



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE**

PART 1 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

copy-us

Clarkesville, Georgia.,
May 28, 1940

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

Dear [Senator George:]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-21-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/26, 6/7, 13/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE 0 AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

- P -

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

Investigation in this case is predicated upon a telephone call received from Confidential Informant [REDACTED], who advised that situation in the vicinity of Berkeley Springs required investigation.

AT BERKELEY SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised the writer that he had confidential information from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] to the effect that two individuals now vacationing at Cacapon State Park, ten miles from Berkeley Springs, were receiving literature which was pro-Japanese in nature, and which also appeared to relate to assisting conscientious objectors. It was the opinion of [REDACTED] that the mail received by these individuals contained seditious statements against the United States and its treasury.

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

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

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

Also contained in the envelope was a letter written to [redacted] from [redacted], dated May 11, 1942. This letter contains comments on the life of an evacuee from the coast area of her desires to continue her education in an American university. It appears that [redacted] was formerly associated with the work of the American Friends Service Committee. An attached letter written to [redacted] by [redacted] mentions among other things, "We are not able to tell yet just how we will cut the matter of transferring students from the evacuation centers into colleges". [redacted] letter mentions the fact that, "It certainly is encouraging to know that 400 CO's are coming in every month."

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

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

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **HUNTINGTON, W. VA.**

FILE NO. ~~_____~~

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/16/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/12,13/42	REPORT MADE BY _____
TITLE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE _____

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

- R U C -

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

100-113

Phila. File [REDACTED]

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

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

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

Prior to the entry of the United States in the present war, representatives of the organization were outspoken in their declaration that they conscientiously objected to active participation in the war by the United States and were in favor of a negotiated peace. The Committee has been very cooperative in furnishing information concerning conscientious objectors to the Philadelphia Field Division.

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

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

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

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

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

Phila. File [REDACTED]

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

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

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

Phila. File ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ presented to the writer a letterhead of the organization which reflects the following as officers:

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

PEACE SECTION

EMILY COOPER JOHNSON, Chairman
RAY NEWTON, Secretary,

Vice Chairmen

D. ROBERT YARNALL
HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL
SUMNER A. MILLS

Associate Secretaries

HAROLD CHANCE
E. A. SCHAAL
PHILIP JACOB
GUY W. SOLT

E. RAYMOND WILSON
WANNETA ALLEE-CHAN
CHASE CONOVER
DAN WILSON

Field Secretaries

ALLEN H. BARR
MAX BURKE
NAOMI BINFORD
JOSEPH SONARD
EDWIN DUCKLES

DONALD FESSLER
TOM HUNT
MARY MORRISSETT M
ELEANOR SLITH
JOAN WARNSHUIS

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

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

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

Phila. File [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

"Dear [REDACTED]:

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

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

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

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

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

Phila. File [REDACTED]

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

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

"Dear [REDACTED]:

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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

Phila. File ~~██████████~~

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

Pamphlets secured from the Committee reflect that the Religious Society of Friends, from its origin in the seventeenth century to the present time, has continuously held that war and Christianity are incompatible; and therefore as Christians, they cannot under any circumstances support or prepare for war. Various pamphlets depict the work of the Committee in conducting institutes, peace seminars, social welfare work and charity work of all types.

A PRAYER TO BE USED BY THOSE OF DRAFT AGE.

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

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

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

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

Amen.

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 14, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: American Friends Service
Committee
Women's International
League for Peace and
Freedom
~~_____~~

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

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

Respectfully,

Assistant Attorney General



100-11392-19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

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

Presidio of San Francisco, Ca

(Place)
August 27, 1942.

(Date)

(CID) IX-0/X-7-61

Subject: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Summary of Information:

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

2. Administration of twenty-two CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE Camps for Conscientious Objectors throughout the nation has been placed in the hands of the so-called "Peace Churches" -- BRETHREN, MENNONITES, and QUAKERS -- by the provisions of the Selective Service Act. Each of these three denominations set up a Committee with a national director or executive secretary. Closely associated with the three Service Committees are the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, THE COMMISSION ON ALIENS AND PRISONERS OF WAR, THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FAIRPLAY, THE STUDENT RELOCATION COMMITTEE and the INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, all of which have representatives on the Pacific Coast who have been active in assisting conscientious objectors.

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

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

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

Previous Distribution:

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ENCLOSURE

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

5. ALLEN H. BARR, executive secretary of the NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SERVICE BOARD FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS, has headquarters with the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILLATION in Berkeley. BARR's name also appears on the letterhead of the INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. Associated with BARR is an aggressive individual named CALEB FOOTE, who is the author of several pamphlets published jointly by the above mentioned Pacifist organizations. While BARR and FOOTE share offices and work together in assisting conscientious objectors, the former does not support FOOTE's attitude towards the Japanese and when FOOTE advised the confidential informant of this office that "the Japanese are getting a raw deal, and I am trying to help them", Mr. BARR took pains to explain that Mr. FOOTE was speaking for himself and not for the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILLATION or the SERVICE BOARD FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS. Similarity in style between FOOTE's signed pamphlets and the unsigned booklet published by the COLORADO COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, entitled "The Japanese in Our Midst", which was the subject of a special report to MIS, G-2, War Department, July 13, 1942, indicates that CALEB FOOTE may have been the author of pro-Japanese propaganda published in Denver. FOOTE speaks as he writes, in an outspoken manner which is not wholly consistent with his pacifistic views.

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

4 Incls.

B.T.P.

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Have We Forgotten Justice?

By CALEB FOOTER

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

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

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

Background of Race Hatred

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

All of this resulted in the "Gentlemen's Agreement" restricting emigration from Japan, a series of land laws preventing Japanese aliens from owning or renting land, and the passage of the Exclusion Act in 1924. It is this latent race prejudice that has been whipped up anew since Pearl Harbor. Newspapers and politicians who just before the war commented on the "loyalty of the great majority" of *Nisei* and *Issei*,¹ led the parade of intolerance a month or two later. The city of Los Angeles fired all of its American-born Japanese employees, and other cities followed its lead. The State Personnel Board discriminated

against citizen as well as alien Japanese, and the American Legion, County Boards of Supervisors, California Congressmen and others, joined newspaper editorial writers and columnists in urging complete evacuation. Early in January, job discrimination against aliens had become so severe that President Roosevelt called the firing of "honest and loyal people who, except for accident of birth, are sincerely patriotic" as "playing into the hands of the enemies of American democracy."

Meanwhile, anti-Japanese rumors and stories ran rife, purporting that "every Jap is a damned Jap," that they were poisoning vegetables and engaging in sit-down strikes, that there had been much sabotage in Hawaii, that all the Japanese in California were part of a well-organized fifth column. There is every reason to believe that persons or groups who hoped to gain from the evacuation had a major part in stirring up these irrational forces of racial prejudice. Big land-holding groups, laundries,² and plant nurseries, who felt the competition of the Japanese, had a stake in the "internment," as did those who hoped to gain cheap, forced labor.

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

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

The "Need" for Evacuation

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

Not until late in March were the widespread rumors of Japanese sabotage at Pearl Harbor disproved by the statement of the Honolulu Chief of Police, confirmed from other sources, that "there were no acts of sabotage committed in the city and county of Honolulu on December 7," and that none had been reported since. This report discredits all

¹Reprinted from *Life*, May, 1942.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suffering in Internment

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

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

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

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

The Challenge to Help

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

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

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

If this measure is not opposed, there is no guarantee what group will be next, for what can happen to a Japanese racial minority can happen also to a Negro or Jewish minority. By our opposition and our attempt to bring the truth to the attention of the public we can contribute to building the peace, as knowledge of the truth and an attitude of racial tolerance among American citizens are prerequisites of any better world. We need to join in a recent concern of some Southern California Friends, prompted by the evacuation, to become a group which will "with love rather than malice, yet extensively speak at the present time, like the prophets of old, that

the historic principle of the Society of Friends that persons are more important than any theory needs special emphasis." Recognizing that such outspokenness may be "disastrous" and that "undoubtedly we shall reap what we have sown in our own apathy and indifference in the past," these Friends feel that they should publicly apologize for our national course of action and thus "completely identify ourselves with persons in other nations who find themselves caught in a similar, seemingly overwhelming situation."

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

Immediate Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

Epistle to America

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

April 18, 1942

DEAR FRIENDS:

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

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

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

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

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

What the future holds for us is very uncertain, except for the definite knowledge that there will be untold suffering. But it is not the physical suffering that is the most difficult for us. We are willing to go a second mile in

serving and suffering for our nation and for the principles for which she stands. But it is the feeling that we are men without a country, not by our choice but against our will by the decree of the Fourth Army.

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

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

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

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

Yours in fellowship,

HIDEO HASHIMOTO.

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

Commission on Aliens and Prisoners of War, 1200 ...

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2, HQ. WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND & FOURTH ARMY

(Office of Headquarters

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

(CIB) IX/O-X-7661

(Place)
September 3, 1942

(Date)

Subject: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

37791

Summary of Information:

1. References:

- a. Letter this office, file 7790 (7-2-42), July 18, 1942, subject "Colorado Council of Churches".
- b. Letter this office, file 7790 (7-2-42), August 15, 1942, subject "Church Interest in Japanese Evacuees".
- c. Summary of Information this office, file (CIB) IX/O-X-7661, August 27, 1942, subject "American Friends Service Committee".

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

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

Previous Distribution:

- DHS, G-2 WD (3)
- FBI - Seattle (1)
- San Francisco (1)
- OHI - 12th ID (1)
- 13th ID (1)
- FILE

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

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[REDACTED]

(CIB) IX/O-I-7661, Summary of Information, 9-3-42.

33795

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

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

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

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

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ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINA FOIC
AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD 5200

WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director, Military Intelligence Division
Seventh Floor, Standard Oil Building
Baltimore, Maryland
(Office of Headquarters)

Baltimore, Maryland.

(Place)

August 26, 1942.

(Date)

SIXLI (i)-19417 and 5324
(G-25-42)

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

Summary of Information:

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

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

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

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

Previous Distribution:

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