FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

PART 8 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 8

F B I

Date: 5/14/57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

RE: COUNCIL AMERICAN FRIENDS COMMITTEE;
[redacted]

[redacted] has furnished a pamphlet soliciting contributions to a "special fund to end bomb tests," which is being sponsored by the Friends Committee on Legislation of captioned organization. According to this pamphlet, these contributions are to be used to bring the message of the organization to the public through TV, radio, the press, to send the scientists and others to Washington, and special projects.

Two photostatic copies of this pamphlet are enclosed for the Bureau's information.

5.
8

239

IN THE NAME OF OUR CHILDREN

END BOMB TESTS

[illegible]

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER

We who don't [illegible] contribute to the
GENERAL FUND to END BOMB TESTS

[illegible]

[illegible] the public [illegible]

GENERAL FUND [illegible]
We believe the [illegible] Washington and [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 31, 1957

Director, FBI

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

The American Friends Service Committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has stated that its purposes are to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tension between individual groups or nations. The American Friends Service Committee is reportedly a sincere pacifist group and has been since its inception in 1917.

241

[redacted]

Date: July 31, 1957

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 926
1717 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

The American Friends Service Committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has stated that its purposes are to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tension between individual groups or nations. The American Friends Service Committee is reportedly a sincere pacifist group and has been since its inception in 1917.

Any additional pertinent information received relative to this matter believed to be of interest to you will be furnished you promptly.

242

FBI

Date: 7/24/57

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

RE: COMMUNIST AMERICAN FRIENDS COMMITTEE
[redacted]

Re Los Angeles Airtel 5/14/57, concerning activity of the Friends Committee on Legislation to end A bomb tests.

[redacted] has furnished a form petition being circulat by the Friends Committee on Legislation, 122 North Hudson, Pasadena, California. The petition contains space for 20 signatures It is addressed to President EISENHOWER and states as follows:

"We, the undersigned, urgently call upon you to take vigorous steps to stop the testing of nuclear bombs by all countries.

"The stopping of nuclear tests would go a long way toward halting the spread of the nuclear arms race to other nations. It would stop the increasing danger from radioactive fall-out and eliminate the gamble with the future of the human race. It would be a dramatic moral act which would ease tensions and create the political climate for positive steps to peace.

"In the name of our children we urge you to give this petition by citizens your most serious consideration."

243

July 31, 1957

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Robert Cutler
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Cutler:

The American Friends Service Committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has stated that its purposes are to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tension between individual groups or nations. The American Friends Service Committee is reportedly a sincere pacifist group and has been since its inception in 1917.

The information set forth in the enclosed is being furnished the Attorney General, Atomic Energy Commission, Secret Service and intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

245

[redacted]

American Friends Service Committee

In connection with the above, information has been received from a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that a form petition is being circulated by the Friends Committee on Legislation, 122 North Hudson, Pasadena, California. The petition, which is addressed to President Eisenhower, is as follows:

> "We, the undersigned, urgently call upon you to take vigorous steps to stop the testing of nuclear bombs by all countries.
>
> "The stopping of nuclear tests would go a long way toward halting the spread of the nuclear arms race to other nations. It would stop the increasing danger from radioactive fall-out and eliminate the gamble with the future of the human race. It would be a dramatic moral act which would ease tensions and create the political climate for positive steps to peace.
>
> "In the name of our children we urge you to give this petition by citizens your most serious consideration."

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST-AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted] CINAL

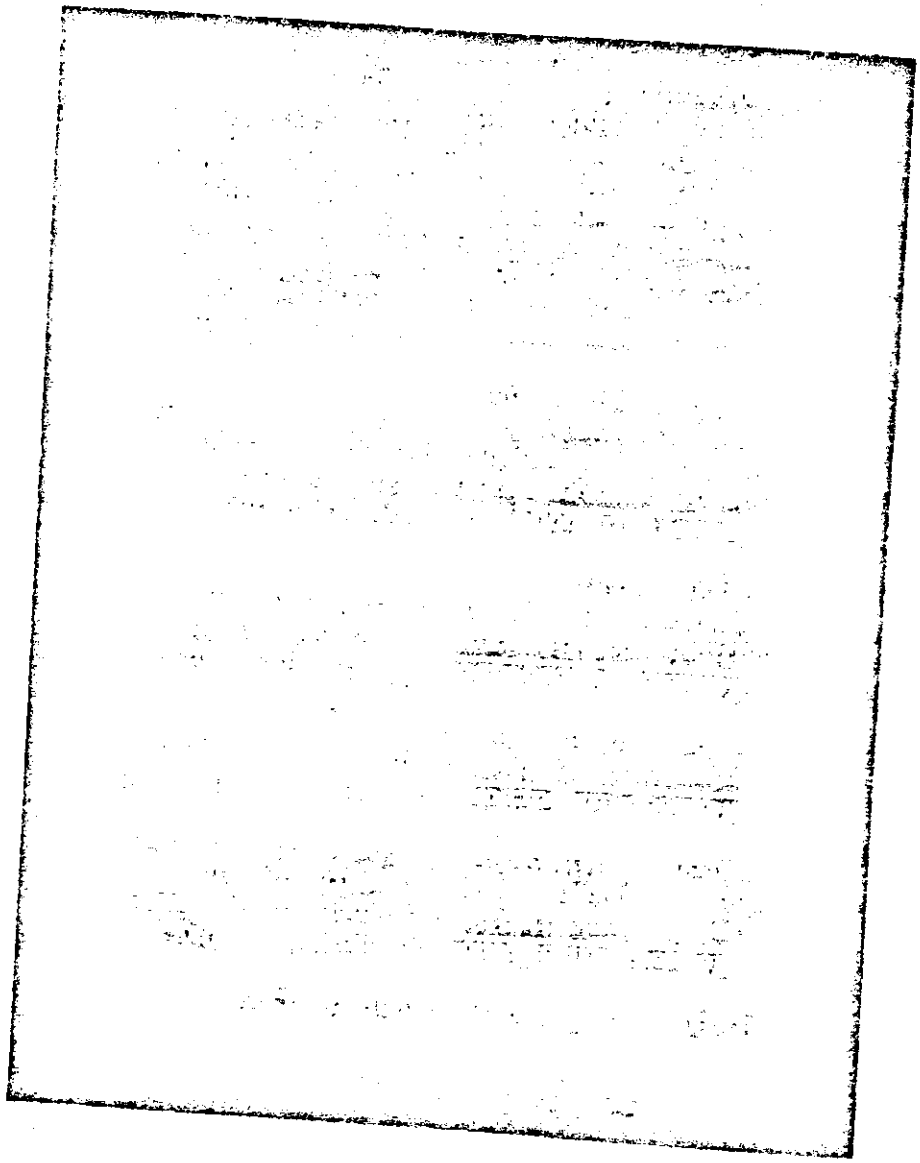
On [redacted], who have in the past furnished reliable information, made available a copy of a four page flyer entitled "We're Wearing Black Sashes Because....". Attached to each was a schedule for "Hiroshima Day Observance".

The flyer which was distributed in the downtown area of Chicago, Illinois on 8/6/57 contained a protest against nuclear tests and on the last page contains suggestions as to what could be done to end H-bomb tests. One of the suggestions was to "gather signatures to the petition below and send it to the President: c/o the White House, Washington, D. C."

According to the petition it was distributed by the Chicago Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee.

Among those participating in the distribution of the leaflet was [redacted] who in 3/57 was reported [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, to have been elected a member of the [redacted] of the Communist Party, Illinois District.

Attached are two photostats of the flyer and schedule and seven copies of a blank memorandum.



October 7, 1957

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

What is the status of Pacifists and Conscientious Objectors as far as the F.B.I. and the Federal Government are concerned?

My reason for questioning is because the Sunday Evening Club (the high-school teen-age group) of the [redacted] Community Church, had as their speaker Sunday evening, [redacted] of the American Friends Service Committee. He spoke on the subject of nuclear tests and the possibility of stopping them, showing the film "One World or None".

In the interest of the United States if this isn't the type of program for our teenagers, what can be done to counteract it?

Sincerely,

253

October 11, 1957

Dear

Your letter dated October 7, 1957, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, I am unable to answer your inquiry since the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. Information in our files, furthermore, is confidential and available for official use only.

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 relating to the group you named.

Enclosed is some material which you might like to read.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Frequent inquiries are received concerning the American Friends Service Committee. This Quaker group has opposed military conflict, preparedness and draft of men since its organization in 1917, but Bufiles do not reflect that it is under any kind of subversive influence.

AIR MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.
NOV
15
6 30 PM
1957

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

AIR MAIL

Personal

254

American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 247
Cambridge 38, Mass.

THREE MORE WAYS TO GET THE WORD AROUND

to

STOP THOSE TESTS

1. Wear a SANE button. Write to SANE (Society to Abolish Nuclear Explosions) for their button and information about what they are doing. They are "neither 'front' nor 'fringe' organization, but a group of sober reputable citizens who just want their kids to grow up." The Chairman of their Advisory Committee is Brock Chisholm, M.D., Former Chief of the U.N. World Health Organization. P. O. Box 3236, San Diego 3, California.

2. Get some stickers from the Fellowship of Reconciliation, for use on autos and elsewhere. 4" x 8". Printed in bright red. Across the top is the message: "For the sake of the world's children--and yours", and below in larger letters: "STOP H-BOMB TESTS NOW!" You can have these with the gummed surface on either the front or the back (for use either on windows or on opaque surfaces). 10 cents each, 20 for $1.00, 50 for $2.00. Order from F.O.R., Box 271, Nyack, N.Y.

3. Put this sign on your car bumper. To everyone who fills out and returns to us the slip below, we will send, without charge, a scotch-lite car bumper sign bearing the words: "STOP H-BOMB TESTS" and (below) "Save Humanity". 24" x 3 1/2". These signs are made available to us by Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc., a non-profit, non-political, religious and educational organization, of which Dr. Jerome Davis is the Executive Director.

AFSC, P.O. Box 247, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Please send me a scotch-lite STOP H-BOMB TESTS car bumper sign.

I agree to put it on the rear bumper of my car.

Name _____

Address _____

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
New England Regional Office
P. O. Box 247
130 Brattle Street
Cambridge 38 Massachusetts

National Office
Chairman Henry J. Cadbury
Honorary Secretary, Clarence E. Pickett
Executive Secretary, Lewis M. Hoskins

Telephone, UNiversity 4-3150

Regional Office
Chairman, Louisa Alcott
Executive Secretary, Robert A. Lyon
Finance Secretary, Herbert Hutton

November 4, 1957

Dear friend:

The American Friends Service Committee is deeply concerned about the continuance of nuclear weapons testing. Mounting evidence from thousands of scientists -- primarily those not working for the Government -- indicates that genetic and other dangers to humanity from radioactive fall-out are real and increasing. We risk, then, the danger of making physical monsters of future generations and moral monsters of ourselves by acquiescing in this evil.

The London disarmament talks have failed. Continued nuclear testing brings us ever closer to war. Our Government has announced plans for new H-bomb tests in the Pacific next April. We know this arms race cannot lead to peace. Only action by you and thousands like you can.

Will you, therefore, read the two enclosed leaflets: What Have We Silently Said "Yes" To? and Return to Human Decency ? If you agree with us that they are valuable educational tools, will you help us get them to thousands of people by buying them and giving or mailing them -- in sets of two, for the cumulative effect -- to as many people as you can? A personal word from you would increase their effectiveness. Prices are on the back of the leaflets.

Will you also write to the President and to your Senators and Congressman, urging that nuclear weapons testing be stopped? Increase the sensitivity of their consciences by making them aware of your own concern.

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood," wrote Paul to the Ephesians, but "... against spiritual wickedness in high places."

Sincerely yours,

Russell Johnson
Russell Johnson
Peace Education Secretary

Robert A. Lyon
Robert A. Lyon
Executive Secretary

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

December 2, 1957

AMERICAN FRIEND

J. Edgar Hoover
Chief, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend:

I understand that you made a radio talk on November 12, in which you stated that the Russians are intensifying their infiltration in all walks of life. I should like very much to have a copy of the speech or a fuller report of its content.

Sincerely,

Olcutt Sanders

Olcutt Sanders
Director, Information Service

OS/jz

After 5 days, return to
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED,
Public Relations Dep't,
20 South Twelfth Street,
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

J. Edgar Hoover

Chief, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D.C.

rec'd 12-10-57
DCL

December 10, 1957

Mr. Olcutt Sanders
Director, Information Service
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Sanders:

Your letter of December 2, 1957, has been received.

In response to your request, I wish to advise that I did not make a radio address on November 12, but I am enclosing copies of some recent statements and articles of mine relating to communism which you might like to have. Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5)
God and Country or Communism?
Struggle on a New Plane
American Legion address, 9/19/57
Where Do We Stand Today With Communism in the United States?
Communist "New Look"

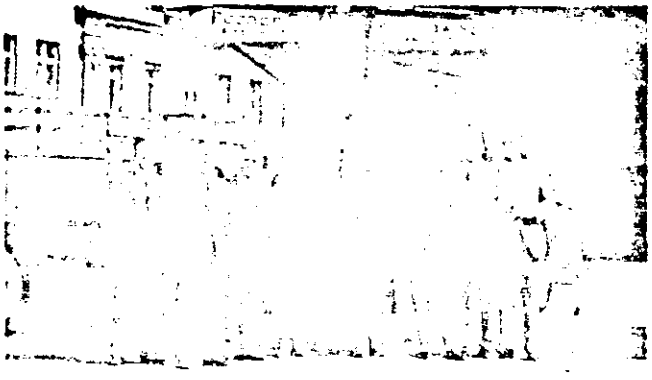
NOTE. Bufiles reflect no prior correspondence with Sanders. Numerous references appear in Bufiles relating to his affiliations with the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., none of which are derogatory.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE BULLETIN

WINTER 1957

QUAKER VISITORS RENEW CONTACTS IN POLAND

by EARLE EDWARDS



Members of the Quaker International Mission to Poland were, left to right; William B. Edgerton, associate professor of Slavic languages, Columbia University, William Barton, general secretary, Friends Service Council, London; Finn Friis, Denmark, AFSC and FSC representative in Vienna; Elsa Cedergren, clerk, Sweden Yearly Meeting; Sydney Bailey, director of Quaker UN Program; Polish interpreter; Gerald Bailey, vice chairman, Friends East-West Relations Committee, London; Earle Edwards, associate executive secretary, AFSC; and William Huntington, chairman, AFSC foreign service committee.

AFTER a week in Poland our delegation of eight Quakers apologized to our guide-interpreter for schedule adjustments required to meet unexpected opportunities. She reminded us that usually schedules for such delegations are rather carefully observed once they have been worked out. Then she added, "With you people it's just as if you were home."

Warm welcomes from old and new acquaintances made it easy to feel at home.

Friends had reluctantly left Poland in 1949 when all foreign organizations were told they could turn their attention to other countries. Success of the new government's own post-war rehabilitation was given as the cause of the order.

The joint Anglo-American Quaker team left after three years of relief and reconstruction work.

After the death of Stalin, Friends re-established contact with people in Poland. Since 1955 Polish students have attended seminars in Europe. For two years members of the diplomatic staff have been participants in Conferences for Diplomats in Switzerland.

This summer an International Seminar was held in Warsaw. It was attended by students from 18 countries, and for the first time Polish (and Yugoslav) students were able to join the seminar program in the United States.

Early this year an invitation was received to send an international Quaker goodwill mission to Poland. The AFSC and the East-West Relations Committee of London Yearly Meeting were delighted to accept.

Three persons from the United States, three from the United Kingdom, one from Sweden and one from Denmark spent the first two weeks of September in Warsaw, Cracow, Wroclaw and Poznan. Five of those in the group had previous experience in Poland.

The Polish Institute of International Affairs was host to the mission. It arranged informal meetings with journalists, university faculty and administration members and government officials. Our contacts also included visits with persons whose associations with Friends grew out of services after the first and second World Wars.

Far-reaching changes of economic, social and political

continued on page 2

AFSC OBSERVERS REPORT ON YOUTH FESTIVAL

by GEORGE MOHLENHOFF

Through face-to-face contact in AFSC seminars and other small groups Friends were urged by eastern Europeans to take part in the Moscow Youth Festival this summer. Thirty-five thousand delegates were expected. In response the Board concluded that a few mature observers should be present for at least part of the time. This is a report from George Mohlenhoff, director of the AFSC National College Program. Others were Ruth Simkin and Eric Johnson, members of the Board, and Robert Osborn, representative of the North American Young Friends.

"ZA mir i druzhbu" was the official slogan of the Moscow Youth Festival. For Peace and Friendship! We heard the words used again and again . . . as the ringing end for a delegation statement, as the solemn pledge of a vast stadium of youth, as a slogan placed on every decoration.

The Festival was not primarily a political one. For many of the 34,000 foreigners the greatest attraction was the endless number of athletic events which filled much of the 158-page program. For others it was the nightly performances of opera, plays, ballet and puppets in the famous Moscow theaters where all troupes had been especially retained for the Festival. Exhibitions dotted the city, attracting throngs of delegates and Russians to look at photography or stamp collections or modern art. Frequently politics entered into the responses of the crowds as they viewed the art. We heard young Russians reject Picasso, despite his Communism, and brand non-objective art as meaningless and ridiculous.

This was the kind of discussion which, unscheduled in the Festival, arose spontaneously around the scheduled events themselves.

The nearest approach to a programmed exchange of ideas was in events erroneously called "seminars" which were endless sessions of prepared statements on teaching conditions or student cooperation made by delegates and translated simultaneously into five languages.

But what was lacking in scheduled discussions was supplied by the informal knots of people who gathered everywhere—in their dormitories, in streets, in Red Square. The moment a mutual language was found, questions and an-

continued on page 4

. . . to implement these ideals . . .

Philadelphia, Pa.
November, 1957

Dear Friends:

Increasing racial tension of the past few months in our own land has been disturbing the consciences of the nation. Time and again we wonder and ask, "What can I do?"

The AFSC has found varied channels of expression for our concern that equality of opportunity may become real for school children, home-seekers or job hunters. In these ways each of you has a role, since all of us—staff, committee members and contributors — collectively constitute the AFSC.

The late summer crisis after the first Negro family bought a home in Levittown, Pennsylvania, has required almost constant attention and assistance of a staff member. AFSC guidance helped stabilize the situation in that community and brought recognition for "positive and forthright leadership" from Richard Nixon. The comment was included in a letter from the Vice President acknowledging the Committee's recent appeal to President Eisenhower to speak out clearly on the racial situation.

More than a year of work in the North Carolina school program came to a climactic point with the peaceful enrollment of 11 Negro students at schools with white children in three cities. Staff persons were on the scene in each city the first school day for observation and help. After some initial flurry, enrollment proceeded quietly. AFSC work in this area had, perhaps, helped to establish an atmosphere of calm necessary for such accomplishment.

When the Little Rock crisis first developed, the Board of Directors sent a telegram to President Eisenhower urging him to appeal, through radio and television, to the conscience of the nation asking "wholehearted acceptance of integration on the basis of fundamental human rights." We also urged the President to warn of the danger in the growing resort to violence as a way of solving problems and to call attention to the effective work being done to bring about peaceful integration in many communities.

A staff member's week-long trip to Little Rock in September enabled us to get a deeper insight into the complex problems of that troubled community. His observations brought into sharper focus the need to continue our reconciling efforts, and the need to plan ahead to prevent misunderstanding and crises in other areas of potential tension.

In the coming Christmas season we will be thinking of peace and brotherhood and goodwill toward all men. We here at the AFSC will continue seeking to implement these ideals at home and abroad during the next year. We hope you will continue to share this spiritual adventure with us.

Sincerely your friend,

Lewis M. Hoskins *Executive Secretary*

POLISH CONTACTS

continued from page 1

significance, which had been in the making for sometime, date from the October 1956 Polish revolution. We were particularly impressed by the effect of the revolution on the spirit of the Polish people.

Time and again we heard persons speak of the joy of being able to express themselves freely. Universities now can function without party interference in the selection of students and faculty or in the curriculum. Professors dismissed during the Stalinist period have been reinstated and Western as well as Marxist philosophy and economics are being taught.

The mission found that while censorship existed journalists enjoyed a remarkable degree of freedom and apparently were not punished if what they wrote was censored. Since the group's return there has been some tightening of press censorship. We were told that the country is functioning without secret police as an instrument of internal political repression. However, it is understood that the government would not tolerate organized efforts to undermine its authority.

Our hosts were quick to point out that Poland has no intention of withdrawing from the socialist camp of nations and her geopolitical situation underlies that observation. However, Poles have maintained a strong nationalistic outlook despite more than a century of occupation by Russia, Prussia and Austria. It is not surprising, therefore, that the government expects to work out solutions to Poland's very difficult problems which are in keeping with her own character and traditions. She wants to develop good relations with all nations.

Poles Eager to Study Abroad

In this atmosphere, people greatly restricted in international contacts for some years are eager to gain lost ground. Some 2,000 students spent the past summer in Western European countries, many of them with the encouragement and assistance of the state-subsidized student organization. Re-establishment of professional ties with Western scholars and academic institutions has already been mutually beneficial. Many persons are seeking fellowships or grants for study abroad.

Friends were urged to continue the programs which facilitate greater understanding of different cultures and points of view. The mission hopes there can be some expansion of such programs in which even basic differences can be faced frankly by persons who have had an opportunity to become friends.

Dayton Office Established

On October 1 the Richmond and Columbus regional offices merged to form a four-state office with headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, to strengthen program in the Indiana-Ohio Michigan-Kentucky area. All present programs will be continued.

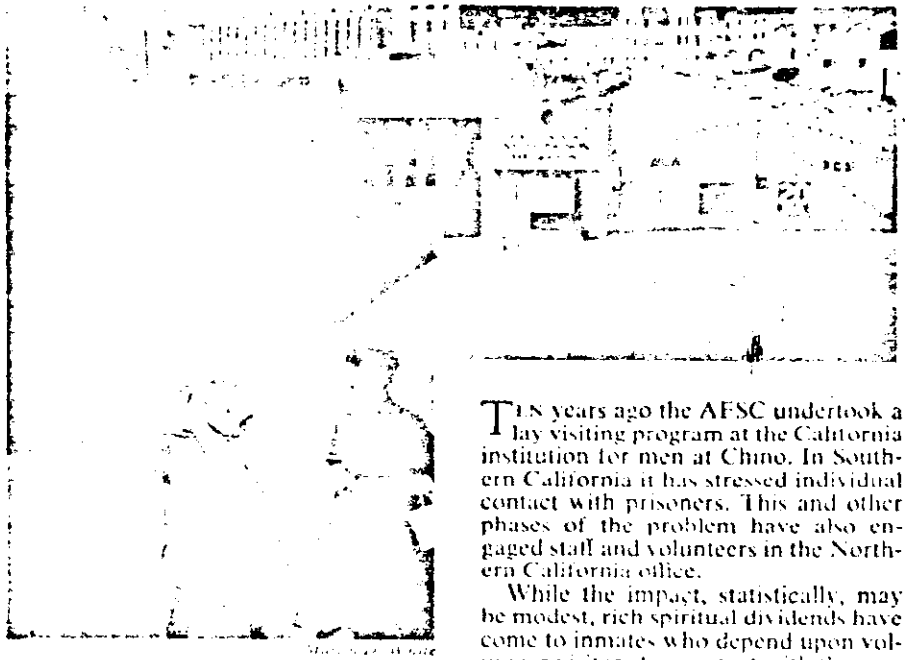
Matt H. Thomson, just returned from two years' work with AFSC in India, has been appointed executive secretary for the Dayton regional office. Prior to his administrative work with social and technical assistance programs in Barpali, he was YMCA executive secretary in Minneapolis.

Nuclear Testing

A great deal of public interest has been aroused in recent months over the issue of continued testing of nuclear devices by the "atomic powers." Many respected voices have been raised in warning. Among these have been Albert Schweitzer and Pope Pius XII. The AFSC has placed a major emphasis on educational programs designed to alert the public to the physical dangers of nuclear testing and to point up the profound moral issues involved in [illegible] which can endanger the health of unborn [illegible] in all parts of the earth.

Children of the Toyama Heights Neighborhood Center in Tokyo portray Mary and the shepherds during the annual Christmas program.

CALIFORNIA OFFICES HAVE ACTIVE PRISON WORK



Martin D. White

Both the prisoner and his family share in AFSC programs, which try to soften the hardships of separation. Wives and relatives are encouraged to visit the prisoner frequently. In other ways families may be helped to maintain a more normal family life during the prisoner's absence.

TEN years ago the AFSC undertook a lay visiting program at the California institution for men at Chino. In Southern California it has stressed individual contact with prisoners. This and other phases of the problem have also engaged staff and volunteers in the Northern California office.

While the impact, statistically, may be modest, rich spiritual dividends have come to inmates who depend upon volunteer visitors for contact with the outside world. Last year 32 men and women made regular visits to the prison at Chino. Correspondence between visits further strengthens the ties of friendship between visitor and visited.

Jim was one of the prisoners who agreed to have a visitor. His stiff awkward note inviting his guests reflected uncertainty about the adventure.

Months of visiting with warm and informal conversation melted away restraint. Jim's letters between visits began to reveal emotions he never permitted to penetrate his distant gaze when he talked to his guests. A missed visit and a neglected reply brought a panicky plea: What had he said or done to offend?

Through his visitors' help Jim secured a job after his release. He's married now and a foreman for a paint contractor. One of the gas stations he recently painted was one he had robbed.

Other members of the lay prison committee also have rewarding channels of service. One leads a Great Books discussion group at the prison. Another uses his spare time finding jobs for parolees. A third has built a library of 3,000 volumes in a newer institution.

A new project, soon to be launched, will establish a "club house" in the Los Angeles area for ex-offenders who can be helped to make the adjustment back to their communities during the first months of their release.

In slightly more than a year a new program of the Northern California Regional Office has shown gratifying results. It offers assistance to relatives of San Quentin prisoners. A Danish social worker with extensive prison experience in her own country carries a case load of 35 families.

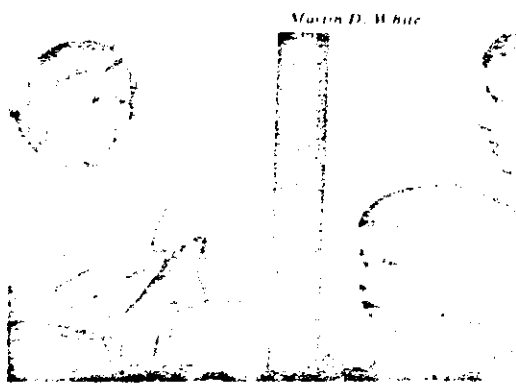
Inmates Prepared for Release

The program helps interpret the meaning of the prison sentence, assists the family maintain the home during the prisoner's absence and prepares them for his release and secures cooperation with the parole officer. The work of the staff member has helped the prison staff to understand better the inmates, their families and their problems.

Carefully selected volunteers help the prisoners' families visit more often, find jobs and use existing community services.

continued on page 4

Martin D. White



A staff member in the San Francisco AFSC office carries a full case load of families who get regular counsel during the prisoner's absence.

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e AFSC has issued public statements supporting iews of Dr. Schweitzer and others and in identi- etters to the heads of the three atomic power ons — the United States, the Soviet Union and t Britain — has appealed for cessation of tests. any regional offices have engaged in petition- ering campaigns. The New England and San icisco offices have obtained over 10,000 signa- each.

Peace Literature Service

entralize services in the peace education field, National Peace Literature Service has been d from the New England regional office to delphia. The AFSC will continue to act as dis- ting agent for PEACE NEWS, the international ist weekly newspaper printed in London. The air ess edition is flown directly to Philadelphia. The CE PACKET, sent to peace workers on a sub- tion basis, will be assembled and mailed from delphia. Books, pamphlets and reprints are also ble.

Days Of Discovery Packet

Educational Materials for Children Program has ished the December-January packet of "Days of overy." (25 cents) The service activities and re- games and simple ceremonial may be used in lay schools, children's organizations and by ies in the home. The "mitten tree" has become ristmas tree, and other popular programs have been ed to meet current needs. Those interested in ristmas gifts of books on peace and goodwill are ed to select them from the 1957 edition of *Books Judges* (25 cents, not in packet)

New Publications

SEMINARS FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS—Give sched- and details of 1957-58 seminars, to be held at ited Nations, in Washington, D. C. and Pendle (Wallingford, Pa.)

EXERCISE PEACE—Illustrated folder in two s describes some AFSC peace programs.

ET FROM THE MATERIAL AIDS PROGRAM—A page illustrated sheet describing AFSC response material needs around the globe, successor to the C CLOTHING BULLETIN

AFSC - 6681. 1991

PRISON WORK

continued from page 3

The other outlet for prison concern in the San Francisco area is the Northern California Service League, founded in 1948 by the AFSC Prison Committee to aid county jail prisoners.

The League, now a Community Chest agency, makes available the services of three case workers and conducts an adult education program in the San Francisco jails. Earlier it helped to establish a panel of young lawyers to help indigent law-breakers, developed a chaplaincy service and organized an experimental group therapy program with narcotic addicts.

A major effort of the regional office has been its prison institutes which have contributed to public education of the problems.

Two League board members and two staff members are Friends.

YOUTH FESTIVAL

continued from page 1

swers would pour out about each other's countries and habits and political and social views. Much of it was clearly superficial; some questions displayed ability and knowledge and intelligent difference of opinion.

Along with the enthusiasm of the Muscovites — the cheers, the exchange of autographs, the flowers — went unflagging curiosity in Americans shown by Russians and people from other countries.

The first questions put to us were on our standard of living. What does your camera cost? What do Americans pay for shoes? Later came more involved questions. Why does the American government insist on finger-printing Russians? Why can't Paul Robeson come to Russia? Why is Mr. Dulles against the Soviet Union? Is education segregated? Is housing? Can Negroes vote?

Among Western visitors to the Festival were about 200 who openly professed their Christianity by the wearing of small crosses. They made a trip to a Russian Orthodox monastery outside Moscow. Twenty-five met with 25 Communists in a closed discussion. Many attended the Baptist church services. The small group of British Friends held a daily meeting for worship.

What are the chief impressions an observer carries away? For one thing it seems clear that Communism as a philosophy of government is firmly entrenched in Russia. Russians were quick to point out to us a notable increase in freedom since the death of Stalin in 1953, and most insisted it would be impossible to reintroduce the highly centralized and repressive government which existed until four years ago.

Russians Curious About World

This relaxation makes the visitor wonder not only how far it will go but what the effect will be of an increasingly discernible new class of Russians, the young, educated group who are carrying major responsibilities in teaching, government, communications, planning and industrial management. Able, eager, and curious about the outside world, they are freer than the foreigner would expect to voice their criticism of the government red tape and inefficiency and the slow rise of the standard of living. They are the second and third generation of Communists whose political ardor is more temperate than that of their fathers but no less patriotic. One wonders if the Russian system will be supple enough to incorporate them.

Yet we could not question that the Festival made a strong emotional impact on those who attended. No overt play was made for the political loyalties of the youth of the world. Much was done to capture their idealism.

We left Moscow with the strong sense of a need for a wider exchange of views between people of what we have come to call the East bloc and the West bloc. How difficult for us to understand fully even our close neighbors! By contrast the people of Russia are almost unknown to us and we to them. Unless they have firsthand experience here in the United States few Russians will change their view that all American workers are exploited; few will accept the most careful review of the Negro's position in America without seeing for themselves. This is not because they are willful disbelievers but because the news which makes headlines seems often to disprove the facts. Similarly, it is of vital importance that Americans understand there are able, intelligent young Russians who discuss freely international and internal affairs and who are likeable human beings.

American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

Again this year the Service Committee's Christmas Gift Plan will be available to contributors.

Instead of personal gifts to friends or associates, contributions in their name can be made to the AFSC. An attractive Christmas card will be sent by the Service Committee to each honoree.

Special gifts at Christmas, going beyond the regular AFSC contributions, are an extra channel to share the spirit of the season.

The AFSC also receives gifts in honor of births, anniversaries, weddings and other events, and notes of acknowledgement are sent if requested. A printed card is available to acknowledge memorial gifts.

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
PHILADELPHIA PA.
Permit No. 369

Frances Richardson afso
Abington Court Apts. Apt. E-103
Abington, Pa.

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

F B I

Date: 1/2/58

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To : Director, FBI [redacted]

From: SAC, Philadelphia [redacted]

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE [redacted]

On 1/2/58, [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised SA [redacted] that the "Friends' Journal," 12/21/57 issue, page 830, carried an article reflecting that the Young Friends Committee of North America is attempting to make arrangements for four to six Soviet students to spend one month in the United States during the Summer of 1958. Authority for the proposed visit of the Soviet students is to be requested of the U. S. State Department. Friends Committee feels that the U. S. Government may now be willing to allow the Soviet students to visit the United States.

260

The Attorney General

January 30, 1958

Director, FBI

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

There is enclosed one Photostat each of a letter bearing the letterhead American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated Christmas Eve, 1957, addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed by Norman J. Whitney and a petition addressed to President Eisenhower dated Christmas Eve, 1957.

This letter sets forth the announced plans of the AFSC to launch a petition campaign to urge the United States Government to cancel a nuclear weapons test scheduled for April, 1958, in the Pacific Ocean area. The AFSC has been, since 1917, a pacifist organization whose members strive for peace and good will among all nations.

The Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The AFSC not the subject of a Bureau investigation. Enclosures to Attorney General furnished by Newark airtel 1-22-58 captioned "Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, [redacted]" To date no information has been received indicating Communist Party influence in the preparation and promulgation of the petition.

January 30, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Robert Cutler
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Cutler:

There is enclosed one Photostat each of a letter bearing the letterhead American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated Christmas Eve, 1957, addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed by Norman J. Whitney and a petition addressed to President Eisenhower dated Christmas Eve, 1957.

This letter sets forth the announced plans of the AFSC to launch a petition campaign to urge the United States Government to cancel a nuclear weapons test scheduled for April, 1958, in the Pacific Ocean area. The AFSC has been, since 1917, a pacifist organization whose members strive for peace and good will among all nations.

The above information is being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

THE CREW

Two of the four persons who will sail with The Golden Rule have been designated. They are Albert Smith Bigelow, 51, painter and architect, of Cos Cob, Conn., Navy lieutenant commander in World War II; and William R. Huntington, 50, Long Island, N. Y., architect and former commissioner in Europe for the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers).

Two other crew members are to be named. One or both may be from California. Coordinating plans locally for the historic voyage is Walter Raitt of Pasadena, official of the Friends organization.

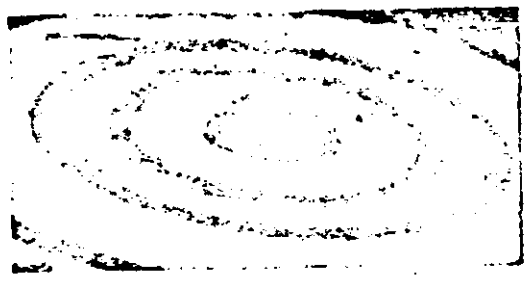
The Golden Rule will proceed from Los Angeles harbor to Hawaii and then to the Marshall Islands, planning to enter the danger area by April 1. Said the sponsoring committee:

"It will attempt to remain there in an effort to witness to all men that it is important that the race to extinction be stopped. There will be no deception. All action will be taken openly in the Gandhian spirit of a non-violent attempt to effect needed changes by speaking to the best in all men."

ARMS RACE DEPLORED

Although giving no details the committee said "a parallel project to carry the same moral and political message to the people and authorities of Russia is being organized."

The time has come when action of this kind is imperative, the release said. "There are some things which even democratic governments do which those who



THE TARGET in former H-bomb drop.

stand for the dignity and survival of man must oppose."

Leaders of the U. S. are following policies that will "greatly intensify the arms race — they are not helping to form an American will to lead the world away from this senseless folly."

Noting that "many say there would be no problem were it not for the Russians," the committee said its members "share in large part this perception of the evils of Soviet totalitarianism . . . but we deny the assumption that military power is the essential realistic means of dealing with this problem."

Further, the committee argued, while many in America do not yet fully reject reliance on military power, growing numbers "do see wisdom in America's stopping these tests, as a first step in a major effort to reverse the arms race."

"No vital risk is involved. No inspection is necessary," said the release. "The Soviet Union has said it is willing to stop tests . . . Many Americans know these things. But as a nation, confused by the complexity of the problem, we stand benumbed, morally desensitized by 10 years of propaganda and fear . . . We hope our act will say to others: 'Speak now!'"

Date: January 30, 1958

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 925
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

There is enclosed a Photostat of an article which appeared in the January 18, 1958, edition of the "People's World," a west coast communist newspaper. The article deals with plans under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) to sail a small boat from Los Angeles, California, to the Pacific Ocean nuclear test area to protest continued nuclear experiments by the United States.

The AFSC, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has stated its purposes are to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tension between individual groups of nations. The AFSC is a pacifist group.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

262

FBI

Date: 2/11/58

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE; [redacted]

Re Los Angeles airtel, 1/21/58, concerning article in "People's World" of 1/18/58, re: boat "The Golden Rule" to sail to Marshall Islands to protest H Bomb tests.

Article in Long Beach, Calif. "Independent," 2/10/58, Page 1, Column 5, states 30-foot sailing ketch "The Golden Rule" due to leave Los Angeles Harbor this date for Eniwetok Island, in the Marshall Islands, stopping first in Hawaii.

Crew: ALBERT BIGELOW, 51, Cos Cob, Connecticut; GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, 43, Blackwood Terrace, New York; WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, 51, St. James, New York; DAVID GALE, 21, Carver, Minneapolis. All the men are Quakers except GALE, who is the son of a Presbyterian minister. BIGELOW said the Quaker Committee for Non-Violent Action of Nuclear Weapons is the sponsor of the voyage. Article states the four men reaffirmed their willingness to sacrifice their lives by remaining in the area - if permitted - when a nuclear bomb is tested at Eniwetok in April. The vessel left Los Angeles Harbor 2/10/58.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

26

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 31, 1958

FROM [redacted], NEW HAVEN [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE; [redacted]

Reference Los Angeles Airtel to the Director dated 2/11/58, captioned "AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE; [redacted]"

For the information of the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office an article appeared in the "Greenwich Time," a daily newspaper published in Greenwich, Connecticut, on 2/26/58, which bears a Los Angeles dateline and is a release of the Associated Press. This article is captioned, "BIGELOW, CREW SAIL TO PROTEST NUCLEAR FIRINGS."

The above article states that the four pacifists have sailed again in the "Ketch Golden Rule" to protest nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The article states that the skipper, ALBERT SMITH BIGELOW, 51, of Cos Cob, Connecticut, expects the "Golden Rule" to reach the test area by May 15-25 and to remain there indefinitely. According to the above Associated Press release, the tests are scheduled between April and August. The newspaper release identified other members of the crew as WILLIAM REED HUNTINGTON, 51, St. James, New York; ORION SHERWOOD, 28, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; and GEORGE [redacted], [redacted], Blackwood, New Jersey.

The above information is being furnished in the event the Bureau and Los Angeles are not cognizant of this development.

April 17, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please accept my sincerest congratulations for the wonderful book who have written "MASTERS OF DECEIT". I hope that millions of Americans buy it, read it and take-it-to-heart.

We are members of [redacted] Presbyterian Church. In fact, my wife is an officer and deacon. Recently she was advised that an invitation was being sent to all church officers to attend the forum covered by the enclosed card. This came in the mail today. It is supposed to be backed by the Quakers. They may be sincere. However, it all sounds very silly to me. The hullabaloo, parades, marches and publicity sounds "commie-inspired" to me. Certainly everyone wants peace, but not at any price.

Please keep up your wonderful work.

Sincerely yours

Implications of Nuclear Weapons: TESTING USE and CONTROL

A ONE-DAY INSTITUTE . . .

a program of the week-long

APPEAL FOR NUCLEAR SANITY

Organized by the New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

. . . to examine

the dangers of testing nuclear weapons
the ultimate results of the arms race
the alternatives to a diplomacy of force
the next step we can take toward our objective

APRIL 19th, 1958
Saturday afternoon and evening,
1:30 to 9:30

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
Purchase and Lake Streets
Purchase, N. Y. (Westchester County)

Registration fee $2.00

Chowmein supper $1.50

Advance registration must be made

Detailed program will be sent to registrants and upon request

An intensive program of lectures, panels and group discussion featuring:

SPEAKERS

NORMAN COUSINS
Editor, Saturday Review; Co-Chairman, Nat. Comm. for a Sane Nuclear Policy

A. J. MUSTE
Executive Secretary Emeritus, Fellowship of Reconciliation; author, lecturer — Non-Violent Approach to International Affairs

KENNETH W. THOMPSON
Author, lecturer, political scientist; formerly on faculty at University of Chicago and Northwestern University

HUGH WOLFE
Chairman, Department of Physics, Cooper Union; Chairman, Fed. of Amer. Scientists

INTERVIEWERS

RUTH NASH CHALMERS
Editor, Scarsdale Inquirer

WILLIAM KUNSTLER
Moderator - WNEW "Counterpoint"

WARREN ZIEGLER
N. Y. Coordinator - American Foundation for Political Education

DEAN OF INSTITUTE

ROBERT GILMORE
New York Secretary, American Friends Service Committee

Sponsored by WESTCHESTER COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY

Auspices of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

237 Third Avenue • New York 3, New York • GRamercy 3-5998

Please return this blank and $2.00 registration fee for each individual before April 16th, 1958, to Westchester Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 102 Stratford Road, Harrison, New York.

(Please make checks payable to American Friends Service Committee)

We..... I..... plan to attend the Institute: "Implications of Nuclear Weapons"
APRIL 19th, 1958

Please make ..... reservations for Saturday supper $1.50 per person

Please send ..... additional announcements

Name .....

Address .....

Telephone .....

(other names on reverse side, please)

* * * * * *

American Friends Service Committee
New York Office - Middle Atlantic Region

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

26

FBI

Date: 1/21/58

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;

Attached hereto is article from page 1 of People's World, 1/18/58, for information of the Bureau. According to this article, these protests against further H bomb tests in the Pacific came out of Philadelphia headquarters of "Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons." The boat christened "The Golden Rule" is being outfitted in San Pedro, California, and according to the article will sail on 2/9/58, proceeding to Hawaii and then to the Marshall Islands, planning to enter the danger area by 4/1/58. The crew is to consist of BIGELOW described as a painter and architect of Cos Cob, Connecticut, a Navy Lieutenant Commander in World War II, and WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, an architect and former Commissioner in Europe for the American Friends Service Committee, who comes from Long Island, New York. Two additional crew members are yet to be named.

A copy of the People's World article is attached for the Bureau's information.

A 30-foot boat to sail into H-test area

By PHILIP M. CONNELLY

LOS ANGELES — Shipwrights set the main mast on a spanking new ketch at the San Pedro Boat Works in the Outer Harbor this week. They were laboring against time in readying the 30-foot sailing craft for a maiden voyage destined to arrest the conscience of the world.

On Sunday, Feb. 8, after a prayer vigil on the deck, four men will board the little vessel christened "The Golden Rule." They will turn up its 24-hp auxiliary motor and sail out of the harbor into the vastness of the Pacific.

Their destination: a huge area of open sea, beyond the Marshall Islands, designated by the U. S. Dept. of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission "dangerous to all ships, aircraft and personnel entering it."

There The Golden Rule and its resolute crew will attempt to remain while the U. S. conducts its latest scheduled series of nuclear test explosions during April.

Their purpose: "To make an effort to tell, if possible, what we believe to be the humanitarian delinquency of our government in cold-blooded actions which threaten the well being of all men."

First announcement of the dramatic project against further H-bomb tests in the Pacific came out of Philadelphia headquarters of "Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons." This is the committee which sponsored the members attempted march into the Nevada Atomic Proving Ground near Las Vegas.

Concerning those who will make the cruise for Peace, the committee release said:

"[illegible] these resolutions will be [illegible] in the will of the American [illegible] They hope by their presence and [illegible] to [illegible] the conscience [illegible] of their fellow Americans."

People's World 1/18/58

Re: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

[redacted]

COPY [illegible]

264

Implications of Nuclear Weapons: TESTING USE and CONTROL

A ONE-DAY INSTITUTE . . .

a program of the week-long

APPEAL FOR NUCLEAR SANITY

Organized by the New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

100-#312-264

. . . to examine

the dangers of testing nuclear weapons
the ultimate results of the arms race
the alternatives to a diplomacy of force
the next step we can take toward our objective

APRIL 19th, 1958
Saturday afternoon and evening,
1:30 to 9:30

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
Purchase and Lake Streets
Purchase, N. Y. (Westchester County)

Registration fee $2.00

Chowmein supper $1.50

Advance registration must be made

Detailed program will be sent to registrants and upon request

An intensive program of lectures, panels and group discussion featuring:

SPEAKERS

NORMAN COUSINS
Editor, Saturday Review; Co-Chairman, Nat. Comm. for a Sane Nuclear Policy

A. J. MUSTE
Executive Secretary Emeritus, Fellowship of Reconciliation; author, lecturer — Non-Violent Approach to International Affairs

KENNETH W. THOMPSON TLL
Author, lecturer, political scientist; formerly on faculty at University of Chicago and Northwestern University

HUGH WOLFE
Chairman, Department of Physics, Cooper Union; Chairman, Fed. of Amer. Scientists

INTERVIEWERS

RUTH NASH CHALMERS
Editor, Scarsdale Inquirer

WILLIAM KUNSTLER
Moderator - WNEW "Counterpoint"

WARREN ZIEGLER
N. Y. Coordinator - American Foundation for Political Education

DEAN OF INSTITUTE

ROBERT GILMORE
New York Secretary, American Friends Service Committee

Sponsored by WESTCHESTER COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY

Auspices of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
237 Third Avenue • New York 3, New York • GRamercy 3-5998

Please return this blank and $2.00 regi tion fee for each individual before April 1958, to Westchester Committee for a Nuclear Policy, 102 Stratford Road, Har New York.

(Please make checks payable to Ame Friends Service Committee)

We ..... I ..... plan to attend the ins "Implications of Nuclear Weapons" APRIL 19th, 1958

Please make ..... reservations for urday supper $1.50 per person

Please send ..... additional anno ments

Name .....

Address .....

Telephone .....

(other names on reverse side, please)

* * * * * *

American Friends Service Committee
New York Office - Middle Atlantic Regi

15

FORM DS.10
4-1-55

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REFERENCE SLIP

DATE
August 28, 1957

TO: NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS	DATE
1. Mr. Walter E. Jessop	SY	814	SA-11		
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

	APPROVAL		NOTE AND FORWARD
	AS REQUESTED		NOTE AND RETURN
	COMMENT		PER CONVERSATION
	FOR YOUR INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE		SEE ME
	NECESSARY ACTION		SIGNATURE

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

It would be appreciated if you would forward the attached material to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Attachments:
1. From Russell Johnson dated July 17, 1957 w/encls
2. To Russell Johnson dated 8/7/57

EX. - 137

INDEXED - 14

100-113832-249

NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 11 1957

4 ENCLOSURE

EX. 137

FROM (NAME AND ORGANIZATION)	ROOM NO. AND BLDG.
Floyd W. McCoy	605 SA-11
SIGNATURE	PHONE NO.
72 SEP 18 1957	2594

Rec'd Liaison gmt 8/9

(16)

August 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have been asked to reply to your letter of July 17, 1957 to Secretary Dulles in which you advise that more than ten thousand individuals have signed the American Friends Service Committee's petition to President Eisenhower for the suspension of nuclear bomb testing. Your letter and accompanying copies of your organization's petition and press release of July 17, 1957 have been brought to the attention of the appropriate offices of the Department. We appreciate your interest in informing us of the response to your petition.

I am sending you a selection of material concerning our disarmament negotiations in the belief that it will be of interest to your membership.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Meagher
Chief
Public Services Division

Enclosure:

Selected material.

COPY TO THE FBI
AUG 29 1957
SY - LIAISON

Mr. Russell Johnson, Peace Education Secretary,
American Friends Service Committee,
Post Office Box 247,
130 Brattle Street,
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

P:SEV:MCurnias:GAI:cf SEV/OL S/AE 8/1/57

100-11392-249

ENCLOSURE

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
New England Regional Office
P. O. Box 247
130 Brattle Street
Cambridge 38 Massachusetts

National Office
Chairman, Henry J. Cadbury
Honorary Secretary, Clarence E. Pickett
Executive Secretary, Lewis M. Hoskins

Telephone, UNiversity 4-3150

Regional Office
Chairman, Louisa Alger
Executive Secretary, Robert A. L
Finance Secretary, Herbert Huff

17

July 17, 1957

The Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

We are sending to President Eisenhower today — as a first installment — petition sheets with signatures of more than ten thousand individuals who urge that nuclear bomb testing be stopped.

Enclosed is a copy of our petition, and of our press release, of July 17, 1957.

The response to the petition shows no signs of dimini the results of this campaign, which we launched "on a shoe give some idea of the much larger potential support throug the country for putting an end to the testing of nuclear b

Very sincerely yours,

Russell Johnson
Peace Education Secret

RJ:pdi
enclosures

39

100-11392-249

ENCLOSURE

FUBL
JUL 22 AM 9 47
FBI

To PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
The White House
Washington, D. C.

We, the undersigned, urgently call upon you to take vigorous steps to effect a ban on the testing of nuclear bombs.

The stopping of nuclear tests would go a long way toward halting the spread of the nuclear arms race to other nations. It would stop the increasing danger from radioactive fall-out. It would be a dramatic moral act which would ease tensions and create the political climate for positive steps to peace.

Detection of any violation of this first step toward disarmament is possible and practical through a relatively simple monitoring system.

We urge you to give this petition by citizens your most serious consideration.

	NAME	ADDRESS
)	1.	
)	2.	
)	3.	
)	4.	
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)	19.	
)	20.	

A CATASTROPHE THAT MUST BE PREVENTED

"The health of hundreds, if not thousands, of human beings has been or will be seriously affected by radioactive materials already liberated." Dr. Charles C. Price, Chairman of Federation of American Scientists, Dec. 14, 1956.

"Geneticists. . . all come out with the unanimous conclusion that the potential danger is great." -- From report, The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation, by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, June, 1956.

"British scientists estimated tonight that a hydrogen bomb exploded high in the atmosphere might eventually produce bone cancer in 1,000 persons for each explosive unit in the bomb equivalent to a million tons of TNT.... The report (by the Atomic Scientists' Association) said: 'These thousand casualties would be spread all over the world and occur in the course of several decades.'"-- New York Times, April 17, 1957.

"Every increase in the existing danger through further creation of radioactive elements by atom bomb explosions (is) a catastrophe for the human race, a catastrophe that must be prevented." -- Dr. Albert Schweitzer, April 23, 1957

"None of the undersigned are ready to take any part in any way in the manufacture, testing or use of atomic weapons." -- From statement signed by 18 of Germany's leading physicists, among them 4 Nobel Prize winners, including Otto Hahn, the first physicist to split the atom. Suddeutsche Zeitung, April 13-14, 1957.

"Instead of the exhausting and costly race toward death, the scientists of all nations and all faiths must feel grave moral obligation to pursue the noble aim of harnessing these energies for the service of man." -- Pope Pius XII, April 24, 1957.

"The American Friends Service Committee wishes to associate itself with Dr. Albert Schweitzer's recent appeal for the discontinuance of nuclear tests by all nations. We welcome the growing public opinion that presses governments to agree on discontinuance. Besides the biological dangers which he mentioned we would emphasize the moral reasons which condemn both war and preparations for it." -- Henry J. Cadbury, Chairman, American Friends Service Committee, April 27, 1957.

This petition is being circulated by the American Friends Service Committee, as a public service. We invite you to add your name to it. The signed petitions will be sent to President Eisenhower, and an announcement of the number of signers from each State will be sent to him and to the members of Congress, and released to the press.

Signed petitions should be returned to, and additional copies of this petition may be obtained free from the American Friends Service Committee, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco 15, California. Contributions to help meet the costs of the petitions are welcome.

Wednesday afternoon, July 1[illegible], 1957

Peace Education
American Friends Service
Committee
100 Bramble Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.
UN 4-3180

N.E. QUAKERS GIVE EISENHOWER

10,000 SIGNATURES TO BAN H-BOMB TESTS

A "First Installment" in Petition Campaign

New England Quakers delivered to President Eisenhower today more than 10,000 signatures on a petition urging the banning of nuclear bomb tests.

Nearly half of the signers are from New England, 30 per cent are from Massachusetts, and the rest from the other 42 states and the District of Columbia.

"Our petition campaign will continue," said Russell Johnson, Peace Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, New England region. "When we have reached about as many people as with our limited resources we can expect to reach, we shall send President Eisenhower the additional signatures we have then received. As I wrote in a letter to the President, the results of this effort, which we launched 'on a shoestring,' give some idea of the much larger support which he could have throughout the country for efforts on his part to effect a ban on the testing of nuclear bombs."

The message addressed to President Eisenhower in the petition reads:

"We, the undersigned, urgently call upon you to take vigorous steps to [illegible] a ban on the testing of nuclear bombs.

[illegible]topping of nuclear tests would go a long way toward halting the [illegible] nuclear arms race to other nations. It would stop the increasing [illegible] from radioactive fall-out. It would be a dramatic moral [illegible] [illegible] and create the bold [illegible] for positive [illegible]

DOE-11399-249

This step in the direction of disarmament would need no inspection system, since scientists state that nuclear bomb tests can be detected by present monitoring methods.

We urge you to give this petition by citizens your most serious consideration.

"More than 10,000 individual Americans, by signing this appeal," commented Mr. Johnson, "have added the weight of their concern to that which is increasingly felt by people everywhere. They and all mankind have an intolerable load to carry - in the continuing arms race, the threat that an unspeakably devastating war may break out, and the danger from radioactive fall-out.

"We hope and pray that the act of these first 10,000 in signing our petition will give effective support to the President and others in our Government in their efforts to lift this load from the shoulders of humanity."

On the back of the petition sheet are statements by American and other scientists, Pope Pius XII, and Henry Cadbury, Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee. "Besides the biological dangers which he [Dr. Albert Schweitzer] mentioned," said Dr. Cadbury in his statement, "we would emphasize the moral reasons which condemn both war and preparations for it."

The American Friends Service Committee, founded in 1917, carries into action Friends' (Quakers') belief that people of all races, creeds, and nationalities can find ways to live peacefully together. The Committee represents most of the 29 American Yearly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends, and as such has a religiously-motivated concern for the well-being and spiritual growth of people and of nations.

Its work, which includes administering relief, medical training and care,

vocational training, volunteer construction projects, and education for peace and international understanding, is carried on in 15 countries besides the United States. Its activities are also carried forward through 12 regional offices over the United States. All its work is made possible through voluntary contributions.

Copies of the Committee's petition on nuclear bomb testing may be obtained from its New England regional office, P.O. Box 247, Cambridge 38, Mass.

To date, the tally of signatures by states is: Massachusetts, 3,073; Connecticut, 617; Maine, 405; New Hampshire, 214; Rhode Island, 130; Vermont, 209. The present total for New England is 4,648; for the other 42 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, 5,386; and for the entire U.S.A., 10,034 signatures.

END.

FBI, Mr Bartlett

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

27

RECEIVED FROM
SEP 12 1957
STATE DEPT OHB

SEP 11 1957

To: Mr. Leland W. Williams,
Assistant Commissioner,
Examination Division,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Room 721, 119 D Street N.E.

From: Harris H. Huston,
Deputy Administrator,
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Subject: American Friends Service Committee Seminar.

Please refer to my memorandum of September 3.

The American Friends Service Committee has advised the East West Contacts Staff of this Department that the visas of Messrs. Ryszard Liczmanski and Stefan Stefanski have been "limited" to September 22, 1957.

As you were advised in my referenced memorandum, sponsorship arrangements have been made for the two Poles through September 27, 1957. They plan to call at the Chicago office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on Friday, September 13 to make whatever adjustments are necessary of the documents in their possession.

P/c to cc
Cy R/50-24 (info)
7-17-57
DWK:vm

Distribution:
Justice, Mr. Reilly
FBI Liaison
SY
VO

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SCA:JPMcDonnell:mles:9-11-57

INDEXED - 25 100-11392-2505

NOT RECORDED
7 SEP 17 1957

EX. - 137

57

64 SEP 23 1957

(13)

GIR 11

SEP 6 1957

District Director
New York, New York

Assistant Commissioner
Examinations Division

American Friends Service Committee Seminar, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, from August 23 to September 11, 1957.

There is attached for your information copy of a letter from the Department of State dated September 5, 1957, relating to two Poles who arrived in the United States August 22, 1957 at Idlewild. The itinerary during the remainder of their stay (to depart September 27 via New York) is contained therein.

Attachment

J. W. Williams

ENCL 20

CC: Director, FBI. Attention: Mr. Sam Papich.

INDEXED - 20

100-11392-251

NOT RECORDED

OCT 3 1957

FBI
SEC'D - EXCHANGE

87

64 OCT 10 1957

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

(14)

SEP 3 1957

To: Mr. Leland W. Williams,
Assistant Commissioner,
Examination Division,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Room 721, 119 D Street N.E.

From: Harris H. Huston,
Deputy Administrator,
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Subject: American Friends Service Committee Seminar

On August 23, 1957 Messrs. Ryszard Licznanski and Stefan Stefanski arrived at Idlewild Airport aboard SAS flight 901. They were met by Mr. Elton Atwater of the AFSC and on the same day were placed aboard a TWA flight which left New York at 7:15 p.m. for Dayton, Ohio. At Dayton they were met by their sponsor, Mr. Robert Cory.

There follows the itinerary which will be followed by the two Poles during the remainder of their stay in the United States (from August 23 to September 11 they will be in attendance at the American Friends Service Committee International Seminar at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio under the sponsorship of Mr. Cory, mentioned above):

American Friends Service Committee

Sept. 11 to 16 -	At Chicago, Illinois (George Bent, Executive Secretary, AFSC, sponsor)
Sept. 17 to 22 -	At Putney, Vt. (Mr. Hans C. Blees, Experiment in International Living, sponsor)
Sept. 22 to 25 -	At Washington, D.C. (Mr. Hugh Jenkins, Foreign Student Council, sponsor)
Sept. 25 to 27 -	At Philadelphia, Pa. (Nora R. Booth, AFSC, Sponsor)
Sept. 27 -	Travel to New York City to depart the United States.

American Friends Service Committee

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

100-11392-251

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Harrington

SAC, Omaha

October 10, 1957

Director, FBI (100-11392)- 252

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED-5

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from the Department dated October 7, 1957, with a copy of a letter from

together with a copy of the Department's reply to

The above is furnished your office for information only.

Enclosure

MAILED 4
OCT 10 1957
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JTH:mrr
(4)

MAIL ROOM

47

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: October 7 1957

FROM : William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: American Friends Service Committee

There is forwarded herewith for your information and any action deemed advisable a copy of a letter from _____ regarding the above organization, together with a copy of my reply to _____.

Enclosures

RECORDED-5

INDEXED-5

Let to SAC, CM
10/10/57
JTH

100-113925-2

OCT 11 1957

Belmont
Mohr
Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Mohr
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
INTERNAL SEC.

EXP. PROC.

OCT 9 1957

C
O
P
Y

September 12, 1957

Department of Justice
Internal Security Division
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Subversive Organizations Section

Dear Sirs:

The American Friends Service Committee to which I belong has been accused, and I fear with some truth, of being communist infiltrated. Is this organization considered subversive? Also, if the organization as a whole is not considered subversive, can you tell me whether or not, some of its activities are considered subversive? For instance, at some of their Institutes Communist sympathizers and probably communists are used as speakers and resource leaders. At times there is a rather close relationship with communist-front organizations. If these things be true then I want to do something about it. Can you give some information on this subject?

Also, is the Iowa Civil Liberties Union a subversive organization?

Sincerely,

100-11372-20

ENCLOSURE

Dear

In response to your letter of Septemb[illegible], 1957 this is to advise that in furnishing information from [illegible] files, if any is available, this Department is limited by law [illegible] servicing the executive departments and agencies of the Federal [illegible]ernment in the exercise of official functions.

I can advise you, however, that neither the American Friends Service Committee nor the Iowa Civil Liberties Union has been designated by this Department pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450 relating to the Federal employee security program, the only authority under which it may characterize organizations.

Your interest is appreciated and it is suggested that if you have any information which you desire to furnish this Department, you communicate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 1010 Federal Office Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

By:

JAMES T. DEVINE
Chief, Civil Section

100-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

April 23, 1958

Dear

Thank you for your letter of April 17, 1958, with enclosure, and for your congratulations regarding "Masters of Deceit."

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in calling my attention to the forum described on your enclosure, and I am grateful for your observations concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted] J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no identifiable information on [redacted]

There was no information located on the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. It is noted the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker relief organization, is well known to the Bureau. It is a peace and conscientious objector organization. It has never been investigated by the Bureau.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

266

FBI

Date: 4/29/58

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

Re Los Angeles airtel 4/25/58.

[redacted] telephonically advised today that [redacted], American Friends Service Committee, advised [redacted] that American Friends Service Committee would picket Federal Building, Monday, 5/5/58, from 12 Noon to 1:00 p.m. with 25 pickets wearing blue arm bands who will march in a line 10 ft. apart.

[redacted] stated he has information "People's World Group" will also be on hand to march. [redacted] he is opposed to "People's World Group" and for this reason American Friends Service Committee group will wear blue arm bands clearly identifying themselves. Purpose of the picket line will be to protest the banning of the Golden Rule from entering the nuclear testing area in the Pacific Ocean as well as any action taken against the crew of the vessel in Honolulu, Hawaii.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

26

FBI

Date: 6/5/58

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

RE: COMINFIL FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;
[redacted]

4-1

A reliable source reported today that fifteen pickets picketed in front of the Federal Building, Los Angeles, at noon today, protesting the Coast Guard restraint of the yatch "Golden Rule" and its crew in their efforts to leave Honolulu on 6/4/58 and continue the voyage of this yatch into the area where the United States is currently conducting nuclear tests.

June 24, 1958

Dear

Your letter dated June 15, 1958, with enclosure has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, I wish to advise that the function of this Bureau as a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or clearances of organizations, publications, or individuals. Furnishing information of the type you requested would, in effect, constitute an approval or disapproval of the publication you forwarded; therefore, I am unable to answer your inquiry. I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and not infer either that we do or do not have in our files the information you desire. Your enclosure is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent's enclosure was an envelope of literature she received from the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa. Bufile [redacted] reflects that this Committee has opposed military conflict, preparedness and drafting of men since its foundation in 1917. It is very activ in local and foreign relief. During World War II it assisted conscientious objectors, and in cooperation with the U. S. Government aided in relocating Japanese from the west coast. It sponsored and aided Pendle Hill, a school f study of racial and religious problems in Wallingsford, Pa. This school had occasional visitors who were security risks, but there was no indication that they carried on subversive activities through or at Pendle Hill. There have b reports of communist infiltration, and in 1942, American Friends Service Committee was investigated under the caption, [redacted] and was found not engaged in subversive activities.

I

269

Federal Bureau Investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I am [redacted] and I used to live at [redacted], [redacted]. I wrote a letter to you, for an old lady a [redacted], who lived there and who was trying to get her son out of prison at Boise, Idaho. She didn't know the other children told her what they did to make her feel good, as she had a very bad heart condition, and didn't want her to worry any more than necessary.

Now I have something in my [redacted] possession that I am suspicious of. I received it April 28, 1958, and should have sent it before this. What I would like to know is, are

ck: DCI 6-24-58: mme

CRIME REC

my suspicions groundless or what.

You see I read Mr. J. Edgar Hoover book, "Masters Of Deceit", as it appea in the Seattle P.I. newspaper. As fa as I know I'm the only one who h received one of these things, and I don't like it very much.

I work with the [redacted] Methodis Church, here in [redacted] I help with the class of 3 and 4 years ol So you see what a position this puts me in if this missile, I am sending you is Communist inspired. I hope I am wrong. Am I?

Sincerely,

rec'd. OCT. 6-29-51, mnl

2/0

Mr J Edgar Hoover.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover.

I am enclosing a clipping from a highly respected newspaper in our State, "The Greensboro Daily News".

I would appreciate you taking time out to read it. Its worth your valuable time especially if you are allowed to look into it.

We, as citizens are mindful of how completely tied all of us are by the domination of the Supreme Court. This information that Mr McDaniel lewis possesses could prove valuable to you if you are allowed to use it.

Please dont write me again.

EX-101
REC: 27 100-113
AUG 1 1958
REC-27

You have no jurisdiction over a national matter. The American Friends Service Committee did not originate in North Carolina, nor is it confined to our State. Please read this, and I believe you will feel like I do about their activities.

I read your book on Communist activities & what to look for. I believe I am right in reading signs of subversive activities here. If I am wrong your whole department owned the wise to close shop.

A recent acquaintance of mine who resides in Washington told me you seldom saw your mail & it was answered by clerks. I hope if this is true, this letter & article slips by somehow, some way!

With every good wish for your progress in a most difficult undertaking. I am Sincerely

[redacted]

Public Pulse

"A Glorious Fourth"

Editor of the Daily News:

What a glorious Fourth of July it was for Greensboro! The same week hundreds of our National Guards and reservists left for Summer training for defense of our country we were besieged by a squad from the American Friends Service Committee making a "study of employment patterns" of Greensboro that nobody except themselves asked for.

Of course, you know who this crowd is: The same Tarlt Bell, executive secretary of the group, who tried to arrange for us to have the "wonderful opportunity" to hear Junius Scales, the convicted Communist, on a panel discussion of peace, and the Rev. David Andrews, who got himself and friends well publicized last year when he refused to pay his federal income taxes because a good part of it went to support the Army and Navy.

Yes, it's the same crowd whose activity once caused some Greensboro people to stop supporting some agencies of the Community Chest. Well, they are still crusading right here in our midst. Bell wrote a letter to about 600 employers in our city, including the undersigned, telling us that their project was directed by a local steering committee of 18 people, getting information to be used by the Greensboro School System, and that we were "fortunate" to have eight volunteers from colleges and graduate schools as a survey team to call on us. Two of these fellows came to see me. Their visit indicated that there was no possible way they could be of any service to me.

My two visitors were from Massachusetts and Arizona. Neither of them had any racial pride whatever, so they said, and would gladly marry into any race. Both said they were conscientious objectors and would refuse to bear arms to protect from Russian Communism the American freedoms which they enjoy.

I asked them why. Their answer: "America is just as much an enemy of Russian Communism as the Communists are of us!" I replied with all the "top sergeant language" I could allow myself to use. I invited them and their friends—so ardent in the search for peace—to go to Russia and head off war from there, but they said that the real danger was here in America.

Who are the members of the local steering committee of 18? I asked. I was handed the list, and had my secretary make several photo copies, whereupon my visitors asked me what I was going to do with the [illegible]. I [illegible]ied I had just seen it and had no plans. They insisted the list was not for publication; whereupon, I asked why they objected to its publication. Their answer of all things, was "because it would ruin them." Then, why should they expect Greensboro citizens to support them, and how deceitful they are to be engaged in activity which would bring public condemnation on their sponsors if the public knew them.

They asked me to return the list containing the 18 names of Greensboro sponsors. I refused. They asked again and again and I told them, "A thousand times no." They said my refusal to give up the list was unfair. I told them they had not been invited in; they had given me the names when I asked for the list so freely mentioned in Tarlt Bell's letter of introduction. They also had said that school officials of our city were supporting them, but could not give me their names. They said a Mr. Max Heirich could do so and promised to have him call me with the names. (Later, school officials denied any connection whatever with them or their activity).

Max Heirich came to see me but would not give me the names I had asked for of school people connected with his work. Said he would not do so unless I returned the list of 18 Greensboro people on his steering committee. Upon my insisting that he reveal the names of the school people, he said he would not do so until they checked on my integrity, because of my refusal to return the steering committee list. I told him "good day" a half dozen times; then he said he was advised that my action in keeping the list of 18 names in my possession was illegal. I told him that the sheriff and chief of police both knew where to find me, and he left.

Now, isn't that an insulting way to spend Independence Day week in this grand and glorious Tar Heel spot of America? What contempt for those who fought and died here at the battle of Guilford Courthouse. What to do about it? First, I suggest the whole crew visit at once those red-blooded American boys training at Fort Bragg to apologize and thank them for risking their necks to protect and preserve for members of the American Friends Service committee, too, those special American liberties they themselves cherish and use but do nothing to protect. Isn't there something we can do now to keep these people from imposing on citizens of our fair city? Somebody furnishes them [illegible]

July 29, 1958

Dear _____

I have received your letter postmarked July 23, 1958, with enclosure, and I sincerely appreciate the interest prompting you to write.

It was thoughtful of you to furnish me the information in the clipping from the "Greensboro Daily News," and you may be sure that I have carefully noted its contents. Should you receive additional information in the future which you believe to be of interest to the FBI, please feel free to contact our representatives located at 1700 Johnston Building, Charlotte 2, North Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Note continued:

The American Friends Service Committee has opposed military conflict, preparedness and drafting of men since its foundation in 1917. There have been reports of communist infiltration; however in 1942 the Committee was investigated under the caption, [redacted] and was not found to be engaged in Subversive activities.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

271

FBI

Date: 7/31/58

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Portland [redacted]

COUNCIL OF AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

7/31/58, issue of THE OREGONIAN, Portland daily newspaper, announced that LINUS PAULING, "Nobel prize-winning scientist who has been frequently in the news in connection with the controversy over atomic weapons tests," is to speak at a public meeting in Portland Monday, 8/4/58.

PAULING s talk, "Fact and Fable of Fallout," is to be given at 8:00 p.m. in the Portland State College auditorium, under the sponsorship of the college and the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE. No admission is to be charged.

The newspaper article said further, "Dr. PAULING, who is chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at California Institute of Technology, recently initiated a petition to the governments of the world to agree to halt nuclear weapons tests. It was signed by some 11,000 scientists around the world, including 36 Nobel laureates and 101 members of the National Academy of Scientists.

"Dr. PAULING was born in Portland and was graduated from Oregon State College. He has been making a study of hereditary diseases caused by high intensity radiation, and has appeared on television programs arguing the dangers of the atomic tests. His book, 'No More War,' will be published in September.

272

[redacted]

[redacted]

September 4, 1958

Dear sir,

I recently returned from a world affairs camp, Camp Danby, which is operated by the American Friends Service Committee and is located about fifteen miles south of Ithaca, New York. I was one of seventy high school students, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, attending the camp. I attend school at [redacted] My father has been questioning the loyalty of the camp since it appears to be extremely left-wing. He is especially suspicious of the staff of which a list is enclosed. I would like special information on [redacted] who is on the Attorney-General's subversive list. He told us his story and claims he has been refused a trial. My father believes that if he is on the list there must be more to it than meets the eye but everyone I spoke to at camp was convinced of his sincerity. I would like to know why he is on the list and what evidence you have to back up your suspicions.

I would also like information on the loyalty and reliability of the camp, the four other staff members I have checked [redacted], and the American Friends Service Committee, itself. I will appreciate any help you can give me.

Sincerely,

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Middle Atlantic Region
High School Program
20 South 12th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

WORLD AFFAIRS CAMP
August 23-30, 1958

STAFF

DOUROV, Nikolai - Permanent Mission of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations, 680 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.
First Secretary, Public Relations Officer, Soviet Mission to the U.N.

DAVIDSON, Dero - 212 Chesterfield Road, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
Lecturer on Education at the University of Pittsburgh. Folklorist, singer, square dance caller.

EMMINGER, Keith - 420 South 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Program Director with Farmers and World Affairs; formerly with Allied Youth, and lecturer on alcoholism working with prison authorities in establishing A.A. groups in state prisons.

MILLER, Dick - 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
High School Associate, Middle Atlantic Region, AFSC.

HULL, Spahr - 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
High School Secretary, Middle Atlantic Region, AFSC.

MOHNER, Nancy - 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Secretary to Spahr Hull

MAGNER, William - Division of Trusteeship, United Nations, New York
Public Affairs Officer, U.N. Trusteeship Division.

MILNER, Clyde - 88 Morningside Drive, New York 27, New York
Authority in the field of propaganda analysis, formerly Professor of Education at Columbia University and Roosevelt University.

RICHARDS, Jean - Achimota School, Ghana, West Africa.
From Australia, presently teaching in Ghana.

RICHMAN, Hy and Viv - 6628 Jackson Street, Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
Hy is a lecturer in Industry (personnel and labor relations) at the University of Pittsburgh. Viv is a folksinger and square dance caller.

RIGNEY, Allyn and Adele - 3514 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia 4, Pa.
Students in China for almost seven years, four of them in prison on charges of espionage where they were able to take part in the process of thought reform which is going on all over China today. Authors of PRISONERS OF LIBERATION.

SMITH, Merle - Box 544, Mount Hope, West Virginia.
Assistant Principal of a recently integrated school in West Virginia.

WHITNEY, Norman - 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Director of AFSC Peace Education Program. Founder of Syracuse Peace Council. Formerly Professor of English at Syracuse University. Editor of SPECTATOR, PAGE S

September 10, 1958

Dear

Your letter dated September 4, 1958, with its enclosure, has been received and I appreciate the interest which prompted your communication.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, I must advise that the function of this Bureau, as a fact-gathering agency, does not extend to furnishing evaluations or clearances of individuals or organizations. Furthermore, information in the files of the FBI is maintained as confidential and available for official use only in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Justice. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to comply with your request.

I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer that we do or do not have in our files the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE TO SAC, ALBANY:

There is enclosed for your information a copy of the correspondent's letter together with a copy of its enclosure. Bufiles reflect no identifiable information concerning the correspondent.

(NOTE TO SAC CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

MMC:ers (4)

(NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 3)

MAIL ROOM

[redacted]

NOTE TO SAC, ALBANY CONTINUED:

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a pacifist group, has opposed military conflict, preparedness and drafting of men since its foundation in 1917. There have been reports of communist infiltration of the Committee and it was the subject of investigation in 1942; however, it was found not to be engaged in subversive activities.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent advised he recently attended with 70 high school students a world affairs camp, at Camp Danby near Ithaca, New York, operated by AFSC. He stated his father questioned the loyalty of the camp since it appeared to be "extremely left-wing." He enclosed a sheet of paper listing members of the staff of the world affairs camp, AFSC, on which he placed asterisks before the names of Spahr Hull, [redacted] He asked for information concerning loyalty and reliability of the camp, the above four staff members and the AFSC.

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

275

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/31/58

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]
(OO: Philadelphia)

The Pittsburgh Office is in possession of a one-page printed announcement from an unknown source which set out that an Institute of International Relations would be held at Chatham College, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, on 11/7,8,9/58.

The announcement contained photographs of four individuals identified as: ALBERT BIGELOW, Skipper of the "Golden Rule," who recently served 60 days in the Honolulu Jail for civil disobedience, former Lt. Commander in the U. S. Navy; THEODORE BENFEY, Department of Chemistry, Earlham College, former President of 'Society for Social Responsibility in Science'; HUGH HESTER, Brigadier General in the U. S. Army, retired in 1951 after 34 years of service, graduate studies in international relations, visited Russia 1957, interviewed NIKITA KHRUSHEV; BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary of War Resisters League, follower of methods of Gandhi, and a leader in non-violent programs in this country and overseas, lecturer and singer. The above were listed as Institute speakers.

The 11/8/58 city edition of the "Sun-Telegraph," a Pittsburgh newspaper, on page 4, columns 1 through 4, contained an article entitled, "Meeting At Chatham, 4 Opposed to A-Tests Will Tell Why" which set out in part that three men who opposed the further testing of nuclear weapons would tell why at Chatham College and listed them as Dr. THEODORE BENFEY, ALBERT BIGELOW and Brigadier General HUGH HESTER, U. S. Army, retired. The article set out that BIGELOW and HESTER saw the present atom test program as an undeclared war with immeasurable destructive potentials.

PG [redacted].

The 11/10/58 issue of "Post-Gazette," a Pittsburgh newspaper, on page 21, column 2, contained an article captioned "Reds A-Offer Draws Praise," which set out in part that Brigadier General HUGH B. CHESTER, United States Army, retired, and Dr. THEODORE BENFEY spoke with former U. S. Navy Commander ALBERT BIGELOW at a conference sponsored that weekend by the American Friends Service Committee, and held at Chatham College.

276

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

Chicago, Illinois
March 25, 1959

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;
FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
[redacted]

On March 19, 1959, a source [redacted], made available information concerning a "Week for World Peace" program scheduled by the captioned organizations for March 22-28, 1959 in Chicago.

This program includes a public meeting on March 28, 1959 at the Midland Hotel, 172 West Adams and a poster parade, same date, to include delegations from Illinois and Wisconsin communities. Also scheduled are daily leaflet distributions and pamphlet sales and "peace walks" from suburban communities to Chicago's Loop on March 26-28, 1959. Themes used during this program will emphasize the necessity for:

a) Disarmament
b) A Strong United Nations
c) Non-Military Foreign Aid
d) Negotiation of International Differences
e) Non-Violent Resistance.

The "peace rally" scheduled for March 28, 1959 will be addressed by speakers who are described as follows:

WILLIAM H. MEYER	Congressman from Vermont
WILLIAM DAVIDON	Theoretical Physicist, Argonne National Laboratory, Chairman, Chicago Atomic Scientists Association
MULFORD SIBLEY	Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota, outspoken pacifist and socialist.

MFR NOBUAN

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;
FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

Plans call for 100 signs to be carried in a parade March 28, 1959 with the following slogans:

1. We must stand up for peace, walk for peace, suffer for peace, but not kill for peace.

2. War -- We Say No -- Without Qualification.

3. All Atoms for Peace.

4. Annihilation or Life -- Work Together for Peace.

5. Must All Children Perish -- Begin Disarmament Now.

6. That Men May Live -- Work for Peace.

7. Swords into Plowshares -- Mankind Hungers for Peace not Military Equipment.

8. We Seek Peace and Life.

9. Non-Violent Resistance -- An Honorable National Defense.

10. Apathy Brings War -- Wake Up and Act.

Reliable sources in a position to furnish information concerning Communist Party interest or participation in the above program have furnished no information concerning such interest.

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

277

These Days

A Curious Doctrine

By George E. Sokolsky

The American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker group which often speaks out on public questions, has issued a mimeographed statement, the first paragraph of which reads:

Imperialism

"In the face of the crisis in the Middle East, the American Friends Service Committee feels impelled to assert its conviction that United States military action in Lebanon has heightened international tensions and has endangered the peace of the world without contributing to the long-range security of any Middle Eastern nation."

It is, of course, humanly impossible to ignore everything that has happened in the world since 1914 because what has happened has changed man's relationship to man, increased poverty in many areas of the world, destroyed free societies and paved the way for the gigantic efforts toward imperialism, first on the part of Hitler, and then of Stalin and Khrushchev.

Precisely, what would this Quaker committee have the United States do about this? There are alternatives:

Alternatives

1. The United States could reject the facts of history, decline to arm and wait to be absorbed into the Soviet Universal State;

2. The United States could isolate itself from all nations that are endangered by Soviet imperialism, adopt a neutralist attitude to and resist imperialism, even to the death, wait to be attacked and then resist war in the midst [illegible]

3. The United States could seek allies, join with its allies in common defensive action, support those who favor the west, oppose those who are antagonistic to the west and stave off war by maintaining a balance of power.

This third alternative has been American policy, in many complex forms, since 1945 and although it has at times led to much criticism, it has had the result, thus far, of preventing a destructive war from coming to our shores. The second paragraph of the Quaker committee's statement says:

Basic Issues

"We believe that military measures of this sort cannot deal with the basic issues which underlie the crisis yet they increase the risk of a nuclear war for all. Furthermore they preclude the constructive actions called for by our democratic philosophy and our religious heritage."

Now what are the basic issues that face mankind in the year 1958? It seems always necessary to cut through the froth of language. The basic issues are:

1. That Soviet Russia is pursuing a normal pattern of imperialistic conquest which has given the world the prospect of a permanent war and against which no political device has yet been conceived which works effectively;

2. A new revolutionary force has arisen in the Arabic world, under the leadership of Nasser, which now is controlled by Soviet Russia but which seeks to develop a third power capable of one day overcoming both the west and Soviet Russia;

Statement

3. The means of exchange have become so disrupted since 1914 that no economy is safe from the erosion of incorrect practices. This has caused a universal inflation which is a tax upon human activity and is tending to eliminate the middle class and to create a new society of a ruling elite and a proletariat.

Now how does pacifism affect these issues? The Quaker committee says that what the United States has done precludes "the constructive actions called for by our democratic philosophy and religious heritage." To this, I would like to quote a statement made in the House of Commons by Arthur Henderson, a member of the British Labour Party. He said:

". . . That new techniques of indirect aggression constituted a serious flaw in the United Nations Charter. There was no provision under the auspices of the United Nations for enabling action to be taken to counter this type of aggression.

Which Is Worse?

"Modern methods of infiltration, smuggling of arms and the use of the radio could bring about a situation of even greater potential danger than the result of a direct attack by one country across the frontiers of another . . ."

We sent troops; the others send devilish destruction. Which is worse? Or to put it another way: Which is more effective?

Whereas our troops give to a people the impression of renewed imperialism which we do not intend at all, Russia's constant propaganda and intrigue give the impression of friendship for a people they are about to imbibe in their empire. It is an astute operation.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
Leader

278

April 23, 1959

Dear

Your letter dated April 21, 1959, with enclosures, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the function of this Bureau as strictly a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or clearances of any organization, publication or individual. Furnishing information of the type you requested would, in effect, constitute an approval or disapproval of the group in question, and I cannot help you in this regard. I do hope, however, that you will draw no inference either that we do or that we do not have data in our files concerning the subject of your inquiry. Your enclosures are being returned.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 5
APR 28 1959
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)
Letter & descriptive material on American Friends Service Committee

NOTE: The American Friends Service Committee is a Quaker group, and was investigated by the Bureau during the last World War under the Select Service Program. Numerous inquiries are received concerning its activi in that the group works internationally and is a pacifistic group.

Correspondent's enclosures were three sheets of typical lit ture disseminated by the American Friends Service Committee, and a cop of the group's letter to various school authorities in Cincinnati inviting the affiliation. No copies believed necessary for retention in Bufiles.

DCL:blr (3)

April 21, 1959.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith a letter and descriptive material sent me by the American Friends Service Committee. Before becoming in any way involved in their School Affiliation Program, I should like to be very certain that this agency has no Communistic implications. Will you please inform me as to whether you have any information concerning this organization?

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

279

July 15, 1959

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

(4)

Dear Sir:

This year and last we have had a group, members of the Peace Caravan, sponsored by the American Friendship Committee visiting our town, last year it was to get Ministers + their Church people interested, also collecting funds. This year it is to be a [illegible] education project. [redacted]

LX-113

assume the request mis
a so be there.

279

I am very much
against Communism
and everything it stands
for and would like
to be able to put a stop
to this group and their
camouflage which I
am sure could be done
but I must have
my facts accurate
before doing so.

Would appreciate a
prompt reply if at all
possible if this is Com-
munistic inspired.

Very truly yours,

RECEIVED - DIVISION 3
FBI
JUL 23 10 28 AM '59

GREET PEACE CARAVAN HERE AT LUNCHEON

Members o fthe Peace Caravan, sponsored by the American Friendship Committee, were guests at a welcoming buffet luncheon yesterday at the General Herkimer Hotel.

Mayor Donald Mitchell welcomed the youths who have scheduled talks at various service clubs and organizations throughout the valley the next two weeks.

Caravan members included Alfreda Dean, of Montgomery, Ala., who graduated last slay from Alabama State College, receiving her Es degree in secondary education and majoring in music. Miss Dean participated in the non-violent Montgomery bus protest and is a member of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of which Rev. Martin Luther King is pastor.

Song Ho Hahm of Seoul, Korea, is a graduate of Kyunggi High School in Seoul and a student at Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa. He is majoring in history.

Roderick Happel, of Bangor, Pa., graduated last month from Penn State University where he majored in Political Science. He will not appear with the caravan until Thursday.

Miss Carolyn Rhoades, student at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., is of Stamford, Conn. She is a member of the Religious Society of Friends (Quaker).

Tony Ward is a student majoring in elementary education at University of Rochester. A native of New York City, he is a leader in Students for Disarmament and a member of the Society of Friends.

The Peace Caravan is a peace education project, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee for over 20 years. In the past four years, 30 participants from ten countries have participated. The international and interracial caravan aims to encourage thinking and discussion about world affairs and approaches to peace.

The Caravan is assisted in each community by a local sponsoring committee which makes a schedule for their talks and arranges for hospitality. This is the second summer a caravan has visited this area.

Sponsoring committee in the Herkimer-Ilion-Little Falls area is Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Mallison, Herkimer; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bell, and Rev. Carlton Van Orinum, both of Ilion; Rev. J. Harold Thomson, Little Falls. Also present last night were Mrs. Henry Oppermen, Mohawk; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Keller, Herkimer, and Arthur G. Burgess.

Speaking engagements include the Ilion Kiwanis Club at 6 tonight at the Valley Tavern, Mohawk; supper meeting and talk with Ilion group of Ilion Council of Churches at 6:30 p. m. tomorrow, morning worship at Little Falls Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

The group will talk at the Herkimer Kiwanis Club dinner meeting at 6:15 p. m. Monday at the Prospect Hotel, the Rotary Club at 12 noon Tuesday at Gen. Herkimer Hotel and Little Falls Rotary at 6 p. m. and on July 26, three members will lead worship services at First Methodist Church under direction of Rev. Fred Cottam, pastor.

Speaking engagements for Ilion are being arranged for the caravan are in charge of Mrs. Glenn Mallison, who said there are several dates still open.

July 23, 1959

Dear

Your letter dated July 15, 1959, with its enclosure, has been received, and the interest which prompted your communication is appreciated.

While I would like to be of service, the function of the FBI as a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to comply with your request.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Albany (enclosure)

ATTENTION: SAC, ALBANY

Enclosed for your information is a copy of correspondent's communication. Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning the correspondent.

The correspondent enclosed with her letter a news clipping from an unidentified newspaper stating that members of the "Peace Caravan," a peace educational project sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee for over 20 years, were guests at a welcoming luncheon at the General Herkimer Hotel. The article reported that the "Caravan" is assisted in each community by a local sponsoring committee and encourages thinking and discussion on world affairs and approaches to peace.

NOTE TO ALBANY, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

RKC:pwj (4)

Mrs. Mary Jacobs

NOTE TO ALBANY, CONTINUED

Bufiles indicate that the American Friends Service Committee is a pacifist group which has opposed military conflict, preparedness and drafting of men since its inception in 1917. It was the subject of investigation in 1942; however, it was found not to be engaged in subversive activities. [redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent says this year and last members of the "Peace Caravan" visited her town to get ministers and their church people interested and to raise funds. She says she is anticommunist and would like to put a stop to this group but must have accurate facts. She asks that we advise her if this "Peace Caravan" is communist inspired.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 8/6/59

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-30503)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 8/6/59, [redacted] furnished info re plans for the annual "Hiroshima Day" observance in the Chicago area which was scheduled under the announced sponsorship of the AFSC and the fellowship of reconciliation for the purpose of protesting the use and testing of nuclear weapons. These plans called for demonstrations and a protest march by groups which would assemble on both the No. and So. Sides of Chicago and proceed toward the loop area for leaflet distributions during the noon hour and late afternoon. The source advised that one such group, composed of about 15 individuals, staged a demonstration in the vicinity of the Nike Installation at Jackson Park on the So. Side of Chicago, during the early part of the morning, 8/6/59, and then proceeded to march along the lake front toward the Chicago loop. The leader of this group was identified by the source as [redacted]

ALBERT EINSTEIN: **Our world faces a crisis as yet unperceived by those possessing the power to make great decisions for good or evil. The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything *save our modes of thinking*, and thus we drift toward unparalleled catastrophe.**

☆

RADIATION AND THE RACE

by

ALICE FRANKLIN BRYANT

☆

September 1, 1959

☆

Reprinted as an educational service by the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

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281

Radiation and the Race

By ALICE FRANKLIN BRYANT

Ages ago there was much radiation on the earth and no life. As time went on radiation declined and first low forms of life and then higher ones developed—and these latter are more easily damaged by it than the former.

An atomic war would speedily reverse the lowering of radiation levels which has made our life possible on this planet—read about this in *On the Beach* by Nevil Shute. Even our weapons-testing has made a beginning on such a reversal.

We have received repeated assurances that all is well, and that there is really no danger from nuclear tests; but disbelief in regard to these assurances has been increasing for several reasons. One is that they come from people who are more interested in weapons production than in human health.

In some cases, also, nuclear activities enhance their prospects for wealth and prestige. For example, Dr. Edward Teller has been receiving—in addition to his salary—fees from private industry for the last five years, according to Drew Pearson's column of May 14, 1959. "These fees ran as high as $25,000 from General Dynamics in one year, $22,000 in another."

Another fact to take into consideration is that practically all of those who are *reassuring* us are either physicists or non-scientists. Consequently, they are not in an authoritative position to speak on the biological effects of fallout. Geneticists and others versed in biology are *warning* us — but unfortunately their statements usually go unpublished or are hidden in small items on inside pages.

Can We Trust the AEC?

The record of our Atomic Energy Commission does not inspire confidence. It has repeatedly made misleading and false statements, many of which are discussed in Chapter 6 of Dr. Linus Pauling's *No More War*.

Its most embarrassing falsehood was the report that its "tiny bomb," Rainier, exploded Sept. 19, 1957, under a mountain could be detected for a distance of only 250 miles. It used this alleged fact to argue against stopping the bomb tests, on the ground that a test ban would be difficult to monitor. Actually, the explosion was detected throughout most of the United States and even 2,300 miles away in Alaska. And seismologists can distinguish between earthquakes and man-made explosions.

Lack of space prevents a discussion here of the Administration's misleading statements made last January—based on AEC reporting—on the detection of underground tests. (See, in the *Bulletin of American Scientists*, Dr. Jay Orear's "How Feasible Is a Test Ban?" March, 1959; "Detection of Nuclear Weapons Testing," March, 1958 —also of interest, a review of Dr. Teller's *Our Nuclear Future*, June, 1958.) The President's scientific advisers are much more optimistic about detecting tests than the AEC, but this has not been revealed to the general public.

The Pentagon has joined with the AEC in efforts to minimize fallout damage and magnify the difficulties of inspection. Senator Hubert Humphrey, speaking in the Senate, June 4, of this year, said he believed there was "a concerted effort in Washington—I imagine in the Defense Establishment itself—to get the American people to believe that it is not possible to control these weapons."

A few days earlier (May 31, on ABC TV network) Senator Clinton P. Anderson said that the real question was not whether a test ban was feasible, but whether we wanted one or preferred "to find places on which we can argue and dispute."

Experts Confess Ignorance

One reason for discounting the reassuring statements is that they are made from ignorance. The maximum permissible weekly dose set for radiation workers by the National Committee on Radiation Protection has gone down as follows: 1935, .5 Roentgens; 1946, .3 Roentgens; 1957, .096 Roentgens. There is no reason to believe that our scientists have yet attained an approximation of knowledge concerning radiation dangers.

Congressman Chet Holifield, who conducted hearings on radiation in May and June of 1957 wrote: "As a layman I was somewhat shocked to find out how much the experts admitted they did not know about the long-term effects of radiation. In fact, when I thought over how little is known for sure, I wondered how some officials of the government could be so positive that bomb-tests were so safe . . .

"The Atomic Energy Commission has continually given out assurances that we have nothing to worry about and yet we find, using testimony from their own experts, that there is reason to worry."

In those hearings Mr. Holifield called attention to such obvious propaganda as using the term "sunshine units" for strontium-90, a substance which actually has not existed on this planet within the lifetime of the human race but which has been created and blasted into the atmosphere by our bomb explosions, and which causes bone-cancer and leukemia. (However, the way in which Mr. Holifield conducted the hurried radiation hearings in May of this year seemed to indicate that he had become an uncritical AEC supporter.)

Aside from the propaganda and ignorance just noted, the charge is made by such exceptionally well informed persons as Dr. Edward U. Condon that the true facts are being obscured; and Senator Clinton P. Anderson, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, complains that his committee has been gagged. (*N. Y. Times*, March 22, 1959).

Nuclear Weapon Testing Is Injurious

Cancer specialists predict that many thousands of persons will suffer agonizing deaths from leukemia and other forms of cancer as a result of A and H-bomb tests already made.

The genetic threat is even worse, and involves not just risk, but certain damage. Congressman Holifield reported that the scientists who testified before his committee—although they differed on whether there was a threshold for non-genetic damage—agreed that there was no threshold for this genetic threat to the human race. They agreed that natural radiation causes some defective children to be born, and that *any* increase of radiation increases the number of them.

Not only will more obviously deformed and feeble-minded individuals be born, but others—apparently normal—will have greater tendencies than we to colds, headaches, allergies, arthritis, cancer, and also lowered mental capacity.

Dr. Herman J. Muller, Nobel Prize winning geneticist, believes that this impairment of the apparently normal will be a much greater total burden on the human race than the increased number of obvious defectives. He warns: "Our genetic heritage is the most precious thing we have. If it deteriorates, we deteriorate. The human race must become genetic conscious . . . [Aside from this genetic damage] the tests are doing more harm than good because they raise war feelings between nations."

Dr. Edward Teller insists that we receive less radiation from fallout than from X-rays, wrist watches, and natural radiation — just as if one

danger cancels out another. Fallout is an *added* dose and one not used in our diagnosis or treatment or on the prescription of a doctor. It is administered to all, however unwilling, including citizens of countries carrying on no atomic activities, so that they have "radiation without representation" and are consequently indignant.

Furthermore, there are different kinds of radiation. When the X-ray machine is turned off no radioactive substance pollutes the room or the patient. On the other hand, strontium-90 stays in one's bones year after year bombarding them and the blood cells, and cesium-137 in one's muscles bombard similarly.

Despite the Atomic Energy Commission's well-publicized reassurances, its document on "The Biological Hazard to Man of Carbon-14 from Nuclear Weapons" issued in September, 1958, contains this grim estimate of the damage to humanity of carbon-14 created by weapons tests already held: 100,000 cases of gross physical or mental defects and 1,280,000 cases of embryonic, infant and childhood deaths. Carbon-14 is produced by "clean" as well as dirty bombs, and it has a half-life of 8,000 years. It is just one of several bomb-test products that cause damage to the present and future generations.

Few Facts Are Available

Although some scientific estimates, such as those just given, have been made, predictions cannot be exact, and few facts are available. This is partly because the harm caused by fallout is not immediately observable—the damage can be detected only years after it has been done. But, as Walter Schneir, news editor of *MD Newsmagazine*, wrote in his article on "*Strontium-90 In U.S. Children*" (*The Nation*, April 25, 1959): "Out of the welter of conflicting statements and opinions one irrefutable fact emerges: people throughout the world will suffer death and illness from the nuclear tests conducted to date—and the effects of these tests will still be felt by mankind 10,000 years from now." Even AEC spokesmen admit this.

Another cause of the dearth of facts is lack of research. Billions of our tax dollars have gone into AEC research, but practically all of it has been directed toward weapons production. Governor Freeman of Minnesota said he was shocked to learn that the study of wheat samples from Minnesota was the first of its kind anywhere in the country, and the Atomic Energy Commission agreed to test the samples only after state spokes-

men "went down there and pounded on doors and tables" (*St. Paul Pioneer Press*, Feb. 7, 1959).

These samples of Minnesota wheat grown in 1956-58 showed that the average in all three years was above the maximum tolerable level set by the AEC, and that it was more than one and one-half times this level in 1957-58. In one of the ten localities from which samples were taken, the strontium-90 was *more than six times the maximum tolerable level.* Strangely, this figure was omitted in computing the averages (Dr. Maurice B. Visscher, speaking for Governor's Committee, Feb. 6, 1959).

A high level of strontium-90 in bread and flour is to be expected from the foregoing. AEC figures showing that in some cases this level exceeds its own "maximum permissible concentration" (which it had just arbitrarily *raised*) were given by staff reporter Edward Gamarekian in the *Washington Post*, May 7, 1959.

Indeed, strontium-90 is now present in all that we eat and drink. Dr. Ralph Lapp, author of several books on the effects of radiation, says there is grave concern in Washington, D.C., over the current effects of radioactivity: "This is not concern over the threat of some future disaster. It's the possible danger existing right now . . . You can't eat any calcium-containing food in this country today without consuming a dose of strontium-90" (UPI release from Chicago in *Aberdeen* (Washington) *World*, March 11, 1959).

A government scientist testified last spring that radioactive strontium in human bones will increase 14 times in the next several years, *even if there are no more weapons tests* (UPI from Washington, May 6, 1959). Yet AEC demands more! Of course, this would increasingly multiply the contamination — Dr. Jay Orear wrote me last March, "Over the last few years the rate of testing has about doubled each year. If this trend should continue, in five more years our rate of testing will be 32 times the present rate."

The Peaceful Atom Has Its Dangers

At the dawn of the atomic age we were given glowing prophecies in regard to the possibilities of atomic industrial power, and most of us remain undeceived on this. The result is that many excellent and generally well-informed people have been passing resolutions for speeding the development of this power who are unaware that it is a major stumbling block to disarmament, a very uneconomic process, and a serious menace to mental and physical health.

James J. Wadsworth, head of our delegation to the present conference in Geneva, has said, "Put simply, the difficulty is that at the same time power is produced, fissionable material used in weapons is produced. An atomic power plant is thus a weapons producing plant." It is easy to make bombs if fissionable material is available. Lack of it has retarded bomb development in France.

The Shippingport reactor, located on a great coal deposit in Pennsylvania, can supply 66,000 kilowatts of electricity, enough for a city of 120,000. It produces it at 65 mills per kilowatt hour, although it could be generated by using coal for only 5 mills. A power company pays the government 8 mills, so that we taxpayers take a loss of 57 mills, or—at a normal capacity—$24 *million* per year. (Britain gets a more economic sounding figure by charging most of the expense up to weapons production.)

However, this large yearly deficit and the original cost of the plant are not all that is to come out of our pockets. Congress has passed a bill authorizing the government to indemnify a plant *up to half a billion dollars for a single reactor accident.* This fact helps to underline some of the dangers. Among the risks are those of serious accidents such as occurred at Windscale, England, in October, 1957, when milk from a 200 square mile area had to be dumped at sea.

Even enthusiastic officials of companies that are profiting from atomic contracts admit that the disposal of radioactive waste—produced in immense quantities in industrial power reactors—is an unsolved problem. They admit that the radioactivity will outlive the tanks in which it is buried and dumped at sea. Since this is the case, is it not acting irresponsibly toward the future to push industrial power production? Graham Du Shane, editor of *Science*, in his May 17, 1957, editorial writes that "the hazard from nuclear reactors for power production is a greater potential threat than that from atomic weapons [testing]."

Dr. Arthur Squires, who was one of the team who produced the atomic bomb during World War II, and who later was engaged in inspecting nuclear installations throughout our country, wrote me recently, "This whole area is one which appals me. I mean, the area of radioactive waste disposal from power operations. Anything you can do to arouse the public to this danger will be a real service."

I am not arguing against careful and properly controlled use of isotopes, and they can be safely produced in small installations. But I am arguing against the *fission* (atom-splitting) power reactors—which would not have been constructed if officials had not wanted a great abundance of weapons material at hand. In the future atomic *fusion* may supply economical power without unmanageable waste.

Our Choice: Human Race or Arms Race?

If our race deserves its scientific name—*homo sapiens*, wise man—the two great countries which cooperated to defeat Hitler surely can cooperate to mutual advantage in controlling and restricting nuclear activities. In this the people at large show more wisdom than their officials. In May of 1957 the Gallup Poll asked "If all other countries, including Russia, agree to stop making any more tests with nuclear weapons and H-bombs, should the United States agree to stop?" The responses were: *yes*, 63%; *no*, 27%; *no opinion*, 10%. However, a year later our Administration flatly rejected such a proposal from Krushchev as a "propaganda gimmick."

Yet an informal agreement of the three Atomic Powers could have been quickly followed by a multilateral treaty adopted in the United Nations outlawing nuclear testing and providing for reasonable inspection. The inspection required for this would be adequate to monitor missile tests, so that stopping them might well be the second step on the way toward mutual disarmament.

The facts confirm Albert Schweitzer's belief that we cannot hope for governments to solve these life and death problems unless we *push* them into doing so. Surely the time has come when we must loudly and insistently demand an IMMEDIATE, COMPLETE and PERMANENT ban on nuclear weapons testing—without any of the "bombs for peace" hypocrisy of our proposed "Operation Plowshare"—as a first step toward disarmament.

In the earth's crust are the remains of many animals that formerly flourished on the earth and then became extinct because they could not adjust to changed environment. This could happen to us. In all probability it will happen to us unless the arms race is ended. The arms race will not be ended while the United Nations is starved and disregarded and policy makers continue to play their puerile, outmoded game of great power struggle—which is usually presented to the people as a holy crusade.

Let us not permit the human race to be sacrificed to the arms race!

Adlai Stevenson: "Let us not become the prisoners of our... propaganda."
Premier Macmillan: "Don't let us add to mankind's burden by becoming the victims of our own propaganda."

A GOSPEL FOR LATE 1959

As one who criticized John Foster Dulles while he was Secretary of State; I was agreeably surprised the other day when I delved into his War, Peace and Change, published 20 years ago, to find that it is filled with simon-pure wisdom, according to my opinion, and that its ideas could be very useful now that there are new possibilities for reorienting our foreign policy.

In this book he writes that total war is made possible by our emotionalism, especially as masses are more emotional than individuals. Upon this foundation of emotionalism "is built that form of patriotism which personifies the nation as a living being endowed with heroic qualities, who lives bravely and dangerously in a world of inferior and even villainous, other nation personalities."

To build up the desired personification "history, in each nation, is written and taught in the manner of a dime novel.... This background built up by history as commonly taught is kept up to date by the current utterances of political leaders and by the press."

Mr. Dulles points out that officials can count upon reinforcement from private agencies which are engaged in catering to the emotional cravings of the masses and which profit financially from purveying shock and excitement. "By printed word or by pictures selected to produce an emotional reaction, they magnify incidents out of all relation to their actual importance and they induce unreliable generalizations." And he adds, "The easiest and quickest cure of internal dissension is to portray danger from abroad." (Of course this method is constantly used to get huge "defense" appropriations, too.)

There are many possible types of the nation-hero, but Mr. Dulles says that two of them are the most conducive to war: "One is the crusading hero, who champions the cause of justice and succors the oppressed... and the nation-hero who is sensitive of his personal honor and who is quick to strike out in case of actual or seeming affronts." Alas, that Mr. Dulles did so much to build up these nation-hero and nation-villain concepts while he was Secretary of State!

Among his recommendations: Check the tendency to identify one's personified state with deity; check the tendency to identify the other-nation personality with evil; increase elasticity -- human action should not be dictated by emotion to the virtual exclusion of reason; mass effort and sacrifice should not depend upon the ideology of conflict. After progress is made in these respects we should attack the "problem of eliminating force as the solvent of conflicting desires."

A book to read . . .
and to give to your friends

Alice Franklin Bryant's

RELIGION FOR THE HARDHEADED

Senator Ralph E. Flanders: "'Religion for the Hardheaded' has been read by me with increasing interest verging on mild excitement. It is far and away the best explanation of the Christian religion for the times in which we live that I have read or heard of."

Chicago Tribune: "For that friend of yours who is intelligent and well informed about everything except Christianity, maybe Mrs. Bryant has turned the trick."

The Mirror (New Zealand): "A tonic for the practicing Christian."

Price
$2.00

Order now from your bookstore or from
Dodd, Mead and Company
432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16

Who is Mrs. Bryant?

- Author
- Lecturer
- World Traveller

Victims of Our Own Propaganda?

EARLY in 1957 Val Peterson, then Civil Defense Administrator, estimated that a surprise enemy attack would kill about 50% of the American people, regardless of whether they had bomb shelters.

Since then war potentials have increased, and in August of last year the House Military Operations Subcommittee released a study of the probable effects of a nuclear attack which estimated that most Americans, nearly 160 million persons, would be killed by a nuclear attack on 150 of our cities.

Now comes a civil defense official and estimates that about three-fourths of us would survive a nuclear attack on 224 target areas.

Never did Eleanor Roosevelt speak more truly than when she warned that people would be cursed by war as long as they endure the idea of it. By making us believe we could survive a major war, "civil defense" increases our tolerance of the idea of it and so increases the probability of its outbreak.

If we could cooperate with Russia to defeat Hitler we can cooperate with her to roll back the threat of global holocaust.

Alice Franklin Bryant in *Denver Post July 16, '59*

What WERE Lenin Words?

Quotes Can't Be Verified

HATRED of Communists is intensified in this country by quoting warlike things said by the men who founded communism.

I used one of these statements last week. Lenin said:

"First we will take Eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia, then we will encircle the United States, which will be the last bastion of capitalism. It will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands."

Jack Mabley's Story

• • •

I TOOK this quote from the Congressional Record, which was quoting the American Bar Association, which was quoting the Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. 10, P. 172.

Now comes a Chicago man, a Mr. Albert Bofman, who asserts, "Lenin never said that."

He offers as evidence a letter from Henry J. Dubester, chief of the general reference and bibliography division, Library of Congress.

• • •

SAYS MR. Dubester, ". . . Though we have checked Volume 10 in the 2d, 3d, and the 4th Russian editions, and in the edition published in English by the Co operative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R., we have found no such statement."

Did Lenin actually say this, or did someone invent it?

Another Quote Can't Be Found

Here's another quote attributed to Lenin:

"We must secure the good will of teachers and professors in schools and universities, of liberal ministers of religion and of pacifists and reformers of the world in order to create a mental barrage in the minds of the capitalist youth, which shall forever bar them from participating in a carnal conflict with the Communist order."

Did he really say it? Let's go back to the Library of Congress and Mr. Dubester.

"We have checked all of the indexes to Lenin's works available in the Library of Congress as well as many of his articles and speeches . . . but have failed to find any reference to the quotations."

• • •

AN EARLY Bolshevik, Dmitri Manuilsky, is supposed to have said capitalist countries would be trapped by spectacular peace movements, and that "as soon as their guard is down we shall smash them with our clenched fists."

The Library of Congress could find no such quotations by Manuilsky.

Why Not Invent Some Old Quotes?

As an essayist of sorts, this intrigues me.

How many phony quotes do I use in a year?

Might I not invent one? "As George Washington said in his memorable message to his troops before the skirmish at Rum Hollow, 'make up your own quote)'."

• • •

MR. BOFMAN, who brings this up, is a man I presume who is interested in promoting peace between the United States and Russia. We are inclined to be suspicious of peacemongers for fear they may be tricking us.

Lenin quotes make us wary of a trap. Mr. Bofman is being unjustly penalized in his work if these Lenin quotes are false.

If anyone has evidence one way or the other, it would be welcome here.

SEQUEL

Seven months after this column was published I asked Mr. Mabley if he had received any reply to its closing invitation, and he answered, "Not a one." In view of the number of persons and organizations that had used these "quotations" and would want to vindicate their use of them if possible, it seems a safe bet that if they did not produce evidence of their authenticity, none exists.

Many people, including President Eisenhower, have also quoted Lenin as saying that the Communist world would succeed in making the United States spend itself into destruction. But Joseph Alsop asserted March 14, 1959 in his column "A Dangerous Fraud Imposed on the President" that neither Lenin nor any other Russian leader has ever made that claim, and that in fact it is the current Communist belief that "heavy defense spending is necessary to keep free capitalism going."

Whether or not Lenin and Manuilsky made these statements is possibly not important except to the mental furniture of those who hold that "Communism never changes." The moral of these disclosures is that -- in view of this deception, in which many honest people unwittingly took part -- we need to be skeptical of other hate and fear-inducing propaganda. Without it we would not endure the burdens of the arms race, to which our economy is geared.

Additional copies of this obtainable from: Alice Franklin Bryant
15 for 25¢, 80 for $1, 440 for $5. 2813 N. Broadway, Seattle 2, Wn.

ALICE FRANKLIN BRYANT
2813 NORTH BROADWAY
SEATTLE 2, WASHINGTON

Autumn, 1959

Dear Educator:

Some months ago a debate instructor in a southern state university wrote me asking for documentation of information contained in a letter I had written on bomb-testing and radiation which was published in The Christian Science Monitor. She said it was precisely the kind of material that her debate team was wanting. (Her special delivery airmail letter took so long to reach me via the Monitor that I had to telephone the documentation to her on the eve of her debate tour.)

This occurrence made me think that other debate instructors and social science teachers might be able to make some use of my inclosed folder on "Radiation and the Race." It is a new edition, brought up to date and gotten out in September, 1959. I wrote the folder and had it printed at first quite independently in May of last year. Later the American Friends Service Committee started using it, then the Baptist Council on Christian Social Progress and the Methodist Board of World Peace.

Copies may be ordered from me or from AFSC. At the present time, however, AFSC does not have this new edition but one gotten out in April of this year -- the section "Few Facts Are Available" is entirely different and some passages on the first and second pages are different.

To supply additional documentation: The Wadsworth statement at top of page 6 is from an INS release of May 19, 1956; and the Shippingport data on the same page is from "Atomic Power for American Homes," Saturday Evening Post, Feb. 8, 1958.

The white sheet inclosed offers a few insights into the propaganda which has been used to gain our support for the arms race.

I do hope that you will read "Radiation and the Race" and will consider using it or some of its material -- especially since France and China are reported now ready to test bombs; and other countries, also, will soon be Atomic Powers.

Sincerely yours,

Alice Franklin Bryant

Nov 2 - 1952

Dear Mr. Hoover -

I am a High school history teacher in I am also teaching a course in Russian History in High school - probably the first in the country

Actually I am interested in writing a text book on Russia for highschoolers - In order to do so, I need photos. The Editor of the U.S.S.R. magazine told me he would supply me with all I needed - He also refused me to Sovphoto for all the photos I need.

ENCLOSURE

Now, I'm a bit worried I want you to Bribe me God loving, patriotic American - I teach the Christ in Adult education and

20 NOV 1959

Am a member of the Christian Missionary Alliance denomination. We are a missionary society and thereby, the communists (worst enemies).

I am not a communist, I have no intention of ever becoming one. I'm afraid of receiving subversive reading material.

Would you please tell me if the enclosed reading ~~matt~~ material is subversive "American Friends Service Committee". I'm inclined to think it is.

Sincerely

281

November 10, 1959

Dear

Your letter postmarked November 2, 1959, with its enclosures, has been received, and is being made a matter of record in the files of this Bureau.

While I would like to be of service, the function of the FBI as a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to comment upon the contents of the material you submitted.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Omaha (enclosure)

ATTENTION: SAC, OMAHA

Enclosed is a copy of correspondent's communication. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning him.

The enclosures to correspondent's letter consist of literature distributed by the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania, concerning nuclear weapon testing and the effects of radiation.

NOTE TO OMAHA, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 17 1959

[redacted]

NOTE TO OMAHA, CONTINUED

Bufiles indicate that the American Friends Service Committee, a pacifist group, has opposed military conflict, preparedness, and drafting of men since its inception in 1917. It was the subject of investigation in 1942; however, it was found not to be engaged in subversive activities. [redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent is a high school history teacher and has been teaching a course in Russian history. He is interested in writing a textbook on Russia and, therefore, needs photographs. He has been in contact with the editor of "U.S.S.R." and has been referred to "Sovphoto" for pictures he needs. He indicates he is a bit worried for he is a patriotic individual, not a communist, and is afraid of receiving subversive reading material. He then inquires if the enclosed material by the American Friends Service Committee is subversive.

Reference is made to postmark date since correspondent dated his letter November 2, 1952.

DQ-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 8, 1960

The attached invitation was sent to the Director in an envelope postmarked at Boston, Mass., 3-7-60.

Attachment

You are cordially invited

to a dinner

Celebrating the 75th Birthday

of A. J. Muste

Thursday, March 17, 1960

at 7:00 p.m.

Stebbins Auditorium, Unitarian Church

Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

Speakers:

Maurice McCrackin

Minister of St. Barnabas Church, West Cincinnati, Ohio

A. J. Muste

Secretary Emeritus, Fellowship of Reconciliation

Russell Johnson

Master of Ceremonies

Folk Singing

R.S.V.P. by March 14
to A.F.S.C., 130 Brattle St.
Cambridge, Mass.

Dinner $2.50

Sponsors
American Friends Service Committee
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

James Luther Adams
Miss Emily G. Balch
Julius Bernstein
*John W. Brush
Mary L. Cannon
Allan Knight Chalmers
Nancy Cloyd
*John Cort
Ruth and Paul Deats
L. Harold DeWolf
Harold Ehrensperger
Rabbi Roland B. Gittelsohn
Robert Gussner
Robert G. Hindmarsh
Rev. Kenneth Hughes
Harold R. Isaacs
Evelyn Johnson
Russell Johnson
Wayne R. Jones
Rt. Rev. W. Appleton Lawrence
Rev. Donald G. Lothrop
Florence H. Luscomb
Robert A. Lyon
George W. Marshfield
Kirtley F. Mather
Samuel H. Miller
Walter G. Muelder
*George L. Paine
Ellen R. Riggs
Culbert G. Rutenber
George A. Selleck
Orion Sherwood
Huston and Eleanor Smith
The Rev. Philip Humason Steinmetz
Penelope Turtin
Mrs. E. Sohier Welch
Rev. Daniel C. Whitsett

*will extend greetings

note →

PEACE SECTION
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 247
Cambridge 38, Mass.

PEACE SECTION
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 247
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Please register me for the Woolman Hill Weekend: "War and the Mind of Man", March 18-20, 1960. I will expect to receive travel instructions.

Enclosed is $2.00 registration fee ____.

I expect to arrive: Friday, 8:00 P.M. _____ or _____

_____.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Please send me other copies of this flier ____.

Please make _____ reservations for the A. J. Must 75th Birthday Dinner to be held on Thursday, March 17th at 7:00 P.M. in the Stebbins Auditorium, Unitarian Church, 3 Church Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

I enclose $ _____ for _____ reservations at $2.50 per person.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

FACT SHEET

BOX 991, PASADENA

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

THE COMMITTEE FOR WORLD DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD DISARMAMENT
345 East 46th St.
New York 17, N.Y.

GENERAL SURVEY OF PROBLEMS INVOLVED

OCTOBER 1959

On August 10, 1959, the New York Stock Exchange experienced its sharpest decline since September 26, 1955, the first trading day following President Eisenhower's heart attack. The on-paper loss to stockholders amounted to about $6.8 billion.

What was the reason for the decline? According to newspaper reports, many Wall Street observers cited as the reason a growing concern over the then forthcoming exchange of visits between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Khrushchev. Said the New York Times: "This was said to have produced 'peace jitters' among some traders who, perhaps in a rash of optimism, had concluded that an easing in the international scene was in the works. That, in turn, it was held, might well result in a cutback in military spending, affecting large segments of the economy." Radio Moscow was, of course, quick to point out that the stock break was due to "a panic among arms race profiteers."

The responsiveness and the sensitivity of the stock market to peace flurries has in fact led many people to fear a lessening of tensions which might bring a cut in defense expenditures. The plain fact is that, of all things, talk of peace brings fear to the mind of the average man. He is relieved that he and his family aren't going to be blown to bits after all, but he is also concerned that with peace his livelihood may be blown to bits, particularly if he works on military contracts.

Recently, Senator Philip A. Hart, Michigan, said: "When the question is asked, 'What do you think would happen if America disarmed?' many of us have heard an answer which goes something like this: 'We would have the darndest depression you ever saw.' The person making such a n answer would have in mind the sometimes dramatic and always evident ripple of troubles in a town which suddenly finds that the plant which has been turning out a tool of war for the Government has its contract terminated."

It is true, of course, that cutbacks in military contracts have resulted in unemployment, employment shifts, a nd a fear that general disarmament would bring widespread depression. Wherever cutbacks have taken place and the employment of individuals has been affected, concern has been expressed about disarmament and its impact on the economy. If small cutbacks - small in relation to the total - can cause such extensive employment dislocations, many people wonder what would be the effect of a major reduction in our arma ments expenditures. After all, they point out, you can't suddenly stop spending $20, $30, $40 billion and not expect something to happen to the economy.

One individual who has recognized this problem is Senator Hubert Humphrey (Minnesota). Recently, he pointed out that two-thirds of the Federal budget was for defense and related programs, and added: "Disarmament and arms control matters must

be considered as part of a total national security policy. Should an arms control agreement take effect, there would be important repercussions in our domestic economy - of a magnitude that requires we make careful estimates of the amount of economic dislocation that might occur and do some planning to take up any slack in the economy."

Certainly something would happen to the economy. But does it necessarily mean that as a result the U.S. economy is permanently geared to defense production, that it cannot withstand the shock of the w ithdrawal of military contracts, that there is nothing in the economy to take the place of industry's number one customer, the Defense Department?

Most economists agree that it would indeed be a sorry state of affairs if the United States had to rely permanently on armaments production to prop up its economy. They point out that defense expenditures in the U.S. absorb some 10 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) of about $475 billion a year. (The proportion of defense expenditures in Western Europe to GNP is 5 percent. According to some sources, 30 percent of the GNP of the Soviet Union is being used for armaments.) They point out that the real costs of armaments and defense are better expressed in terms of the additional advances which might be made in the civilian sector of the economy were it not necessary to allocate resources to defense production. The real cost, they say, is in terms of money, manpower, and materials for the production of armaments - airplane carriers, atomic and hydrogen bombs, rifles, machine guns, tanks, bombers, combat planes, guided missiles - all of which add nothing to the standard of living of the American people. If instead of spending $45 billion for defense, and as Henry Hazlitt, a contributing editor of Newsweek has said: "...instead build additional new homes, new electric refrigerators, dishwashing and clothes washing machines, new and better heating systems, better highways, more books and schools and churches and research laboratories and hospitals, we would reduce the amount of needless toil and increase the comforts and amenities and opportunities of life for all our people."

This problem has been recognized by President Eisenhower, too, who said: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies - in the final sense - a theft from those who hunger and are not fed; those who are cold and are not clothed."

To what extent is money and manpower expended on these items of defense?

Money. World-wide, the annual military expenditures of all states have been estimated at $100 billion. (Of this amount, the U.S. spends about $45 billion yearly; the Soviet Union spends about $25 billion - for a total of about $70 billion, or more than two-thirds of the total world arms budget.) This means that every hour - day and night - the world spends some $[illegible] for armaments which will eventually be used to blow the world to bits - or discarded as obsolete while new and better and more costly weapons are built - or discarded entirely if disarmament should become a reality. The U.S. itself spends some $4,000,000 each hour - day and night. The sad fact is that much of the money is literally wasted away. Senator Stuart Symington (Missouri) has said that the cost of waste and duplication itself

in the defense program is in excess of $100 million a week. He has pointed out that "many of the investments America so badly needs, such as schools, hospitals, highways, and more adequate assistance for the unfortunate, could be financed out of money that is currently being wasted through poor business management."

Just how much money does defense cost in terms of what else might be purchased with the same amount of money?

The overall cost of introducing the Atlas inter-continental ballistics missile into our armed forces will average about $36,000,000 per missile on the firing line. As an example, the amount spent for one missile would provide each of the 36 counties in Oregon with a new $1,000,000 school.

The latest atomic submarines will cost $50,000,000 each. (Three are budgeted for Fiscal Year 1960.) This total sum - $150,000,000 - could provide a new $3,000,000 hospital for all cities in the U.S. with a population of 200,000 or more.

A single B-58 bomber costs $26,700,000. Converted into social and economic needs, this amounts to about 1,300 new $20,000 homes to house more than 6,000 people.

Manpower. According to Premier Khrushchev, "if we consider in addition to the military the number of people directly or indirectly connected with the production of arms and involved in various branches of military research, we will find that more than 100,000,000 have been taken away from their fruitful labors." In the U.S., it has been estimated that about 15 percent - or over 9,000,000 - of the labor force is engaged in work on military orders. In addition, 2.8 million are in the armed forces. Probably, all totalled, some 13 or 14,000,000 persons in the U.S. are engaged directly or indirectly in defense activities. Some specific industries, of course, have much larger percentages than the labor force as a whole - electronics, aircraft, certain classes of machinery production, chemicals, shipbuilding. (The aircraft, shipbuilding, and electronics industries alone would account for considerably over 1,000,000 full-time defense workers. As another example, about 90 percent of the aircraft industry production is for the military.) It is these industries, of course, that would bear the brunt of contract cutbacks due to a disarmament agreement.

Defense Needs Govern All. Defense needs have not only soaked up much of the labor and taxes of the American people, they have also had a direct impact on all aspects of life in the United States. For example, they have limited the extent to which all levels of government have been able to provide some of the vitally needed public services such as area redevelopment, aid for the aging, school construction, etc. Technological advance has been extensively based upon and conditioned by the Federal Government's defense program. For example, it might be pointed out that federal support for research and development in a variety of areas was estimated not long ago to represent approximately 50 percent of total expenditures in this country for research today. In Fiscal Year 1957, Federal expenditures for this category were estimated at $2.6 billion. But 84 percent of this total was for major national national security activities. One-fifth of this amount went to the Atomic Energy Commission with only a small fraction allocated for the development of peaceful applications of nuclear energy. In the same year, government

expenditures for military research exceeded those for medical research by 16 to 1. As a further example, U.S. tax and monetary policies - which have a direct effect on credit programs, particularly with regard to private housing, school, and hospital construction - have been influenced largely by the economic requirements of defense, limiting investment in these areas because of government-pegged high rates of interest designed to curb inflation. Tariff policies have been based to a great extent on defense considerations. For strategic or other reasons, many industries - the lens-grinding industry, for example, - are protected and kept alive by tariffs - in case their assembly lines might come in handy in a future war.

Clearly the elimination of defense mobilization or its de-emphasis would profoundly affect our economic life. Yet there is little doubt that the transition could be made.

One significant factor is the sheer magnitude and infinite variety of unsatisfied human wants which have been postponed because of defense demands. These would be difficult to pinpoint, but there are undoubtedly many families who don't own homes today because of tight credit policies which could be relaxed and liberalized if there were a reduction in defense expenditures. Certainly there are many other areas - home furnishings, automobiles, recreation, etc. - where credit restrictions and high taxes and inflation have limited consumer investment.

Another significant factor underlying the expansion of the American economy is the rapidly growing population. By 1965, it is estimated that U.S. population will reach 199 million; by 1970, 219 million. But of even more economic significance is the changing age characteristics of the population. During the next decade there will be an increase of more than 50 percent in the age group 20-24, from 11 million this year to about 17.5 million in 1970. Since this constitutes the largest marriageable group, the demand for houses, furniture, automobiles, recreation, and all the other consumer goods and services will steadily increase. There will also be an increase of about 25 percent in the age group over 65, and this will necessarily be reflected in larger outlays for social security and other types of old-age assistance.

Compared with about 52 million households today, there will be 63 million in 1970. In addition, there will be significant shifts in income. In 1950, one family in 12 had an income of $10,000 or more; by 1970, it is predicted that the rate will be more than one in four. There will be proportionate rises in the other income groups.

The increase in population will, of course, set in motion needs and demands for consumer goods and services that tend to stagger the imagination. For example, it has been estimated that consumption by 1970 - if it should run at about the average for the past decade - will increase by 35 to 40 percent. It is possible that the increase in consumption - and conversely production - will go beyond 50 percent in ten years. Obviously, business opportunities will be unlimited if this challenge is translated into expansion programs.

Most economists agree that the U.S. economy would survive if the day came when a disarmament agreement went into effect and a major or total cut in defense spending were ordered. They point out that you don't suddenly stop spending for armaments

and leave a big hole in the economy, but that you divert money that you spent on armaments to other purposes. There is, they add, no scarcity of projects on which funds released from disarmament might be spent.

Basic to any program that might be put into effect as a result of military contract cutbacks and cancellations would be a tax reduction. Such a reduction would release large amounts of money for spending by individuals and corporations. Just as war-time savings were released for the purchase of consumer goods at the end of World War II, so might a major tax reduction make funds available for spending on consumer goods and services. Many economists believe that a tax reduction - in concert with other actions - could stimulate the economy sufficiently to avoid a financial crisis. Many also contend that to use savings from defense cuts to run a budget surplus and reduce the national debt would, in effect, slow down the economy by causing a shrinkage in economic activity.

There are, of course, many areas in which Federal, state, and local government expenditures need to be increased. Some of those are:

Area redevelopment. The investment required to make our cities attractive and healthy places in which to live has been estimated as running into the hundreds of billions of dollars. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund recently estimated that 10 million substandard urban dwelling units would cost an average of perhaps $10,000 each to replace. (Or a total of $100 billion.)

Education (including school construction). To provide for an increasing number of school-age children, for more average years per student, and to obtain enough teachers of sufficient quality to make this huge investment of student-years worthwhile, will, according to the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, probably require doubling by 1967 the $13 billion spent for education in 1957.

Equally increased expenditures could be invested in other areas where glaring deficiencies already exist such as health (including hospital construction), housing, public works (including conservation projects, flood control, and irrigation systems), recreational facilities, roads, sewage disposal and water supply. (Already there is a water shortage in many areas, and it is even predicted that by 1970, some localities may have to restrict the number of new residents and of new industries because of the shortage.)

Increased Aid to Newly Developing Countries. If funds were made available, the United States could, of course, make a concentrated effort to provide large scale economic aid and technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries of the world. Many economists foresee this as one of the major international problems of the next decade.

According to Paul Hoffman, former U.S. Marshall Plan Administrator and now Managing Director, U.N. Special Fund, despite all the efforts that voluntary agencies, national agencies, national governments and international agencies are putting into the economic aid offensive, not nearly enough progress is being made. True, national income is increasing in the underdeveloped countries at the rate of about 3 percent a year. But population in those same countries is increasing at the rate

of 2 percent a year, leaving a net increase in personal standards of living of about 1 percent, or about $1.20 per person last year - less than a third of a penny a day.

How much additional investment in underdeveloped countries is needed if adequate progress is to be made? Mr. Hoffman recently suggested that the underdeveloped countries during the next ten years could absorb a five billion dollar technical assistance program and $30 billion of outside capital in addition to what they are now getting from outside sources (currently estimated at about $3 billion a year). But unless there is disarmament and the savings are applied to this program, chances are that future expenditures on these programs will not be increased - and, in fact, may well be decreased.

The U.S. has already promised large-scale help - if and when disarmament occurs. Said President Eisenhower in 1953: "This government is ready to ask its people to join with all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of any savings achieved by real disarmament to a fund for world aid and reconstruction." U.S. opposition to the proposed Special U.N. Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) has continually been based on the grounds that, at the present time, SUNFED is impractical because the demands of defense call for such vast amounts of the world's resources that funds are simply not available for both. With the savings from disarmament, presumably the U.S. would be willing to move forward to attack this issue on a grand scale.

What Is Needed. Peace is a challenge. It can be won or lost. It is true that, as the president of General Dynamics Corporation said recently, "If...there should be any sudden and drastic reduction of defense expenditures, we should have the most serious domestic repercussions." Certainly, any wholesale cancellation of military contracts would create chaos. But planning for peace could do much to lessen the impact of contract cancellations and the reconversion of the economy to peacetime production.

Probably the most basic need in the area of economic reconversion is that of planning. If it were known that the national government were making plans for economic reconversion, this knowledge in and of itself might be sufficient to prevent any future "peace scares" on Wall Street. But, of course, it would do more. It would assure workers, industries, communities that the impact of cutbacks would be lessened. Certainly, reconversion could not be an overnight affair, just as disarmament will not take place between dusk and dawn. There would be many problems - industrial and human - in reconversion. The production of refrigerators is after all quite a bit different from the production of tanks - different materials are used, different skills are required, different tools are needed.

One of the contributions which the Federal Government could make is to initiate planning on this subject so that the challenges which disarmament may make on the domestic scene may be viewed without fear or alarm. Such effort and planning is called for before disarmament takes place. (And psychologically it might be important to be able to go to a disarmament conference prepared to say: "We're all in favor of universal, controlled disarmament, and we have plans ready for the reconversion of our defense plants to peacetime production, if we can reach agreement.")

No one knows when disarmament may become a reality. But said Dr. Grover Ensley,

former Executive Director of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, "The appeal of attaining a peaceful world and the horror of failure is so compelling that we cannot overlook our responsibilities - as private citizens, members of the business community, public servants - in anticipating and preparing for the adjustments which will be required."

To this end, Senator Philip A. Hart, Michigan, jointly with Senators Proxmire, Neuberger, Humphrey, Gruening, Byrd and Randolph, in the 86th Congress, 1st Session, introduced Senate Resolution 150 on July 24, 1959. Although no action was taken on the resolution, it at least gives an indication of the area which Congress is interested in studying. The bill called for the establishment of a Select Committee on the Economic Impact of National Defense. This special group would investigate, taking into account the fact that an international disarmament agreement would involve readjustments in our nation's defense policies, the extent to which defense procurement currently affects the economy and the steps that might be taken to minimize the impact of defense contract cutbacks on the economy. Said Senator Hart in introducing the resolution: "We should be busy developing a blueprint which will dramatize the ability of our economy to make the transition from a $40 billion defense expenditure to an expenditure substantially less. We must convince the most apprehensive American that we can indeed afford peace, that we can afford to disarm... This is one of our very highest responsibilities in the days ahead."

Senator Humphrey agrees: " There is no reason to concede that a major reduction in arms spending would cause serious unemployment and other economic distress in the United States -- if we plan concrete government and private action to forestall it."

* *

OTHER PUBLICATIONS IN THIS SERIES:

Facio Plan for Arms Limitation in Latin America. June 1958.

United Nations Special Fund. Revised July 1959.

Disengagement. Revised July 1959.

Surprise Attack Talks: A Failure? April 1959.

International Development Association. September 1959.

Control of Objects in Outer Space. Revised July 1959.

Antarctica. Revised July 1959.

U. S. Economic Aid Programs. January 1959.

Technical Talks: New Approach to Disarmament. November 1958.

FACT SHEET SERIES

Single copies free, upon request.
$1.00 annual subscription.
Bulk rates: 2-24, 7¢; 25-99, 5¢; 100 or more, 3¢.

What WERE Lenin Words?

Quotes Can't Be Verified

HATRED of Communists is intensified in this country by quoting warlike things said by the men who founded communism.

I used one of these statements last week. Lenin said:

"First we will take Eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia, then we will encircle the United States, which will be the last bastion of capitalism. It will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands."

Jack Mabley's Story

• • •

I TOOK this quote from the Congressional Record, which was quoting the American Bar Association, which was quoting the Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. 10, P. 172.

Now comes a Chicago man, a Mr. Albert Bofman, who asserts, "Lenin never said that."

He offers as evidence a letter from Henry J. Dubester, chief of the general reference and bibliography division, Library of Congress.

• • •

SAYS MR. Dubester, ". . . Though we have checked Volume 10 in the 2d, 3d, and the 4th Russian editions, and in the edition published in English by the Co operative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R., we have found no such statement."

Did Lenin actually say this, or did someone invent it?

Another Quote Can't Be Found

Here's another quote attributed to Lenin:

"We must secure the good will of teachers and professors in schools and universities, of liberal ministers of religion and of pacifists and reformers of the world in order to create a mental barrage in the minds of the capitalist youth, which shall forever bar them from participating in a carnal conflict with the Communist order."

Did he really say it? Let's go back to the Library of Congress and Mr. Dubester.

"We have checked all of the indexes to Lenin's works available in the Library of Congress as well as many of his articles and speeches . . . but have failed to find any reference to the quotations."

• • •

AN EARLY Bolshevik, Dmitri Manuilsky, is supposed to have said capitalist countries would be trapped by spectacular peace movements, and that "as soon as their guard is down we shall smash them with our clenched fists."

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Why Not Invent Some Old Quotes?

As an essayist of sorts, this intrigues me.

How many phony quotes do I use in a year?

Might I not invent one? "As George Washington said in his memorable message to his troops before the skirmish at Rum Hollow, 'make up your own quote)'."

• • •

MR. BOFMAN, who brings this up, is a man I presume who is interested in promoting peace between the United States and Russia. We are inclined to be suspicious of peacemongers for fear they may be tricking us.

Lenin quotes make us wary of a trap. Mr. Bofman is being unjustly penalized in his work if these Lenin quotes are false.

If anyone has evidence one way or the other, it would be welcome here.

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Seven months after this column was published I asked Mr. Mabley if he had received any reply to its closing invitation, and he answered, "Not a one." In view of the number of persons and organizations that had used these "quotations" and would want to vindicate their use of them if possible, it seems a safe bet that if they did not produce evidence of their authenticity, none exists.

Many people, including President Eisenhower, have also quoted Lenin as saying that the Communist world would succeed in making the United States spend itself into destruction. But Joseph Alsop asserted March 14, 1959 in his column "A Dangerous Fraud Imposed on the President" that neither Lenin nor any other Russian leader has ever made that claim, and that in fact it is the current Communist belief that "heavy defense spending is necessary to keep free capitalism going."

Whether or not Lenin and Manuilsky made these statements is possibly not important except to the mental furniture of those who hold that "Communism never changes." The moral of these disclosures is that -- in view of this deception, in which many honest people unwittingly took part -- we need to be skeptical of other hate and fear-inducing propaganda. Without it we would not endure the burdens of the arms race, to which our economy is geared.

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Nuclear INFORMATION

Greater St. Louis Citizens' [illegible]

Vol. II No. I ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI SEPTEMBER 1959
(Reprinted [illegible])

NUCLEAR WAR IN ST. LOUIS: ONE YEAR LATER

A STORY BASED UPON THE FACTS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARING

CAMP G – 2-27, OCTOBER 16, 196-. Tomorrow it will be just one year since That Day -- the day that ended the wor we used to live in, and reduced our lives to an elemental struggle against hunger, sickness, grief, and despair. Here in this camp outside Vermillion, 17,000 of us who managed to pull through, more or less, are living in huts, tents, and sod houses. Among the St. Louisans here, by some ironical chance, are three of us who were active in CNI. Yesterday we de cided to mark this grim anniversary by writing down the history of this terrible year, as we know it. Not that anyone will publish this mock *Nuclear Information* -- not much is printed nowadays, and a sheet of clean white paper is a rare luxury But we have managed to get hold of some scraps of packing material to write on. Maybe at some remote time, when some thing like civilization is restored, if it ever is, historians would like to know what we have seen.

I. THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. LOUIS

My name is George Scott. I'm a physicist -- or at least, I was. My being alive today is just chance. I was preparing a paper that had to be finished on That Day, so I stayed home to work on it in the little study I had built for myself in the basement of my new house out beyond Creve Coeur. On the campus, hardly anybody survived.

It has been pretty hard to separate sound information from the rumors that fill the air, but it's now generally agreed that the continental U.S. was hit by nearly 1500 megatons on the one day that the war lasted.[1] Seventy cities were hit, as well as major defense installations and atomic facilities.[2] About 23 million people were killed that first day.[3] More than that have died since, but nobody agrees about the exact figure.

I remember that when the Holifield Committee held hearings on the subject, back in 1959 I think, one expert estimated that a massive attack would injure about 43 million people, of whom more than a third would survive.[3] That's not the way it was, though, the injured didn't have much chance, with the hospitals gone and medical supplies burned up and the doctors mostly dead. As for the uninjured -- well, there was starvation, and there was typhus, and then there were a lot of people who just went out of their minds and either killed themselves or died because they couldn't ma the effort to survive.

Two Weapons

St. Louis was hit by two weapons, of eight and ten me tons equivalance.[2] The ten megaton bomb exploded at 11 and Pine.[4] They say there's a crater there now, a mile across and several hundred feet deep. The force of the blast, and it's heat, destroyed nearly everything in a cir extending north and south to the city limits, and westwa as far as Big Bend. East of Grand almost everybody wa wiped out at once. From Grand to Big Bend some people survived the attack itself, but not many are still alive.[5]

The ferocious heat of the explosion caused the worst havoc. Fires were started instantaneously as far away as Weldon Spring.[6] People who were out in the open suffere third degree burns even in Ellisville.[7] Second degree bur were common several miles beyond that. And many people were burned by fires started by the explosion.

The destruction of major firehouses, and the panic

Continued on next page.

AN EXPLANATION

The probable effects of nuclear war in the United States were described last June in hearings before the Holifield subcommittee on radiation of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. The assumption was that the 70 largest cities in the country had been destroyed by nuclear weapons. Technical experts discussed the effects of such an attack. Physicists estimated the levels of radiation and the destruction of buildings. Weather experts told how fallout would be distri- buted from the bomb explosions. Physicians described the effects of blast, heat and radiation on humans. Agricultural scientists discussed the damage to livestock and crops and so on.

The evidence was presented, but nobody put it together to try to answer the fundamental question: **What would life be like for the survivors of a nuclear war?**

This issue of *Nuclear Information* is an answer to that question in the form of fiction -- but it is not to be regarded as a work of imagination. The principal facts in this account are taken from the testimony. The footnotes give the specific sources.

In publishing its report, the Holifield subcommittee stated that it "believes that the fundamental issues dealt with in these hearings are extremely serious, and that they are issues which need to be understood, considered and discussed." CNI offers this interpretation in the hope that it will help accomplish this aim.

In this account some assumptions have been made. It has been assumed that the Army is able to take control of the situation; since many military bases are outside of urban areas, this assumption seems reasonable. A technical assumption is that in St. Louis County the water system continues to function; the location of the Howard Bend plant makes this possible. A third assumption is that the survivors retain the ability and willingness to cope with their desperate situation. If these assumptions should be overly-optimistic, the aftermath of a nuclear war might be far more grim than the story presented here.

This account of three St. Louisans a year after the day of devastation was written by Dr. Florence Moog, professor of zoology in Washington University, with the technical assistance of Dr. Walter C. Bauer, instructor in surgical pathology, School of Medicine, and Dr. J. B. Reynolds, assistant professor of physics, Washington University. CNI hopes that their story will help its readers to better understand the meaning of the facts that were presented before the Holifield committee.

AUG 2 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

following the explosion, made fire con[illegible]hpossible. The many small blazes ignited by the explo[illegible]on joined to form bigger blazes, and these finally flowed together to become one huge "fire-storm" that enveloped most of the city and raged for hours.[8] Terrific winds travelled radially inward toward the center of the conflagration, from all directions. An enormous column of smoke rose rapidly over the burning area. The loss of oxygen and the outpouring of acrid fumes in the region of the fire seems to have accounted for the deaths of many who might otherwise have been able to reach safety.

The forests and fields caught fire too.[9] The wind out of the west of northwest swept these fires along, denuding vast areas of Illinois and southern Missouri. Throughout the entire country forest fires raged for weeks. The eastern Ozarks burned for two weeks, until heavy rains put out the blaze.

Ironically enough, radiation caused little harm immediately -- first the heat and fire and flying debris got in their deadly blows. But the fallout came soon enough. It is now calculated that an amount of fission products equivalent to a 9 megaton all-fission explosion was produced by the two weapons used on St. Louis.[10] Of this staggering amount, about seven megatons of energy equivalent came down as local fallout; the other two megatons have been dispersed in the stratosphere and will come down as world-wide fallout.[11] The local fallout was distributed downwind over an elongated area about 80 miles wide at the widest point, and about 200 miles long -- approximately 9000 square miles altogether, stretching across southern Illinois towards Evansville, Indiana.[12]

Fallout Casualties

Casualties from local fallout were heaviest around East St. Louis. In Belleville, persons in the open or in inadequate shelters received radiation doses of over 1000 rads during the second hour after the attack. During the first 24 hours after the attack the total radiation to such persons was about 5000 rads.[13] Since only 1000 rads of radiation, received in one dose will kill all the people exposed to it, those who received 5000 rads didn't live through the second day. Although many people stayed indoors in an attempt to avoid the fallout hazard, some were in buildings that reduced the radiation dose to one-tenth,[14] so that 500 rads were absorbed within a day. All who received as much as 1000 rads within a few hours were dead by the end of the week.[15] For those who received 500 rads in a short interval, mortality was about 90 per cent; mostly they were dead by the middle of November.[16]

In the whole 9000 square mile area of appreciable local fallout people who couldn't or didn't find shelter received doses up to 500 rads the second day after the attack, 250 the third day, 150 the fourth day, and 100 on the fifth day.[17] They didn't live much longer than that.

The region of local fallout is still radioactive.[18] The persistence of high radioactivity was one of the factors that led to the decision, later in December, to evacuate most of the area. Another factor was the probability that no crops could be raised on the heavily contaminated soil for a long time, and then there was also the fear that the denuded land, with its water-holding cover gone, would be subject to severe flooding in the spring.[9]

It turns out that the decision was well taken. We hear that over hundreds of square miles of southern Illinois there is still nothing to be seen but the scarred, eroded earth -- nothing was planted, and nothing has sprouted. West of St. Louis conditions are said to be somewhat [illegible] is no possibility of u[illegible]ood grown on it. The worst of it is that the peak [illegible] accumulation of the long-lived isotopes is still in the future. In about two years we expect that the strontium 90 concentration in the local fallout region will range from 10,000 to 300,000 millicuries per square mile, and cesium 137 from 20,000 to 600,000.[17]

On a worldwide scale, the explosion of 4,000 megatons of weapons released 2000 megatons of energy equivalent of fission products. This means that a total of 200 million curies of strontium 90 was produced.[19] (Remember that a "curie" is a thousand millicuries.) Four-fifths of this came down as local fallout, but the remaining 40 million curies will come down gradually from the stratosphere. In two to five years, when the strontium 90 concentration will be greatest, the average strontium 90 concentration in the north temperate zone will be about 1400 millicuries per square mile.[20] Back in the late fifties we were concerned because the soil around St. Louis had 46 millicuries per square mile because of fallout from testing![21] And yet it is expected that 10 to 20 per cent of the area of the United States will have concentrations up to 500 times greater than the north temperate zone average of 1400 millicuries per square mile.[17] Right now it doesn't seem possible that food crops could be grown in such areas for a century at least.[22]

II. A DOCTOR'S REPORT

I'm Bill Rosenthal, M.D., practitioner of one of the few professions that still flourish in this new era. Sickness and suffering are among the few things we have no shortage of these days. Not that a doctor's life is a very satisfactory one. It's maddening to think of what we could have done, this past year, with doctors and nurses and technicians and hospital beds and antibiotics and drugs. Not to mention food. Well, we did what we could.

I was at County Hospital when the moment came. County and St. Vincent's were the only hospitals in the entire St. Louis area that remained in action. All other hospitals including our two great medical centers were in the zone of total destruction. St. Joseph's in Kirkwood stood up, but was heavily damaged in the fire that raged through the area. I don't remember when the first casualties began to arrive -- we were too busy moving patients dowstairs and trying to cover the broken windows. We were handicapped by lack of light. There was an auxiliary power supply, of course, but we hesitated to draw on it because we suspected, right away, that Union Electric wasn't likely to operate again in our time.[5]

The first victims to arrive were some youngsters from Clayton High School. Caught out of doors, they had sustained terrible burns.[7,23] Three of them who had been standing near a wall had been hit by the "bouncing back" of the pressure wave from the wall; they were already bleeding from the lungs.[24] In a few minutes more, people were pouring in -- more burns, injuries from flying glass and falling masonry, even broken heads and limbs from the powerful wind that had picked people up and smashed them against walls and trees.[24]

Supplies Give Out

We worked feverishly, but it was like trying to bail out a lake with a teacup. Our supplies gave out in a matter of hours.[25] The phones were dead, but from what we could

knew that we could expect no help n outside. By ening we couldn't even get any more ople indoors, ere they would have had some protection from the hal fallout. In the St. Louis area, more than half a mil- n people died that first day.[26]

The next two days were more horrible than anything y novelist has ever imagined. Our supplies of opiates nausted, we could do nothing to quiet the screams of burned and mangled patients who lay all around us[25] didn't even have dressings to cover their torn and ured flesh.[25] The piles of bodies rose higher -- for a ile it seemed that we should all be buried under heaps of dead.

On the fourth day a detail of soldiers arrived, equip- l with special suits to protect them from fallout. nehow they managed to dispose of the corpses. A le later the state police brought us two truckloads of ned food, though we were not to see anything like ad or fresh milk for months. Actually demands on our d stores were not very heavy, because so many of our ients were unable to eat. We had little chance of ling them intravenously.

iation Sickness

Cases of radiation sickness were streaming in by the ond day. We saw very few victims of massive expo- -- 5000 rads or more -- because they didn't live long ugh to be brought in. Very quickly however we were ing people who had been exposed to 1000-5000 rads. people suffered severe gastrointestinal damage. r a day or so, their nausea, vomiting, and fever sided, but then returned with greater intensity, and h followed within about a week.[27] Together with the ims of burns, whom we were just unable to deal with, victims of radiation sickness made up the greater of the more than 400,000 in the greater St. Louis who survived the attack but succumbed not long wards.[26]

another day or so we were seeing the largest of people hurt by radiation, people who had ab- ed 200-1000 rads. Such patients showed serious ointestinal disorders at first, but recovered in a or so. Then the further signs of radiation injury ap- ed -- falling out of hair, easy bruising or bleeding the skin and gums, and a return of fever and ness during the third week after the attack. At ime the number of white corpuscles and of the platelets that are essential for blood clotting ed their lowest levels and remained low for days eks.

r worst problem with these patients was their of resistance to infections. Often they succumbed croorganisms that rarely cause disease in y people. With heavy antibiotic treatment and ted blood transfusions over a period of months ght have saved many in this group. As it was, than half of those exposed to 500 rads died within onths after exposure.

r Cases

the people exposed to less than 200 rads, half experienced nausea and vomiting, but to a mild in most cases. These and others without any symptoms showed a definite lowering of the of white corpuscles in the blood, beginning third week. Most of these recovered, or if they it was from causes not directly connected with

After about three ks, the staggering death rate began to decline. But en for the 200,000 who survived without apparent injury life was very difficult. Here in our refugee center in South Dakota almost everyone is suffering to some extent from malnutrition and exposure to weather. All sorts of infectious diseases are rampant. Antibiotics are still very difficult to obtain. Last spring the camp here was decimated by pneumonia. Blindness is terribly common.[23] And soon we expect leukemia and bone cancer to appear among those who lived through fairly heavy radiation doses.[28] On the basis of the Hiroshima experience, we think that leukemia cases will show up by the end of the next year, and reach a peak in 5 to 8 years.

III. A HOUSEWIFE IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

My name is Marian Swingle. I call myself a housewife, though the term is hardly apt. My husband is dead, and I never expect to have a house of my own again. Yet I'm one of the lucky ones. I'm in good mental and physical health, and I still have two of my three children. Not many mothers are so well off.

When the bombs exploded, I was down in the basement, washing. For a moment I thought the washing machine had blown up, but the continued racket soon made it clear that something terrible had happened outside. I grabbed Davey and rushed upstairs -- though we were in Ballwin, 18 miles from 11th and Pine, our windows were smashed and a piece of the roof was torn away. When I looked to the east, I saw that awful cloud rising over the city.

Fortunately I had the sense to go back to the basement and stay there. Many women rushed outdoors and headed for the school -- there wouldn't have been so much radiation sickness if they had stayed indoors. It was hard to stay in, not knowing what had happened to Johnny and Edith, but I figured it was best to trust the school authorities. I know that when the kids did get home, they would have only me to depend on, because when I saw that cloud over the city, I felt instinctively that John would not come back. His office was on North 8th Street.[5]

Children Brought Home

The children were brought home on a bus the next night. After a couple of days I took in the two Blanchard boys from next door. Their mother was one of those who had rushed out that first day. She died at home, about 10 days later. A neighbor got her to County Hospital, but brought her back again; they just weren't taking any more patients.[25]

Seven of us -- including a neighbor, Helen Stein, who had lost her husband and daughter -- lived in the basement until February. It wasn't too bad at first. The water fortunately held out.[29] We had some canned goods, and some of the food in the freezer was usable for five or six days. We couldn't cook, of course, with both gas and electricity gone, though we made little fires with waste lumber that John had stored in the basement. During the winter we chopped up the furniture and burned that. At least we had our good bedding -- I wish I still had it.

After almost a week, Helen ventured out to the local supermarket. Though damaged, it was still standing, and in the hands of the military. They gave her a package of powdered milk, some canned tomatoes, and two bags of dried beans. We didn't at that point appreciate the packaged stuff, but a little later all the familiar

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CNI collects and studies technical information on — the effects of nuclear testing, and the military and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Through *Nuclear Information*, a speakers bureau, technical bulletins and public meetings, CNI makes these facts available to the public in forms that the citizen can understand. CNI also sponsors the Baby Tooth Survey, a 10-year scientific program to collect baby teeth and study the amount of fallout strontium 90 present in the teeth.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT T ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN WORLD PEACE ! THE WORLD PEACE BROADCASTING FOUNDATI S NOW BEEN ORGANIZED !

The formation of THE WORLD PEACE BROADCASTING FOUNDATION follows an unusual series of events during the past few months. Here is the story:

Last fall an official of the Preferred Risk Mutual Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, heard a tape-recorded talk by Dr. Jerome D. Frank, noted author ar psychiatrist of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., entitled "The Nuclear A Race--Sanity and Survival." This talk was given at a public meeting in Washingt D.C., sponsored by Psi Chi, the national psychological fraternity. In it, Dr. I outlined very dramatically the dangers of the nuclear arms race, the current tr of thinking in the Russian and American governments, and the analogy between th havior of men and nations facing this threat and mental patients. Persons long in promoting world peace considered this talk one of the most important ever del ered on the subject. A copy of this tape recording was secured and edited for by radio stations and copies were sent to a number of stations with a request t this be broadcast on a free time basis.

About fifty stations responded and used the tape. As a public service pro the insurance company printed 3000 copies of this talk in order to offer a free to each radio listener who might be interested in having one. There was a trem response from the public. Requests came from all over the country. Many perso that this service be extended, that more radio stations be contacted and more s talks presented. Station WBZ Boston and Station WDAF Kansas City each received requests from single broadcasts. Station WHO Des Moines received 110 inquiries all parts of the country as a result of one late night broadcast. An FM radio in Los Angeles received 450 responses to a series of repeat broadcasts.

The project outgrew the ability of one man to handle the details and the a of one company to carry the cost of supplying materials. Then in February 1960 of interested citizens decided this was a worthwhile public service which shoul continued. So THE WORLD PEACE BROADCASTING FOUNDATION has been organized. Thi a non-profit corporation--a spiritual adventure in effective communication vita important in solving the problem of war and peace. People of various races and ligious beliefs are joining hands in this venture. The organizers believe that is facing his greatest challenge in this nuclear age and that we must join hand meet it. They believe the first job is mass education through effective commun of various ideas and approaches of thoughtful people. They believe radio and t vision are the most effective media, supported with printed copies of talks.

There is a need for funds to buy recording tapes, printing, supplies, post and equipment. The man who started this project, some of the executives of thi pany and of other companies and many other interested persons are planning to d their spare time without cost to the Foundation. Every dollar spent will count you are interested in helping, fill out the form below and mail it at once:

WORLD PEACE BROADCASTING FOUNDATION
3005 High Street
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Friends: I want to become a member of your organization. I enclose my ch for one of the following memberships which best fits my budget:

(1) SUSTAINING MEMBER.....$2.00 per year...(
(2) CONTRIBUTING MEMBER.....$5.00 per year...(
(3) PARTICIPATING MEMBER.....$10.00 per year...(

( ) I would like _____copies of Dr. Frank's talk. I understand the price is 1 for one, 10 copies for $1.00; and more at the rate of $9.00 per hundred. I enc $_____for_____copies. Please ship to me at once.

( ) I would like to borrow a tape recording of Dr. Frank's talk (44 minute tim and enclose a contribution for use of it. (Suggested contribution $1.50 for a (May be purchased for $4.50)

NAME_____
ADDRESS_____

the city most of the soft packages burst and their contents had been badly contaminated by fallout.

Some cans had come apart at the seams too, but on the whole the canned stuff came through rather well.[30] Our diet got to be pretty peculiar, but we got along. It was the babies who were worst affected, since milk became all but unobtainable. Occasionally people did manage to get milk from places where a few dairy cows had survived, but the consequences were sometimes disastrous. I heard that for a time milk in the local area contained so much radioiodine that a pint would destroy a baby's thyroid gland.[28]

Food Supplies Give Out

It was in late November that things became terribly bad. The local food supplies were exhausted by then. The year's crops had been mostly harvested before That Day, and a good deal of the food was still suitable for human consumption. But the trouble was in transportation. The railroads had been knocked out althegether, and all the highways were interrupted by tortuous detours. Many a time we walked to the old supermarket, only to find nothing in stock. Our shoes went through before long, and there was no getting them fixed. Our car had been requisitioned during the second week.

As the weather grew colder, more and more people fell ill. The situation was aggravated by the poor sanitary conditions. There was almost no soap. New and troublesome insects began to appear, despite the weather. Before long we were fighting off rats too.

The advance of winter made it clear that we had all lost our resistance to physical stress.[27] With even the commonest antiseptics unobtainable a cut finger became a matter of grave concern. A bad cold was often a sentence of death. That's how I lost Johnny. I knew I shouldn't have allowed him to play outdoors the day we had that heavy snow; but there's a limit to how long you can keep a ten-year-old boy in a dark basement. The day they came to take Johnny's body away I thought it was the end of the road for me -- I could see the others going one by one -- but actually it was Helen who cracked up. Like a lot of other adults, she sank into an apathetic state and kept repeating that it was no use to go on. On the way to South Dakota she wandered off from the convoy and disappeared. She wasn't the only one.

Education Plans

When the news came that we were to be evacuated it was almost a relief. When our turn came, at the end of February, I packed what clothing I could, gave each of the bigger kids a bundle to carry, loaded Davey and some blankets into Johnny's old express wagon, and started off for the assembly center. We waited in the open most of a day before the trucks picked us up.

There were 160 of us that day, the tattered remnants of 82 families. We were twelve days on the road, sleeping at night on the floors of churches or schools or stores. The 1200 calories a day they allowed us was a poor defense against the cold, but providentially it turned warm the third day out. Around the ruins of Kansas City we could see fire-blackened fields being eroded by the melting snow.[9]

Life in camp is not so bad, if you can forget your hunger and don't think about the past or future. The important thing is that this is a low fallout area [17], so we learning at first-hand that our basic needs really are food clothing, and shelter -- they take up almost all our time. Whatever we have, we make ourselves, when we get some materials.

Those of us who are physically and mentally able to work have jobs of some sort. Caring for the sick is the commonest occupation. I teach in the improvised school. Sometimes we're so busy that we forget what has happened. But then there are the times when you wake up at night, and you can't help thinking. You wonder if there will ever be anything to life again beyond this struggle to exist. You try to recall what a piece of fresh meat looked like. You ask yourself what your children will do when they grow up -- or if they'll grow up -- or if they will ever have children of their own. You wonder if you've fought your way this far, only to be cut down by cancer. You ask if the landscape will ever be clothed in green fields and forests again. There's a biologist here who claims to know the answer to that one. He says the fields and forests will come back. Only it will take hundreds of years.[9]

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REFERENCES

The basic general source of information now available is the Summa Analysis of Hearings, June 22-26, 1959, Biological & Environmental Ef of Nuclear War, Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, U.S. Government Printing Office, August, 1959. Copies can be obtained from Joint Committee or through your own Congressman. The complete transc of the Hearings will be available soon.

1. Summary-Analysis of Hearings, p. 4.
2. Summary-Analysis of Hearings, table V-2, p. 19. This table lists th numbers and types of bombs which the Congressional Committee as would strike various U.S. cities, including St. Louis, in the first da a nuclear war.
3. Summary-Analysis of Hearings, p. 17, adjusted from 1950 census.
4. This is the point chosen as ground zero in St. Louis Civilian Defen exercises.
5. Summary Analysis of Hearings, table IV-1, p. 15. A 10 megaton bom makes a crater 2500 feet in diameter and 240 feet deep and collapse even brick appartment houses out to a radius of seven miles. Big B is 6.8 miles from 11th and Pine.
6. "The Effects of Nuclear Weapons," U.S. Atomic Energy Commission June 1957, pp. 305-308.
7. "The Effects of Nuclear Weapons," p. 299.
8. Summary Analysis of Hearings, p. 12. Fire storms were also discus in more detail at the hearings by W. T. Ham, Jr., Ph. D.; George Mixter, Jr., M.D.; and C. H. Fugitt, Ph. D. See pp. 9-11 of their tes
9. From testimony on the ecological effects of a nuclear attack given the hearings by Dr. J. N. Wolfe, Chief of the Environmental Science Board of the Division of Biology and Medicine of the AEC.
10. The hearings allotted one 8 and one 10 megaton weapon to St. Lou specified that they be 50% fission and 50% fusion weapons. See p. table V-2 of Summary Analysis.
11. Surface bursts are assumed to deposit 80% of their fallout in local f out and only 20% in the stratosphere.
12. See Figure V-2 of Summary Analysis which gives size and shape of local fallout area.
13. Summary-Analysis of Hearings, p. 28.
14. Summary-Analysis of Hearings, p. 47.
15. Summary-Analysis of Hearings, p. 37.
16. Summary-Analysis of Hearings, p. 38.
17. Testimony and maps by Dr. L. Machta of the U.S. Weather Bureau. S Summary-Analysis figure V-1.
18. The fission debris has its intensity reduced by a very large quotie i one year. It will be about 1/50,000 of the value it had 1 hour after t explosion but the longer lived isotopes, such as strontium 90 and cesium 137 (the half life of both is about 30 years) continue to give radioactivity for many years.
19. Summary-Analysis of Hearings p. 22.
20. Summary-Analysis of Hearings p. 23.
21. Measurement taken in October 1958 in Columbia, Mo. Presented at S-8 Congressional Hearings on Nuclear Testing by Lyle T. Alexand of the U.S.D.A.
22. The half-life of strontium 90 is 30 years so in one hundred years th levels would have fallen to 1/8th their wartime values.
23. From Hearings, testimony on flash burns by Drs. Ham, Mixter and Fugitt.
24. From Hearings, testimony on blast effects by Dr. C. S. White.
25. Based on discussion of the 1942 Coconut Grove Disaster in Boste and Hiroshima experience by Drs. Ham, Mixter and Fugitt at Hearin
26. Summary-Analysis of Hearings, p. 18.
27. Hearings, testimony on the acute effects of nuclear radiations by Dr. F. S. Harris.
28. From Hearings testimony of G. M. Dunning on Biological Effects of Nuclear Attack.
29. The location of the county water plant is such as to permit the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 30, 1960

American Friends Service Committee;
Fellowship of Reconciliation
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On March 29, 1960, a source [redacted], made available a brochure concerning a "1960 Week for World Peace" program scheduled by captioned organizations for April 11-16, 1960, in the Chicago area.

This program includes a Peace Rally on April 16, 1960, at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago which will feature prominent speakers and songs for peace and immediately following a "Poster Walk" through the downtown section of Chicago. Also scheduled are daily leaflet distributions and a "Walk for Peace" which is to take place on April 15, and 16, 1960. In the "Walk for Peace" a group is supposed to walk forty miles from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station to the downtown section of Chicago and arrive in time for the Peace Rally on April 16, 1960. The walk is to open with a vigil outside the main gate of the Naval station and stops for open air speeches may be made along the way at Fort Sheridan and Lake Forest College. The group will spend the night of the 15th in Evanston.

Themes to be used during this program will emphasize the necessity for:

"Our nation's reliance on weapons of mass destruction for security is both immoral and irrational.

Individual responsibility for peace action.

We support the President in his decision to attend the Summit Conference and visit the Soviet Union.

We urge our government to take the initiative for world peace in both words and actions.

Announce our firm committment to total disarmament as a national policy.

Agree to a permanent nuclear test ban, recognizing the impossibility of foolproof inspection and control systems.

Stop all research and preparation for germ and chemical warfare.

Institute serious economic research and planning for disarmament.

Open the United Nations to all nations and make full use of its agencies to raise the standards of life in under-developed areas."

The brochure states the captioned organizations believe that "an end to the arms race is possible. We believe that the world can be freed from the danger of a nuclear holocaust, and from the crushing economic burden of the arms race. We believe that men can unite in a war against hunger, disease and ignorance that can develop a world with peace, freedom and economic security for all.

"We invite you to participate in a Week for World Peace. All persons who are concerned about the direction the world is drifting are welcome, regardless of age, race, creed or political affiliation. We require only that each person pledge himself to non-violence in spirit and deed throughout his participation in 'Week for World Peace' activities."

The brochure urges those who desire to participate in the activities of the "Week for World Peace" to send their names, telephone numbers and addresses to:

American Friends Service Committee
300 West Congress Parkway
Chicago 7, Illinois.

Reliable sources in a position to furnish information concerning Communist Party interest or participation in the above program have furnished no information concerning such interest.

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

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

De Mr. Hoover,

I know you are very busy so I will try to be brief. I have been worried for almost a year that a new friend of mine is a "Communist". Her name is [redacted] and is married to [redacted] As he is taking a years leave of absence this June and going to attend [redacted] College, I feel I must face up to it now, and can only hope that you will find it possible to take the time to let me know if I am wrong--Needless to say it has been a great shock and disappointment to me.

About the only cold fact I can give you is that they claim to be Sunday School Teachers in the Church they attend, and yet neither one of them believe in Life After Death. They tried to interest me in an organization for youths that gave "equal Opportunities for all regardless of race or class". I mentioned the 4 H, and the YMCA, and he had nothing further to say. This all sounds ridiculous, just as my husband knew it would, and that is one reason I have waited so long to mention it to anyone. But there have been so many conversations and ideas brought out .

I drove up to the [redacted] Seminar last summer with [redacted] to pick up her husband. It caused an obvious embarrassment all the way around, and it was suggested that we take a walk while they finish up their business. The path we were told to take was suppose to circle around the camp. [redacted] walked me until we were [redacted] both exhausted--she ordinarily take the car to go [redacted] rather plump, hates to walk. When we got back the [redacted] cleared. The few left were of a distinct type-[redacted] I felt uncomfortable,they didn't seem at all Churchy", and it was suppose to be a Religious Group studying the Teachings of Christ.

I am completely sincere in this fear of mine. Hope I have not [redacted] your time, and yet at the same time it would be a great relie to me to learn that I have been mistaken-- My husband called the F.b to learn if the "American Friends Service Committee"is Communistic, And he was told to ask for the Burns Report on Unamerican activitie in the public Library. We were given the report at the [redacted] Libr but the babies became fussy, and we had to leave, when I went back t see the list again I was told it had been discarded. (over)

ENCLOSURE

286

Could you please send me the list?

Thank you for your time

April 26, 1960

281

Dear

Your letter dated April 18, 1960, with its enclosures, has been received, and your interest and courtesy in furnishing this information to me are appreciated.

In response to your inquiries, I must advise that the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. The FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not issue clearances or nonclearances. I am precluded, therefore, from commenting upon the individuals you mentioned.

The Burns Report mentioned in your letter may refer to one of several reports issued by the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, The State Senate, Sacramento, California. Reports of this Committee are not available through the FBI, and you may, therefore, desire to direct your request to The State Senate in Sacramento, California.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[redacted]

ATTENTION: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

Enclosed is a copy of correspondent's communication. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent, [redacted], [redacted] or the Sequoia Seminar.

Correspondent enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope and also literature concerning the Sequoia Seminar, Post Office Box 678, Palo Alto, California.

Sequoia Seminar is self-described as a nonprofit, nondenominational, educational enterprise "for understanding of the nature of ourselves and our relations with the universe about us."

The American Friends Service Committee, mentioned by the correspondent, is a pacifist group which has opposed military conflict, preparedness and drafting of men since its inception in 1917. It was the subject of investigation in 1942; however, it was found not to be engaged in subversive activities. [redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent is worried that the [redacted] may be communist. The only fact she can give is that they claim to be Sunday School teachers but neither believes in life after death. Correspondent drove up to the [redacted] Seminar with [redacted] and felt it was not a "churchy" group. While not directly asking for information concerning the Pitmans, she stated it would be a relief to learn she is mistaken about them. She also states she wanted to learn if the American Friends Service Committee is communistic and also referred to the Burns Report on un-American activities. She obtained the report at the library but when trying to get it again was told it was discarded. She requested a copy of that report.

Self-addressed stamped envelope furnished by correspondent being used in return.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

American Association for the United Nations, Southern California State Council

Club 21 for Democratic Women, 42nd Assembly District

Federation of American Scientists, Los Angeles Chapter

Fellowship of Congregational Women of Southern California and the Southwest

Fellowship of Reconciliation

Humanists

Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Clubs

Los Angeles Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy

National Council of Jewish Women, San Fernando Valley Section

Public Affairs Committee, Unitarian Society of Westwood

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Women for Legislative Action

Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice (Los Angeles)

American Friends Service Committee

Since its founding 43 years ago, the Service Committee has seen many historic changes and has sought ways in which to meet human needs and to work diligently for peace within the framework of these changes.

The Women's Conference on Disarmament is part of a national peace education program which seeks to discover alternatives to violence and answers to conflicts that divide men and nations. The American Friends Service Committee is a Quaker organization with a regional address at 825 E. Union St., Pasadena, Calif. (mail address, P. O. Box 991). Phones: SYcamore 6-8159 and MUrray 1-7651.

Drawings by Arnold Mesches

Your Family's Stake In Disarmament

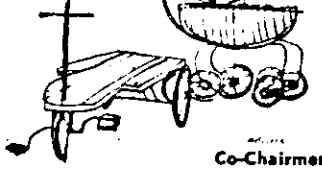
A Women's Conference

Saturday, April 23, 1960 — 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Vermont Square Methodist Church
4410 Budlong Street, Los Angeles, California

Nations of the world are negotiating for universal disarmament. The people of the world must share in the heavy responsibility of reaching right decisions. The Women's Conference on Disarmament will examine these urgent issues in the special frame of reference of women as mothers breadwinners, citizens. Participants will consider what disarmament means to them individually and to their families in this period when personal security and the survival of the human race are one and inseparable.

Auspices: American Friends Service Committee



GUEST SPEAKER: **Sucheta Kripalani,** General Secretary of the Congress Party and member of Parliament in India. Mrs. Kripalani represented India at the United Nations General Assembly in 1949.

Co-Chairmen: Catherine Cory and Mrs. Linus Pauling.

9:00 a.m. Registration and assignment to groups. Please use attached form to register in advance.

9:30 a.m. "The Bombing of St. Louis" — a dramatic presentation.

10:00 a.m. Panel Discussion of key disarmament issues:

Economics (What would disarmament mean to family jobs and income?)
— Carl Uhr, Professor of Economics, University of California at Riverside.

Negotiations (How hopeful is the present outlook?)
— Herbert Alexander, Sociologist, Los Angeles City College.

Political (Must international tensions be settled first?)

Scientific Factors (What about tests and family well-being? What is Chemical, Bacteriological and Radiological Warfare?)
— Leon Pape, President, Los Angeles Chapter, Federation of American Scientists.

Moral Values (What is happening to moral and spiritual values? What are our responsibilities to future generations?)
— Norman Taylor, Minister, First Methodist Church, South Gate.

11:00 a.m. Conference will divide into five groups, discussing in more detail each of the areas above with resource leader. This will be a discussion period, not a lecture. Indicate on registration form your group preference.

12:00 noon Luncheon.

1:00 p.m. Discussion groups: 25 persons per group, further clarifying thinking about issues raised and seeking answers to "What Can We Do?"

2:30 p.m. Introduction by Mrs. Linus Pauling.

Address by Sucheta Kripalani: "Nations' Responsibility for Making Peace." Questions and answers.

3:30 p.m. Discussion groups report to plenary session.

4:00 p.m. Adjourn.

(For list of "Cooperating Organizations" see other side).

Directions to get to Conference: Budlong is parallel to Vermont and two blocks west. The church is on the corner of Vernon and Budlong. For freeway travel, exit from the Harbor Freeway on Vernon Avenue.

A friend wrote: "My efforts to understand and explain public apathy led me to conduct a random informal survey. . . . Everyone expressed a desire for peace, yet not one was engaged in any kind of activity in that direction. The first question I would like to see asked of women in general is this: 'Why are you not committed to a policy of action in behalf of world peace?

'Do you think that our present government policy, based on the assumption that peace depends upon a continuing arms race, is correct, and therefore no action on your part is necessary?

'Do you think that scientists and philosophers like Albert Schweitzer, Bertrand Russell, Linus Pauling and Harrison Brown are unduly alarmed at the prospect of the destruction of mankind; that they have exaggerated the threat of nuclear war and dangers of radioactive fallout?

'Do you think that general disarmament is not feasible? That Russia does not want peace as much as we do? That Russian proposals for total disarmament are insincere? That is it impossible to work out effective inspection and control measures?

'Do you think that political problems, such as the Berlin question, must be solved before disarmament can take place?

'Do you think that U. S. prosperity is possible only in a situation of massive arms production?

'What steps could the U. S. take to help set a new climate of trust? Or can we move only after agreement with the USSR?

'What work needs to be done in our communities to advance the ideas and attitudes essential to a just peace? What resources are available and what specific jobs can an individual do?' "

To register, tear here and mail to:

Your registration will be held for you at the door.
Please make registrations by Monday, April 18.

Harriet Buhai, Register, 6346 Yucca St., Hollywood 28, Calif. Phone: HO. 3-2336

I will attend the April 23 conference. Please register me in group indicated by number below.

1. Economics 2. Negotiations 3. Political 4. Scientific Factors 5. Moral Values
(For brief description of these groups see "Program" for 10:00 a.m.)

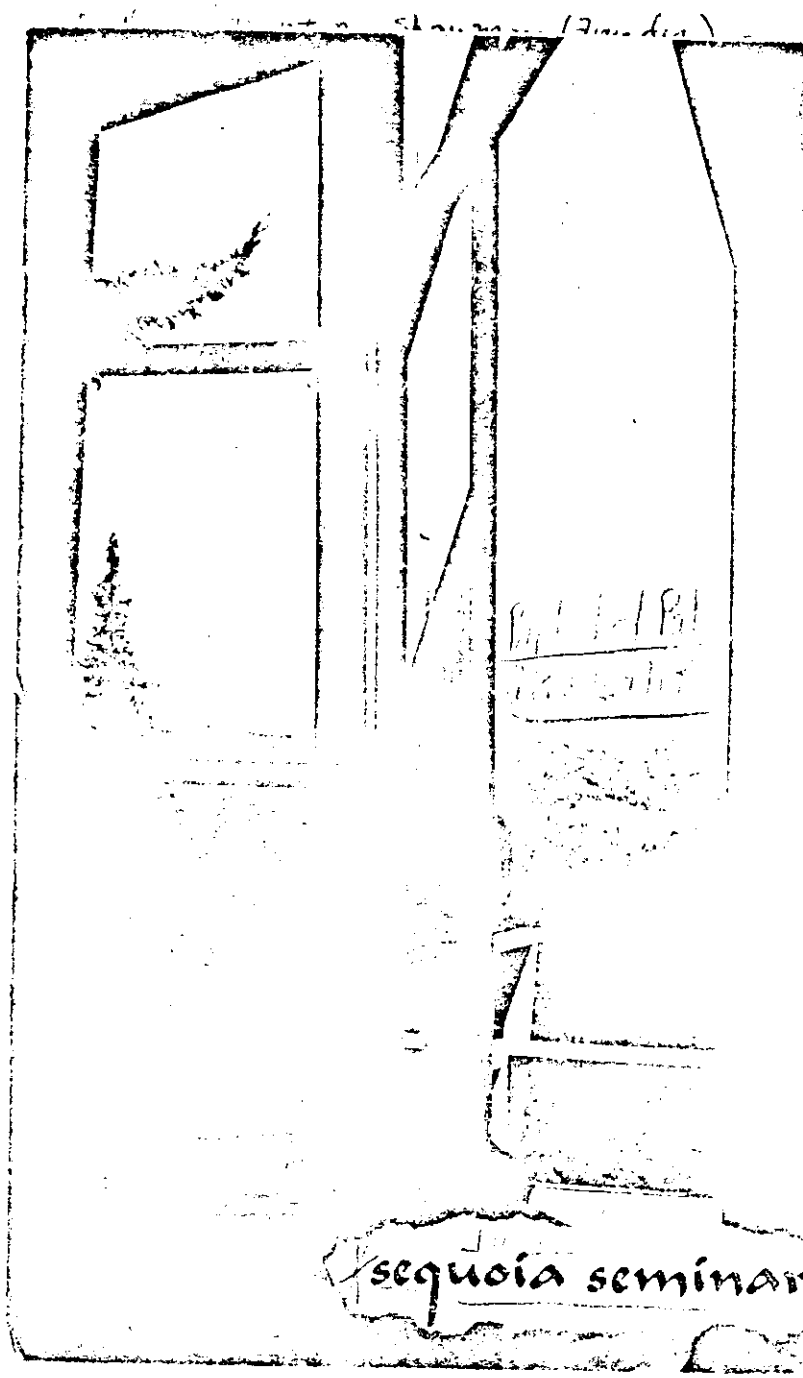
First choice No. _____ Second choice No. _____

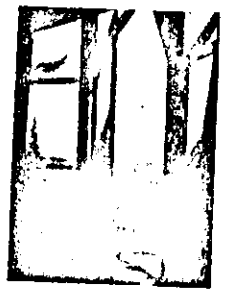
I enclose check for $ _____ ($2.50 including registration and luncheon) for _____ persons. If this includes more than one person, please write additional names on other side together with discussion groups desired.
Please make checks payable to American Friends Service Committee.

Your Name _____ Address _____

Organization _____

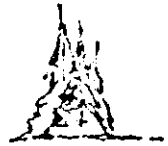
By Invite _____ Unofficial observer _____


sequoia seminar



Looking southeast down the twisting spine of the beautiful coast range mountains through the open door of the seminar lodge.

sequoia seminar



DEEPLY WROUGHT into the nature of man is his craving for orientation—for knowledge of the right direction. A secure sense of meaning for his life is essential to his mental and physical health. The more sophisticated, the more mature he is, the more firmly grounded in reality must be his view of his own nature and hence his concept of his own goal.

The urgency of man's need and ultimate task to find and understand himself has never been more forcibly pointed up by the facts of history than now. Nor has man ever been in greater need of help in his attempt to accomplish this task.

Each of us feels the individual need for values that can command our loyalty and principles to guide our choices, for understanding of the nature of ourselves and our relations with the universe about us. Sequoia Seminar, a non-profit, non-denominational educational enterprise, attempts to provide an environment in which this search for orientation can be effectively carried out.

The physical environment is provided by a secluded camp in the redwoods of the Santa Cruz Mountains of California. The psychological environment, even more important, is that of group living and of searching in free and open discussion under stimulating and capable leadership.

The Quest For Meaning

However we phrase it—the quest for meaning, the search for orientation, the pursuit of self fulfillment, the realization of our highest potentialities—surely this is the *one task in life that matters.* Other goals come and go, are attained or abandoned in favor of some higher goal. But the goal of finding and moving in the right direction, of growing toward our true nature, the highest we can become, remains ever before us. In fact, it is as we attain lesser goals and discover they fail to give deep inner satisfaction that we may come to perceive more clearly the need for a surer guide than the egocentric goals so easily absorbed from our culture.

[redacted]

Where shall we search for enlightenment? We turn to science, but only fairly recently have some scientists begun to ask questions about goals, values, and meaning. We think of philosophy; certainly philosophy has traditionally asked these questions. But we are likely to find our modern philosopher currently concerned with symbolical logical systems, where the question about meaning in life becomes a "meaningless" question. Well, then, surely in art, literature and poetry we find the questions asked. But the contemporary ear is unused to the voice of the poet, understanding much better the call to conformity of commercial advertising and the influential whisper of anonymous public opinion. Our uncertainty mounts.

We turn to the area of religion. Here above all, men have asked how man fulfills himself, steers his course, finds meaning. But in our scientific age we are immediately faced with a perplexing question, "What is religion?" Is it, as some current best sellers seem to suggest, faith that a particular belief or being polite to God will bring powers which insure prosperity and success? Is it a socially acceptable form of neurosis, of avoiding facing up to the real world? Is it a lot of false ideas and superstitions stemming from wishful thinking?

If an individual's religion may be considered to be his over-all attempt to come to practical terms with his environment, then every one of us has a personal religion. It may be well thought out, it may be accepted intact from past tradition, or it may be a haphazard selection of values on the combined bases of expediency, chance, and childhood training. It is likely to prove an effective guide to making the decisions of life only to the extent that it is both clearly and realistically thought through and also deeply experienced by the individual himself.

These considerations seem to suggest that, above all else, the supreme need of men in our time is contemporary and mature religion. Many of us tend to seek a secure basis for action founded on either scientific proof or certainty through dogmatic faith. This ignores the experience of life that we must act even when there is no certainty. Initially the search for the optimum way of life offers no certitude. There is, however, enough margin of probability to justify a choice; and in the choosing and acting, we may add to that margin.

If we cannot expect scientific proof, we can yet employ that open-minded spirit of inquiry and that willingness to discard inadequate theories which characterize what we know as the scientific method. We can draw upon the knowledge of the nature of man slowly evolving from the scientist's researches and the psychiatrist's experience in the interviewing room, as well as upon the insights of the world's great religious geniuses. Not "back to religion", but forward to an increasingly mature religion is the need of which men in our time are becoming increasingly aware.

Source Material

As a guide in this vital search for orientation, for principles to guide in satisfactory living, the Sequoia Seminar makes use of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Whatever else he may or may not have been, Jesus was apparently one who thought deeply about human life and what it could be.

There are several reasons for using the teachings of Jesus as the primary guide, rather than material from more contemporary sources—psychologists, anthropologists, philosophers—or from leaders of thought in other traditions such as the ethical and religious geniuses of the East. In the first place, Jesus' teachings have for centuries been held to be of high value by many, both in and out of the Christian tradition, both in and out of Western society. On this basis alone they would seem to merit looking at from the standpoint of investigating their worth.

Then too, the social situation in which Jesus found himself was perhaps much more like our own than casual examination would indicate. Then, as now, people tended to externalize the sources of their troubles. In the Israel of Jesus' day it appeared obvious that the source of much evil was the foreign oppressor; in our own time we tend to see it in alien political doctrines, economic inequities, or the "human nature" of others. The emphasis of Jesus on the source of our troubles as within ourselves, seems as pertinent today as then.

Perhaps as compelling a reason as any for examining these particular teachings is the impact that the figure of Jesus has had on Western civilization. Wherever we might begin our search, with Buddha or Freud, Socrates or Gandhi, we should eventually have to come to terms with this commanding figure, for he can hardly be ignored.

Approach to the Material

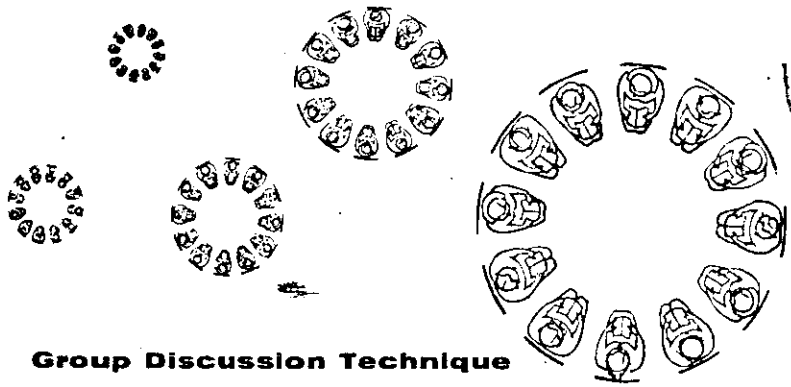
In approaching any part of this material the attempt is made to answer various questions: "What is it most probable that Jesus said?", "What did he most probably mean?", "Does it make sense?", and "What are its implications for me?" None of these questions is simply answered.

The knowledge we have of the statements Jesus made during his lifetime was first transmitted orally by his followers who appear to have held very definite views as to his identity and nature. It was first written down by members of the early Christian community who held equally definite, but probably very different opinions. These earliest documents, none of which have survived to the present, could scarcely have escaped a certain amount of reflection of their authors' views.

Then these books were copied and recopied many times before they reached the form of the earliest manuscripts we possess. This laborious work was performed by members of the early church which had come to regard highly the saving qualities of ritual and symbol. Errors in transcription and alterations in the interest of "clarification" or interpretation were inevitable.

Thus the task of establishing what Jesus most likely said is that of attempting to see him over the heads of his reporters. This attempt is made by examining objectively and open mindedly the historical records of his life, making use of modern methods of historical and literary criticism.

Answering the questions, "What did he mean", and "What has that to say to me today?", is a task for each individual to accomplish for himself. No attempt is made by the Sequoia Seminar to promulgate any dogma or creed. Each person is encouraged to use the results of the group discussion in complete freedom in forming his own individual conclusions.



Group Discussion Technique

The success of the group discussion technique used in these seminars depends in considerable measure upon experienced leadership. The chief responsibility of the leader is to pose suggestive and challenging questions and to keep the discussion profitably channeled. Each member weighs the evidence examined and the contributions made by the leaders and the group and then formulates his own independent conclusions. He assumes the responsibility for holding a critical but open-minded attitude. He is not asked to make any particular set of assumptions. At the same time he understands his most difficult task is to maintain a constant willingness to discover, look at, and abandon if necessary, his own prejudices and preconceptions. The values he derives from the seminar experience depend almost entirely upon the integrity of that effort.

The value of the group activity extends beyond this intellectual function

finds an ability to express himself with unusual freedom and to come to a fuller and deeper understanding of himself.

Living and working together with these vital issues and this challenging material, members of the group find that they experience a new quality of association with one another. The usual barriers to free communication are diminished, and the possibilities of new depths of relationship appear. The individual is encouraged by this climate to look honestly at himself as he now is, and dares to consider the possibility of a change.

History of the Seminars

The Sequoia Seminar is a contemporary expression of an effort begun before the turn of the present century by Dr. Henry Burton Sharman. He was concerned with the rising tide of cynicism and loss of basic faith in any eternal verities which seemed in intellectual circles to result from the supposed conflict between science and religion. A scientist himself, he saw no necessity for any such conflict. He believed that there were basic truths about the process whereby human personality achieves its highest expression and that these must be fundamental in any mature and sophisticated religion. He believed, further, that any such truths could be discovered by any honest, sincerely searching mind willing to observe the same high standards of intellectual integrity required by the scientific method or by any other rigorous scholarly inquiry. Accordingly, he set about developing a method of approach to test his theory.

It seemed to Sharman that a critical study of the mind of any great religious genius ought to reveal a recognition and an understanding of the most basic principles of orientation, of integration, and of personal effectiveness. He began, therefore, to explore the most nearly original records which have been preserved to us of the life and the expressions of the mind of Jesus of Nazareth, whom he regarded for a number of reasons as one of the most promising figures to examine. This exploration, utilizing the findings and the methods of modern literary and historical criticism, led to his conviction that this was indeed a fruitful body of material for such critical study.

trating and rigorous questions, led to the development of a series of annual summer seminars. These were of six weeks' duration at a comfortable camp in the Canadian wilderness. Here the isolation and the setting facilitated the group's concentration on the task at hand with the minimum of distraction and interruption but with ample opportunity and facilities for recreation.

Those who launched the Sequoia Seminar had the privilege of participating in this activity under Sharman's leadership. The great values they derived from that experience motivated them to seek means for making them available to others. In the summer of 1946 they held a seminar of this kind for a duration of four weeks at a fishing lodge on the Klamath River among the redwoods of Northern California. For the next four summers two such seminars were held each year at the Asilomar conference grounds facing the ocean at Pacific Grove on the Monterey Peninsula.

In 1951 the seminar was moved to the Sequoia Seminar's own camp near Ben Lomond. Experimentation has led to the shortening of the period of the introductory seminars to two weeks and the reduction of the size of the group to eighteen. The program and the methods continue to be experimental and the constant endeavor is to improve the procedures through which the participants may with the maximum freedom, but also with the maximum stimulation toward critical and independent thinking, work toward formulating their own outlook on and program for life.

In recent years it has become apparent that, even when a person has come clearly to a decision as to the orientation his life shall assume, he needs the help of others to implement this decision. This fact led to the establishing of a series of continuation seminars. Some of these are one week in duration, some two. Their nature varies; some concentrate on clarification of the issues encountered in the introductory seminars, others on knowing the self, still others on techniques and procedures related to pursuing the way of life which seems to be implicit in the teachings of Jesus.

Program

The introductory seminars last for a period of two weeks. Every morning of this period is devoted to the group discussions. Afternoon and evening programs are worked out by the participants of each seminar to meet best the needs of the particular group. Part of every afternoon is generally free for individual and group relaxation and recreation; often extra afternoon sessions are scheduled to fill a need felt by the goup to relate their tentative findings more directly to everyday personal relations. Recorded music usually plays some part in the day's activities. For those who are interested, an opportunity is provided to experiment with the contribution of creative work with art materials.

at several locations within a few miles. Beautiful drives and hikes are available in the adjacent redwood forests and mountains.

It has been the experience of former seminars that visitors at the sessions disturb the growth and maintenance of an important feeling of group unity. Consequently only members of the particular seminar are admitted to the discussion sessions.

Cost and Living Arrangements

The seminar camp is near the village of Ben Lomond in the Santa Cruz mountains of California. The camp includes 70 acres of land in process of development jointly by the Sequoia Seminar Foundation and the American Friends Service Committee. The Seminar lodge, where meetings are held, was specially planned for its unique purpose and setting. Of striking design and location, it commands an inspiring view of mountains and wooded canyon. Tents and cabins provide sleeping accommodations. Meals are served in a dining hall situated below the seminar lodge and living area.

The Seminar staff takes care of meal preparation and camp upkeep. In order to keep the individual cost as low as possible Seminar members share in some of the tasks of daily housekeeping. The group itself will work out the division of these responsibilities.

The registration fee of $10 is refunded to those whose applications are not accepted. There is no tuition fee and the total charge as outlined on the annual seminar schedule is set as low as costs permit. (The paid staff consists of a cook and a caretaker; the regular leaders and business manager receive no compensation.) A loan fund is available for those who desire to attend a seminar but lack immediate resources. It is the sincere wish of the Seminar that no one be precluded from attending because of shortage of finances.

Each member needs two books. These are H. B. Sharman's "Records of the Life of Jesus" and the same editor's "Jesus as Teacher". They are published by Harper's at $2.00 and $1.50, respectively, and may be obtained at the Seminar.

Additional Information

Instructions on reaching the camp, what equipment to bring, etc., will be sent to participants before the seminars begin.

For additional information and application blanks write

SEQUOIA SEMINAR • POST OFFICE BOX 678 • PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT

I hereby apply for enrollment at the Sequoia Seminar for the period beginning ...., 19..... The registration fee of $10 is enclosed. If this application is accepted, I will pay $..... (the balance of the regular seminar fee) upon my arrival at the seminar. If this application is not accepted, it is understood that the registration fee will be returned to me. I understand that the registration fee will not be returnable after acceptance of this application.

Dated:.....,....., 19.....

.....
(SIGNATURE)

If space is not available in seminar above indicated, my second choice is the seminar beginning.....
(Please supply date)

Mail application and registration fee to Sequoia Seminar, Post Office Box 678, Palo Alto, California
NOTE: The seminar has a revolving loan fund for needed assistance to those who arrange for it in advance.

Please furnish the following information for our records:
Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Name.....Phone.....
(PLEASE PRINT)
Present address.....
(PLEASE PRINT)
Permanent address.....

Single?.....Married?.....Ages of children (if any).....

Present occupation.....Date of birth.....

Anticipated occupation (if different from above).....

Please indicate any organizations or activities in which you are especially interested.....

.....

Last school year completed (or degree held).....

Name of school.....

Special field of study (if any).....

Please indicate nature of religious background or training.....

.....

What is the source of your knowledge of this seminar?.....

Have you ever participated in a similar study?.....What year(s).....

Name or content thereof.....
Please give two references of whom inquiry may be made as to your character and seriousness of purpose:

Name	Address	Occupation
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Please state thoughtfully your reasons for making this application.....

.....

.....

.....

Please continue on back of this sheet

Lt. Henry Burton Sharman (Founder) Je 7

sequoia seminar

American Friends Service Committee

SCHEDULE OF SUMMER SEMINARS — 1959

(All programs begin Sunday evening and end Saturday afternoon)

Introductory

(Each two weeks; limited to 18 persons; cost $80)

All leaders are highly experienced in group work and have been affiliat with Sequoia Seminar for several years.

1) May 31 to June 13. Led by John Levy, former business executive, n affiliated with Sequoia Seminar, and by Norma Rosenquist.
2) June 14 to 27. Led by Harry Rathbun, professor of law at Stanford, a Norma Rosenquist.
3) July 19 to August 1. Led by Donald Fitton, business executive, and wife, Virginia Fitton.
4) August 2 to 15. Led by Leon Carley, attorney, and his wife, Luci Carley.
5) August 16 to 29. Led by Louis Sloss, business executive, and his wi Jean Elsa Sloss.
6) September 6 to 19. Led by John Levy and Fern Bruner. KL 2

Continuation

(At least one introductory seminar is prerequisite to these.)

(Cost of one week seminar is $40 and $80 for two-week program)

7) June 14 to 27. A seminar combining "The Religious Process—Crucial sues" and "The Religious Process and the Examined Life." Led by Emi Rathbun and John Levy. (10 persons; two weeks)
8) July 5 to 18. Another seminar combining "The Religious Process—Cruc Issues" and "The Religious Process and the Examined Life." Led Harry Rathbun and his wife, Emilia Rathbun. (15 persons; two week
9) July 19 to 25. "The Religious Process—Crucial Issues." Led by Emi Rathbun and John Levy. (10 persons; one week)
10) July 26 to August 1. "The Religious Process and the Examined Lif Led by Emilia Rathbun and John Levy. (10 persons; one week)
11) August 2 to 8. "The Religious Process—Prayer and Meditation." Led Emilia Rathbun. (10 persons; one week)
12) August 16 to 29. Combines "The Religious Process—Crucial Issues" wi "The Religious Process and the Examined Life." Led by Harry a Emilia Rathbun. (10 persons; two weeks)
13) August 30 to September 5. "The Religious Process—Prayer and Medit tion." Led by Harry and Emilia Rathbun. (15 persons; one week)
14) August 30 to September 5. "The Religious Process and the Examin Life." Led by Fern Bruner and John Levy. (10 persons; one week)
15) September 13 to 19. "The Religious Process—Crucial Issues." Led Harry Rathbun. (10 persons; one week)
16) September 20 to 26. "The Religious Process—Crucial Issues." Le Harry Rathbun. (15 persons; one week)
17) September 20 to 26. "The Religious Process and the Examined Lif Led by Fern Bruner and John Levy. (10 persons; one week)

SEQUOIA SEMINAR • P. O. BOX 678 • PALO ALTO, CALIFOR

Near Felton (Youth camp called HIALAYE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
April 11, 1960

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is sponsoring a "Women's Conference on Disarmament" on April 23, 1960 at the Vermont Square Methodist Church, 4410 Budlong Street, Los Angeles, California. A program for this affair bearing the heading "Your Family's Stake in Disarmament" states as follows:

> "Nations of the world are negotiating for universal disarmament. The people of the world must share in the heavy responsibility of reaching right decisions. The Women's Conference on Disarmament will examine these urgent issues in the special frame of reference of women as mothers, breadwinners, citizens. Participants will consider what disarmament means to them individually and to their families in this period when personal security and the survival of the human race are one and inseparable."

The program further states that the conference is "part of a national peace education program which seeks to discover alternatives to violence and answers to conflicts that divide men and nations." The program was issued by the AFSC, "a Quaker organization with a regional address at 825 East Union Street, Pasadena, California."

The conference will be broken down into panel discussions on the following topics: economics, negotiations, political, scientific factors, and moral values. The program lists as guest speaker SUCHETA KRIPALANI, who is described as "General Secretary of the Congress Party and member of Parliament in India. Mrs. KRIPALANI represented India at the United Nations General Assembly in 1949."

The "Valley News and Green Sheet" newspaper, Van Nuys, California, on April 5, 1960 contains an article concerning the visit of Mrs. KRIPALANI to the United States. According to this

article, she will be accompanied by her husband, ACHARYA KRIPALANI, also a member of the Indian Parliament, who headed the KRIPALANI Committee for Relief of Tibetan Refugees when they crossed into India a year ago. According to this article, Mr. KRIPALANI has been mentioned as a possible successor to NEHRU.

Co-chairmen for the conference are listed as CATHERINE CORY and Mrs. LINUS PAULING. The registrar for the conference is HARRIET BUHAI.

According to the program, the forum on "scientific factors will be addressed by LEON PAPE, President, Los Angeles Chapter, Federation of American Scientists, whose subject will be, "What is Bacteriological and Radiological Warfare?"

The panel on negotiations will feature HERBERT ALEXANDER, sociologist, Los Angeles City College. Among 13 cooperating organizations listed in the program are the following:

Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Clubs
The Humanists
Women for Legislative Action
Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice

Characterizations of the foregoing organizations are attached.

Illustrations for the program itself are by ARNOLD MESCHES.

The following are brief characterizations of the individuals named above:

Re: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Characterizations of the organizations mentioned in the foregoing are attached.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS, aka. Emma Lazarus Council Of Jewish Women (ELJWC)

A source advised on May 7, 1959, that the Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Clubs of Los Angeles are affiliated with the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Club, having national headquarters in New York, New York, which until the early part of 1951, were known as the Emma Lazarus Division, Jewish People's Fraternal Order. According to the informant, the Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Clubs, Los Angeles, in about 1952 and early 1953 were also known as the Emma Lazarus Council of Jewish Women.

The Jewish People's Fraternal Order has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Another source advised on March 11, 1958, that the aims and objectives of the Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Clubs of Los Angeles are directed mainly towards raising funds for the publications, "People's World" and "Morning Freiheit," and for the organization, Los Angeles Committee for Protection of of Foreign Born. Financial support for these is solicited at the majority of functions of the Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Clubs of Los Angeles.

According to the California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1955, page 388, Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born "is well known as a Communist front."

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

The "Morning Freiheit" has been "one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century." (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, March 29, 1944, page 75.)

APPENDIX

AMERICAN HUMANIST
ASSOCIATION (AHA), aka
"THE HUMANISTS"

On May 18, 1948, a source advised that "The Humanists" were organized in the Los Angeles area during the early part of 1948 by MAX APPELMAN, at the request of JOHN DANZ, wealthy Seattle, Washington, theater owner. MAX APPELMAN was organizer for the 58th Assembly District Section, Los Angeles County Communist Party, during the spring and summer of 1948.

During October 1950, a source furnished a document titled, "Proposed Statement of Aims and Purposes," then being circulated by "The Humanists," which stated in part:

> "We seek to apply the scientific attitude to reach sensible solutions for the problems of today and tomorrow to the end of the integrity of all cultures and the security of all nations in one free world. We Humanists offer the opportunity of shared effort with other sincere people to achieve these ends."

A source advised on March 27, 1952, that Dr. D. MICHAEL MORANDINI, Director of "The Humanists" in Los Angeles for the past several years, has consistently followed the Communist Party line in his speeches and writings, and their program has in many instances adhered to the Communist Party line. Membership in "The Humanists," however, does not of itself indicate Communist Party membership or agreement with the aims and program of the Communist Party.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 7, 1959, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist party and related groups. It is currently supporting legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist party.

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES, 2936 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California

An informant advised on June 18, 1958, that meetings of Communists and Communist sympathizers have been held on the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles for a number of years and particularly since STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN became minister of the church in 1948. Communist causes have been expounded from the pulpit, with speeches and lectures consistently following the Party line. Known Communists and Communist sympathizers appear at the church as lecturers or entertainers from time to time. Communist front group literature is available at the church literature table. Known Communists have been and are on the Board of Trustees and in the church membership, and these persons dominate the church activities.

Adjuncts of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, such as the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice and the Unitarian Public Forum, are at the same time and in the same manner Communist infiltrated and dominated.

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1943, page 115, as a very active "Communist fronter" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities."

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not of itself connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist party.

APPENDIX

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE (CLC)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations" Revised, January 2, 1957, contains the following information concerning the CLC:

"A political and legislative agitation and propaganda front" which "has been characterized by complete subservience to the twists and turns of the Communist Party line." (California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, page 253).

An informant advised on October 16, 1957, that the CLC was formed in about 1947 and went out of existence during the late Spring of 1957.

APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

A source advised on May 7, 1959 that the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms was organized in Los Angeles, California, in January, 1952, for the announced purpose of supporting a number of individuals from the medical and legal professions who had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Since its establishment, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, in extending its scope, has worked for the abolition of all Congressional, State, and local committees investigating subversive activities and in the latter part of 1954 became very active in opposition to State and Federal legislation directed at the Communist movement.

FRANK WILKINSON, Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, is described by the informant as the "brains and energy" behind the organization.

The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms is not a membership organization. It is an Executive Board with a large mailing list which builds up support behind particular issues rather than behind an organizational program.

Another source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist party member as of September, 1952.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

28

FBI

Date: 4/26/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMMFIL
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)
[redacted]

Re Los Angeles airtel 4/11/60 and Los Angeles teletype 4/25/60 concerning a "Women's Conference on Disarmament" sponsored by the AFSC on 4/23/60 at Vermont Square Methodist Church, 4410 Budlong St., Los Angeles. The following are additional details regarding this conference furnished by [redacted]

Source estimates approximately 300 in attendance including such local CP functionaries as [redacted] Southern California District Communist Party; [redacted] of the "People's World" newspaper; [redacted] who has long been active in CP [redacted] activities in this area; and [redacted] of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The conference was opened with the playing of a tape recording entitled "The Bombing of St. Louis," which depicts the horrors of nuclear warfare.

Following the panel discussions and individual seminars on the subjects of economics, negotiations, political and scientific factors, etc., a number of congratulatory messages from various prominent individuals were read. The identity of these persons is set forth in Los Angeles teletype of 4/25/60.

LA [redacted]

Thereafter the principal speaker, [redacted] addressed the conference. The main theme of her talk was the advocacy of nonviolence. She stated that India was working toward a goal of establishing a neutral bloc of nations that could interfere with opposing powers who are nearing a state of armed conflict. She pointed out that India through GHANDI had used nonviolent methods to gain freedom from Great Britain. Concerning Red China's aggression against India, she said that NEHRU would only reluctantly go to war and did not want unharmonious relations with China. She urged noninterference in the affairs of other nations and stated that she had found the Russian people want peace.

It was announced that there will be a "conscious peace group" to arouse the middle class into action, and the organizing of mass demonstrations was advocated. It was announced that the following activities are planned for the near future apparently to be sponsored by the AFSC or related groups:

A "Mothers March for Peace" is being planned to be held on Father's Day. A "Youth Pageant for Peace March" is scheduled in Santa Monica, California, on 5/7/60.

There will be a cavalcade of professors and students driving across the country to Los Angeles to influence the Democratic Party at its convention in Los Angeles.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

288

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

DATE: April 29, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

On April 14, 15, and 16, 1960 a peace march from the Great Lakes Naval Training Center to the Morrison Hotel in Chicago's Loop was conducted and a peace rally was held at the Morrison Hotel on the afternoon of April 16, 1960. Information concerning this march and rally has been obtained from public sources, including the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Sun Times and the Chicago American.

40 persons began the march at the Naval Training Center on Thursday. They stayed Thursday night in Lake Forest, Illinois and Friday night in Evanston, Illinois. On Saturday they were joined by more than 300 sympathizers. The demonstrator carried placards reading, "Disarmament Now" and "Ban the Bomb."

The group was led by Dr. WILLIAM DAVIDON, Physicist at the Argonne National Laboratory and Chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the Federation of American Scientists. The rally was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, described as an international group working toward ending violence between men. The rally was addressed by Representative ROBERT KASTENMEIER, Democrat, Wisconsin; Dr. HOWARD SCHOMER, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary; and [illegible] RUDMAN, International Representative for the United Automobile Workers.

Among the marchers were highschool students from New Trier High School, Winnetka, Illinois, Quakers, Roman Catholics, Protestants and some Atheists, also college students from Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, Purdue University and smaller Chicago area colleges.

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

28

☐ Radio ☐ Teletype

URGENT 4-25-60 4:35 PM [redacted]

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

COMMITTEE, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, . . . RE MY CIRCL APRIL 11, 1960, SETTING FORTH SUBVERSIVE CONNECTION OF WOMENS CONFERENCE OF DISARMAMENT. LOS ANGELES INFORMANTS ADVISED THIS DATE THAT AT THIS CONFERENCE ON APRIL 23, 1960, IN LOS ANGELES, COMMUNICATIONS OF CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES WERE READ BY [redacted] FROM MRS. PAT NIXON, CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR AND MRS. EDMUND G. BROWN, CALIFORNIA STATE SENATOR RICHARD RICHARDS, MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREYS OF MINNESOTA, MRS. CYRUS EATON, WIFE OF INDUSTRIALIST, AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATIC WOMEN, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, AMONG OTHERS. INFORMANTS FURTHER ADVISED THAT LOS ANGELES COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONARIES [redacted] AND [redacted] WERE PRESENT AMONG THE APPROXIMATELY 500 IN ATTENDANCE.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/29/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMMPIL
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)
[redacted]

Re Los Angeles airtels 4/11 and 20/60 and Los Angeles teletype 4/25/60 all concerning "Women's Conference on Disarmament" sponsored by the AFSC on 4/23/60 at Los Angeles. As noted in referenced airtel of 4/20/60, an announcement was made at the above Women's Conference concerning a "Youth Pageant for Peace March" scheduled in Santa Monica, Calif., for 5/7/60.

The "Valley News and Green Sheet" community newspaper issued in Van Nuys, California, contained an article in its edition of Thursday, 4/28/60, section 2, page 7-8, column 1, entitled "Endorse May 7 Peace Pageant; Officials Invited." According to the article, the Board of Supervisors (Los Angeles) has endorsed the "Pageant of Peace" to be held 5/7/60 at Santa Monica, and the board has designated this event as "a sincere and dedicated work for lasting peace." The article continues noting the following individuals as principal speakers for the 5/7/60 event:

DR. LINUS PAULING [redacted]

GEORGIANA HARRY, President of the Los Angeles Board of Education.

ALLAN CRANSTON, California State Comptroller;

Los Angeles District Attorney WILLIAM P. HENESSEY.

291

5-16-60

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am inquiring about an organization which calls itself "American Friends Service Committee, located at 916 Salem Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

This organization has passed out leaflets in and around [redacted], Ohio and has sponsored letters to newspapers that seem have an anti-American undertone.

If you can I would like for you to tell me whether this organization has been listed as a Communist front [redacted] organization [redacted] whether it is under the surveillance of your department. If at all possible I would like to get the information available about the organization.

Very sincerely

29

May 19, 1960

Dear

Your letter dated May 16, 1960, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, it is not within the scope of this Bureau's authority to make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual since we are strictly a fact-gathering agency. Furnishing data of the type you desire would, in effect, constitute an approval or disapproval of the organization you named, and I am unable to answer your inquiry. Please do not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have the related data in our files.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Literature from this organization has received widespread dissemination in the Washington area and the Selective Service Desk presented the material to the Department on 5-9-60 for an opinion.

29

FBI

Date: 6/13/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
(AFSC)
[redacted]

Re Los Angeles airtels dated 4/11/60, and 4/26/60, concerning Women's Conference on Disarmament held in Los Angeles on 4/23/60, sponsored by the AFSC.

Referenced airtel dated 4/26/60, discloses that a cavalcade would be present at the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles this summer. In this connection, the "People's World" of 6/11/60, contains an article stating that there will be a public peace march in Los Angeles on 7/9 - the evening of the Democratic National Convention. According to the article, "church groups and others probably will assemble at Mac Arthur Park, march to Exposition Park where an afternoon rally is tentatively planned within a stones throw of the Sports Arena in which the Democrats will hold their sessions.

"More than six representatives of divers organizations met Monday night under the auspices of the Consultative Peace Council to formalize initial plans..." According to the article, the march will be sponsored by such peace organizations as the Quakers Fellowship of Reconciliation, etc., but participation is open to all advocates of peace and disarmament.

It appears that the Consultative Peace Council was a name utilized in this one instance to sponsor the march.

June 17, 1960

Dear

Your letter dated June 8, 1960, with its enclosure, has been received, and the interest which prompted your communication is indeed appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I must advise that the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. The FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not issue clearances or nonclearances. I am precluded, therefore, from furnishing the information you have requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Cincinnati (enclosure)

ATTENTION: SAC, CINCINNATI

Enclosed is a copy of correspondent's communication. The enclosure submitted by the correspondent was the editorial page of the June 6, 1960, issue of "The Gallipolis Daily Tribune," Gallipolis, Ohio. This page contained a very lengthy letter to the editor written by one Marshall Burnett. Burnett's letter was very anticommunist

NOTE TO CINCINNATI, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

RDS:pw (4) SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

FOR HOOVER [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

[redacted]

NOTE TO CINCINNATI, CONTINUED

and indicated that the sole aim of Russia was to communize the world including the United States, and Russia's peace offensive was merely part of this plan. In his letter, Burnett was critical of "Dr. Holzer" for supporting the "Peace Caravan" sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC).

The AFSC, mentioned by the correspondent, is a pacifist group which has opposed military conflict, preparedness and drafting of men since its inception in 1917. It was the subject of an investigation in 1942; however, it was found not to be engaged in subversive activities.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent enclosed the newspaper page stating it was self-explanatory. As background information he advised he has been interested in the work of the AFSC for a number of years and has no reason to doubt its validity. He is on a local committee, which includes a number of clergymen, which is sponsoring the "Peace Caravan" of the AFSC. He requests the Bureau advise him if there is any evidence that the AFSC is not above suspicion. If it is above reproach, he believes the doubts cast by Burnett should be removed.

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

[redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

He desires the Bureau's comments concerning the above organization and, if we care to do so, a statement which would be published in the local papers. In view of his desire to secure information from the Bureau which in effect would "clear" the AFSC and support his views in this local controversy, it is believed our reply should be most circumspect.

293

June 8, 1960

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a page from the Gallipolis Daily Tribune containing a letter to the editor which is more or less self-explanatory. The background for this is briefly as follows.

I have been interested in the work of the American Friend Service Committee for a number of years and have no reason to doubt its validity or to question it in any way as an organization. As a churchman and responsible citizen, I am on a local committee consisting of a number of clergymen and service club leaders, the purpose of this committee being to sponsor a visit at Gallipolis this summer by a so-called "Peace Caravan of the American Friends Service Committee. This caravan consists of four students, three of whom will be from foreign countries who will visit in the community for a week, speaking at churches and service clubs attempting to create better understanding of the international problem which produces the tensions of our present critical times. Though, as I stated above, I have never had reason to suspect the Service Committee of anything the least bit subversive, and though I have admired their work tremendously, I feel that both sides of a question should be considered. In other words, if there is any evidence that the American Friends Service Committee is not completely above suspicion, I would like to know it, and conversely if it is above reproach from a standpoint of subversion, which I think it is, I believe that the doubts cast upon it by Mr. Burnett should be removed. I could think of no one better to write to than you. I would appreciate very much, therefore, your comments and, if you would care to do so, a statement that could be published by the local newspaper, either in the form of a letter to the editor, or a statement directly for publication.

Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

[redacted]
Enclosure 1

293

June 8, 1960

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
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Respectfully,

[redacted]

[redacted]
Enclosure 1

June 17, 1960

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John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Cincinnati (enclosure)

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RDS:pw (4) SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

[redacted]

NOTE TO CINCINNATI, CONTINUED

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NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

[redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

He desires the Bureau's comments concerning the above organization and, if we care to do so, a statement which would be published in the local papers. In view of his desire to secure information from the Bureau which in effect would "clear" the AFSC and support his views in this local controversy, it is believed our reply should be most circumspect.

Dear Editor,

In this letter I am going to try to expose just what the International Communists have planned for this generation and future generations over the face of this entire earth. I am going to give you this information right from the lips of leading Communists themselves.

Lenin made these remarks about the economic system that has resulted in America's greatness: "As long as Capitalism remains we cannot live in peace. In the end one or the other will triumph — a funeral requiem will be sung over the Soviet Republic or over world Capitalism."

Perhaps I should state here the basic differences in the Communist philosophy of government and that of our own.

At the core of the Communist doctrine is the belief that the government — the state — can plan and direct people's lives down to the smallest detail, for better and more efficiently than people can plan and direct their own lives. Therefore, under Communism there is no such thing as individual freedom such as we have known it. As far as the Communists are concerned the state is supreme. To them there is no God because Communism is their God. Under Communism there is no private ownership. Everything is owned and directed by the state. The individual belongs to the state.

Our system is just the opposite. Property is privately owned. The individual is free to worship his God according to his own belief. The individual is privleged to progress to the limits of his ability and initiative. The government is controlled by the people and is subject to change and criticism by the people. Our government if run according to the plans of our founding fathers would be the most perfect government ever devised by the minds of men. I regret to say that we have adopted ideas about government that are alien to the American system and contrary to the intended interpretation of our Constitution.

To bring about World Communism Lenin gave this command: "We have to use any kind of dodges, tricks, cunning, unlawful method, concealment and veiling of the truth."

Lenin's dictum about treaties and agreements was stated: "Promises are like pie crusts — made to be broken."

Stalin's principal of diplomatic intercourse can be stated thus: "Words must have no relation to action — otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a mask for concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or iron wood."

Marx and Engles stated their objective in the Communist manifesto, the Communist blueprint for world domination. "The theory theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: "Abolition of private property."

The Communist philosophy of negotiation was stated in 1931 to the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow by Dimitri Manuilski a Soviet official and at one time the presiding officer at the United Nations Security Council. "War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today of course we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions. The capitalistic countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as this guard is down we shall smash them with our clinched fist."

These remarks should make it crystal clear the futility of trying to negotiate with these despots on a peace based on jusice and freedom.

Some may argue that Khrushchev is different; that he does not adhere to the Marx, Engle and Lenin philosophy of Communism or that he is willing to live and let live.

On Sept. 11, 1955 Khrushchev warned us: "If anyone thinks that our smiles mean abandonment of the teaching of Marx, Engles and Lenin, he is deceiving himself cruelly."

Krushchev on Nov. 18, 1956 said, "If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations and don't invite us to come to see you, whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you."

Jan 2, 1958 Khrushchev confidenly told us on American television screens that: "Your children will live under Socialism."

This is the Communist Rule with which Dr. Holzer wants us to negotiate. This is the Hellish Dictator, with which Dr. Holzer wants us to make agreement. Yes, this is the World Outlaw whom Dr. Holzer would have us surrenner if faced with an all out war.

George Demitrov advised the Lenin School of Political Warfare how they would make use of IN-NOCENTS, COWARDS and SYMPATHIZERS. "As Soviet power grows, there will be a greater aversion to Communist parties everywhere. So we must practice the techniques of withdrawal, never appear in the foreground! Let our FRIENDS do the work. We must always remember that one SYMPATHIZER is generally worth more than a dozen militant Communists. a UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR who without being a party member lends himself to the interests of the Soviet Union, is worth more than a hundred men with party cards. A WRITER with reputation or, a RETIRED GENERAL are worth more than 50 poor devils who don't know anymore than to get themselves beaten up by the police. Every man has his value, his merit. THE WRITER, who, without being a party member defends the Soviet Union, the Union leader who outside our ranks but defends Soviet international policy is worth more than a thousand party members."

On April 1, 1951 the House Un-American Activities Committee issued a report: "The Communist Peace Offensive; A campaign to Disarm and Defeat the United States." This document showed in detail how intellectuals, professors, writers and others who influence public opinion, have been sucked into various peace fronts. This report said, "The most dangerous hoax ever devised by the international Communist Conspiracy is the world wide "PEACE" offensive. Today under the slolgans of "PEACE" and "PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE" we are witnessing a revival of this Communist "PEACE" offensive." In his Feb 1956 report to the 20th Congress, Khrushchev asserted that peaceful Coexistence would lead to the victory of World Communism. Doesn't Dr Holzer believe this?

Dr. Fred C Schwartz, in his testimony before the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, has accurately described what the Communists mean by "PEACE." Every act that contributes to the Communist Conquest is "PEACEFUL ACT." If they take a gun, they take a "PEACEFUL GUN," containing a "PEACEFUL BULLET" and kill you "PEACEFULLY" and put you in "PEACEFUL GRAVE." When the Chinese Communists murder millions, it is an "ACT of PEACE." When the Russian tanks rolled in to Budapest to butcher and destroy it was "GLORIOUS PEACE." This is also the kind of "PEACE" the Communist seek of us.

We cannot negotiate with the

Carnival

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poor devils who don't know anymore than to get themselves beaten up by the police. Every man [illegible] his value, his merit. THE WRITER, who, without being a party member defends the Soviet Union, the Union leader who is outside our ranks but defends Soviet international policy, is worth more than a thousand party members."

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We cannot negotiate with the Communists because they insist that MURDER is PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE.

The real strength of Communism in the United States is in the number of "NON-COMMUNIST" organizations and individuals who will collaborate with the Communist.

The Communist now have at least 600 front organizations. In addition they have "fronts in front of fronts." Making use of their fellow travelers and dupes plus their "United front tactics," the Communists boast they can have 50,000 letters on any issue sent to Capitol Hill or the White House inside of 72 hours.

Recently we have been hearing about the operation of an organization of this nature right here in our own county.

Just prior to the ill-fated Summit meeting, workers for an organization, which calls itself "The American Friends Service Committee," had "PEACE LEAFLETS" distributed in an around Gallipolis urging a letter writing campaign to the President, designed to influence President Eisenhower toward working out an "AGREEMENT" with Khrushchev on banning nuclear testing and disarmament. This is the same or-

had as [illegible]kend guests: Mr. and Mrs. L[illegible] Smith and daughters of Mt. Ga[illegible] and Mrs. Cora Baker of Marenge. Other callers were Robert and Pearl Rathburn, Mrs. Clara Robenalt and Mrs. Norma Skeen all of Fostoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hemphill and daughter spent Thursday in the Palmer and Rathburn home.

Sue Palmer, a freshman of Ohio University will be home for the summer vacation.

Bryan King Reynolds died Saturday at University hospital in Columbus. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Reynolds. His funeral was held Wednesday at Eno Methodist church by the Rev. Don Myers and burial was in Huntington.

Robin Queen celebrated her second birthday May 22 and Cathy Queen her fifth birthday June 2

ty and family are visiting her father while her moth[illegible]s in the hospital.

From Our Files

J. F (Tommy) Tomko pitches another no-hitter when Highway softball team defeats capitol aggregation 4-0.

Three new houses to be built in Gallipolis: Emerson Evans on Third avenue, Cap Houck on Garfield avenue, and Misses Mame and Nellie Bell on Portsmouth avenue.

ganization that is sponsoring a so-called "PEACE CARAVAN" which is to visit Gallipolis the latter part of July. This organization that I have mentioned is either innocently or deliberately helping the cause of Communism right here in Gallia County. I leave you free o make up your own mind as to the intent of this organization and its workers.

Without malice, I have tried to show you the kind of adversary which we face. The duty that everyone has to his God and his Country is to resist, in everyway, this Anti-Christ ideology that has been unleashed upon mankind. We must remain calm, vizilant and prepared during these trying times and remember "If God be for us who can be against us?"

Marshall Burnett

Gallipolis Daily Tribune

The Gallipolis Daily Tribune is published evenings Monday through Friday and The Gallia Times Saturday by The Ohio Valley Publishing Co., at 423 Second Ave., Gallipolis, Ohio. Entered at the postoffice in Gallipolis, Ohio under the Act of March 3, 1879 as second class matter

Your [illegible] Newspaper
also THE GALLIA TIMES

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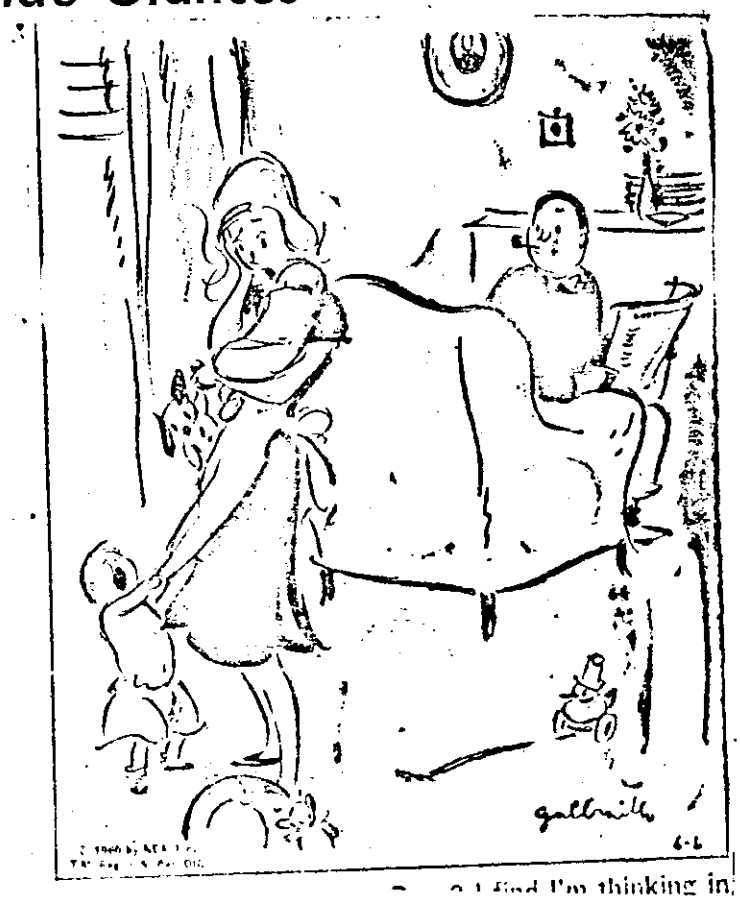
Side Glances



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STATES DEPARTMENT O E

294

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please
Refer to File # [redacted] June 22 1960

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

On June 17, 1960, a confidential source furnished a flyer concerning "The Week-Long Midwest Institute at Conference Point Camp on Beautiful Lake Geneva - July 16-23, 196 This flyer identifies the sponsor of this conference as the American Friends Service Committee and states that the idea behind this institute is that in the age of the hydrogen bomb, when men and nations desperately need to find a new direction, many serious people feel bewildered and helpless in the face of forces of terrifying proportions seemingly vying for control. The American Friends Service Committee's view is that the individual can contribute constructively. He can inform himself of the issues at stake. He can decide where he stands in the contest between violence and human dignity. He can join with others similarly concerned to make their voices and actions clear.

The flyer identifies the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) as a Quaker organization working in national and international fields of social action and service. People of all races, nationalities and religions are active in its work.

The leaflet identifies the following individuals as participants in this institute:

"WILLIAM C. DAVIDON, Theoretical Physicist, Argonne National Laboratory, Chairman of Chicago Chapter, Federation of American Scientists, member, Third Pugwash Conference of International Scientists, Kitzbuhl-Vienna, co-author '1970 Without Arms Control' and contributor, 'Bulletin of Atomic Scientists'.

"BRIJEN GUPTA, Quaker, born and educated in India in engineering, law, history and military; active in Gandhin Independence Movement and later in the Labor and Peasant Movements, Foreign Policy Adviser to Indian Socialist Party, 1956-1959, traveled extensively during past three years in Near East, India and Russia, presently lecturer in Asian studies at Southern Illinois University.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

"STEWART MEACHAM, Director of International Affairs Program for AFSC, Quaker and former Methodist Missionary, India, former Labor Adviser to General JOHN HODGE in Korea, an official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, contributor to 'Christian Century', 'Nation', 'Progressive', etc.

"A. J. MUSTE, Secretary Emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a long-time leader in labor and peace movements in the United States, called by Time Magazine 'America's Number One Pacifist', author of 'Non-Violence in an Aggressive Society', 'Not by Might', 'How to Deal with a Dictator.'

"ROBERT PICKUS, former Peace Educational Secretary of AFSC in Chicago, former OSS officer, Fulbright Scholar, member of Social Science faculty of the University of Chicago, traveled extensively in Europe, Near East and India, presently Director of "Acts for Peace", Berkeley, California.

"LILLIAN SMITH, grievous and inspiring Southern artist and writer, author of "Strange Fruit" and "Now is the Time".

"NORMAN WHITNEY, National Secretary of Peace Education Program of American Friends Service Committee, Former Professor of English at Syracuse University, will lecture on historical background and social implications of Quakerism.

"Special Guest - REMEGIUS BIERZANEK, Editor of Foreign Affairs Journal in Poland, Professor at University of Lodz and Polish Institute of International Affairs, resource leader at last summer's Krakow Seminar.

"Dean - JACK BOLLENS, Peace Education Secretary of the Chicago Regional Office, American Friends Service Committee

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.