and Reddin the President, called by our Philadelphia Office on 4-6-51, and that the Leeds and Northrup officials certainly mentioned no "threat" at the time. He should be asked for specifics.

With respect to future cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee, it is apparent that they evidently want things their own way with respect to furnishing information. I am of the opinion that we should continue to make requests to this committee for information and that in the future, we consider each case upon its own merit; i. e., in the event it is necessary for us to contact a staff member personally, we will so advise the committee. I think it necessary that we continue to get as much information as possible from this committee in conscientious objector cases so that our investigations will be as complete as possible.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to SAC, Philadelphia, regarding the recommended action.

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 6-22-55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/16 6/22/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Charlotte Confidential Informant T-1 advised in 1953 **[REDACTED]**, a representative of the AFSC, spoke at a convention of the Christian Church held in Nashville, Tenn. **[REDACTED]** criticized the U. S. at every opportunity and assumed the position Russia could do no wrong.

DETAILS: On July 25, 1953, Charlotte Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, who is a prominent individual, advised that he had just returned from a convention of the Christian Church held at Bethany Hills Assembly Grounds at Kingston Springs, near Nashville, Tennessee, from July 20 through July 24, 1953, at which time one **[REDACTED]** had been one of the principal speakers and discussion leaders.

T-1 stated that **[REDACTED]** appeared before the above meeting as a representative of the Southeastern **[REDACTED]** for the American Friends Service Committee, his regional headquarters being at 336 Church Street, Greensboro, North Carolina.

T-1 informed that [REDACTED] appeared to be pro-Russian in all his speeches and had assumed the position that Russia could do no wrong while criticizing the United States at every opportunity. [REDACTED] exhibited a film, the name of which T-1 did not recall, showing starvation conditions of the people in India, which film coupled with [REDACTED] comments concerning same conveyed the impression that the people in India were starving because the United States had refused to send them wheat.

At the convention, [REDACTED] offered for sale certain booklets and leaflets which T-1 believed were subtly Communist propaganda, one of which was entitled "Between the Lines" published by one [REDACTED] identified by ROOSA as a man who had spent many years in Russia.

Another booklet was entitled "What Does God Want Us To Do About Russia?", which advocated Americans lay down their arms, capitulate for peace. Another booklet was entitled "There is No Safety in Arms", which T-1 stated was strictly pacifistic and followed the Russian idea of peace.

T-1 stated he was generally familiar with the then current "peace offenses", which was part of the Communist Party line and felt that [REDACTED] was adhering very closely to this line.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA**

REPORT MADE AT <div style="text-align: center;">HOUSTON, TEXAS</div>	DATE WHEN MADE <div style="text-align: center;">5/25, 26; 6/7, 15, 27, 29; 7/5, 6, 8, 11-14/55</div>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 	REPORT MADE BY <div style="text-align: center;">[REDACTED]</div>
TITLE <div style="text-align: center;">COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE</div>			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="text-align: center;">[REDACTED]</div>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Meeting of Houston Institute of International Relations, arranged by THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE held Houston, Texas, 6/9-11/55. Program and speakers set out. One informant advises theme of meeting was "a reaffirmation of faith in non-violence as a means of overcoming evil". Information furnished by persons in attendance at some of instant meetings indicates they had no reason to question proceedings of meeting and knew of no attempts by CP or other related organizations to infiltrate AFSC in Houston area. Informant, CP matters, Houston, advises knew of no attempts of CP to infiltrate AFSC, Houston area.

DETAILS:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

On May 26, 1955, Confidential Informant T-1, with whom contact has been insufficient to evaluate his reliability, reported that a meeting of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) was to be held in Houston, Texas, from June 9 to 11, 1955, in the First Christian Church. He advised the topic was to be "War or Appeasement: Is There a Third Way?". T-1 stated the program of the speakers included MAYNARD KREUGER, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago,

T-1 stated he did not know any information concerning questionable political ideologies of any of the other speakers on the program but wanted to make it known that above meeting was proposed in the event it might have some connection with subversive groups in the Houston area.

On July 13, 1955, T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he had been acquainted with the activities of the AFSC as the organization held annual meetings in Houston, Texas, for about three years previously. Informant stated a meeting of the Houston Institute of International Relations, arranged by the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, was held in Houston on June 9-11, 1955. Informant advised the program of the meetings and the speakers procured therefor were arranged by the AFSC headquarters in Austin, Texas. The director of the AFSC for the Southwest Regional area informant believed to be ~~_____~~ or her husband.

Informant made available a copy of the brochure for the meetings which listed the following speakers and program for the meeting:

NORMAN WHITNEY, Director on the Executive Board of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;

JOSEPH N. BONGIOVANNI, Jr., Commander, Philadelphia County American Legion;

Mrs. TOR HYLBOOM, Past President, Colorado League of Women Voters;

PAUL SEKIYA, Secretary of the Japanese FOR and now on tour of the United States under the auspices of the Friends World Committee;

MAYNARD KREUGER, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago; and

JAMES E. BRISTOL, Dean of Institute.

PROGRAM

"THURSDAY, JUNE 9

7:00 P.M. Registration

8:00 P.M. Opening address: 'Where We Stand
Tonight' - MAYNARD KREUGER

"FRIDAY, JUNE 10

10:00 A.M. Address and Forum: 'Our Need
for Free Discussion' - Mrs. TOR HYLBOH

11:00 A.M. 'The Enemy Redefined' - NORMAN
WHITNEY

8:00 P.M. Address and Panel: 'Preparedness to
Prevent War' - JOSEPH BONGIOVANNI

"SATURDAY, JUNE 11

10:00 A.M. Address and Forum: 'A Japanese View'
'PAUL SEKIYA

11:00 A.M. Panel discussion 'The Right to
Dissent' - Mrs. TOR HYLBOH, JOSEPH
BONGIOVANNI, MAYNARD KREUGER

12:00 Lunch - to be served at the Church

1:30 P.M. Panel - 'Are There Alternatives
to Violence' - Mrs. TOR HYLBOH, JOSEPH
BONGIOVANNI, NORMAN WHITNEY, MAYNARD
KREUGER, PAUL SEKIYA

2:30 P.M. Closing-address: 'There Is a Third
Way'

T-2, above, advised he attended some of the meetings at the First Christian Church, Houston, arranged by the AFSC but had no reason to question the program thereof. He stated that the meetings followed the general belief of the Quakers, i.e., the world problems could be settled without engaging in war. He stated that the theme of the program as set out in the brochure was "a reaffirmation of faith in non-violence as a means of overcoming evil". T-2 stated that nothing had come to his attention which would indicate attempts by the communists or other subversive groups to infiltrate the AFSC in the Houston area. Informant stated further as far as he knew [redacted] or [redacted] had no subversive tendencies. Informant stated he was not personally acquainted with [redacted] mentioned above.

On July 14, 1955, [redacted], advised she had attended some of the meetings of the AFSC in Houston in June, 1955, but did not feel there was any question about the activities or speakers at the meetings. She advised no information had come to her attention to indicate any possible infiltration of the AFSC in the Houston area by any subversive groups.

[redacted] stated she knew of the AFSC-arranged meetings on international relations held in June, 1955, in Houston, but had not attended any of the meetings. She stated she had followed the progress of this and previous meetings of the AFSC; however, [redacted] advised she knew of

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nothing which would indicate attempts were being made by subversive elements to infiltrate the AFSC in the Houston area at the present time.

Confidential Informant T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who has been acquainted with COMMUNIST PARTY activities in the Houston area in recent years, advised he knew of the past activities of the AFSC. He stated, however, he knew of no attempts by the COMMUNIST PARTY or other subversive groups to infiltrate the AFSC in the Houston area.

The records of the Houston Office disclosed no record identifiable with the speakers listed on the program of the meetings held in Houston June 9-11, 1955, arranged by the AFSC and no record was located for [REDACTED] mentioned above. Information concerning [REDACTED] contained in the Houston records has been set forth above. No record was located for [REDACTED], General Chairman of the meetings.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

PHILADELPHIA

G. I. R. 8

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 18 1955	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/27, 28; 8/1-3/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AFSC sponsored Annual Institute of International Relations at Hershey, Pa., 4/30/55. Faculty consisted of I. F. STONE, HALLAM TENNYSON, and THOMAS WARDLE. Six representatives of AFSC made good will tour of Russia in 6/55.

The "Daily Worker," issue of March 25, 1955, page 8, carried an item entitled, "QUAKERS OFFER THEIR IDEAS ON WORLD PEACE." This article bore dateline of San Diego and gave an account of an Institute of International Relations held in San Diego, which was sponsored by the AFSC. This article stated that disarmament and coexistence were agreed upon as steps to world peace. This article went on to state that one of the panel discussions was led by RICHARD ULLMAN, a concentration camp victim of the German Nazis. According to the article, ULLMAN blamed lack of education in the United States about the Soviet Union for much of world tension. The article stated that ULLMAN said, "Communism is used in the United States as a scapegoat for their own troubles. The distrust of the USSR is not based on real information."

The May 12, 1955, edition of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, page 21, column 2, Final City Edition, carried an article captioned, "RUSSIA GOODWILL TOUR SLATED BY SIX QUAKERS." This article stated that "Six Quakers led by CLARENCE E. PICKETT, Executive Secretary Emeritus, of the American Friends Service Committee, are going to Russia for a month's goodwill tour as representatives of America's 'work-a-day people' rather than Government." The article went on to state that these individuals hoped to discuss religious, academic, and public affairs with persons in the Soviet Union. According to the article, the following individuals were to make this trip:

CLARENCE E. PICKETT;
 ELEANOR ZELLIOT, Assistant to the Editor of the "American Friend";
 WROE ALDERSON, Consulting Economist;
 WILLIAM B. EDGERTON, Assistant Professor of Russian at
 Pennsylvania State University;
 HUGH W. MOORE, Finance Secretary of the Service Committee;
 STEPHEN G. CARY, head of American Work, AFSC.

The July 12, 1955, Final City Edition of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," page 19, column 2, contained an article which reported that the members of the above-mentioned good will tour sponsored by the AFSC had returned to the United States. The article went on to state that these individuals reported that they had found more freedom of movement among the Russian people than they had expected. The article then went on to discuss living conditions among the Russian people as observed by these individuals.

Confidential Informant T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July 1954, that he has found CLARENCE E. PICKETT to be a man of deep religious convictions, and, as such, he finds atheistic Communism repugnant. He has devoted a lifetime to many humanitarian causes sponsored by the Religious Society of Friends. In keeping with the tenets of his religion, he has often spoken out against war and preparation for war, including the manufacture of atomic weapons both by the United States and other nations.

Although he has by his own statement never knowingly had membership in any organizations cited as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States, he has cooperated with some of these organizations at various times in the past where their purported goals seemed to coincide with his own. The informant said that while ~~loyalty~~ loyalty is believed to be above reproach, his humanitarian zeal has sometimes caused him to be imprudent in accepting the ostensible motives of others without question. Through his intense desire to achieve universal peace, he has also lost sight of the danger inherent in the Communist conspiracy to dominate the earth.

The June 2, 1955, Final One Star edition of the "Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, page 5, column 3, carried an article captioned "QUAKER GROUP CALLS VIOLENCE MORE EVIL THAN COMMUNISM." This article stated that the AFSC had on that date released a book prepared by the AFSC called "SPEAK TRUTH TO POWER." A summary of this book stated that it is an unsound premise that Communism is the greatest evil of the day. The greatest evil, according to the summary, is "commitment to violence" on the part of any nation and "the military code it holds that man is an instrument of the state." The summary stated "Communism applies this code to all of life but the West is not free of it." According to this article, the book, "SPEAK TRUTH TO POWER," advocates peaceful or pacifist approaches to world tensions."

On May 4, 1955, Confidential Informant T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a copy of an announcement of the Annual Institute of International Relations to be held at the Community Club, Hershey, Pa., on April 30, 1955, under the auspices of the AFSC. This announcement listed the faculty of this institute as being composed of I. F. STONE, HALLAM TENNYSON, and TOM WARDLE. The announcement contained a brief description of these individuals which is being set out as follows:

I. F. STONE - C.P. MEMBER
 "I. F. STONE: Journalist. Editor of 'I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY,' Washington. Formerly one of the editors of the 'Nation.' Wrote for P.M. and the New York Daily Compass. In the spring of 1946 was the first newspaper man to travel the Jewish Underground from Poland to Palestine as an illegal refugee, the experiences he later described in his book, 'Underground to Palestine.' Also author of the 'Hidden History of the Korean War.'

"HALLAM TENNYSON: Member of the London Yearly Meeting of Friends; he was a member of the Friends Ambulance Unit. Worked two years in India, where he lived consistently at the village level and spoke and read Bengali. Was the writer of 'Minds in Movement,' a Quaker study of Asia and the West. Author of the just published, 'India's Walking Saint,' a study of Vinoba Bhawe.

"TOM WARDLE: Journalist. Staff member of London Peace News. Specialist in colonial affairs. Joined Army at 18. Saw service with British Airborne Forces in Europe, but later sent to Far East. Has received extensive education in Gandhian ideas; was prematurely discharged from the Army. In 1948 went to South Africa where he spent four years doing welfare work. Worked with MANILAL GANDHI in South Africa."

On June 30, 1950, [redacted] of the "Daily Worker," advised that [redacted] was reported as an active Communist in 1945 by [redacted], a convicted CP functionary, and that STONE's advice was sought constantly in organizing attacks on CP enemies.

An agent of the FBI attended a portion of the Annual Institute of International Relations sponsored by the AFSC at the Community Club, Hershey, Pa., on April 30, 1955, at which [redacted] spoke on the subject, "A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE FOR THE WEST." The theme of [redacted] speech was that the idea of peaceful coexistence must grow. The independent nations must maintain a neutral position opposed to armed conflict. By so doing, they will hold the balance of power between the East and the West intact as a wedge of peace between the Communist world and NATO.

-P-

[redacted]

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Administrative Data

By letter dated 4/7/55, the Indianapolis Office advised that an indices check had failed to reflect any derogatory information concerning the AFSC or officials in the regional AFSC office at Richmond, Ind.

By letter dated 7/28/55, the New York Office advised that an indices check failed to reflect any pertinent information regarding the following individuals who participated in a seminar or institute sponsored by the AFSC in 6/55 at Avon Old Farms School, Avon, Conn.:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PHILADELPHIA

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO	DATE WHEN MADE 5-24-55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/15-17/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

A conference under the auspices of the University of Chicago Peace Center and the Chicago American Friends Service Committee Office held 6/11,12/55 at Chicago reportedly had as its theme the devising of means to achieve world peace. [REDACTED] reportedly addressed this conference, demonstrating his contention that People's China is a force for good.. On 8/6/55 Hiroshima Memorial meeting under the auspices of the AFSC and the Fellowship of Reconciliation was held at Chicago. [REDACTED] reportedly addressed this meeting, urging that nuclear energy be harnessed and used for the benefit of mankind and not for man's destruction.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Throughout this report for the purpose of brevity, the American Friends Service Committee will be referred to as the AFSC.

" All informants used in this report have furnished reliable information in the past, unless otherwise indicated.

I. LOCATION OF CHICAGO AFSC REGIONAL OFFICE

On August 17, 1955 SA [redacted] observed the Chicago Regional Office of the AFSC operative at 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Room 218.

II. CONFERENCE HELD JUNE 11, 12, 1955 AT CHICAGO UNDER AUSPICES OF AFSC AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PEACE CENTERA. Nature and Sponsorship of Conference

T-1 made available on July 6, 1955 a leaflet apprising of a meeting entitled "An Attempt To Work and Educate For Peace - An Inter-School Working Conference To Initiate Student and Faculty Action For Peace".

The pamphlet made available by T-1 states that the cited meeting was scheduled to be held on June 11, 12, 1955 at Social Science Research Building, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, sponsored by the University of Chicago Peace Center, described as a group of students and faculty working through the AFSC.

B. Activity at AFSC - University of Chicago Peace Center Conference of June 11, 12, 1955

T-1 advised on July 6, 1955 that on June 11, 1955 he attended a peace conference sponsored by the University of Chicago Peace Center and the AFSC at 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago. According to the informant, about forty persons, most of whom were college students, attended this conference.

T-1 said that [redacted] of the Chicago Regional AFSC Office, the Chairman of the meeting, opened the conference by citing the shortcomings in the American method of attempting to achieve world peace. [redacted] according to T-1, spoke also of the creation of the AFSC by the Quakers in 1917 and of the

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aid given by AFSC to those who needed rehabilitation after World War I. T-1 said that [redacted] stated that the Chicago AFSC Office had made available to the University of Chicago Peace Center data concerning the necessity for and the means of achieving a peaceful world.

T-1 said that on completing his talk, [redacted] introduced [redacted], Chicago AFSC Regional Office, who started his talk by saying that the dominant factors in the world were violence, war and fear. [redacted], according to T-1, decried the American practice of arming foreign nations under the guise of protecting the American national interests. [redacted] said, according to the informant, that American, not Soviet vessels, are cruising seas and that the American Government has a lust for power. T-1 said that [redacted] spoke against what he called the infringements against free speech in the United States and the persecution of those who chose to be anti-MC CARTHY. According to T-1, [redacted] said that the Soviet Government has no regard for the rights of the individual, but that the American Government might be described similarly. T-1 said that [redacted] chided the American people for deeming the Soviet Union atheistic when many Americans who allegedly have religious beliefs practice no religion. [redacted], according to T-1, said that the upsurge of the peoples in India, Africa and China is a healthful sign. [redacted], according to T-1, concluded by stating that world violence must be overcome with non-violence.

T-1 said that [redacted] spoke next, demonstrating his contention that People's China is a force for good.

T-6 said in May, 1955, that [redacted] was a key CP trade union leader at Chicago.

C. Literature Distribution at
AFSC - University of Chicago
Peace Center Sponsored Conference
of June 11, 12, 1955

T-1 on July 6, 1955 made available the following literature distribution, which, according to T-1, he gathered at the AFSC - University of Chicago Peace Center conference of June 11, 12, 1955:

"The Problem: War"

A pamphlet distributed by the Chicago Regional AFSC Office which describes the Community Peace Education Program of AFSC in Illinois and Wisconsin.

"It's Your Choice - You Can
Be Drafted For War or You
Can Work For Peace"

This pamphlet, published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 21 Audubon Avenue, New York 32, New York, discusses means of avoiding war and outlines the formula by which a man may declare himself a Conscientious Objector.

"Toward Freedom"

A news letter on colonial affairs published by "Toward Freedom", Room 503, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

"Questions for Congressmen";
 "The Facts About Compulsory Military Service and Security";
 "The Facts About Compulsory Military Service and Crime";
 "The Facts About Compulsory Military Service and Democracy";
 "The Facts About Compulsory Military Service and Army Life";
 "Conscription Casualties";
 "Look At the Record of Failure";
 "UMTS - Reserve: Billion Dollar Folly";
 "The Case Against Peacetime Conscription";
 "Universal - Permanent - Compulsory";
 "Why The Draft Act Should Not Be Renewed";
"It's Still Universal Military Training and Service"

The above cited pamphlets issued by the National Council Against Conscription demonstrate the position of the National Council Against Conscription against compulsory military service via conscription.

"Meet and Hear JOSEPH POLOWSKY In Person"

This pamphlet publicizes an address to be given on June 21, 1955 by JOSEPH POLOWSKY, leader of a delegation of ex-American servicemen who in May, 1955 met at Moscow, USSR with Soviet soldiers

whom they had encountered in World War II after crossing the Elbe River. This meeting, according to the pamphlet, was to be sponsored by the South Side Committee For Peaceful Alternatives.

T-2 advised on October 22, 1953 that the Illinois Committee For Peaceful Alternatives is an affiliate of the National Committee For Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. T-2 said that the National Committee For Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact is composed of intellectuals and religious workers. This organization, according to the informant, is infiltrated but not controlled by Communist Party members. Its program calls for a negotiated peace in Korea and for peaceful settlement of differences of all nations. The informant further advised that the Illinois Committee For Peaceful Alternatives advocates more friendship internationally and is opposed to the so called "cold war aggressive foreign policy of the United States".

T-2 said on May 12, 1955 that the Illinois Chapter of the National Committee For Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact was founded at St. James Methodist Church, 4611 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on May 29, 1950. T-2 said that the Illinois Committee For Peaceful Alternatives has been and is still an affiliate of the National Committee For Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

T-3 said on August 16, 1955 that the South Side Committee for Peaceful Alternatives is an affiliate of the Illinois Committee For Peaceful Alternatives.

The Communist Party, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"I. F. Stone's Weekly"

A pamphlet described thereon as an anti-war issue which demonstrates that unless the United States softens its policy concerning the Islands of Quemoy and Matsu, total war might well result.

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"An Open Letter to the President of
the United States"

A letter signed by LAWRENCE SCOTT, supra, which in familiar style asks the President of the United States that the practices of civil defense drills and stock piling of hydrogen bombs be abandoned in favor of international disarmament.

"Community Peace Education
News Letter"

A pamphlet published by the Chicago Regional AFSC Office containing several articles which decry violence and war.

III: HIROSHIMA MEMORIAL MEETING
SPONSORED BY AFSC - FELLOWSHIP
OF RECONCILIATION HELD AUGUST
6, 1955 AT CHICAGO

T-4, [redacted] in the Chicago area, advised on August 8, 1955 that on August 6, 1955 a meeting called the Hiroshima Memorial Meeting was held at Stagg Field, University of Chicago. T-4 said that the instant meeting was sponsored by AFSC and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. T-4 said that approximately 100 persons attended this meeting.

T-4 advised that [redacted] supra, introduced who, during a talk, asked that God forgive the United States for the misery it caused when the United States sanctioned the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

T-4 said that [redacted] spoke at this meeting, stating that unless nations achieve understanding concerning the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs, mass destruction may befall mankind. [redacted] according to T-4, said that during World War II he had tried to stop the use of the atomic bomb for mass destruction, but that he, [redacted], had failed. T-4 said that [redacted] said that nuclear energy must be used to aid mankind.

According to T-4 [redacted] a [redacted] at the University of Chicago, also spoke, stating

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during his talk that nuclear power should be directed into peaceful channels and not be used as it was in 1945 for the destruction of Hiroshima at a time when Japan, already a defeated nation, had indicated a desire to surrender.

Among those in attendance, according to T-4, were [redacted] of "The Worker",

It is to be noted that "The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

T-5 advised during June, 1955 that [redacted] was a member of the Labor Youth League in Chicago.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

September 2, 1945

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The American Friends Service Committee¹ is the subject of a current Bureau investigation which was instituted in October, 1944, to determine the extent of any Communist infiltration into the organization. However, investigation to date has failed to establish that the Communist Party is attempting to infiltrate into the AFSC. This organization was previously investigated by the Bureau in 1941 and 1942 but was not found to be engaged in any subversive activities.

The AFSC, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has stated that its purposes are to relieve suffering wherever it is found and to ease tension between individual groups or nations. Its corporate membership, which amounts to about 250 persons, is limited to persons who are members of the religious Society of Friends; however, the AFSC is not an official organ of the religious Society of Friends and does not purport to be acting in such capacity.

The report of the Fund for the Republic, dated July 31, 1945, reported that the AFSC had received grants for job-opportunity programs, for a two year project of work in legal cases to strengthen the right of freedom of conscience and for assistance to radio tape production on civil liberties.

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According to informants who have furnished reliable information in the past, the AFG is a sincere pacifist group and has been since its inception in 1917. While at times the Communist Party line parallels the pacifist stand of the AFG, these informants are not aware of any directives or instructions to the Communist Party to infiltrate into the AFG. ~~_____~~

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REMEMBER

TO

DATE: October 3, 1955

FROM

SUBJECT: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
FULTON LEWIS, JR., BROADCAST
OCTOBER 4, 1955

Mr. Lewis tonight devoted a major portion of his program to a discussion of the Fund for the Republic and its grant of \$150,000 to the American Friends Service Committee. The grant, he said, was given to support a two-year program of legal aid to strengthen the right of freedom of conscience. He quotes Robert M. Hutchins on the purpose of this grant for "freedom of conscience and conscientious nonconformists" and the right of people to conscientiously differ with "prevalent practices and policies." He made reference to his remarks on the previous evening concerning Hutchins' statement that the conscientious objector to military service does not fare well in this country. Mr. Lewis commented that many of us do not agree with the religious principles that lead to this conclusion on the part of the C.O. we respect his right to this conclusion and we have special provisions of law to take care of his case. Lewis added that it has been the historic position of the Quaker religion to oppose military service, and he can understand the selection of the American Friends Service Committee for this phase of the grant's operation. He stated, however, that when it comes to the rest of Mr. Hutchins' explanation some questions arise. i.e. "Nor does the person who conscientiously objects to take an oath or to tell about the unpopular activities of his acquaintances." To this Mr. Lewis commented that as far as he has been able to determine there is nothing in the Quaker religion contrary to those ideas.

Mr. Lewis stated that the point of the above material was that the high-sounding phrases of any organization do not mean too much until you get to the "grass roots" and find out how the money is actually being spent, what the results are at this level, and who the people are who are actually getting this money. He stated that the original purpose of the Ford estate grant to the Ford Foundation was "pure as the driven snow." The statement of principles in the \$5 million dollar grant to the Fund for the Republic was unimpeachable in its language. The statements by the Fund for the Republic concerning the grants that they are passing out day by day sound wonderful. He said he was interested in this particular case in finding out what happens to the money at the "action level."

~~to~~ Memorandum

October 5, 1955

He went to Philadelphia where he interviewed the heads of the American Friends Service Committee and on from there to New York City to look over one of the grants of this \$150,000 project. He described it as a "freedom of conscience" deal involving twenty-eight individuals who are on trial in New York State." He stated that the conscientious nonconformism with which they are charged in this case is refusal to obey the Civil Defense laws of New York, specifically, in refusing to go into a designated air raid shelter on police orders during a practice air raid last June 15 in New York City. The leader of this group of twenty-eight is a woman by the name of Dorothy Day who is the publisher of a notorious magazine called "The Catholic Worker," a very left wing publication which is not a publication of the Catholic Church. He stated that Miss Day as representative of the group called police by telephone on the day of the practice air raid and told them that she and her group were going to stage a demonstration on that date and would refuse to obey police orders to go into the shelter. One Ammon Hennessy, who is editor of Miss Day's publication, said that she and he were "philosophical anarchists," and that they were disobeying a man-made law in order to obey the law of God. Mr. Lewis then spent considerable time discussing the understanding of the word "nonconformist" and the raising of this concept to the status of a virtue by the leaders of the Fund for the Republic.

Mr. Lewis concluded his program by mentioning that one of the projects for the Fund is a questionnaire on "fear and education" which has been widely circulated among professors and others in the field of education. This questionnaire was sent to 2500 professors and was designed to probe their thinking on political questions and academic freedom. Mr. Lewis stated that he requested a copy of this questionnaire and that the committee in charge flatly refused to make one available and this has led him to make the request to any of his listeners who may have a copy of the questionnaire available to send one to him.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

PHILADELPHIA

REPORT MADE AT San Francisco	DATE WHEN MADE Oct 3 1955	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/7, 19-23/55	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; height: 1em; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="background-color: black; height: 1em; width: 100%;"></div>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The local office of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is located at 1830 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. The AFSC program parallels the Communist Party line on occasion but informants report no active CP infiltration of the AFSC in the San Francisco Area.

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DETAILS:

For purposes of clarity the abbreviations of organizations used in this report are set out below together with their identifying organization:

RSF	Religious Society of Friends
AFSC	American Friends Service Committee, aka Friends Service Committee and Service Committee
ARI	American Russian Institute
LYL	Labor Youth League
CIS	California Labor School
ACPEB	American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born
NNLC	National Negro Labor Council

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NCPC	Northern California Peace Council
FCL	Friends Committee on Legislation
DPW	Daily Peoples World

It should be noted that information characterizing various persons mentioned in this report is located in a separate section at the end of the details.

A. Circumstances Surrounding the Formation of the AFSC

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ advised on September 7, 1955, that the Religious Society of Friends is the Quaker Church. He said that during World War I the Quakers decided they should go to France to help rebuild the French villages which had been devastated by the war. He stated that it was at this time that a group of Friends, ie Quakers, got together and formed the AFSC, which was set up as a tax exempt education and social service to help rebuild French villages.

B. Stated Aims and Objectives of the AFSC

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ stated on September 7, 1955 that the AFSC was one of the groups which had been set up by the Quaker Church as a practical organization to carry their beliefs to the world. It is a separate body from the Quaker Church and has many members who are not Friends but who are either asked by the Church to help or are desirous of helping in the social and educational work of the Church. He said that the Friends always try to see that the AFSC is not carried into other fields by the members who are not Friends.

C. Identities of Officers, Governing Body and Sponsors

On November 13, 1950 RUSSELL F. JORGENSEN advised the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by letter, that he was the Associate Secretary of the Northern California Region AFSC, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

SF

San Francisco T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 5, 1951, that a letter issued by the American Russian Institute, contained a leaflet entitled "Religion and World Crisis" which listed STEPHEN THIERNANN as Executive Secretary of the AFSC.

It should be noted that the ARI has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE
San Francisco T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 12, 1952, furnished a newsletter issued by the AFSC listing STEPHEN THIERNANN as a member of the faculty of the Institute of International Relations of the AFSC. *AMERICAN FRIENDS SOCIETY*

San Francisco T-3, who is acquainted with business activities in ~~San Francisco~~, Calif., advised on January 17, 1955, that ~~he~~ identified himself as Community Relations Secretary for the AFSC in that area. *CONFIDENTIAL*

The San Francisco Chronicle, a San Francisco daily newspaper, on April 21, 1955, published a letter to the editor which listed GEORGE BURCHAN as Associate Peace Secretary of the AFSC, San Francisco.

D. Affiliations With Organizations Designated by the Attorney General
of the United States Pursuant to Executive Order 10450

MEMBER OF
LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE (LYL)

San Francisco T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 6, 1954, that it was decided at a LYL Board meeting held at 787 Castro, San Francisco, Calif., on April 29, 1954, that the LYL, should be relieved of some of her responsibilities so that she could spend more time in the AFSC.

on September 7, 1955, advised that she was a volunteer worker in the AFSC, San Francisco, but not a member of the Friends. He stated that she had been attending numerous AFSC meetings in recent months.

SF

CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL (CLS)

San Francisco T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 22, 1951, furnished a leaflet issued by the American Friends Service Committee, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif., which he obtained from the CLS. The leaflet announced a forum to be held on "Parents, Youth and War" to be given by the AFSC on October 27, 1951 at the First Unitarian Church in San Francisco. The informant was unable to furnish any additional information.

San Francisco T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 18, 1952, that [REDACTED] of the CLS said he was going to an AFSC affair that day and that it was important that he be there.

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE (ARI)

T-1 on March 5, 1951, furnished a letter received from the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union which included a leaflet entitled "Religion and World Crisis" which stated that only under God's judgment are peace and justice with freedom possible. The leaflet reflected among others that STEPHEN THIERNANN, Executive Secretary of the AFSC was one of the signers.

San Francisco T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 7, 1951, that the Peace Committee of the ARI distributed a letter on February 27, 1951, which contained a leaflet entitled "Religion and War Crisis." The leaflet was signed by STEPHEN THIERNANN, Executive Secretary, AFSC.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF
THE FOREIGN BORN (ACFPB)

San Francisco T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 2, 1953, furnished a pamphlet published by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 23 W. 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y., which the informant purchased on April 1, 1953 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. The pamphlet was entitled

SF

"The Walter McCarran Law" and contained 110 excerpts from statements made at public hearings held by the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization in 11 cities during October, 1952. The introduction of the pamphlet concludes with the following paragraph.

"We have not included extracts from any statements supporting the Walter McCarran Law. For such biased, un-American and anti-democratic viewpoints, the reader will have to go to sources other than a pamphlet published by an organization which, for the past 22 years has devoted itself tirelessly to the preservation of the American Democratic heritage, seeking to avail the liberties of all Americans by defending the rights of foreign born Americans. ABNER GREEN, Executive Secretary, ACPFB, February 5, 1953."

It was noted that Page 24 of this pamphlet contained the following statement:

"STEPHEN THIERMANN, Executive Secretary, San Francisco, Regional Office, AFSC:

"Because of the racial discrimination contained in Public Law 414, because of its generally restrictive character and because of its other features dangerous to civil liberties, the AFSC in this region asks for new legislation more in keeping with the American spirit of its people, and better suited to its needs."

THE NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL
(NNLC)

San Francisco T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on July 2, 1953, furnished a letter written by

had included a pamphlet on discrimination in employment which was published by the AFSC.

SE

B. Affiliation of the AFSC with Other Front Groups

THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE
COUNCIL (NCPC)

San Francisco T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 2, 1952, that the San Francisco Committee of the American Peace Crusade was a temporary organization set up in February, 1951, and was later replaced by the NCPC.

The Daily Peoples World on May 25, 1951, Page 2, Columns 1-4, published information that the newly formed NCPC would act as a clearing house for peace activities embracing the San Francisco Bay Area and eight Northern California counties.

The American Peace Crusade has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

T-8 advised on January 14, 1952, that he purchased several pamphlets at a meeting held at the NCPC, 1500 Post Street, San Francisco, on January 12, 1952, which were published by the AFSC, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco. He was unable to advise how the NCPC had obtained these pamphlets.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE COUNCIL

T-6 advised on March 4, 1952, that [redacted] of the NCPC and [redacted] AFSC, agreed to have a joint meeting of their respective groups sometime in the latter part of March, 1952.

T-6 advised on September 26, 1952, that [redacted] NCPC, attempted to get [redacted] AFSC, to let the NCPC use the auditorium at the Friends Center in November, 1952, for a meeting to be sponsored by the NCPC. [redacted] stated that their auditorium would not be available since they had their own approach to peace and it was a religious one, and, therefore, people might get confused.

San Francisco T-11, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1953, that the NCPC held a meeting at the AFSC, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, on November 8, 1953, at which the main speaker was [redacted] sponsored by the NCPC.

San Francisco T-12, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 4, 1954, furnished a copy of the "Peace News" No. 7,

SF

issued by the NCPC, 935 Market Street, San Francisco, which reflected that the AFSC and the Friends Committee on Legislation were to hold a day long conference on May 15, 1954 on the H-Bomb, and our "New Look" in foreign policy. The conference would explore the probabilities of American power and our consequent responsibilities.

advised on September 7, 1955, that the FCL was made up entirely of members of the Religious Society of Friends for the purpose of carrying the policies of their church into a legislative program.

San Francisco T-13, who has received leaflets from the NCPC through the mail, and who has advised that she has written the NCPC requesting them to stop sending her such literature, on February 28, 1955, furnished several pieces of such literature. One piece issued by the NCPC of 704 Market Street, San Francisco 2, Calif., contained a list of leaflets, pamphlets or books which stated that a six page special Washington newsletter entitled "End Conscription" and issued by the AFSC could be obtained through the NCPC.

Another piece of literature was a mimeographed one page "Peace News" issued by the NCPC in San Francisco entitled "Shall Americans Die in Asia? No." The leaflet stated that many persons and organizations wrote President EISENHOWER requesting that the United States stay out of the new war in Asia. It stated the AFSC alerted Friends with a postcard "Your action now can counteract the pressures of the 'war now' advocates."

PACIFIC COAST YOUTH RECORDER (PCYR)

T-4 advised on April 5, 1954, that the Pacific Coast Youth Recorder was the new official West Coast LYL publication.

San Francisco T-31, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on September 7, 1954, furnished a copy of the June, 1954, issue of the Pacific Coast Youth Recorder, which was given to him at a Daily Peoples World picnic on September 6, 1954. Page one of the PCYR contained information that an AFSC conference was to be held at Lake Tahoe, Calif. on June 19-26, 1954.

San Francisco T-14, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 2, 1955, furnished a mimeographed leaflet which stated that the Friends Service Committee would present a narrated film on

SF

Universal Military Training April, 30, 1955, at 2528 Fulton Street, San Francisco. The leaflet stated that admission would be 25¢ or a subscription to "The Recorder" and that the affair was under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Youth Recorder.

F. MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted], San Francisco, Calif., advised the San Francisco Office by letter on July 7, 1950 that all of his friends in Marin County, Calif. had received correspondence from the AFSC, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, requesting a \$2.00 donation which would entitle the donor to receive free such publications as World Atomic Peace and American and Russian Friendship from the AFSC. [redacted] said that he believed this organization was probably communist dominated and desired to bring this matter to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

San Francisco T-15, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 3, 1954, that a Quaker Conference for High School students was held June 19-26, 1954, at Lake Tahoe, Calif. by the AFSC. The informant advised that it was his belief that the Quakers, at least in the San Francisco Area, had been taken over by left wing elements.

According to the informant, the three main objectives of the conference were to instill in the students the idea, (1) That pacifism is the only solution for the world's ills, (2) Colonialism of any type is a disease which must be eradicated, and (3) That America herself is guilty of "dollar imperialism."

San Francisco T-16, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 11, 1955, furnished a mimeographed leaflet sent out through the mails to high school students in his area by the AFSC, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, concerning the week end discussion of "Freedom and Responsibility" for high school students. The leaflet stated that the discussion was to be held on March 18-20, 1955 at the Forest Farm Conference Grounds, Forest Knolls, Marin County, Calif. The informant could furnish no further information concerning the conference.

SF

G. Connections with the Communist Party

[redacted], Mill Valley, Calif., advised on October 19, 1951, that he was [redacted] of the Mill Valley [redacted], of the [redacted]. He said an editorial appeared in the San Francisco Call Bulletin, a San Francisco daily newspaper, during the summer of 1951 which termed Mill Valley a "Red stronghold". The editorial asked for contributions to help buy tickets to Russia for any persons living in Mill Valley who preferred the Russian way of life. [redacted] said that he received a letter from an [redacted] member of his [redacted] Mill Valley, dated December 6, 1951, which stated that [redacted] was a "member of the United World Federalist Group that is working for world government through an expanded United Nations." The letter also said that "as a Quaker and a member of their AFSC, I am exerting every effort against the adoption of Universal Military Training, or Service." [redacted] wrote that he believed in a world government and that less military and more production would stop communism better than a military race. He said he differed with many things that the [redacted] practiced. *AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE*

0-51-55
7-10-52
San Francisco T-17, who has *furnished reliable information in the* advised on January 19, 1952, that he had received literature through the mail from the AFSC, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, concerning regional meetings to be held in Mill Valley, Calif. The literature stated that additional information could be obtained from Mrs. NANCY STRAWBRIDGE, 110 Summit Avenue, Mill Valley, Calif. The literature listed STEPHEN THIEMANN as Executive Secretary and was signed by WILLIAM PIENL, both of the AFSC.

San Francisco T-18, who has *furnished reliable information in the* past, advised on May 13, 1952,

The informant advised he could not identify any of those present as communists and the evening was largely devoted to prospects of world peace.

T-11, advised on April 10, 1953 that he attended a meeting of the AFSC, at 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco on April 8, 1953. The informant advised that he saw [redacted] attending the meeting.

SF

San Francisco T-19, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 29, 1955, that he had no information concerning any communist infiltration of the AFSC.

San Francisco T-20, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 23, 1955, that he has no information concerning communist infiltration of the AFSC.

T-4, advised on July 6, 1955, that he has no information concerning communist infiltration of the AFSC.

San Francisco T-21, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised on June 23, 1955, that no information concerning communist infiltration of the AFSC has come to his attention.

H. Implementation of the Communist Party Line.

AFSC Policy

The DPW on 2/20/51 on Page 3, Columns 3-5, published an article entitled "San Francisco Religious Leaders Send Peace Appeal to Truman." STEPHEN THIERMANN, Associate Secretary and Executive Secretary of the AFSC, was listed as one of the signers.

The DPW is a West Coast Communist daily newspaper.

The DPW on February 1, 1952, on Page 2, Column 5, published an article entitled "Notables at Civil Rights Conference." The article reflected that "Liberty and loyalty" was the theme of an all day conference on Civil liberties sponsored by the AFSC on the last Saturday of January, 1952.

CP Line

Peace

"Meanwhile, Secretary DULLES is pressing his plans for a Southeast Asian Alliance! Rhee is offering his troops to fight in Indochina. CHIANG KAI-SHEK is demanding the U. S. Navy protect Nationalist islands off the coast of China. And there is a clamor in Washington for 'going it alone' with U. S. troops in Indochina.

"Such an obdurate, pro-war position can be maintained only because the American people have not yet sufficiently impressed on the White House and the Congress their vital need and demand for peace. If an upsurge of peace activity barred the EISENHOWER Administration from atomic intervention in Indochina several weeks ago, a greater upsurge is needed now to obtain a peaceful settlement. For the danger of

SP

The DWT on February 5, 1952, Page 2, columns 2-5, published an article entitled "Jammed Quaker Parlee Denounces Smith Act." The article reflected that opposition to the Smith Act and other conformity legislation was affirmed on the last Saturday in January, 1952, at the California Club, 1750 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif., by more than 400 persons participating in a conference on "Liberty and Loyalty" sponsored by the AFSC. The article reflected that JESSE W. CARTER, State Supreme Court Justice, was one of the speakers. San Francisco T-22, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 1, 1954, that [redacted] had been in San Francisco in April and May of 1954 under the sponsorship of the AFSC.

[redacted], AFSC, advised SA [redacted] on October 28, 1954, that he had originally met [redacted] in Detroit, Mich. in December, 1953, at which time [redacted] spoke about China before a group of ministers at a peace conference sponsored by the AFSC. [redacted] said he was impressed with [redacted] ability to avoid generalities and limited his talk to his personal experiences in China. [redacted] said that [redacted] favored the present Communist Chinese Regime and agricultural reforms.

intervention is still very much alive."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
May 25, 1954, p. 5.

"The Soviet Union was 37 years old yesterday. It was 37 years ago that world history saw the end of the reign of Czars in February and then that greater November leap into a new social system. The great miracle happened—under the new Socialist system. The workers of the nation became the owner of its machines, mines, and railroads."

"The tensions between our country and the Soviet Union have been artificially manufactured by Wall Street men who seek to profit from an arms race and war. There are no clashes of national interest, no differences that cannot be settled peacefully. The Soviet Union persistently proposes peaceful negotiation. In the age of the H-bomb, the State Department doctrines of 'inevitable war'—especially in alliance with the Hitler-Nazis—are a betrayal of our heritage and our security. Friendship between the two nations is a precondition for the advance of America."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
November 8, 1954, p. 5

SF

[redacted] stated that [redacted] travelled to San Francisco and spoke under the auspices of the AFSC in Northern California on several occasions. He said that [redacted] was an unofficial speaker for the AFSC in that he was booked by the AFSC to speak in each of the 13 AFSC regions. [redacted] said that he did not know anything which might indicate that [redacted] was connected with the CP or CP front groups and he was not aware of any effort by CP front groups to contact [redacted] while he was in San Francisco.

Civil Rights

"The Supreme Court's ruling of May 18, 1954, against segregated schools has unleashed an upsurge of activity to defend and strengthen our Constitutional liberties."

"In fact, the struggle for enforcement challenges the Democratic Party to avoid now its failure to fight for the recommendations of Truman's Civil Rights Commission, and to launch immediately a campaign on such issues as FEPC and Negro representation that will press forward the fight for enforcement of the Constitution."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
May 23, 1954, p. 4

Smith Act

"So long as Brownell can use the Smith Act for the prosecution of Americans, the liberties of all are in danger. America needs to speak out more firmly against prosecutions under the Smith Act, and for repeal of the Act itself."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
November 23, 1954, p. 5.

SF

"The Smith Act trials of books and ideas jail Communists because of their convictions. These notorious frameups threaten to bring the darkness of fascism upon all political and cultural life in the land. They aim to place the entire labor movement and the American People at the mercy of the warmakers..."

Daily Worker, November 23,
1954, p. 5

RUSSELL F. JORGENSEN

On November 13, 1950, RUSSELL F. JORGENSEN, Associate Secretary of the Northern California Region, AFSC, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, corresponded with the Intelligence Field Office No. 1, 6th Army, Presidio, San Francisco, Calif. Copies of the letter were provided by JORGENSEN to the FBI in San Francisco and the National Office of the AFSC.

JORGENSEN stated in his letter that he had recently been interviewed by an agent of the Intelligence Field Office No. 1, regarding an individual formerly employed with the AFSC. JORGENSEN stated in his letter that he would not subsequently respond to any questions of a government investigator concerning the loyalty of friends or acquaintances. He stated he would answer such questions only after being subpoenaed in open court.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

PHILADELPHIA

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 10 1955	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE		CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The Pacific Southwest Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is located in Pasadena, California. In 1947 the American Friends Service Committee in the Pasadena, California area sent funds for Russian relief to the Philadelphia Office of the AFSC. The Provisional Committee for a Southern California Peace Council made a statement in February, 1950 that the AFSC was one of the challenging voices that were making themselves heard about the necessity for a cold war. Speakers at meetings sponsored by the AFSC in the Los Angeles County area in August, 1950 and June and July, 1953 spoke criticizing United States foreign policy. The Southern California Peace Crusade as of March, 1954 maintained the name of the AFSC as a source of news bulletins, resolutions and other material. In October, 1953 an issue of the Peace Service Bulletin of the AFSC, Pasadena, California criticized loyalty oaths and in March, 1954 ~~of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office of the AFSC~~ issued a statement protesting the requirement that his organization sign a loyalty oath. A speaker at a meeting sponsored by the AFSC in November, 1954 criticized the capitalistic system and stated that American boys were being reared to be slaughtered by the capitalists. Activities of officials of the Regional Office set out.

LA

DETAILS:

All informants designated by "T" symbol in this report have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise designated.

Pasadena, California

The above source, ~~██████████~~ in Pasadena, California, on February 4, 1955, furnished a letterhead of the American Friends Service Committee, Pacific Southwest Regional Office.

This letterhead reflects that the AFSC Pacific Southwest Regional Office is located at 825 East Union Street, Pasadena, California.

The officers of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office of the AFSC are listed as follows:

H. RANDOLPH PYLE - Chairman

EDWIN A. SANDERS - Executive Secretary

E. KELLOGG PECKHAM - Finance

EDWIN SANDERS

ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF
THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

T-1

The above informant advised on January 23, 1954, that the Harriet Tubman Club of the West Jefferson Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party as of January 23, 1954, had assigned one of its members to work in the American Friends Service Committee in the Los Angeles area. This informant advised on February 18, 1954, that a member of the Harriet Tubman Club had joined the AFSC in February, 1954 in the Los Angeles area as her "right wing" organization. On September 23, 1955, she stated she had received no information indicating the Communist Party had been successful in infiltrating the American Friends Service Committee in the Los Angeles area.

T-2

The above informant advised on August 25, 1955, that while a community club of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in the Pasadena area had instructed its members to join various mass organizations, no mention was made of the AFSC in this connection.

CONNECTIONS WITH COMMUNIST CONTROLLED ORGANIZATIONSThe Southern California Peace CouncilT-3

The above informant advised on April 21, 1955, that the Southern California Peace Council, 2204 South Vermont, Los Angeles, California was organized in January, 1950 and was headed successively by [redacted] all Communist Party members. The organization was active in circulating the so-called "Stockholm Peace Pledge" in Southern California and securing signatures to it. The Southern California Peace Council went out of existence in March, 1951, and was replaced by the Southern California Peace Crusade.

The above informant advised that literature published by the Provisional Committee for a Southern California Peace Council entitled "The People have the Knowledge and the Strength" stated that the American Friends Service Committee is one of the challenging voices that are making themselves heard about the necessity for a cold war. This information was furnished by informant on February 28, 1950.

The Southern California Peace CrusadeT-4

According to the above informant on May 16, 1955, the Southern California Peace Crusade is the Los Angeles Chapter, of the American Peace Crusade. The American Peace Crusade has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The above informant indicated on January 27, 1954, that as of that date the American Friends Service Committee was one of the sources of news bulletins, resolutions and other material for the Southern California Peace Crusade.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Records of the United States Attorney's Office
Los Angeles, California

In February, 1945, [redacted] obtained permission from the United States Attorney at Los Angeles to travel on a lecture tour during February and March, 1945 under the auspices of the Institute for International Relations of Ohio, North Carolina, New England, and Kansas. According to the information furnished by [redacted] to the United States Attorney, this tour was arranged by the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

~~IN~~

T-3

According to the above source who furnished information on November 5, 1951, ~~XXXXXX~~ prior to 1951 had indicated an interest to affiliate himself with the Los Angeles County Communist Party, but the Los Angeles County Communist Party was suspicious of ~~XXXXXX~~ and would not accept him at that time. The Party felt ~~XXXXXX~~ might be an agent brought out of Germany and placed in the United States on the theory that by claiming to be anti-Nazi he would readily be accepted here in the fight against fascism.

T-5

The above informant, ~~XXXXXX~~ advised in November, 1947, that during ~~XXXXXX~~ the American Friends Service Committee in the Pasadena area of Los Angeles County it was ascertained that the Pasadena Office of the American Friends Service Committee had received funds from various individuals in the amount of approximately \$14,594.20 for Russian relief. These funds were forwarded to the Philadelphia Office of the American Friends Service Committee for disposition.

~~XXXXXX~~
Whittier, California

CAL

The above individual advised in July, 1949, that his son, ~~XXXXXX~~ attended a meeting from June 26 to July 4, 1949 which was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in the Los Angeles County area and was held at the Chadwick School, Rolling Hills, California. ~~XXXXXX~~ stated that his son upon his return from this meeting spoke in what ~~XXXXXX~~ termed a "radical manner" and appeared to have been taught and lectured on various subjects which did not appear to be in the best interests of the United States. According to ~~XXXXXX~~, at the meeting there was no singing of the National Anthem and no display of the colors at the meeting.

~~XXXXXX~~
Los Angeles, California

The above source advised on May 17, 1950, that his son ~~XXXXXX~~ had attended a summer camp at Playa Del Rey in 1949 which camp was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. According to ~~XXXXXX~~ his son advised him that the theme of the camp was what a great influence Communism was for world peace.

CAL

Pasadena, California

The above individual advised on August 5, 1950 that he attended a meeting sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in the Pasadena area at 8020 Pinecrest Drive, Pasadena, California on the preceding day. He stated that [redacted] and [redacted] spoke at the meeting. According to [redacted] the speeches of [redacted] and [redacted] constituted a bitter attack on the United States foreign policy and action in Korea.

According to [redacted] of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, [redacted] was known to him as having been a member of the Communist Party. [redacted] furnished this information in April of 1950.

T-7

The above source advised on July 14, 1953, that an annual Institute of International Relations was conducted by the American Friends Service Committee in the Los Angeles County area at Whittier, California from June 29, to July 5, 1953. According to informant, speakers at this meeting advocated recognition of Red China by the United States, trade with Red China and also criticized United States policies in Asia.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] California

The above individual advised on February 2, 1954, that her daughter, whose name she did not disclose, had attended a week-end camp, at Camp Colby, California from January 29 to January 31, 1954. According to [REDACTED] this camp was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. [REDACTED] stated that the attendants at the camp called each other "comrade" and they referred to each other as "Communists". She stated she had received information that the following verses were circulated at the camp:

"God bless free enterprise
System divine

Stand beside her and guide her just as long as the profit is
Mine

Dear old Wall Street may she flourish
Corporations may they grow

God bless free enterprise the status quo
God bless free enterprise the status quo"

T-8

The above informant advised on November 15, 1954, that at a meeting of the American Friends Service Committee held at 13312 East Virginia Avenue, Whittier, California on November 1, 1954 an individual named [redacted] spoke. [redacted] urged those present to be careful about their remarks because if they were not careful they would have an FBI man knocking at their door. [redacted] made a number of remarks strongly criticizing the capitalistic system and stated that American boys were being reared to be slaughtered by the capitalists.

T-9

The above informant advised on October 15, 1950 that [redacted] was a contact of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STATEMENTS MADE BY REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

American Friends Service Committee
Peace Service Bulletin,
October, 1953; volume 6, No. 10

According to the above bulletin the Pacific yearly meeting of the American Friends Service Committee adopted the following minutes, "The spirit of Christ by which we are guided leads us to stand for religious freedom and obligates us to pursue truth where ever it may lead. We regard the current restrictions on liberty of thought and speech as evidenced by the abuse of legislative investigations and laws requiring declarations of non-disloyalty to the state as a danger to our basic freedom to differ and explore truth.

"Neither these efforts to enforce loyalty nor the weapons of armed might will bring security or peace to this or any other nation. Only reliance on the power of love and goodwill will bring true peace and freedom from fear.

"We affirm our unchanging conviction that our first allegiance is to God and if this conflicts with any compulsion of the state we serve our country best by remaining true to our higher loyalty." The above Peace Service Bulletin went on to state as follows, "When Hitler began to put Communists into concentration camps I did not protest; I have no use for Communists. When he began to persecute the Jews, I regretted it but I did not interfere; after all I am not a Jew. When Hitler closed the Catholic churches I began to get uneasy but I did nothing about it; for these were not my churches. But when Hitler finally got around to

14 ~~_____~~
Protestants it was too late for me to do anything about it; I was in a concentration camp myself."

Pasadena Independent
issue of March 12, 1954.

The above daily newspaper published in Pasadena, California, contained the following article: "The American Friends Service Committee will not make the declaration required this year from religious and non-profit organizations to continue their tax exemption from the state, according to EDWIN A. SANDERS, Executive Secretary of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office.

"The Quaker statement which is made jointly with the Northern California Office of the American Friends Service Committee located in San Francisco, declares in part, 'The American Friends Service Committee believes that true citizenship and loyalty to our Government cannot be achieved or tested by special declarations, affirmations or oaths. Democratic citizenship must be built on foundations of mutual respect and a sense of personal responsibility. From its inception three hundred years ago the religious society of Friends has opposed the use of force and violence between individuals or nations.

"Our belief in 'that of God in every man' and in the essential sacredness of the individual is opposed to the totalitarian state.

"Believing in the importance of the individual we deplore the tendency toward restriction of individual freedom represented by the property tax, loyalty declaration. We protest this requirement because it is part of the attempt to test loyalty by words instead of deeds."

ACTIVITIES OF THE PRESENT AND FORMER REGIONAL
OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Hallock Hoffman

Los Angeles Times
Issue of March 31, 1955

The above daily newspaper published in Los Angeles contained an article captioned, "Suit filed to Eliminate Assessor Loyalty Oath." The article stated that a suit had been brought by a resident of Pasadena asking the Pasadena Superior Court that the County Assessor be restrained from including a non-subversive oath in forms used by his office. The article stated that HALLOCK HOFFMAN upon

interview at his home in connection with this suit had made the following statement, "We think that loyalty oaths create a climate that makes people suspect each other and we don't think that they really promote loyalty." The article stated that HOFFMAN charged that the non-subversive declaration is discriminatory in that an ordinary householder who requests no special exemption is not required to make the declaration. HOFFMAN further stated that in his opinion the very act of striking out the declaration is a reflection on the loyalty of a taxpayer.

T-12

The above informant advised on August 1, 1951 that [redacted] whom informant described as [redacted] of the Adult Peace Committee of the Pacific Southwest American Friends Service Committee, was a featured speaker at a meeting of the Olympic Club of the Independent Progressive Party held on May 28, 1951 at the First Unitarian Church, 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles.

California Committee on Un-American Activities
Report, 1948, page 41

According to the above report the Independent Progressive Party is described as "Among typical mass organizations that are victims of Communist domination."

T-13

The above informant advised in February, 1954, that [redacted] was a former [redacted] Minister who was a Pastor of a Friends Church in [redacted]. Informant identified [redacted] as an individual who closely follows the Communist Party line and as a Communist Party sympathizer.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITY

T-3 who is generally familiar with Communist Party activities in the Los Angeles area advised on August 11, 1955, that she had no information regarding Communist Party activities of [redacted].

LA ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, all of whom are, or have been, officers of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office of the AFSC. The following informants who are generally familiar with some Communist Party activities in the Pasadena, California area advised on the following dates that they have no information regarding the above individuals:

T-14

August 11, 1955

T-15

August 11, 1955

T-2

August 22, 1955

The following informants who are generally familiar with the activities of some Communist controlled organizations in the Pasadena, California area advised on the following dates they had no information regarding the above individuals:

T-16

August 16, 1955

T-17

August 16, 1955

- RUC -

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

10/17/55

SAC, Philadelphia [REDACTED]

VISIT OF AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
COMMITTEE DELEGATION TO THE U.S.S.R.,
1955

On 9/24/55, the ⁽¹⁾ American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, held a meeting at the Friends Meeting House, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia. This meeting was a report by the Service Committee on its overseas service and featured a report by the AFSC representatives who visited the U.S.S.R. in 1955.

Confidential Source [REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past, attended this meeting, and on 9/26/55, furnished SA [REDACTED] with a five-page typewritten report concerning the speeches made by the various speakers. This report is maintained in [REDACTED]

According to [REDACTED], the meeting was divided into an afternoon and an evening session. The afternoon session consisted of reports by [REDACTED] who reported on a seven and one-half month tour around the world visiting various Quaker projects, and a report by [REDACTED] who is one of the directors of the AFSC's work in Germany.

The evening session was devoted to reports by [REDACTED], three of the AFSC representatives who visited the U.S.S.R. in the summer of 1955. [REDACTED] a fourth member of this delegation, was ill and unable to give his report.

Inasmuch as this report appears to reflect the AFSC approach and feeling on the problem of peace and unification, it is being set out in its entirety for your information:

"American Friends Service Committee Reports
on Work Abroad - Sept. 24, 1955
at Friends Meeting House,
1515 Cherry St.,
Phila., Pa.

10/13/55

"Afternoon Meeting

EDGAR RHOADS presiding (lives in Wilmington - in Leather Business) introduced DOROTHY STEERE (wife of DOUGLAS STEERE): - My husband and I were on an eight month trip around the world. Our first stop was Honolulu and there we had our first lessons in adapting our outlook to understand that of the peoples of the East. One must be sensitive and respectful in the East so as not to misunderstand and give offense. One learns that there is much wisdom in what looks to us to be foolish. We learned much from the Tea House of the August Moon in this respect. We saw the BOWLES and ANNA BRINTON there, who have done such fine work in helping to unify peoples in Hawaii who are of many races. We next went to Japan where we visited neighborhood centers and observed the warm appreciation of the Japanese for all the work done by Friends there. DOUGLAS had many interesting talks on philosophy with Japanese scholars and especially with a group of young Jap seekers; we visited universities there with an international student body, and were much impressed. My husband talked to a Zen Buddhist group and was much interested, especially in their meditations; also visited Friends in Japan. I went to Korea and visited the Friends group in Pusan and saw the provincial hospital run by Friends. Much appreciation for Friends work was evident. In Hong Kong we were behind the bamboo curtain and saw that the people in Hong Kong are of three sorts: those who are entirely oriental in outlook; those who are entirely Western in outlook, and those who are trying to look both ways. All seemed to us to be frustrated and torn between two worlds. We then went to Burma and Thailand. In the latter we visited in the communal family of one of our Haverford College students and observed the place of woman and the influence exerted by women. REGINALD PRICE gathered a group of Friends in Bangkok; he is planning to form a Friends group there which will be united and influential. In Burma, we saw the library in Rangoon which was financed by the Ford Foundation and which houses many Buddhist ancient writings and will preserve the best in Buddhist culture. The Buddhist Congress interested us greatly. There are about 80,000 Buddhist monks and about 20,000 women in religious houses in Burma and every family sends one of its sons to live in a monastery to learn its ways. Each family tries to have one son a monk. Then to India. I will never forget the sight of the streets of

PH ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Director, FBI

Calcutta at night with figures lying on the sidewalks; (re- minded me of a morgue) or the beggars when morning came, dark, hollow-eyed and moaning as they begged. My husband attended a philosophical congress in Ceylon and then we visited Friends groups in India and the ashrams of Indian Hindu leaders. The spirit of the great former leaders is still there, but fading out rapidly. We went to a Christian ashram too. In Benares we saw the high and the low of Hinduism; the real devotion and religious aspiration and also the image worship and the grasping- ness of temple priests. Is CHANDI's spirit still controlling any great number of Indians? In the Republic Day parade, we saw tanks and guns and military display, which was the opposite of what CHANDI stood for - and then the simple villagers whom he loved and worked for. India is groping and looking for the right way and is trying to preserve its neutrality. We must learn to share our technical assistance and skills, but to do it in their way and at their pace. The Quaker work is appre- ciated and is effective. We visited the village of ? which is inhabited by artists and craftsmen who alternate work with prayer and discussions on philosophical questions. They were interested in the Friends meetings for business and asked how we handled minorities creatively. The land-gift movement was undertaken largely to change the atmosphere and to make it easy to give gifts of land, money and lives to combat Communism among the young people. The women of India, though they take second place and work mostly in the home, have deep inner re- sources and a sense of security which will be a source of great strength when they are allowed to play a larger part in public life. Next, we visited Sadrath, Egypt and then to Kenya to visit the Friends mission there; mostly composed of English Quakers. We visited Friends mission in Uganda. The greatest problem in Kenya is to get the right staff. It requires cer- tain characteristics to be effective here. They hope to have a work camp to build huts for T.B. patients; the period of the camp will be for two years, and they are recruiting young people for it now. We visited the Friends center in Nairobi where there is a new center among municipal workers. It is under English Friends mostly and works with Hau Hau. It runs a rehabilitation center trying to take the bitterness out of them and works on an individual-to-individual basis. The Central African Federa- tion is an experiment which is making progress as shown by

PH ~~REDACTED~~
Director, FBI

"African housing, interracial university and professional freedom, etc. The eyes of all Africa are upon it, especially of South Africa. At Salisbury, there is the most lively Quaker group in all Africa working in this multiracial community. They are building a meeting house. Although the government is entrenching its program of segregation, the Africans feel that as long as the Friends are there, there is hope. It is generally felt among most people that the government's policies will prove increasingly difficult to enforce, especially in the face of population increase. The Friends do much in working with difficult personalities; the Dutch Reformed Church helps too. The Bantu educational plan is due to cause much trouble, as the government denies the missions the right to teach and sends them to government schools. The government also has charge of all teacher training. All of S.A. knows that this is a move away from the wave of the future, and the Friends view it with wonder and alarm. All government subsidies are withdrawn from Adams College. Friends feel that with patience, care, and understanding of the situation from every angle, much can be done to alleviate the impasse. We went to the Gold Coast where we were met by a group of men from Haverford College working for the Ford Foundation on a literacy program and village development. They want people to visit them. There is a Friends group there. Then to England in time for Yearly Meeting.

MORRIS KEFTON (on two year leave of absence from Antioch College faculty to direct AFSC work in Germany.)

"Our HQ in Germany was at Darmstadt. One of our jobs was to relate Friends work with that of other agencies and with the German Government. We became well acquainted with German bureaucracy, especially when we tried to get a visa for our adopted daughter to go to U.S. There was much interest in Quaker work and I was invited to speak about AFSC work at a school in the city. Our work was mostly the resettlement of refugees in Germany. We were told that the refugees didn't want to work, that they had forgotten how, and that they were unemployable, that nobody would hire them, and that the government would make trouble. But our

PH
Director, FBI

"workers felt they must get people out of those camps at all costs. So we went at it case by case and 500 refugees were moved into productive lives, and it cost us only \$50 a head. The work with displaced persons was harder because they had already been screened and we had to work with what was left after the T.B., jail record, and other disabilities had been removed. We were told it was hopeless, but we placed 31 in jobs in Munich. We did it by having faith in the good in the refugee, the employer, and the official. People said it was American know-how, but we tried to show them that the work was done mostly by Swiss and Germans, and that few Americans took part. They asked us what philosophy lay behind our willingness to work so hard and to care so much about individual refugees. We told them that our religious beliefs just naturally found expression in social work. This sort of thing can influence the whole life of German society. They asked us how we managed to find housing for our refugees in cities where there were no houses. We told them we just used a little free enterprise work on it. As a matter of fact, we went to a local man who read want ads and when he found a place, went and talked personally with the person who had the house and made arrangements; thus by-passing the authorities who would have said, "There are no houses." Our work in this area of service may be ended, but we feel we have planted seeds in the German consciousness which may bear fruit. We are now working with neighborhood centers and social groups in an effort to find a way of getting away from totalitarianism. We are working to show democratic ways. But the experience of the East Germans with dictatorships and their experiences in Russia during war have left their mark. You can't wipe out the long history of social background. It is a hard job to get them to understand democracy. Some thought democracy meant committee work. The Germans need to learn to listen. I was in the Eastern zone and was at a meeting called by the minister on culture. He was asked why they jammed the radio when it was broadcasting from the West. The answer was that they believe in free speech and that all must speak - East as well as West. Our area of concern is bringing understanding between East and West Germans. The neighborhood centers

PH ~~XXXXXX~~
Director, FBI

"and the sending of food and medicines into the East should help. At work camps there is concern as to who from the East will be there to see if they can speak freely. The Geneva Friends work to bring East and West together. Everyone wants reunification, but how far it is governed by a feeling of patriotism which is emotional and may be used to intensify the political action, one cannot say. Friends feel that unification of Germany is not necessary for peace and may, indeed, work against peace. It is better to get at peace through mutual understanding. The differences between attitudes and experiences in East and West is so great that there is now no basis for safe unification. East Germany is Protestant, while the West is 50-50 Catholic and Protestant. In the East, people are infused with ideas from the USSR, especially on labor, and the West is antagonistic to them. If the two come together by unification or by relaxing borders, it will pose grave problems, not only for Germans, but for the rest of the world. Our experience leads us to believe that East and West must go through a long period of trying to understand each other before unification in any real sense will be safe. Not to end on a note of pessimism, the way the AFSC works is to see the divine in people and to address ourselves to that. The AFSC trusts its workers and gives them liberty to work for peace in their own way, but they are wise in sending us out in teams, not alone, and no move is to be made unless or until the group has reached full unanimity in believing that the move is right. We realized that we worked not alone, but were part of a great stream of people the world over, all committed to the common task of human betterment.

*Q. How can we help?

A. Financially. By reading about Communism - we are ill informed in this country.

Q. What would you recommend our reading?

A. The Communist Manifesto; writings of Marx, Stalin, etc.

Q. When do you give a person up?

A. Never, unless he insists upon it.

PH ~~REDACTED~~
Director, FBI

Evening meeting (BROE ALDERSON was ill
and not present.)

"EDGAR REHADS presiding. Showed an AFSC sound-color movie
'With the Quakers in Korea'. Introduced: -

"WILLIAM EDGERTON: (professor of Russian at Penn State)
Told story of Protestant butler who believed all Catholics
had a horn in middle of forehead which disappeared when
looked for. Same with us; we think all Communists have a
horn in forehead. There is an impression in Russia that all
Americans have a horn. All over Russia people said that
Russia wanted peace, but the U. S. did not. He said Ameri-
cans wanted peace, and they said, 'Oh, it must be just the
American capitalists who don't want peace.' He said, well
no, because most of us are capitalists. If you visit Russia
as the guest of some organization, you get one picture, but
we wanted to go on our own this trip. A year ago in Yugo-
slavia, as a guest of National Peace Comm., I got a sense
of unreality. On this trip, I got a sense of frustration
by being in a bureaucratic country. We were in a little
town and wanted to go to a village 25 miles away. The official
whose permission we had to have was away, and went on being
away until we gave it up as taking too long. Just a matter
of red tape - not intentional at all. Our route began at
Leningrad. We divided into two groups - STEVE CAREY and
MOORE went to Central Asia, and we four to Penza (?) to
Stalingrad and the Volga and the Don Canal and an artificial
lake 25 by 45 miles, creating hydroelectric power. We
spent two days in a boat to Rostov on the Don and to Kiev
and Moscow. We went on a holiday boat trip with Russian
Baptists, the boat packed with Russians. There were four
classes. The first and second shared the top deck, and the
other two, the lower deck. We didn't get to the lower deck -
too busy talking and answering questions on the top deck.
The upper deck was for peasants who are now doing other
kinds of work. The lower deck was for peasants who are
farm workers. In talking to the Russians there was nothing
I consciously avoided discussing. We, on both sides,
approached all subjects in the spirit of getting at the
truth. A woman journalist asked me with what impression I
was going home and I said with surprise that the standard of

PH
Director, FBI

*living here is as high as it is (not as high as ours, but good) and puzzlement as to the problem of freedom. For instance, I noticed a book on sale from which some pages had been cut out because the writer had fallen out of favor, and the disappearance of other writers from the book stores. She did not try to deny any of this, but said that Russians can't understand our treatment of Negroes. I asked about labor camps, but she hadn't heard of any. The average American has much more information about the seamy side of our country than the average Russian has of his. Officer of the boat called to me mysteriously and I thought this is it! I went below with him, and all he wanted was for me to sign the guest book - if I had had a comfortable and pleasant trip. After the others had gone, I arranged to stay another month to do research into Russian literature. The getting of the visa brought me to attention of authorities and I had much attention and a few lines in Pravda, which everybody reads, made me a public figure. I was asked to give a Gorky Institute talk on Russian studies in America and was asked for an interview on improving USSR-US cultural relations. I wrote out the interview in advance and asked for the translation that was to be published. There was part of it cut out, 'to save room' he said. The deleted part was on truth - there is no Russian truth or American truth, but truth is one - he left it in to there and cut the 'poetic part' where I said, 'I could not love thee dear, so much loved I not honor more'; and we can say the same thing to our country, I could not love thee so much loved I not honor more.' I let it go at that, thinking the same part would have been cut in my own country. I wrote an article on the Geneva conference and the Literary Gazette published it all - right next to some anti-American cartoons. The Russians love books and there is a literary black market because books are all bought up as soon as printed. They like O. HENRY, DRIVER, GOLA, JACK LONDON, Balzac, DICKENS, DON QUIXOTE, MARK TWAIN. I was surprised and impressed by this love of literature which is not due to Communists; the 19th century took literature seriously. Censorship is old in Russia and there are narrow limits of work in Russia; rigidity and omissions in literature. But it is changing and what it will lead to depends on the Russians and the attitude of the rest of the world to Russia. There have been

PH: [REDACTED]
Director, FBI

*changes in Russian law code which is basis for hope that leaders are trying to change things for the better. There is one thought: when you relate what you know re the USSR with what you see there, it is hard to know what to think. You have the Russian people, so kind and friendly, combined with a political, social, and economic set-up which doesn't make sense. One cannot look through rose-tinted glasses.

*CLARENCE PICKETT: One of our major interests in Russia was to identify ourselves with the people who had attended the conference in Sweden composed of Swedish, American, and English Friends and Baptist ministers from Russia. The second we reached Leninrad, where we entered Russia, there was a Baptist minister we met in Sweden and we spent the evening in his church. Leningrad has a planned depression due to the fact that it has been abandoned as the capitol in favor of Moscow, and it is neglected and underdeveloped as to industry. There are lots of handsome palaces, but no industry or trade. There was a congregation of 1,700 in the Baptist church where we spend the evening, mostly older women. The service was two hours long - a rich experience which included prayer, two sermons and lots of singing. The farther East and South we went the larger the proportion of men in the churches. In Kiev there was a cross section of the population - young and old, men and women who exhibited a sense of appreciating the profound meaning of the service and of the place of the church in the life of the people. In the 1950 conference, the speeches read were full of praise for Communism and for Stalin; this one recognized as the price paid for the right to worship. They believe the area of freedom has expanded since then. There were 200 boys in the Baptist seminary, which is run by the church and not by the state. They are fundamentalists in religious belief. They emphasize love of God and make application of their belief to life. They are afraid of too much education. In each church, there is a pastor and three or four lay assistants. There are two sermons at each service. There is some contact with the Orthodox church, but in Moscow and the cities, the orthodox churches have been made into museums under the government. In the country, many churches have been torn down or are in state of decay. 55 are still active in Moscow and there were 5,000 at the

PH ~~REDACTED~~
Director, FBI

"cathedral service we attended. There is a split-off form of orthodox church in Kiev and a branch of the old Believers without priests. We noticed two Jewish synagogues - very orthodox. The Jews in Russia have no communication with the Jews in U.S. or in Israel or anywhere else. They insisted they were well treated in Russia and had no desire to be anywhere else. We felt this was over emphasized, but when asked, they insisted that was the message they wanted me to take to Jews in America. They said they couldn't be better off. The life of the old church looked like idolatry to us. It is important to have a wife if you are a priest and advantageous to have a large beard. We felt a deep sense of unity with the Baptists and hope they can visit here. They have suffered much from being Protestants in an orthodox country. Now there is more liberty and friendship with the orthodox. They seem lonely and eager for visitors.

"HUGH MOORE: was the farmer in the group and went with STEVE CARLEY to Central Asia. The first night in Leningrad, STEVE and I sneaked out and walked around the streets to see how the police worked, but nothing happened. It was the same in Moscow. We went to Penza and felt lonely, but when we got there and got off the plane, there was nothing to be seen except the horizon. They hadn't wanted us to go to Central Asia. In Tashkent, we were met by interpreters and flowers. We went to the Uzbek farms where we were treated well and given tea. (We were seldom offered anything stronger.) We were there two days and went to Ackabek. (?) I wanted a sandwich and had one although the plane was due to go, and when I finished and went out, everybody was standing waiting for me. When we got to the place the roads were dusty and rutty and the houses made of logs. It is a boom town where people come who are interested in getting some land. But there were delays, as the director of lands was away, so no new land could be had. We went to bed, but the radio went loudly until 1:00 a.m., and then dogs began to bark and howl. After some days, we went back to Moscow. We had seen pigs, cattle, horses, barns; just like America all the way through.

"Q. Can you buy books in Russia?

A. Books are cheap, but not many printed at once. Salaries vary; some have much more money than others. Rent is

PH ~~REDACTED~~
Director, FBI

"cheap and food and clothing are high. Book stores were crowded, but not to get political books. 'We have the Marxist-books at home' they said. Tom Sawyer sold 45,000 copies in Russia last year and everyone reads Tolstoy's novels.

- Q. How much is ruble worth?
- A. Divide rubles by ten to get dollars.
- Q. Did you see any barefoot people?
- A. No.
- Q. What is philosophy of Russian education? Objectives and means?
- A. They disapprove of having confidence in JOHN DEWEY. He didn't see schools, but CHAS. EOLEN's wife visited some and found a routine type of education of the co-^{book} sort. Not bringing out what is in, but putting in something. Have trouble with juvenile delinquency like we do."

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XB
SAC, Philadelphia [REDACTED]

October 31, 1955

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Director, FBI [REDACTED]

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[REDACTED]

Reurlet dated October 24, 1955, furnishing certain information in regard to the American Friends Service Committee and advising that this case is being closed in your office since no additional information is available indicating that the Communist Party is attempting to penetrate the American Friends Service Committee.

In view of the above, the Bureau desires that you submit a closing report suitable for dissemination to reach the Bureau no later than November 20, 1955.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 10/24/55

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA [REDACTED]

Su
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF AMERICAN
FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[REDACTED]

By letter dated 9/28/55, the Boston Division advised that an indices search failed to reflect any pertinent security information regarding the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) Regional Office, 130 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass., [REDACTED]

By letter dated 9/28/55, the New York Division advised that the files of that division contain no pertinent derogatory information concerning the AFSC Regional Office, 144 East 20th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

A review of the Philadelphia file of AFSC fails to reflect any additional information indicating that the Communist Party is attempting to penetrate the AFSC.

Inasmuch as all outstanding leads in this case have been covered and reported, this case is being placed in a closed status.

October 27, 1955

Dear

Your letter dated October 21, 1955, with enclosure, has been received.

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

I know you will understand the reasons for these rules and will not infer either that we do or that we do not have information concerning the group you mentioned. Your enclosure is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: The American Friends Service Committee is subject of Bufile ~~100-361141~~ and is a Quaker organization. Numerous inquiries are received concerning it since its objectives have opposition to military conflict, preparedness and drafting of men are often so close to the CP line.

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October 21, 1955

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief, F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I note on Page 2 of the enclosed that ~~the~~ mentions American Friends Service Committee. A while back this was termed as "pink". I do not want to contribute any money or extend any invitation if this organization is not right. Please let me know. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA**

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 11/18/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/8,9,10/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Report of American Friends Service Committee representatives who made good will tour to Russia in June, 1955, given at American Friends Service Committee meeting September 24, 1955. Representative of Communist Party invited to address discussion group under auspices of American Friends Service Committee in October, 1955. Confidential Informants report no knowledge of Communist Party attempts to infiltrate American Friends Service Committee.

DETAILS:

At Philadelphia, Pa.

For the sake of brevity, the American Friends Service Committee will be referred to as AFSC in this report.

I Location of AFSC Headquarters

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania current directory, which is current as of October, 1955, reflects that the AFSC Headquarters are located at 20-South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On November 9, 1955, SA **[REDACTED]** observed the Headquarters of the AFSC located at the above address.

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II General Activities

On September 28, 1955, Confidential Informant [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the AFSC held a meeting at the Friends (Quaker) Meeting House, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, on September 24, 1955. The purpose of this meeting was to present a report to the general membership of AFSC on the overseas service of the organization. The featured portion of the meeting was a report by the AFSC representatives who visited the USSR in June, 1955, on a good will tour. This report consisted of individual reports by [redacted] three of the six representatives who made the tour. Each of these individual reports dealt with that particular individual's primary interest on the tour. According to the informant, none of the reports were favorable to the USSR but dealt with the average Russian citizen. There were no political implications in any report. [redacted] dealt primarily with literature, while [redacted] dealt with the religious life, and [redacted] dealt with agriculture. A report was also given by [redacted] one of the directors of the AFSC work in Germany. [redacted] report concerned the AFSC'S rehabilitation work in Germany and also touched on the unification of East and West Germany. According to the informant, [redacted] stated that the Friends (Religious Society of Friends) feel that unification of Germany is not necessary for peace, and may indeed, work against peace. The differences between attitudes and experiences in the East and West is so great that there is now no basis for safe unification. If the two come together now by unification or relaxing of borders, it would pose great problems not only for Germany, but for the rest of the world. The East and West must go through a long period of trying to understand each other before unification in any real sense would be safe.

Concerning [redacted], mentioned above, who is [redacted] of the AFSC, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in July, 1954 that during the course of an investigation a representative [redacted] interviewed [redacted] and made the following observations: [redacted] was found to be a man of deep religious convictions and as such, he finds atheistic Communism repugnant. He has devoted a lifetime to many humanitarian causes sponsored by the Religious Society of Friends. In keeping with the tenets of his religion, he has often spoken out against war and preparation for war, including the manufacture of atomic weapons both by the United States and other nations. Although he has by his own statement, never knowingly had membership in any organization cited as subversive by the

PH [REDACTED]

Attorney General of the United States, he has cooperated with some of these organizations at various times in the past when their purported goals seemed to coincide with his own. While [REDACTED] loyalty was believed to be above reproach, his humanitarian zeal has sometimes caused him to be imprudent in accepting the ostensible motives of others without question. Through his intense desire to achieve universal peace, he has also lost sight of the danger inherent in the Communist conspiracy to dominate the earth.

On October 7, 1955, [REDACTED] was observed by agents of the FBI entering the AFSC meeting house located at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, at approximately 7:30 P. M., where he remained for approximately 2½ hours.

The October 16, 1955 issue of "Penna. Edition The Worker," Page 15, Column 3, contained an article concerning Non-Communist meetings which were addressed by spokesmen for the Communist Party. The article noted that on October 7, a discussion group under the auspices of the AFSC was addressed by HARRY WILLIAMS "of the Education Department of the Communist Party here." According to the article, about 50 young people were present. The article also noted that a Speakers Bureau had been set up by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and that speakers would be furnished for meetings within the Philadelphia area.

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

The May 3, 1955 issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer, a Philadelphia daily newspaper, final city edition, page 1, column 1, carried an article concerning the appearance in an impromptu debate of two Communists before a class of the University of Pennsylvania on May 2, 1955. According to this article, HARRY WILLIAMS who described himself as a member of the Educational Committee of the Communist Party in Philadelphia, was one of those speakers.

PH [REDACTED]

III Miscellaneous

On November 9, 1955, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] who is familiar with the activities and policies of the AFSC as well as some of the activities of the Communist Party and Communist Party front groups in the Philadelphia area, advised that to his knowledge, there has been no active attempt on behalf of the Communist Party to infiltrate the AFSC. The informant stated that AFSC is essentially a pacifist and humanitarian organization. Being closely allied with the Religious Society of Friends, one of their basic beliefs is that in order to arrive at a conclusion, all points of view must be heard and discussed; therefore, the AFSC will invite Communist speakers to appear before their groups and likewise would, if the opportunity presented itself, in all probability provide speakers for Communist meetings. The informant feels that the AFSC is alert to the danger of possible infiltration from the Communist Party and constantly guards against this factor.

On November 10, 1955, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with some of the activities of the Communist Party and Communist Party front groups in the Philadelphia area as well as the activities and policies of AFSC, advised that to his knowledge there have been no attempts by the Communist Party to infiltrate the AFSC. Concerning [REDACTED], who was employed by the AFSC, the informant advised that it is his opinion that the AFSC was not aware of any Communist Party membership on the part of [REDACTED].

December 19, 1955

Dear

Your letter of December 10, 1955, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted your writing.

While I would like to be of service in connection with your inquiry, data in the files of this Bureau is confidential and available for official use only. Furthermore, this Bureau is strictly a fact-gathering agency and draws no conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication.

I am sure you will understand the reason for these rules and will not infer that we do or that we do not have information concerning the subject of your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~NOTE:~~ According to Bufile ~~62-100000~~ captioned ~~Communist Infiltration of the~~ American Friends Service Committee, ~~Philadelphia~~ confidential informants of the office of origin, Philadelphia, report no knowledge of Communist Party attempts to infiltrate American Friends Service Committee. Representatives of this Committee made a good-will tour to Russia in June, 1955, and a member of the Communist Party in Philadelphia was invited to address a discussion group under the auspices of this Committee in October, 1955. The alleged object of this discussion group was to have the benefit of all sides of the picture and there is no indication of Communist Party influence.

December 10, 1955

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

A group of us have been actively encouraging service and giving projects for people overseas amongst the children with whom we work. We have been much interested in some of the projects sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. Recently someone raised the objection that this organization had been listed as subversive and we are very anxious to know whether it is so listed or not according to authentic records. Would you please advise me so that I can pass the word on to the others. We are anxious to encourage the children in projects of worthwhile giving but want to do it through channels that are reputable and of good standing.

Sincerely,

Our government has announced an H-bomb test in the Marshall Islands for the end of April. According to the press, the United States has exploded 65 nuclear bombs, Russia at least 30, Britain 3. As U.S. citizens we cannot escape responsibility for the effects of our own tests.

WHAT ARE THE PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESULTS OF NUCLEAR TESTS?

Dr. Williard F. Libby of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has said that a weapon 500 times stronger than the Hiroshima bomb might have radioactive fall-out of 100,000 square miles. Nine leading world scientists (7 Nobel prize winners) said in 1955, "It is stated on very good authority that a bomb can now be manufactured which will be 2,500 times as powerful as that which destroyed Hiroshima."

Man does not know the effects on human health of testing such bombs. We do know that everyone on earth is affected. We do know that diffusion of radioactive products, as the Pope said in his Christmas plea for renunciation of tests and bombs, "depends upon elements not under man's control." We do know there are permanent genetic effects.

Dr. H. J. Muller, Professor of Genetics at Indiana University and Nobel prize winner, said May 13, 1955, "the number of mutations produced by the bomb tests to date does not involve a significant deterioration in the genetic constitution of the population but does produce a lot of significant disabilities . . . they are far from negligible, they are in the tens of thousands."

Dr. A. H. Sturtevant of California Institute of Technology says, "the bombs already exploded will ultimately result in the production of numerous defective individuals if the human race itself survives many generations." The world takes this so seriously that the UN has appointed a Commission on Radiation Effects which has not yet reported.

WHAT WILL BE THE POLITICAL RESULTS OF ANOTHER U.S. H-BOMB TEST?

The Japanese government has asked our government not to hold the test. Our government has informed them that the test must proceed. Will Asian peoples see in this test a callous disregard for their safety? Will Russia be deferred — or be challenged to further and greater tests? Surely it will increase the fear which now corrodes all attempts to achieve the nuclear control and disarmament on which man's future depends. Out of fear may come the "incident" that starts the war all dread.

WHAT ARE ITS MORAL IMPLICATIONS FOR US?

Does not this test mean we are willing to take chances with the health and lives of other peoples and of unborn generations? Does it not mean that in the last analysis we are willing to use means capable of destroying man? This is to defy the Creator of life.

We still have the opportunity to act morally, wisely, humanly.

For the United States to give up this test might be a real step toward an international ban on tests, the first break in the vicious circle of the nuclear armament race.

Only a tremendous outpouring of deeply felt conviction to President Eisenhower can accomplish this.

This is what you can do if you agree that the test is wrong, or a mistake, or that the United States should make cancellation of the test an opportunity for creative action:

1. Write the President now. A brief letter will do.
2. Ask your friends to write him now.
3. These sheets are free. Order as many as you can use from Friends Committee on Legislation, 122 North Hudson Street, Pasadena. (Add a personal message of your own and mail for 3¢). We are depending on you to send them into all states and to talk about this everywhere. There is less than one month to work.

Helen Beardsley, National Board
Women's International League for Peace
and Freedom

Frank Crane, Minister
University Methodist Church, Los Angeles

Allan A. Hunter, Minister
Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church

J. Stuart Innerst, Chairman
Friends Committee on Legislation
Southern California Office

Anne Sullivan Reher, Founder Cristines,
Catholic Women's Study Group

D. M. Morandini, Ph.D., Teacher
Engineer, Leader The Humanists

H. Randolph Pyle, Chairman
American Friends Service Committee
Pacific Southwest Regional Office

Wilson Riles, Regional Secretary
Southwest Fellowship of Reconciliation

Margaret Simkin, President
Women's International League for Peace
and Freedom, Los Angeles Branch

Reverend William Lindsay Young
Former Moderator the General Assembly
Presbyterian Church U.S.A.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHICAGO

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO	DATE WHEN MADE 4-17-56	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/9-13, 16/56	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY PEACE CENTER ASSOCIATION			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:			
<p>University Peace Center Association (UPCA) on 2/18/56 sponsored Community Conference on World Peace (CCWP) held at Judd Hall, University of Chicago. The UPCA announced that its organization included the Hiram College Peace Center, Oberlin College Peace Center, Wisconsin Student Peace Center, working in cooperation with the Chicago Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee. Purpose of conference was the organization of University Peace Centers and was intended primarily for persons who wanted to explore the possibility of having a peace center in their university community. Agenda of conference set forth listing participants for various "workshops". Conference proceedings set forth reflecting conclusions reached at various workshops including (1) that the United States should clear its foreign policy with the United Nations; (2) the United States Congress should be contacted and advised through pressure groups; (3) economic aid to undeveloped countries should be increased; (4) hydrogen bomb tests should be banned; (5) the Mc Carran Act should be repealed; (6) fingerprinting of tourists should be eliminated; (7) passport restrictions should be eased; (8) travel to Russia of school and church groups should be promoted; and (9) the United States should send arms to Israel as an interim solution. Communist Party (CP) interest or activity in conference set forth including information that Loop Division</p>			

CG ~~REDACTED~~

of Illinois - Indiana CP District helped prepare program and outline for conference. ~~REDACTED~~, active participants in conference, identified as CP members. Decision made at UPCA conference that a permanent organization would not be immediately set up. Summary report on UPCA conference presently being prepared by ~~REDACTED~~. Characterization of conference participants, organizations and publications mentioned in report set out.

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informants used in this report have provided reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

All individuals active as participants in this conference who are mentioned in this report are being characterized or identified where possible in Section VI of this report. It will be noted that some of the individuals are characterized as Communist Party (CP) members; others are members or active in CP front organizations; and others are members or active in organizations which are not CP or CP front organizations.

Those organizations which have either been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450, or about which reliable informants and sources have furnished information of CP domination, are characterized in Section VI of this report.

I ORIGIN AND SCOPE OF CONFERENCEA. Origin

on January 30, 1956, advised that a conference under the auspices of the Community Conference on World Peace (CCWP) was scheduled for February 18, 1956, at Judd Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

on February 8, 1956, provided mimeographed leaflets announcing that a CCWP would be held on February 18-19, 1956, at Judd Hall, University of Chicago, and would be sponsored by the University Peace Center Association (UPCA).

on January 26, 1956, advised that the Hyde Park Workshop for Peace (HPWP) had organized a conference which would be held on February 18, 1956, at Judd Hall, University of Chicago, and would be called a Community Conference on World Peace. Informant advised that the HPWP had been formed apparently for the sole purpose of organizing this conference.

on January 12, 1956, advised that a HPWP meeting was scheduled on or about February 9, 1956, and that some of the individuals working on this "Workshop" were:

B. Scope

T-5, on January 31, 1956, advised that the UPCA was sending out notices announcing a program of an annual working conference entitled "New Perspectives on Peace and World Development," which conference was scheduled to be held on February 18

and 19, 2 at Judd Hall, University of Chicago. This program set forth that the conference was sponsored by the University Peace Center Association, which included the following: Hiram College Peace Center, Oberlin College Peace Center, University of Chicago Peace Center, University of Wisconsin Student Peace Center, working in co-operation with the Chicago Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee.

This program stated that the purpose of the conference was the organization of University Peace Centers and was intended primarily for persons who want to explore the possibility of having a peace center in their University community.

This program states that the problems are "Peace and World Development" and went on to state that the following questions will be listed in the workshops' sessions:

- "1. How can we define the problem more precisely?
In this area of concern, what should the goal be?
2. What are the major alternative solutions which have been proposed?
3. What results can we expect to achieve through use of these methods?
4. What constructive work could be undertaken by conference participants in this area of concern?

~~5. If there is sufficient interest among workshop participants, consideration will be given to formation of permanent University Peace Center Committees for work and study in each problem area."~~

II AGENDA OF CONFERENCE

on January 30, 1956, provided a printed program setting forth the agenda of the UPCA conference scheduled for February 18, 1956. The following is the complete text of the printed program:

G E N E V A

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON PEACE
a community conference and workshop

Evening address by

Frederick L. Schuman

on

GERMANY AND THE SECURITY OF EUROPE

Auspices:

Community Conference
on World Peace

Conference and evening
meeting - \$1.75

Conference only - \$1.00

Evening only - \$1.00 donation

Saturday, February 18, 1956

9:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Judd Hall

5835 South Kimbark Avenue
Chicago

GENEVA: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON PEACE

a community conference and workshop

Judd Hall, 5835 South Kimbark Avenue

CG

9:30-10:00 Registration

10:00-12:00 Panel discussion on problems for East-West relations posed at Geneva

LAWRENCE SCOTT, Director of Peace Education, American Friends Service Committee, Chicago Region. Chairman.

PAUL B. JOHNSON, Assistant Professor, History, Roosevelt University. The international political problems.

ROBERT PICKUS, Instructor, Social Sciences, University of Chicago. The domestic prerequisites for peace.

SIDNEY J. SOCOLAR, Chairman, Disarmament Committee, Atomic Scientists of Chicago. The goal of disarmament.

KERMIT EBY, Professor, Division Social Sciences, University of Chicago. Questioner.

1:30-3:30 Workshops

A. COLONIALISM--ITS PART IN EAST-WEST TENSION.

WILLIAM LLOYD, JR., Editor of Toward Freedom.

B. THE CONTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH TO PEACE AND WORLD DEVELOPMENT.

THEO. F. LENTZ, Steering Committee of the Research Exchange on the Prevention of War.

QUINCY WRIGHT, Professor of International Law, University of Chicago.

C. DISARMAMENT

MORRIS YANOFF, Chairman.

WILLIAM DAVIDON, Co-Chairman, Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

SIDNEY J. SOCOLAR, Chairman, Disarmament Committee, Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

D. DOMESTIC EFFECTS OF A LONG COLD WAR AND PREREQUISITES,
FOR PEACE

LESLIE PENNINGTON, First Unitarian Church,
Chicago.
ROBERT PICKUS, Instructor, Social Sciences,
University of Chicago.
MARJ SWANN, Assistant Director of Peace Educa-
tion, American Friends Service Committee,
Chicago Region.

E. EAST-WEST EXCHANGE: SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC

OSCAR C. BROWN, JR., Program Coordinator, United
Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, Dist. 1,
Chairman.
MARK G. INGHAM, Professor of Physics, University
of Chicago.
MANDEL TERMAN, Chairman, Chicago Council of
American-Soviet Friendship.
PHILIP WAGNER, Assistant Professor, Department
of Geography, University of Chicago.

F. THE MIDDLE EAST: PROSPECTS FOR PEACEFUL RESOLUTION.

BRIJEN K. GUPTA, Indian journalist who has
worked in the Middle East. Chairman.
A. KESSEL, Iranian engineer and student of
planning.
CALVIN STILLMAN, Assistant Professor, Social
Sciences, University of Chicago.

G. WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

LYLE COOPER, Research Director, United Pack-
inghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO.
JOHN URNER, Research Assistant, Planning
Program, University of Chicago.

CG 

8:15 p.m. Evening Meeting

FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN

Woodrow Wilson Professor of Government, Williams College
Germany and the Security of Europe

Chairman, ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST

Auditorium of Judd Hall

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE

SPONSORS:

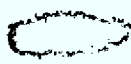
William Davidson
Kermit Eby
Joseph Engel
Rev. Joseph H. Evans
Charles H. Fischer
William Fowler
Robert J. Havighurst
Rev. Paul Higgins
Lulu Jones Johnson
Paul Barton Johnson
May Mather Jones
Rev. George Nishimoto
Phyllis Saborn

Rev. Leslie Pennington
Rev. Rolland Schloerb
Lawrence Scott
Dr. Joseph T. Sheridan
Rabbi Ralph Simon
John B. Thompson
Emily E. Waldman
Rev. Morris Harrison Tynes
University of Chicago Peace
Center working in co-
operation with American
Friends Service Committee
Rev. A. Wayman Ward
George Watson
Donald Weinblatt

Evelyn Swann, Secretary
1216 East 54th Street, Chicago 15
Normal 7-2923

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE

Evelyn Swann, Secretary
1216 East 54th Street
Chicago 15, Illinois



on February 24, 1956, provided a five page mimeographed leaflet entitled "Community Conference on World Peace--Workshop Outlines," which informant advised was apparently printed subsequent to the one set forth above. This pamphlet sets forth topics which were to be discussed in each workshop, the title of the workshop, and the participants. The following are the topics, titles, and participants as set forth in this leaflet:

"A. Colonialism -- Its Part
in East-West Tensions

Participants: WILLIAM LLOYD, JR. and exchange students from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

B. The Contribution of Research
to Peace and World Development

Participants: THEO F. LENTZ, QUINCY WRIGHT.

C. Disarmament

Participants: WILLIAM DAVIDSON, SIDNEY SOCOLAR.

D. Domestic Effects of a Long Cold
War and Pre-requisites for Peace

Participants: LESLIE PENNINGTON, ROBERT PICKUS, MARJ SWANN.

E. East-West Exchange -- Scientific,
Cultural and Economic

Participants: RUTH ADAMS, OSCAR C. BROWN, JR., MANDEL Terman, PHILIP WAGNER.

F. Middle-East: Prospects for
Peaceful Resolutions

Participants: BRIJEN K. GUPTA, A. KESSEL, CALVIN STILLMAN.

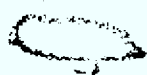
CG 

G. World Economic and Social Development

Participants: LYLE COOPER, JOHN URNER, ROBERT WOLFSON.

H. United Nations and World Organization

Participants: MARY HERRICK, JACK MINER."



III CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

[redacted] on February 28, 1956, advised that a conference was held at Judd Hall, University of Chicago, on February 18, 1956, under the general topic of "Geneva--New Perspective on Peace."

[redacted] advised the morning session of the conference consisted of a panel discussion with [redacted] as moderator. Informant advised [redacted], all of whom are professors in the field of education, were members of this panel discussion. Informant also advised that [redacted] were present during this part of the conference.

[redacted] advised during this morning session, [redacted] posed a question to the panel regarding the pact proposal which [redacted] had addressed to the United States and wanted to know why the United States so rapidly replied to such a proposal in the negative. [redacted] replied to the question, stating that he felt that such a peace pact would be a good thing and it was his belief that the United States replied so quickly because it was desired that the reply reach Russia prior to any news releases, concerning the proposed peace pact, were made public.

[redacted] said that generally speaking, the morning session was concerned with peace perspectives throughout the world.

[redacted] advised that the afternoon session of the conference on February 18, 1956, was divided into various groups. Informant advised that one such group consisted of a panel discussion on "The Middle East." Informant advised the panel on this conference was led by [redacted], who was assisted by [redacted]. Informant advised this group discussed the tense situation between the Arab countries and Israel reaching no conclusion other than the fact that it was essential that these two groups be prohibited from starting an all-out war.

on March 1, 1956, advised that it was decided at the UPCA conference on February 18, 1956, that a pamphlet would be published containing the speeches which were given at the conference, a statement of the aims of the conference, and a resolution on disarmament.

on February 23, 1956, advised that a conference sponsored by the UPCA was held on February 18, 1956, at Judd Hall, University of Chicago. Informant advised this conference consisted of various "workshops." Informant advised a "panel discussion on problems for East-West relations posed at Geneva" was held from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. [redacted] was the Chairman of this panel discussion and [redacted] were seated on the speakers platform. Informant stated that [redacted] stated during this discussion that German disarmament can only be controlled by Russia. Informant also advised that [redacted] stated during this discussion that we should ban hydrogen bomb tests, agree not to be the first ones to use nuclear bombs of any kind in any future encounter, and urge increasing diversion of economic power in "string-free" gifts to undeveloped countries rather than for military usage.

[redacted] also advised that a workshop entitled "East-West Exchange -- Scientific, Cultural and Economic" was held from 1:30 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. Informant advised [redacted] was Chairman of this workshop and the "Resource Experts" were [redacted]. Informant stated during this workshop an unknown individual in a statement cautioned that scientific exchange could deflect the balance of power and stated that those on top have everything to lose and nothing to gain by this exchange. Informant said that [redacted] cut off this individual very quickly by saying "Thank you very much."

[redacted] also advised that [redacted] stated during this workshop that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) has material available for interested parties and groups and said we should "list the restrictions of the Walter-Mc Carran Act." Informant also advised that someone stated at this conference that the CCASF acts as the clearing house on East-West Exchange.

[redacted] advised that immediately following this session, [redacted] brought a stack of Soviet literature to the conference table and offered it for sale. [redacted] also distributed a Soviet film list.

[redacted] also advised that a session entitled "World Peace and Our Community" was held at approximately 4:15 p.m. Informant said this session consisted of a discussion with [redacted] as the discussion leader. Informant said the purpose of this meeting was to exchange opinions that had been reached in the various workshops. A brief resume' of each of the workshops was given by volunteers who had been in attendance, some of which were as follows:

Workshop A: Colonialism

[redacted] advised that an unknown individual stated that the conclusions reached at this workshop were: That the United States should clear its foreign policy with the United Nations; the U.S. Congress should be contacted and advised through pressure groups; and economic aid to undeveloped countries rather than military aid, should be increased.

Workshop C: Disarmament

[redacted] advised that an unknown individual stated that all those present at this workshop agreed with [redacted] that the banning of hydrogen bomb tests should be the first step to disarmament.

Workshop E: East-West Exchange

[redacted] advised that an unknown individual stated that there was general agreement at this workshop that the United States should work for the elimination of the McCarran Act, eliminate fingerprinting of tourists, ease passport restrictions, and promote the travel to Russia of school and church groups.

Workshop F: Middle-East

advised that an unknown individual stated that those present at this workshop discussed the Arab-Israel situation and generally agreed that the United States should send arms to Israel as an interim solution until something else could be worked out.

advised stated at the end of this session that there had been approximately 170 conference registrants for the day, of whom about 70 were students.

advised that the evening session consisted of a speech by , entitled "Germany and the Security of Europe." Informant advised that was the Chairman during this evening session. Informant said discussed the pros and cons of East-West differences regarding German rearmament and unification. stated that under the Warsaw Pact, an Eastern Union which was the Soviet counterpart of NATO, was established. also stated that at the Soviet conferences last July the Russians established diplomatic relations with West Germany and reduced their military budget over 8%.

IV. INFORMATION REFLECTING COMMUNIST PARTY
INTEREST OR ACTIVITY IN UPCA CONFERENCE

[redacted] on January 31, 1956, advised that the printed program announcing the UPCA Conference and the conference agenda had been for the most part prepared and written by Communist Party members assigned to the Loop Division of the Illinois-Indiana CP District.

On February 24, 1956, [redacted] advised that CP members assigned to the Loop Division also assisted in preparing an outline used in conducting the workshops held at the UPCA Conference.

[redacted], on December 30, 1955, advised that [redacted] active participants in the UPCA Conference, are known to him as members of the Communist Party.

[redacted] on November 15, 1955, advised that [redacted] was at that time a member of the Communist Party, and was active in the Communist Party group within the United Packinghouse Workers of America - CIO, District No. 1.

[redacted] has advised that [redacted] who were active in the "Hyde Park Workshop for Peace," reported as the organization initiating plans for the UPCA Conference, are currently known to him as members of the Communist Party.

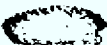
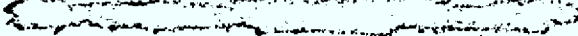
[redacted], in January, 1956, advised that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party, assigned to the West Side CP Division.

V. FUTURE PLANS OF UPCA

~~REDACTED~~ on March 1, 1956, advised it was decided at the UPCA Conference not to set up a permanent organization but to work for the holding of similar conferences in other areas. Informant said that it was possible that some form of a permanent organization could be established at some later date.

CG [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], on December 12, 1948, advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party and had
recently arrived in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, having come
from Chicago, Illinois.

 on November 21, 1955, provided a booklet issued by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, containing statements criticizing the Walter-Mc Carran Law made by persons in the United States. The booklet also contains an open letter to the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization signed by numerous persons. Included among the signers in this open letter was  who was mentioned as being from the Chicago area.

CG ~~SECRET~~

B. Organizations

American Committee For Protection
of Foreign Born

The American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

American Peace Crusade

The American Peace Crusade has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Chicago Council of American - Soviet Friendship

On May 12, 1955 advised that the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Friendship, since its inception in Chicago in the 1940s, has never failed to propagandize for Russia and the Russian way of life. Informant further advised that the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Friendship has been using speakers who were known to the informant as members of the Communist Party since the first meetings in the 1940s. Informant advised that the program of the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Friendship has always included speakers, movies and pamphlets praising every aspect of Russia, including its foreign policy, and has been extremely critical of the United States domestic and foreign policy.

Committee For Peaceful Alternatives
to the Atlantic Pact

The Committee For Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact has been cited as an organization which was formed as a result of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and which was located according to a letterhead of September 16, 1950 at 30 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 2, Illinois; and to further the cause of "Communists in the United States" doing "their part in the Moscow campaign". (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report #378 on the Communist "peace" offensive, April 25, 1951, original date, April 1, 1951, page 54).

CG [redacted]

Committee to Secure Justice in
the Rosenberg Case

[redacted] on October 10, 1953, reported that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed in January, 1952 to raise funds for the defense of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, who were convicted on March 29, 1951 of conspiracy to commit espionage. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and executed on June 19, 1953.

[redacted] on October 10, 1953, advised that the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was the Chicago affiliate of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Communist Party, USA

The Communist Party, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"Daily Worker", "The Worker"

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", an east coast, Communist daily newspaper.

Hyde Park Committee For
Peaceful Alternatives

[redacted] on March 30, 1956 advised that the Hyde Park Committee For Peaceful Alternatives is one of two committees making up the Illinois Committee For Peaceful Alternatives.

[redacted] on May 12, 1955 advised that the Illinois Chapter of the Committee For Peaceful Alternatives is an affiliate of the National Committee For Peaceful Alternatives.

[redacted] on September 1, 1951 advised that the National Committee For Peaceful Alternatives is composed of intellectuals and religious workers. This organization is infiltrated, but not controlled by Communist Party workers.

Hyde Park Workshop For Peace

[redacted] on January 12, 1956 advised that the Hyde Park Workshop For Peace was an ad hoc committee organized for the specific purpose of organizing a committee conference on world peace.

CG

John Reed Club

A Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of March 29, 1944, page 175, identified John Reed Clubs of the United States as "named after the founder of the American Communist Party".

The Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pages 462, 466, identified John Reed Clubs of the United States as "among organizations created or controlled by the Communist Party or part of a united front with the Party, which supported the First United States Congress Against War. The Congress was openly led by the Communists".

Midwest Committee For Protection
of Foreign Born

on May 12, 1955 advised that the Midwest Committee For Protection of Foreign Born was formed in the late 1940s and was at that time and up to May, 1955 the midwest organization of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born.

on March 2, 1956 advised that the Midwest Committee For Protection of Foreign Born has been since May 1, 1955, the midwest organization of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born.

The American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

National Council of American - Soviet Friendship

The National Council of American - Soviet Friendship has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CG

"New World Review"

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report #1953 on the Congress of American Women dated April 26, 1950, cited "Soviet Russia Today" as a Communist front publication.

The Committee on Un-American Activities Guide to subversive organizations dated May 14, 1951, reflected that the name of the publication "Soviet Russia Today" was changed to "New World Review" in March, 1951, and that the citation of "Soviet Russia Today", applies to the new title.

- P -

(It is noted that the American Friends Service Committee cooperated in holding this conference and some of the active participants are officers or active in the AFSC.)