

The Experience
of the
American Friends Service Committee
in
Civilian Public Service



THE EXPERIENCE OF
THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
in
CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE
UNDER THE
SELECTIVE TRAINING & SERVICE ACT OF 1940
1941 - 1945

SUMMARY

- I. War-Time Service of the American Friends Service Committee:** p. 5
1. Responsibility assumed by AFSC to share in administration of work of national importance for conscientious objectors under Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.
- II. The Recognition of Conscience** p. 7
1. The Congress has recognized the vital democratic principle of religious freedom by providing an alternative to military service for men conscientiously opposed to war by reason of their religious training and belief.
 2. As a result, over 10,000 loyal citizens subject to the draft have had the opportunity to render a valuable national service in accordance with their beliefs, rather than being sentenced to prison or the guardhouse.
- III. The National Contribution of Civilian Public Service** p. 8
1. Areas of service: forest fire fighting and prevention, soil conservation, agriculture, care of the mentally ill and the mentally deficient, public health, human "guinea pigs" for medical research.
 2. Value of service: 5,000,000 man days of labor without wages, and \$5,000,000 cost of maintenance and direction contributed voluntarily through church agencies.
 3. Constructive attitude and high quality of service of assignees in Friends Civilian Public Service program.
- IV. Inadequacies of Present Provisions for Conscientious Objectors** p. 10
1. Legal Problems: the provisions of the law have deprived the country of the service of many sincere and genuine men, because conscience is not fully recognized.
 - a. 4,872 conscientious objectors sentenced to prison for total of 12,000 years.

- b. Reasons for the conviction of these men: (1) exclusion of non-religious objectors from scope of the law; (2) failure to recognize conscientious objectors to conscripted service.

Recommendations:

- (1) *That* the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 be revised to make sincerity rather than religious training and belief the test of conscience, and to permit men sincerely opposed to any form of conscripted service voluntarily to engage in service of national benefit.
- (2) *That* a special civilian board be established to have full responsibility for the classification and assignment of men claiming to be conscientious objectors.
2. Wasteful Use of Conscientious Objectors: p. 12
A large waste of manpower has resulted from the assignment of conscientious objectors to projects of little immediate value to the nation when there is pressing need in other fields for the skill and training of these men:
- Minor present importance of many projects.
 - Acute needs in public health service, tuberculosis hospitals, welfare agencies, foreign relief.
 - 50% of jobs in Friends CPS camps are simple, manual tasks.
 - Large proportion of Friends CPS men have high qualifications of skill and occupational experience, which are not being used in their present assignments.
 - Responsibility of Selective Service in restricting work assignments of CO's.

Recommendations:

- (1) *That* a much larger number of CO's be assigned to serve with private, as well as government agencies, on projects of unquestioned social value and urgency, where the need for qualified personnel is known to be acute; such assignment to be on an individual basis as well as in groups, so as to take into account special training and talents.
- (2) *That* conscientious objectors be assigned to foreign relief service and training for such service.

3. Administrative Complications: p. 15
The placement and supervision of men so that they can render the maximum service has been hindered by administrative difficulties.
- Restrictions on responsibility of private agency staff.
 - Delays in medical reclassifications.
 - Weakness of some government supervisory personnel.
 - Cumbersome administrative machinery.

Recommendations:

Simplification of administration, giving to the private agencies and civilian departments of the government which are chosen to operate projects of civilian public service, full responsibility for directing the work of the men assigned to them.

4. Financial Problems: p. 16
Congress has not made adequate provision for the financial needs of CPS men and their families, thus impairing the performance of their work, and imposing undue burdens upon relatives, churches and local welfare agencies.
- CPS men receive no wages, compensation for injuries, or government dependency allowances.
 - Serious personal needs, liabilities for injuries and death, and dependency needs have arisen.
 - Resources of private religious agencies are inadequate to meet fully these needs.

Recommendations:

- (1) *That* federal allowances be provided to dependents of men in Civilian Public Service.
- (2) *That* compensation be made available by the government for men injured or killed in the performance of their duties in C.P.S.
- (3) *That* government remuneration and maintenance be provided for men serving on government projects in C.P.S. at rates approximating the rate of pay for other drafted men; and *that* men working for private agencies be permitted to receive similar remuneration if mutually desired.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IN CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

With millions of men in the armed forces, and with thousands of them dying in response to their country's imperative call, the nation's heart and mind inevitably center on these men and the ends for which they fight. That there are in this country any legal provisions for those who are committed to another way is, we believe, evidence of a conviction that by providing for freedom of conscience in war-time, the nation saves that right for all people in the times of peace, for which we all so deeply yearn and struggle. Most of us, like Peter, turn in last resort to the sword, but we believe that Jesus was right.¹

As part of a small minority of citizens, sharing the aspirations of their nation, but believing that the taking of the sword makes impossible the full achievement of those very aspirations, we have been the recipients of the tolerance of our country. We feel under obligation, therefore, to give an account of our stewardship.

In making this report of our experience in administering a part of the Civilian Public Service program for four years, we do not presume to speak for others holding similar opinions, such as the Mennonites, the Brethren, and thousands of individuals in more than one hundred church bodies, as well as non-church members. This does not in any sense indicate a lack of substantial unity with them, but rather a recognition that in diversity combined with responsibility there is strength; that one of the glories of our country is this diversity, and that each of us should speak from the heart in his own words.

¹ Matthew 26:51-52.

WAR-TIME SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

For 27 years since the U. S. entered the first World War, the American Friends Service Committee has represented the spiritual concerns of Quakers and other likeminded people, in service to mankind. The Committee has found its special task in work with the unfortunate and the embittered, work where men can use intelligence and good-will to dispel fear and suspicion from areas where prejudice and poverty have created rifts in human society. It has been particularly concerned with the relief of war victims and the reconstruction of war-devastated countries.

At the present time the Committee is assisting the Friends Ambulance Unit in medical relief service in China, saving life in India through feeding and medical aid, relieving war victims in France through *Secours Quaker* (French Quaker relief organization), cooperating with UNRRA in the Mediterranean countries, preparing to meet post-war economic dislocations in the United States through self-help developments such as Penn-Craft in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, educating our citizens of different races in working together amicably in such projects as Flanner House in Indianapolis.

For over four years since January 1, 1941, the Committee, at the invitation of the Director of Selective Service, has shared in the administration of Civilian Public Service—the “work of national importance under civilian direction” performed by conscientious objectors to war under the provisions of Section 5(g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and Executive Order No. 8675 of the President, dated February 6, 1941. During this period, the Selective Service System has assigned over 3000 men to serve under the direction of our Committee in 20 forestry, conservation and park service camps, and 32 special service units at work in mental hospitals and training schools, public health projects, agriculture or as human “guinea pigs” in medical and scientific research. All of these were men who had been classified IV-E by the Selective Service System as opposed by reason of religious training and belief to any form of military service. They represent a wide diversity of religious, educational and cultural backgrounds.¹ Almost 8000 other men, similarly classified, have served in projects under the Mennonites, Brethren and other church bodies, or directly under Selective Service System. (See Exhibit A.)

The American Friends Service Committee originally agreed to undertake this responsibility on an experimental basis, in response to a suggestion from Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, then Director of Selective Service, that the Brethren, Friends and Mennonites administer and, pending appropriation of funds by Congress, temporarily finance the proposed service of conscientious objectors. This plan was approved by the President on December 20, 1940. By mutual

¹ Cf. Report of National Service Board of Religious Objectors for detailed information.

agreement between Selective Service and the agencies representing the three historic peace churches, the arrangement was extended first during the last half of 1941, then through 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945. In the beginning only a year of service for each man was contemplated, paralleling the term of military training for men inducted into the armed forces. After the United States entered the war, however, men in Civilian Public Service were required to serve for the duration.

Our Committee agreed to provide basic maintenance, medical attention, educational and religious direction and general supervision for all men in its camps. Camp sites and equipment, transportation, and technical direction of the men on work projects have been furnished by government agencies. In special service units, maintenance, medical service, and work supervision have usually been provided by the institution using the men, while the American Friends Service Committee has furnished general sponsorship, and administrative, educational and personnel services. The Committee further agreed to accept all men assigned to it by Selective Service regardless of religious affiliation but reserved the right to return to the hands of the Selective Service Administration any man who in its opinion showed by his character, behaviour, or attitude that he could not satisfactorily perform service under the direction of the Committee.¹ Actually only a little over one-fourth of the men serving in our program have been members of the Religious Society of Friends.

In accepting a responsibility for Civilian Public Service, the American Friends Service Committee understood that it would retain its status as "an independent private agency, separate from, and consequently not under the control of the Selective Service Administration, but cooperating with it in the matter of conscientious objectors on a basis of mutual trust and confidence." (Minutes of Board of Directors, October 7, 1940.)

As of December 31, 1944, the Committee had paid over \$1,500,000 to carry the responsibilities it had assumed for Civilian Public Service, a cost of approximately \$30 a month for men in camps and \$7 a month for men in the special service units. This entire amount has been contributed voluntarily to the Committee either by men assigned to CPS, by their families, by members of the Society of Friends, or by other churches and individuals who wished to support the joint efforts of the government and of religious bodies to assure respect for conscience and an opportunity for service. Corresponding agencies of the Mennonite and Brethren churches have incurred an even larger expense for their part in the Civilian Public Service program.

The American Friends Service Committee undertook this service out of a two-fold concern. Sharing the profound respect for individual conscience held by Quakers for over 300 years, the Committee was eager to assist the

¹ In 1943 the Committee asked that only men who expressed a desire to work under its administration be assigned to its projects.

government in every way possible in making adequate provision for conscientious objectors to act in accordance with their beliefs. It felt under a particular obligation in this regard because of its previous experience in administering the work of conscientious objectors furloughed to it by the U. S. Army for civilian relief in France during the first World War.

Secondly, the Committee welcomed the opportunity in the midst of the war's destruction to render constructive national service through which it could promote human welfare, foster tolerance and goodwill, and contribute to the building of a free and peaceful world society.

THE RECOGNITION OF CONSCIENCE

The participation of the American Friends Service Committee in the Civilian Public Service program does not imply its approval of conscription. We continue to believe that the entire war system, including its conscription of the lives and service of men, is morally wrong.

We recognize a responsibility, however, for something more than protest. As Friends and as Americans we feel in substantial unity with the opinion expressed by General Lewis B. Hershey in his first report as Director of Selective Service, regarding the place of individual conscience in a free nation.

"It is part of those larger and human conceptions of human liberty and human personality which are at stake in this war, that the judgment of individual conscience opposed to the national will, should be given consideration and allowed a form of cooperation consistent with its judgments, if they are the results of religious training and belief."

We believe that the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 regarding the treatment of conscientious objectors, although they do not provide full recognition of conscience, do represent a real advance over the legal provisions made during the first world war, and have gone far towards maintaining our country's democratic heritage of religious freedom throughout the extent of this war.

For the first time, men of all faiths have been recognized as conscientious objectors. For the first time, Congress has provided alternate civilian work for conscientious objectors. Recognition of conscience is now based on individual "religious training and belief," not as in 1917 on membership in a particular sect whose creed or principles forbid participation in war. This has avoided sectarian discrimination in the matter of conscience and permitted many sincere religious objectors outside the narrow circle of the established "peace churches" to serve according to their principles. In the last war only members of thirteen religious denominations were recognized as conscientious objectors under the terms of the Selective Service Act of 1917. Now, over 120 denominations and organizations are represented in Civilian Public Service camps and units, indicating a wide range of religious backgrounds out of which conscientious convictions against participation in war can emerge.

The alternative of civilian service provided by the present Act for men who cannot conscientiously take part in any form of military service is also new to American law. The only alternative available for conscientious objectors in the Selective Service Act of 1917 was non-combatant service in the armed forces, which many refused to perform on conscientious grounds. Because of the more liberal provision of the present law, more than 10,000 men have been able to render valuable service to the nation instead of being confined in guardhouses or barracks of casual detachments.

Evidence of widespread public approval of the fuller recognition and opportunities now accorded to conscientious objectors has appeared in press and periodical comment and in several surveys of public opinion.¹

THE NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF FRIENDS CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

Men have engaged in six main types of projects in Friends' Civilian Public Service. (See Exhibit B.)

(1) Under supervision of the U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service and the General Land Office, they have fought forest fires, planted trees to improve the timber stand, protected park resources, and done a limited amount of technical research in watershed development. (Exhibit B shows the work accomplished during an 8-months' period at CPS Camp No. 59, Elkton, Oregon, one of the important forest projects.)

(2) Working on U. S. Soil Conservation Service and Farm Security Administration projects, they have helped individual farmers to conserve their land, reclaimed large tracts of submarginal or unused land by developing irrigation or drainage systems, tended a seed nursery, or furnished technical assistance in a soil conservation research station.

(3) Men have worked in state agricultural experiment stations, on dairy farms, or as dairy testers.

(4) A large number of men have been serving in mental hospitals and training schools for the mentally deficient.

(5) Two units of men have worked on public health programs: with the Florida State Health Service, constructing sanitary facilities in hook-worm infested areas; and in Puerto Rico with the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration furnishing rural medical and social services. Similar work is also being done in the Virgin Islands.

(6) Several hundred men have volunteered at various times as human guinea pigs for medical and scientific experiments under the Office of Scientific Research and Development, or the Office of the Surgeon-General.

¹ Cf. studies of Leo Crespi on public opinion toward conscientious objectors, published in *The Reporter*, National Service Board for Religious Objectors, Washington, D. C.

"Guinea Pigs"

We feel that the service performed by CPS men in mental institutions and as human "guinea pigs" in medical research has proved of particular significance to national and human welfare. CPS men have served effectively as volunteer subjects in experiments which have made important contributions to the control of war-time epidemics, especially of typhus, jaundice and malaria. Powders to kill typhus-bearing lice were tested on men who wore lice-infested clothes while continuing with their regular work of roadbuilding. Army medical authorities have announced important advances in the knowledge of the causes and means of transmission of infectious jaundice, the most serious epidemic of this war, partly on the basis of continuing experiments in which conscientious objectors have participated as guinea pigs. Malaria parasites and new anti-malarial drugs are being injected into other CPS volunteers to test reactions upon the human body. The method by which atypical pneumonia is transmitted was successfully determined by controlled experiments in which CPS men were infected by inhaling throat washings from persons who had the disease. In addition, nutrition research is using CPS men as subjects under conditions of starvation, thirst, extreme heat and cold, and high and low altitudes.

Care of the Mentally III

Over 800,000 patients are in mental hospitals in this country and the figure is constantly rising. The hospitals have suffered an acute shortage of adequate help. Attendants have been drafted or have left for better paying and more attractive jobs. Institutions have been forced to refuse new admissions, even to consider closing some of their buildings because of the lack of sufficient help.

Hundreds of CPS men have volunteered to help meet this situation. From 8 to 12 hours a day they have fed, dressed and washed patients, cleaned up after them, made their beds, given medications, assisted with shock therapy and heat treatments, scrubbed floors, operated hospital farms, tended the furnaces, assisted in occupational and recreational therapy. Despite depressing conditions and great physical and nervous strain, the men by maintaining a friendly and considerate attitude toward the human needs of their patients have contributed an invaluable service.

Substantial improvements in the standards of mental care are resulting from the work and concern of the CPS men. A highlight has been the development of a Mental Hygiene Program, growing directly out of the experiences of CPS attendants and aimed at arousing professional and public interest. With the approval of Selective Service four men are drawing together first hand information on the orientation and training of attendants, their pay, housing and recreational facilities. This will be made available to hospital superintendents throughout the country, and other concerned individuals.

Another project is the publication of THE ATTENDANT, the first regular periodical dealing particularly with the methods and problems of attendant care of mental patients. A comprehensive study and compilation of state laws governing mental care is also being made in order to provide a basis for consideration of amendments which would improve standards. This program is sponsored officially by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and has as its advisors outstanding government and professional leaders in mental hygiene and public health.

* * *

By the close of 1944 men in Civilian Public Service working with the various religious agencies had aggregated almost 5,000,000 man-days of labor. At the Army rate of pay, the work of these men would have been worth at least \$10,600,000 in addition to their cost of maintenance. (See Exhibit A.) Actually the whole service of the men has been rendered practically without cost to the Government. The men have received no wages. The churches and individual contributors have furnished a large share of the expense of maintenance and administration.¹

We are convinced both of the good faith, and the high ability of the large majority of the men who have served with the American Friends Service Committee. With few exceptions, usually occasioned by unsatisfactory work or health conditions, the men have worked hard and well at the tasks assigned them. In many cases, the results accomplished have exceeded the expectations of their technical supervisors. This is noteworthy because the men have had neither the incentive of pay, nor the imperative challenge of preparing for battle. As a matter of fact, their work has often appeared futile and lacking in any immediate importance. Nevertheless, the work record of the men has been such as to make the government technical agencies extremely reluctant to have men transferred to other assignments, while a steady stream of requests for CPS assignees has come in from government departments and public institutions throughout the country. (See Exhibit C.)

INADEQUACIES OF THE PRESENT PROVISIONS FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

While we are gratified at the achievements accomplished through the Civilian Public Service program, we are convinced that fuller and more effective use of conscientious objectors could be achieved if serious inadequacies in the present arrangements were corrected.

1. Legal Problems

We believe that the nation has lost the service of many sincere and genuine men, because existing legal provisions do not permit a full recognition of all consciences.

¹ Selective Service System had spent \$2,435,000 as of March 1, 1945, for the technical staff and equipment provided by federal agencies on their projects, for transportation of assignees to camp and for the headquarters expenses of the Camp Operations Division.

As of December 15, 1944, 4872 men claiming to be conscientious objectors had been convicted for violating the Selective Service Act. Another 500 were still awaiting prosecution. Every sixth man in Federal prisons claimed conscientious grounds for refusing military service. Sentences for those convicted are estimated to total over 12,000 years. During the greater part of this time, these individuals are removed from the possibility of useful national service in society, and are a charge upon the government, although paroles are now being granted to an increasing number.

These men fall into three main groups:

(a) The largest number prosecuted (3488) have been Jehovah's Witnesses, most of whom claim exemption as ministers and refuse to accept any service except that to which they feel they have Divine calling.

(b) Another group of men are unwilling to ask for or accept the IV-E classification either because they are conscientiously opposed to any conscripted service, believing that conscription violates democratic and religious principles which they cherish, or because they object to the nature of the work required, or the conditions under which it has to be performed, particularly lack of any pay for forced labor.

(c) A third group, ready and willing to perform Civilian Public Service, has been denied IV-E classification by local draft or appeal boards. A special study made by the Office of the Assistant to the Attorney-General indicates four main reasons why these men were denied the opportunity to serve: (1) admission by the men themselves of political or non-religious grounds for their stand, leaving them outside the scope of the law which recognizes only those who are opposed to war by "reason of religious training and belief"; (2) a restricted interpretation of the meaning of religious training and belief by draft and appeal boards which excluded a number of men who claimed a religious basis for their objection; (3) apparent error of local and appeal boards in judging the sincerity of men's convictions; (4) failure of men through ignorance or some other reason to exercise the right of appeal after being denied IV-E by their local boards. (See Exhibit D.)

Without attempting to judge the merits of the decisions of the Selective Service System, or the various attitudes of the objectors, we do wish to observe that in other countries, particularly Britain, legal provisions have permitted most conscientious objectors to engage in some form of useful service in either public or private life, instead of going to prison. In England there is no test of "religious training and belief" as a condition for the recognition of conscience. Only a test of sincerity is applied, avoiding the difficult problem of interpreting the meaning of religion, and providing for the service of the individual whose objection is based on wide humanitarian grounds, rather than on religious belief in the narrow sense of the term. The British also provide a separate classification for "Absolutists" who cannot accept any form of compulsory service under conscription, and exempt them so that they can serve within the general framework of the total national effort. Special civilian

tribunals consider all claims of conscience, assuring a simple and uniform procedure for the classification of conscientious objectors, as the tribunals become thoroughly experienced in the making of such decisions.

We believe that considerable improvement in the administration and interpretation of legal provisions for conscientious objectors in this country could be secured by establishing a special board, as suggested by the Attorney-General in his recent report to Congress, to deal with conscientious objectors and to decide upon their proper classification and assignment to service. We are convinced, however, that no constructive solution of the problem of the conscientious objector is possible unless provisions of the Selective Service Act are broadened to make sincerity, rather than religious training and belief, the basis for recognition of conscience, and to give to men who as a matter of conscience are sincerely opposed to compulsory service an opportunity to volunteer for some civilian service of national benefit. We concur with the opinion of the Attorney-General that short of some such legal changes, many conscientious objectors will be a constant source of difficulty to the government, instead of rendering the positive contribution to the national welfare of which they are capable.

2. Wasteful Use of Conscientious Objectors

We believe that the service of conscientious objectors has in many instances been wasted on projects of little immediate value, when it could have been better directed to meet pressing public needs growing out of the war emergency and demanding the kind of training and skills which men in CPS have to offer.

At least half of the men in our program have been assigned to work which did not affect the wartime social emergencies of the nation and which could, if necessary, have been largely suspended until the drastic need for manpower had slackened. We appreciate the long-term value of some of the forestry and conservation work and its importance to the permanent welfare of the nation in peacetime. Certain projects could not be laid aside without detriment and perhaps serious loss. Most of the Park Service work, however, much of the forestry work, especially where firefighting is needed only during a limited season of the year, and some of the soil conservation programs we feel to be of minor significance under present conditions and incapable of utilizing effectively the men which have been placed at their disposal.

Over against these projects, though not in complete substitution for them, we urge consideration of the acute and crippling shortages of personnel in public health service, tuberculosis and general hospitals, welfare agencies, especially in war-congested areas where juvenile delinquency is reaching alarming proportions, and in relief work in war-zones.

Public health: There are approximately 5,250,000 rural homes in need of new or improved water supplies and 5,000,000 homes in need of sanitary privies. The absence of these facilities is the direct cause of diseases such as

hookworm, dysentery, and typhoid, which adversely affect the nation's health. There is especial need for these sanitary facilities in some of the southern states.¹

Tuberculosis Sanatoria: We have been informed by the U. S. Public Health Service that more than 5000 beds are now unused because of the lack of attendants and that many active cases of tuberculosis are infecting communities because of this situation. Some states have been compelled to close wards of their institutions and return cases still uncured to their homes. In the month of November, 1944, it was reported that there were more than 10,000 tuberculosis patients awaiting admission to state institutions.

Welfare Agencies: Urgent requests for the service of CPS men have come to us from 103 private and public welfare agencies in many sections of the country. They stress the demands imposed upon them by the influx of war workers into their communities and by the great increase in juvenile delinquency. (See Exhibit E.)

Relief Work: Of particular concern to the American Friends Service Committee is the desperate need for qualified relief workers in the war zones and recently liberated areas. We have had repeated and urgent requests from the Chinese Government and U. S. Military authorities in China for the assignment of CPS men to work under our auspices in China providing medical aid, transporting and distributing relief supplies, and rendering technical assistance in specialized activities such as the construction of artificial limbs and the development of scientific agriculture. (See Exhibit F.) Similarly, we have been asked for help in England, France, and India. A large measure of goodwill and deep-rooted friendship for the United States has grown out of American relief work in the past, when conducted by a sympathetic and capable staff.

Knowledge of the desperate suffering of people who have borne the brunt of war first-hand, suffering which must be alleviated now if at all, burdens our hearts and raises a compelling question in our minds as we contemplate the nature of the work which many of the men in CPS are required to perform in our camps, and the failure to place men where their skills could be used most effectively.

The majority of the jobs within CPS camps are non-technical and require no particular skill or experience. 50% of the men in camps have been assigned to simple, manual tasks. Only 10% have been used in technical or professional work. This is not surprising, as the pattern for the camps was set by the Civilian Conservation Corps, established to utilize young men who usually had no professional training and limited occupational experience. But the waste that has resulted from the placing of many highly trained and skilled men in this pattern has been very great. In special service projects more

¹ Cf. C. H. Atkins, "National Inventory of Needs for Sanitation Facilities," Report No. 2568. Public Health Reports, July 28, 1944.

adequate use has been made of CPS men, though many men are still not able to make their maximum contribution because they are not placed on jobs where they can utilize previous experience and training. (See Exhibit G.)

A large percentage of the men in Friends CPS have very high qualifications of education or occupational experience admirably fitting them for work in some of the fields mentioned above as in great need of workers. (See Exhibit H.) For instance, in the summer of 1943, when it was thought CPS men might be permitted to engage in foreign relief, our Committee had no difficulty in recruiting under the most rigid personnel requirements, 200 men qualified for various phases of relief activity. In contrast, one of the country's leading physicists, an authority in electronic micropscopy, cleared trails for over a year, and is now a ward attendant in a mental hospital; an outstanding botanist whose services have been requested by the Smithsonian Institution, runs the greenhouse at another hospital; an expert statistician, in demand by several government agencies, is keeping records at a weather station; an experienced relief worker is on kitchen duty; another relief worker with a knowledge of five languages and appointed for service with UNRRA has been pulling weeds in a nursery; a public health engineer, formerly with the U. S. Public Health Service, has been chopping trees and loading gravel. (See Exhibit H.) Included on a typical work crew clearing logs and stumps from a drainage canal were a machinist, a mechanical engineer, a research physicist, two YMCA boys' secretaries, a personnel manager, a turpentine distiller, a piping engineer as well as an assortment of farmers, lawyers and students. In the case of many of these men specific requests for their assignment to more appropriate and useful tasks have been denied.

The selection of the work to be performed by conscientious objectors rests with the Director of Selective Service. There is no legal limitation upon either the type of service which can be approved as work of national importance or the type of agency under which it can be performed, except that Congress by a rider to the Military Appropriations Act of 1944 has in effect legislated that men may not be assigned to, or placed in, training for overseas relief service.

With few exceptions, however, the Director of Selective Service has ruled that men should only work on projects under government agencies, in public institutions, or on farms certified by the War Food Administration. Consequently private institutions have usually been unable to secure the assignment of conscientious objectors, even though their need for assistance in serving the public may have been fully as imperative as that of the Government. The experience of the few such institutions to which CPS men have been assigned has been very satisfactory.

Furthermore, Selective Service System has stated that it did not intend to take the initiative in reducing or eliminating existing forestry, park service and soil conservation camps to facilitate the transfer of men to other types of service. Because of local political pressures, or the categorical insistence of

government departments, it has been impossible for us to secure agreement for the closing of several admittedly unsatisfactory camp projects.

We are thoroughly convinced that more diversified and worthwhile service by men in CPS is desirable and possible within the framework of existing legislation, to the real advantage of the country. Britain and Canada have both found satisfaction in the practice of assigning conscientious objectors individually to a wide variety of occupations according to their aptitudes and experience. We would not urge this system as a complete substitute for the CPS program, but as a supplementary method to provide greater flexibility in the assignment of men with qualifications for special types of service. At a time when the need for qualified personnel is acute in so many essential services, nothing short of the most careful and effective use of CPS men on projects of unquestioned value and urgency would seem to us to be justified.

3. Administrative Complications

Our Committee has been eager through its administration to accomplish two objectives: (1) to place men where they could render the maximum service in accordance with their skills and capacities; (2) to provide the kind of leadership and group direction which would challenge the men to an enthusiastic and exemplary performance of their work, demonstrating thereby their religious principles and their national loyalty. We have felt that our experience in public service over the last 27 years, our knowledge of the particular attitudes and reactions of conscientious objectors, and the close acquaintance of our staff with the men assigned to us, provided a basis for understanding how to secure these results.

Several factors, however, have made the achievement of these ends difficult. The judgments of well-qualified staff as to the proper use of men have often been restricted by national directives which could not always take into account the particular circumstances of an individual situation.

The reclassification of men physically or mentally unfit for Civilian Public Service has been long delayed or sometimes denied, causing deterioration both of the individual and of group morale. Painstaking examination by both our medical staff and specialists approved by the government has clearly shown the need for prompt reclassification in many instances.

The quality of supervision provided by government departments for the work projects has often been insufficient to maintain a high peak of morale and working efficiency on the part of intelligent and imaginative personnel. Many men would have carried on their work with more enthusiasm and effectiveness if their supervisors had more adequately explained to them the significance of what they were doing, and themselves demonstrated a keen sense of the importance of the project. In a number of instances government technical personnel have provided this kind of challenging leadership. But all too often government men have taken only casual interest in the work, and shown little capacity for the leadership of the men working under them. On

occasion, also, they have shown a lack of respect for the men, looking down on them as unpaid, forced labor. Possibly it was inevitable that in a time of manpower shortage, competent direction for such work projects as are carried on by Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and the National Park Service should not always be available in government services, but that fact has accentuated our recognition of the need for more competent, understanding, and intelligent leadership and planning for many of the work programs.

Cumbersome administrative machinery has led to widespread complications. In World War I, men were furloughed by the Army to work under the American Friends Service Committee which was given and assumed complete responsibility for the service and conduct of the men assigned. The present scheme of administration involves at least four bodies in every operation: (1) a government department or public institution directs the work project; (2) a church body is responsible for the maintenance of the men in camp, the general administration of the camp, and sponsorship of special service units; (3) the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, set up at the request of Selective Service, represents the church bodies in relationships with the government; (4) Selective Service System itself has undertaken active supervision and control of the whole program.

It is the considered judgment of the American Friends Service Committee, based upon its experience in carrying administrative responsibility for such work during both wars, that the simpler and more direct type of administration followed in the last war, is better. Full responsibility is given to the agency, government or private as the case might be, for the use of the men assigned to its service. Complications are inevitable when the organization which drafts, classifies, and assigns men, also undertakes active administrative responsibility for their service. From the standpoint of a cooperating private agency, it proves most difficult to provide effective administration in projects where it has little practical or uncertain responsibility for the selection of the project, the placement of the men, and the supervision of their work on project, as well as their time off project.

4. Financial Problems

Congress has failed to make adequate provision for the financial needs of CPS men and their families. This has sometimes impaired the performance of their work and imposed undue burdens upon relatives, churches, and local welfare agencies.

At the present time, men engaged in CPS receive neither wages for their services nor compensation for injury suffered in performing their duties. Their dependents are ineligible for government allotments.

The net result has been to reduce the morale of many of the men, troubled as they are by increasing impoverishment and concern for the hardship of their families. In the absence of government provision, the church and community agencies picked up the cases of most urgent need, adding to

their already heavy financial responsibilities in connection with the service of these men.

The American Friends Service Committee is especially concerned over two unfortunate precedents implicit in the situation. Freedom of conscience has been given a large measure of legal recognition, yet financial discrimination exists against persons because of their religious belief. Secondly, the government has failed to pay men for service which it requires them to perform. Neither of these practices, we believe, can long continue without jeopardy to the health of our democracy. Equal respect and consideration by government for the welfare of all its citizens should prevail if we are to maintain the foundation principles of our nation. There is strong evidence that American public opinion is largely favorable to correcting these inequities.¹

a. Personal Needs—

A study of the minimum personal financial requirements of CPS men in special service units indicates that in addition to maintenance provided by the institution men have to spend an average of \$30 a month for expenses directly related to their maintenance exclusive of insurance and dependency needs. Men in camps incur similar expenses. These men face the same rise in the cost of personal necessities such as personal clothing and toilet articles as the rest of the population. To meet it, however, they have neither inflated war incomes, nor even the base pay of an army private. A maintenance allowance of \$2.50 a month is paid by the American Friends Service Committee to men in its camps. In institutions and other special service projects, men receive up to \$15 a month as a maintenance allowance with the usual understanding that they provide their own clothes. The difference between the allowance and the minimum needs has to be met, if at all, out of personal means, past savings, gifts of friends or relatives, or charity.

Some men have had to go without basic necessities, which has undermined morale and efficiency. In a typical instance, an assignee stated that "coping with the financial problem has been taking more and more of my attention. It intrudes itself in every consideration; one cannot get a haircut because of this, one must choose between correspondence as there is but one stamp, furlough must be sacrificed to the highest paying job, rather than used in the most effective one. Such incidents are trivial in themselves; in the sum they are important as they render one ineffective."

b. Injuries and Disabilities—

The number of deaths and permanent injuries among the men in our program has fortunately been small, considering the hazards to health and limb which occur in such occupations as firefighting, and attendance on dis-

¹ Cf. Leo Crespi, Surveys of public opinion in regard to conscientious objectors, cited above.

eased patients. A larger proportion of casualties has occurred, as a matter of fact, in other supposedly less hazardous projects in CPS.

No help is available to these men through government insurance or compensation, either to secure continued medical attention, to tide them over until they find jobs they can undertake, or as indemnity. In the case of two men killed by a gasoline explosion in a forestry camp under the care of the American Friends Service Committee, no compensation could be made to their families by the government under present legal provisions.

We feel the government should in all fairness face its liability in such cases. While our Committee has provided health and medical care for men in its camps, amounting in 1944 to a cost of \$35,000, we cannot assume the liability for injuries or death.

c. Dependency Needs—

The most serious problem is the lack of government aid for dependents. As of January, 1945, one-third of the men in our program were married, and one-third of these had children. In addition, it is estimated that about 10% of the men have dependents, other than wives or children, who are without adequate means of support. At the present rate of allowances to dependents of men in the armed forces, the wives and children of men in Friends CPS, not including parents and other dependents, should be receiving \$35,000 monthly, or over \$400,000 annually.

CPS men and their families are reluctant to ask for help. However, soon after the drafting of large numbers of fathers, examples came increasingly to our attention of serious and widespread need among dependents of men in our program which could not be met out of their own resources. A man's wife who had tuberculosis became pregnant; after arranging for medical care for the birth of the baby, she had only \$38 left of her savings. Another wife determined to support herself and a child by doing housework; as she had severe asthma and was not physically strong, it was not long before she was sick in bed. A man with a wife and baby owned a small home at the time he was drafted; though they had always been self-supporting, by February, 1944, some time after the man had gone to camp, the wife withdrew the last \$25 from the bank.

To meet such desperate needs, the American Friends Service Committee has been providing a limited amount of help. During 1944, services were provided to 293 families, of which 94 received cash allotments totalling \$20,000. Even this small outlay, as compared with the allowances which the government would have paid had the men been in military service, was a severe drain upon our resources.

We had hoped that Selective Service might be able to release those men whose dependents were suffering extreme hardship and privation. Actually only 18 had been released from Friends CPS for this reason up to December

31, 1944, as Selective Service has in most cases only discharged a man if his dependents required his personal care as well as his financial support.

Even payments made by farmers for the services of conscientious objectors assigned under contract to their farms have not been a source of relief for dependents. Under a ruling of the Comptroller-General, these payments, except for certain expenses directly connected with the farm service, must be turned into a frozen account in the U. S. Treasury, pending appropriation by Congress. This fund, now totalling over \$600,000 directly earned by conscientious objectors, is therefore not available, either to them personally or for the dependency needs of other CPS men.

We believe that care for CPS dependents is the clear responsibility of the government. Since conscience is not a crime, why penalize the families of conscientious objectors? National Selective Service officials agree to the principle of government care for dependents of all drafted men, but Congress has not as yet provided for this responsibility in the case of CPS men.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of this evaluation of the wartime service of conscientious objectors under our administration, we urge the following improvements in the program:

1. Revision of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to provide full recognition of conscience, by making sincerity of conviction rather than religious training and belief the test of conscience, and by permitting men sincerely opposed to any form of conscripted service voluntarily to engage in socially useful service.

2. Establishments of a special civilian board and, if necessary, regional boards of examiners, to have full responsibility for the classification and assignment of men claiming to be conscientious objectors.

3. Assignment of a much larger proportion of conscientious objectors to serve with private, as well as government agencies, on projects of unquestioned social value and urgency, where the need for qualified personnel is known to be acute; such assignment to be on an individual basis as well as in groups, so as to take into account special training and talents.

4. Assignment of conscientious objectors to foreign relief service and training for such service.

5. Simplification of administration, placing the work of each man assigned to Civilian Public Service under the single direction and control of an employer or agency, public or private, which would make efficient use of his abilities and skills in the public interest.

6. Federal allowances to dependents of men in CPS.

7. Compensation for men injured or killed in the service of their country in CPS.

8. Government remuneration and maintenance for men serving on government projects in CPS at rates approximating the rates of pay for other drafted men. To protect wage standards of non-drafted workers, men assigned to private employers or non-Federal government agencies should be paid the prevailing wage for the work performed, any sum in excess of the remuneration and maintenance provided by the Federal Government to other drafted men, to be given to a public charity of the man's choice.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

Enrollment of Civilian Public Service 1941 - 1945

Total number of men enrolled in Civilian Public Service	
5/15/41 - 3/1/45	10,723
Discharged up to 3/1/45	
To the armed forces	789
For medical reasons	1196
For other reasons	620
	<u>2,605</u>
In CPS camps and units as of 3/1/45	8,118
Enrollment of Civilian Public Service camps and units administered	
by the American Friends Service Committee 5/15/41 - 12/31/44	3,046
Discharged up to 12/31/44	
To the armed forces	186
For medical reasons	422
For other reasons	145
	<u>753</u>
Transferred to other agencies up to 12/31/44	560
In Friends CPS camps and units as of 12/31/44	1,733

Value of Work Performed in Civilian Public Service

Estimated man-days worked by men in all CPS camps and units, 1941-1944	4,880,000*
Cost of maintenance and administration for men working under religious agencies:	
American Friends Service Committee.....	\$1,614,000
Brethren Service Committee	1,382,000
Mennonite Central Committee	2,111,000
Other religious administrative agencies.....	30,000
	<u>\$5,137,000</u>
The men received no pay. If they had been paid \$50 a month on the same basis as an army private, their work would have cost an additional	
	\$10,600,000
On this basis the service of men in Civilian Public Service and their supporting constituency has saved the U. S. Govern- ment an expenditure of about	
	\$15,000,000

* This estimate is based on the average number of men in CPS during each year and the number of work days during that year, without regard to sickness or weather conditions. These factors varied considerably according to the project and season, but would not affect the total by a significant amount. The average monthly sick record in Friends CPS projects during 1944 ranged from 5%-9% of the men in camps, 1½%-3% of the men in special service units.

Exhibit B

**CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE PROJECTS ADMINISTERED
BY THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE**

I. CAMPS

Location	No. of Men 12/31/44	Technical Agency in Charge of Work Project	Nature of Project
Ashburnham, Mass.		Forest Service	Discontinued.
Big Flats, N. Y.	137	Soil Conservation Service	Work in nursery operated by U. S. Soil Conservation Service; timber stand im- provement.
Bowie, Md.	22	Fish & Wildlife Service	Administration transferred to Brethren Service Com.
Campton, N. H.		Forest Service	Discontinued 11/15/43.
Coleville, Calif.	136	Forest Service	Firefighting; tree survey, cutting and milling; con- struction and maintenance work.
Cooperstown, N. Y.	32	Forest Service	Farm opinion surveys; tim- ber cruising; assisting in administration of coopera- tive lumber mill.
Coshocton, Ohio	48	Soil Conservation Service	Measurement of rainfall and runoff from selected, controlled agricultural areas, as well as measure- ment of other factors af- fecting runoff.
Elkton, Oregon	132	General Land Office	Federal land inventory; road building; tree nur- sery.
Gatlinburg, Tenn.	132	Park Service	General maintenance of park, i.e., road and trail building and maintenance, firefighting, etc.
Glendora, Calif.	174	Forest Service	A project for the conserva- tion and best use of water resources including re- search and fire prevention.
Gorham, N. H.		Forest Service	Discontinued.
Marion, N. C.		Park Service	Discontinued.

Merom, Ind.		Soil Conservation Service	Discontinued.
Patapsco, Md.		Park Service	Discontinued.
Petersham, Mass.		Forest Service	Discontinued.
Powellsville, Md.	13	Soil Conservation Service	Plant transferred to Men- nonite Central Committee.
Richmond, Ind.		Soil Conservation Service	Discontinued.
Royalston, Mass.		Forest Service	Discontinued.
Swallow Falls, Md.		Forest Service	Discontinued.
Trenton, N. D.	136	Farm Security Admin.	Clearing, surveying, level- ing and construction of water distribution system for irrigation of 15,000 acres of Missouri River bottom land and the build- ing or reconstruction of 150 farm homestead units.
	962		

II. STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

Williamsburg, Virginia	65
Philadelphia State Hospital	89
Medical Lake, Washington	23
Warren, Pennsylvania	24
Concord, New Hampshire	49
Brattleboro, Vermont	25
Cleveland, Ohio—discontinued	
Middletown, Conn.—administration withdrawn	85
	360

**III. STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY
DEFICIENT**

State Colony for Feeble-minded, New Lisbon, N. J.	16
Delaware State Colony, Stockley, Delaware	13
Pennhurst State School, Spring City, Penna.	29
Pownal State School, Pownal, Maine	15
District Training School, Laurel, Maryland	17
	90

**IV. OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOP-
MENT**

Metropolitan Hospital, Welfare Island, New York City (studies in diet for high altitude, i. e., anoxia).	
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston (malaria and sea-water experi- ments).	

Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (experimentation with hearing aids, etc.).
 Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y. (experiment in biological value of proteins).
 Goldwater Memorial Hospital, Welfare Island, New York City (Malaria).
 Metropolitan Hospital, Welfare Island, New York City (Life Raft Rations).
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penna. (Jaundice).
 Yale University Hospital, New Haven, Conn. (Jaundice).
 New York Hospital, New York City (Bed rest).
 Holly Inn, Pinehurst, N. C. (Atypical Pneumonia)—Concluded.

V. AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Ames, Iowa	49	State agricultural experiment station
Wooster, Ohio	5	" " " "
New Haven County, Conn.		Dairy Testers
Litchfield County, Conn.		" "
Hartford County, Conn.		" "
New London County, Conn.		" "
Fairfield County, Conn.		" "
Windham County, Conn.		" "
Hartford County, Conn.	11	Dairy Farmers
Kent County, Delaware		Dairy Testers
Sussex County, Delaware		" "
Newark County, Delaware		" "
Clarke County, Georgia		" "
Rutland County, Vermont		" "
Caledonia County, Vermont		" "
Franklin County, Vermont		" "
Chittenden County, Vermont		" "
Orange County, Vermont		" "
Windham County, Vermont		" "
Total dairy testers	20	

VI. OTHER

Cheltenham School for Boys		School for Negro Juvenile delinquents.
Cheltenham, Maryland	11	
Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y. C.	25	General Hospital Service.
Orlando, Florida	23	Florida State Public Health Service. Construction of sanitary facilities.

Zalduondo, Puerto Rico	14	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admin.	Medical and social rehabilitation in rural areas.
Virgin Islands	4	American Friends Service Committee.	Administrative detached service.

Total Men in Friends C.P.S. 12/31/44 1733.

United States Department of Interior General Land Office

Civilian Public Service Camp 59
Elkton, Oregon.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY C.P.S. CAMP ELKTON FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 9, 1942, TO JUNE 30, 1943:

12 Side Camp Buildings: Five portable fire kitchens and dormitories have been constructed at the nursery. These buildings have been constructed of lumber salvaged from the buildings at the old McKinley CCC camp and are about 50% completed. 1824 man-days.

Truck Trails: Big Creek Road: One-half mile completed, one-half mile roughed out, and three-quarters mile cleared. This job is very heavy construction, and as it is through rough, rocky terrain, the progress has been very slow. 2254 man-days.

Truck Trail Maintenance: Nineteen miles of trail built on Big Creek, from the end of the road to Smith River. 175 man-days.

Nursery: The preparation and care of seed beds at the McKinley nursery has used 1229 man-days. More land has been cleared and more trees are being put in at the nursery. About six acres of garden is being cultivated at the nursery for fire and blister rust camps for the O. & C. 1 1229 man-days.

Tree Planting: A total of 1050 acres were planted; 545,925 trees were planted in the Roseburg and Eugene districts. 2474 man-days.

Fire Fighting: We have spent 22 man-days fighting forest fires of an incendiary nature in the Suislaw Forest. 22 man-days.

Razing Buildings: We have torn down the former CCC camp at McKinley and have used the lumber salvaged to erect some of our portable buildings and the permanent buildings at the nursery. About 75% of the lumber has been salvaged. 896 man-days.

Maps and Models: The time has been spent in the coloring and tracing of type and topographical maps. 882 man-days.

Transportation of Materials: The transportation of salvaged lumber to places of construction and the transportation of portable buildings to the places of erection. 98 man-days.

¹ Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration (under the General Land Office).

Survey and Timber Cruising: The reproduction survey is covering the land of the Smith River burn, finding the reproduction on this burned-over area. There have been 239 man-days spent on this project.

The resurvey of Public Lands, consisting of three 8-man crews in Oregon and one 7-man crew in Washington, have used 952 man-days. They are relocating section corners in certain townships where Government ownership is in question.

Working as compassman and draftsman in the O. & C. offices have taken 579 man-days. The compassmen have been working with the O. & C. cruisers. A total of 1770 man-days have been spent on survey work.

Equipment Construction: Eleven drafting tables and one light table have been constructed for the maps and models project. We have made the door frames and window frames for the nursery buildings. Packboards, map cabinets, slide rules and other articles of equipment have been constructed. 459 man-days.

Building Maintenance: Cleaning up around the buildings, repairing garages, floors, garage doors, re-roofing and repair of wood sheds, and other general camp maintenance work have been completed this year. 517 man-days.

Exhibit C

EVALUATION OF C.P.S. WORK BY PROJECT SUPERVISORS

1. C.P.S. Unit No. 104, Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

R. E. BUCHANAN, Dean of Iowa State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, and Director of Civilian Public Service Unit No. 104, to Colonel Lewis F. Kosch, Camp Operations Division, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C., 11/19/43:

"I think it might be said quite fairly that this group of men have probably made, through their work during the past year, as great a contribution as any equal number of men in the State of Iowa. The farmers in the State are so very directly dependent upon the Experiment Station for the seeds of new and improved varieties and the maintenance of corn breeding stock that withdrawal of the men would, I am sure, bring quite vigorous and widespread agricultural protest in the State.

We have had no significant morale or personnel problems in the operation of the camp."

2. C.P.S. Camp No. 59, Elkton, Oregon.

W. H. HORNING, Chief Forester, Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration, Portland, Oregon, and Technical Supervisor for Camp No. 59, Elkton, Oregon, to Paul J. Furnas, Executive Director, Friends Civilian Public Service, Philadelphia, Pa., 11/28/44:

"We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the excellent manner in which Dan Wilson and Harold Carson (assignee director and assistant director) are doing their jobs and cooperating with us in the work program. Their fine attitude has always been most commendable, and we believe has been of great importance in achieving the good results that have been obtained.

"We also wish to thank you for your efforts in our behalf and in keeping the manpower up at Elkton. We hope that you will be able to continue the good work and keep as many men there as possible, as we have much forest conservation work that should be completed."

3. C.P.S. Camp No. 12, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FRANK A. INESON, Chief, Division of Forest Economics, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Supervisor of C.P.S. Camp No. 12, at Cooperstown, N. Y., to Mrs. Mary Newman, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., 3/5/45:

"From time to time we have expressed our appreciation of the contribution which is constantly being made to the advancement of forest conservation by the assignees to C.P.S. Camp No. 12, Cooperstown, New York. I am sure you realize that this has been more than a gesture on our part, but thought that you might be interested in our more concrete expression in encouraging publications under the authorship of these men and in acknowledging publicly their assistance . . .

(detailed account of published results of work of individual CPS men, in forest inventory, project status reports, appraisal of forest areas of Pennsylvania, lumber trade policies, operation of Cooperstown cooperative sawmill).

These probably do not cover all of the concrete evidence of our open acknowledgment of the contribution of these men. Those we now have with us at Cooperstown and on special detail are fitted through experience, education and innate qualities to continue this already very commendable contribution. . . We are hopeful that if unfortunately the war prolongs the enforced servitude of these men through fiscal year 1946 this fine progress in the national interest can be continued."

4. Atypical Pneumonia Experiment.

Major John H. Dingle, M.D., director of the Commission on Acute Respiratory Diseases, Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army, sent the following letter to each of the men in the atypical pneumonia experiment at CPS Camp 108, Gatlinburg, Tennessee:

"On behalf of the Commission of Acute Respiratory Diseases, I should like to express appreciation for the contribution you made in the course of the recent experiment conducted at CPS Camp No. 108 in

Gatlinburg. Your willingness to serve as a volunteer in the attempt to transmit atypical pneumonia in human beings was a courageous act of the very highest order.

"Principally because of your cooperation, and that of your associates, the studies proved to be decidedly encouraging. Much information of real value was obtained, and it is hoped that this eventually will lead to better understanding and control of the disease."

5. Philadelphia State Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia State Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.
April 8, 1943

Colonel Lewis F. Kosch
Chief, Camp Operations Division
National Headquarters
Selective Service System
21st Street and C Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Kosch:

We are requesting your approval for the assignment of an additional fifty conscientious objectors to this hospital because of the increasingly acute shortage of personnel here.

. . . As of this date, we have one hundred and ten vacancies out of one hundred and seventy-three male attendants' positions. We have one paid attendant on duty on each shift per one hundred and forty-four patients.

With six thousand patients to be cared for, three thousand of them male, with a steady loss of male personnel from all departments, and with the conscientious objectors already here doing a good job, we would be most appreciative if you would approve the assignment of an additional fifty men.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. ZELLER, M.D.

Superintendent.

CAZ:B

6. Puerto Rico.

COPY CONVENION DE TRABAJO SOCIAL DE
PUERTO RICO

Apartado 7102, Santurce 29, P. R.

March 5, 1945

Hon. Rufus King
Director, Brumbaugh Reconstruction Unit
P. O. Box 786
RIO PIEDRAS, P. R.

My dear Mr. King:

It is my privilege to convey to you and your staff and the staff of the three projects of your organization the acknowledgment of the members of the Second Social Work Conference, held at Caguas, January 26, 27 and 28, for the outstanding services rendered by the Brumbaugh Reconstruction Unit of Civilian Public Service to the island and the people of Puerto Rico. The interest of your staff in our social and economic problems, the devotion with which it has contributed to improve the conditions of livelihood in the communities where your projects operate and its intelligent and faithful participation in the public welfare activities which have been held in Puerto Rico from the time of your arrival, place our citizenry under a great indebtedness to you.

In the name of the members of the Second Social Work Conference and of the communities you are so devotedly helping, I want to express to you our profound esteem for your contribution and our hope that you may stay permanently with us.

Sincerely,

/s/ PORFIRIO DIAZ SANTANA,

President.

COPY: M. R. Ziegler, BSC
Orie Miller, MCC
Paul Furnas, AFSC

Exhibit D

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS IN PRISON

1. Conscientious Objectors Convicted for Violating Selective Training and Service Act (10/16/40-6/30/44). See Notes 1 and 2.

Jehovah's Witnesses	3079
Moslem Sects	155
Large religious denominations	381
Smaller religious denominations	186
Non-affiliated	259
Essentially political or philosophic objectors.....	237
Unclassified	66
	<hr/>
	4363

2. Length of Sentences of C.O.'s Convicted (through June 30, 1944). See Note 3.

Fine	2
Probation	163
Up to 6 mos.	65
Six months to year and a day	300
Year and a day to 2 years	749
Two to three years	1456
Three to four years	454
Four to five years	1172
Over five years	2
	<hr/>
	4363

3. Reasons for Conviction (of 2971 C.O.'s as of December 7, 1943). See Note 4.

Jehovah's Witnesses	
Classified IV-E but failed to report to camp....	808
Classified 1-A or 1-A-O but failed to report	
for military service	1167
	<hr/>
	1975
Negro Moslems claiming allegiance to "Islam," and similar sects	141
Failed to register or otherwise violated the law prior to being classified	375
Denied IV-E classification by local draft or appeal boards and refused to report for military service:	
Admitted non-religious basis for their belief..	59

Refusal of appeal boards to accept registrant's claim to be opposed to war by reason of religious training and belief	128
Judgment by appeal boards that registrant was insincere or inconsistent in his belief (probably erroneous decision in view of registrant's refusal to accept any other classification even at cost of going to prison)	114
IV-E denied by local board and registrants failed to exercise right of appeal.....	189
	<hr/>
	480
TOTAL	<hr/>
	2971

Note 1: Figures secured from Department of Justice. Cf. The Reporter, September 1, 1944, published by National Service Board for Religious Objectors, Washington, D. C.
 Note 2: An additional 509 C.O.'s were sentenced to prison July 1, 1944-December 15, 1944, according to figures of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, making the total through December 15, 1944, 4872, of which 3488 were Jehovah's Witnesses. Cf. Ernest Lefever, "C.O.'s in Prison," Fellowship, February, 1945.

Note 3: Figures secured from Department of Justice. Cf. The Reporter, September 1, 1944. (Note: Sentences for Jehovah's Witnesses convicted during the period July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944, averaged 42 months; for other C.O.'s, 34 months, according to figures of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These increased to 45 and 37 months respectively for July and August, 1944.)

Note 4: Based on study made by office of the Assistant to the Attorney General.

Exhibit E

PARTIAL LIST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES WHO REQUESTED AND WERE DENIED ASSIGNMENTS OF MEN IN CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE:

I. For Work With Mentally Deficient Children:

1. Industrial School, Manchester, New Hampshire.
2. Department of Public Welfare, Richmond, Virginia.
3. Department of Social Welfare, Providence, Rhode Island.
4. Elwyn Training School, Elwyn, Pennsylvania.
5. Southbury Training School, Southbury, Connecticut.

II. For Work With Juvenile Delinquents:

1. Department of Public Welfare, Richmond, Virginia.
2. Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Richmond, Virginia.
3. White's Institute of Wabash, Wabash, Indiana.
4. Children's Home of Chatham County, Savannah, Georgia.
5. Board of Child Care, Methodist Church, Baltimore, Maryland.
6. Indiana Boys School, Plainfield, Indiana.

7. Grace Hill House, St. Louis, Missouri.
8. Pennsylvania Industrial School, Huntington, Pa.
9. State of Rhode Island Office of Treatment Services, Sockarosset School for Boys.
10. Ferris School for Boys, Wilmington, Delaware.
11. Ohio State Department of Public Welfare, Columbus, Ohio.
 - a. Lancaster Industrial School, Lancaster, Ohio.
 - b. Bureau of Juvenile Research.
12. Westchester County Penitentiary, East View, New York.
13. East Bay Church Federation, Oakland, California.

III. For Community Services:

1. Detroit Episcopal City Mission, Detroit, Michigan.
2. Henry Street Settlement, New York City.
3. Children's Center, 1400 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
4. St. George's Church, 207 East 16th St., New York City.
5. Flanner House, 802 N. W. Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.
6. Board of Child Welfare, County of Hamilton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7. Pittsburgh School for the Deaf, Wilkensburg, Penna.
8. Y.M.C.A., Toledo, Ohio.
9. Y.M.C.A., 1000 Cornelia Street, Utica, N. Y.
10. George Williams College, Chicago, Illinois.
11. Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa.
12. Chestnut Ridge Camp Association, Morgantown, W. Va.
13. West Virginia Student Service Project, Morgantown, W. Va.
14. Philadelphia Committee for Day Care of Children, Philadelphia, Pa.
15. Avalon Community Church, Los Angeles, California.
16. Northfield Seminary Church Camp, East Northfield, Mass.
17. College Settlement of Philadelphia, 433 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
18. Goodrich Social Settlement, Cleveland, Ohio.
19. East Boston Social Centers Council, Boston, Mass.
20. Merom Institute, Merom, Indiana.
21. Camp Klumatch, Columbus, Ohio.
22. Quakerdale Farm, New Providence, Iowa.
23. Lexington Settlement, Children's Service Bureau, Youngstown, Ohio.
24. Philadelphia Home for Incurables, Philadelphia, Pa.
25. Board of Missions and Church Extension, Methodist Church, New York City.
26. University of Michigan Fresh Air Camp, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
27. Lincoln House Association Camp, Boston, Mass.

28. Camp Onas, Rushland, Pa.
29. Department of Public Assistance and County Health Department, Morgantown, W. Va.
30. Harlem Ashram, New York City, New York.
31. Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation, New York City.
32. Fellowship of Reconciliation Community Center, Urbana, Illinois.
33. Children's Aid Society, New York City.
34. The Colored Orphan Asylum, Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in New York City.
35. New Hampshire Orphans' Home, Franklin, New Hampshire.
36. Chester A. Woody School, Concord, New Hampshire.
37. New York City Mission, New York City.
38. Hayes Mechanics' Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
39. Maryland League for Crippled Children, Baltimore, Md.
40. Inter-Agency Council for Youth, Philadelphia, Pa.
41. National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s of U.S.A., New York City.
42. Marion County Department of Public Welfare, Indianapolis, Ind.
43. National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.
44. The Kingsley Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., supported by Director of Public Health of City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County Council of Civilian Defense.
45. Nursery and Child Study Home of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
46. Southwest Social Centre, Indianapolis, Indiana.
47. Emergency Clinic, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio (928 E. 152nd St.).
48. Church Federation of Dayton and Montgomery Counties, Dayton, Ohio.
49. County of Los Angeles Health Department, Los Angeles, California.

IV. Teaching:

1. Vanport, Oregon.
2. Iowa School for the Blind, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
3. St. Andrew's School, Middletown, Delaware.
4. Deep Springs School, Deep Springs, Inyo County, California.
5. Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf, Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.
6. Howard University, Washington, D. C.
7. Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.
8. Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Ky.
9. American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
10. Devereaux Schools, Devon, Pa.
11. Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
12. Friends Boarding School, Barnesville, Ohio.

13. Nebraska Central College, Central City, Nebraska.
14. Brooklyn Friends School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

V. Housing:

1. John B. Pierce Laboratory of Hygiene, New Haven, Conn.
2. F.S.A., Regional Adviser, Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training, Philadelphia.
3. Delaware County Welfare Council, Media, Pa.

VI. Miscellaneous:

1. Office of Inter-American Affairs, Local Resources Division.
2. American Red Cross for New York, Philadelphia, Boston.
3. California Youth Correction Authority.
4. Brandywine Sanatorium, Marshallton, Delaware.
5. Citizens Committee for the Arts, New York City.
6. University of Wisconsin, Department of Medical Bacteriology, Madison, Wisconsin.
7. Delaware County Electrification Co-op., R.E.A.
8. Director of Industries, Caracas, Venezuela.
9. New York Friends Center Association, New York City.
10. Jonathan Creek T.V.A., Benton, Kentucky.
11. Carson Indian Agency, Stewart, Nevada.
12. General Limb and Brace Co., Wilmington, Delaware.
13. Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.
14. Princess Anne College, Salisbury, Maryland.
15. American Youth Hostels, Northfield, Mass.
16. War Prisoners Aid of Y.M.C.A.'s, Toronto, Canada.
17. Orthopaedic Hospital, Los Angeles, California.
18. Home Missions Council of North America, New York City, N. Y.

Exhibit G

WORK ASSIGNMENTS IN CPS CAMPS UNDER FRIENDS' ADMINISTRATION*

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL WORK

Architect	1
Artists	7
Chemists	2
Doctor and Nurse	2
Draftsmen	17
Experimental and analytical workers	35
Infirmiry and dental assts.	3

* Based on survey by camp staffs of the standard assignments for all men in Friends CPS camps; checked and brought up to date as of February 28, 1945.

Radio operators	3		
Statisticians	18	88	10%
ADMINISTRATIVE WORK	25	}	3%
PROJECT FOREMEN	3		
SKILLED LABOR			
Compassmen	11		
Laboratory assistants	20		
Mechanics and Blacksmith	12		
Maintenance of instruments	4		
machinery	42		
radio	2		
Mapping	14		
Sign-making	2		
Survey—timber	10		
Truck and machine operators	77		
Well driller	1	195	21½%
CLERICAL WORK	78		8½%
COOKING	62		7%
FARMING	14		1½%
UNSKILLED LABOR			
Construction, rough	27		
Maintenance: tools	6		
buildings	22		
general	15		
Dishwashers and clean-up	39		
Laundrymen	14		
Manual labor—			
Road building, clearing trails, wood-cutting,			
nursery labor	314	437	48½%
Total	903		100%

WORK ASSIGNMENTS IN CPS SPECIAL SERVICE UNITS UNDER FRIENDS' ADMINISTRATION*

Attendants (chiefly care of mental patients)	277	42%
Maintenance Work for the Institutions (cooks, kitchen and laundry helpers, truck drivers, firemen, carpenters, farmers, etc.)	126	19%
Laboratory technicians and assistants	69	11%

* Based on detailed survey by unit assistant directors of all work assignments in Friends CPS units as of March 15, 1945.

Occupational and recreational therapists; other technical specialists	33	5%
Teachers (of mentally deficient patients)	12	2%
Experimental subjects (in isolation)	31	5%
Supervisory positions in the institutions	3	} 1%
Staff physician	4	
Clerks and office help	22	3%
Unit administration	21	3%
Agricultural work at experimental stations	39	6%
Miscellaneous projects (forestry work, etc.)	20	3%
Total	657	100%

Exhibit H

FORMER OCCUPATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF MEN IN FRIENDS' CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE*

PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS:

Accountants	34	
Architects	5	
Artists and Writers	54	
Chemists and other Scientists	21	
College Instructors	49	
Designers and Draftsmen	23	
Economists and Social Scientists	12	
Engineers	21	
Laboratory Technicians and Assts.	12	
Lawyers	15	
Librarians	9	
Musicians and Music Teachers	35	
Personnel Workers	5	
Physicians and Surgeons	4	
Social Workers	63	
Statisticians	6	
Teachers, Primary and Secondary	64	
Teachers, Vocational	7	
Other Professions	38	
	<u>477</u>	38%

STUDENTS	134	134	11%
----------------	-----	-----	-----

SKILLED TRADES

Machinists, Toolmakers, and Metalworkers.....	28
Electricians	10

* Compiled from permanent personnel records of 1242 men in Friends CPS camps and units, listing occupation in which assignee was engaged immediately prior to his assignment to CPS.

Carpenters, Painters and other construction workers	32		
Printing Trades	22		
Other skilled artisans	15	} 5%	
	<u>67</u>		
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	80	6%	
CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS	129	129	10%
SALES OCCUPATIONS	51	51	4%
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION....	17	17	1%
FACTORY WORKERS (including foremen).....	95	95	8%
FARMING AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL WORK	120	120	10%
FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS..	20	20	} 2%
MINING	7	7	
MISCELLANEOUS	65	65	5%
	<u>1242</u>	<u>100%</u>	

REPORT ON ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL USE OF ASSIGNEE ABILITIES

Name: Case 1*

Age: 25

I. Skill or Skills

New York State High School Teaching License for general science and biology.
Certificate of satisfactory completion of a program of studies accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development in the field of Sanitary Engineering.

II. Education

College of the City of New York 1935-39; B.S. degree; biology, chemistry, and education.
Harvard Graduate School of Engineering, 1942-44; M.S. degree in sanitary and civil engineering.

III. Occupational Experience

1939, Taught biology and general science in Hamilton High School, Brooklyn, New York.
1940-42, Statistical clerk in Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C.
1943-44, Sanitary inspector, Harvard University and Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
1944 until coming to CPS: Public Health Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service, New York City.

* Name available at office of American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

IV. Present CPS Activity

A. Detailed job description: At various intervals, my work has been that of different types of unskilled manual labor and has included the following: Pulling weeds, chopping trees, shoveling snow, sifting gravel, loading gravel and sand onto trucks by hand shovel, carrying straw, and loading and unloading racks from trucks.

B. Is there any job in CPS now that would use your skills well? There is no job which would completely do so in a professional way. However, there are some projects like Orlando which would require manual labor in a field in which I have professional training and experience.

V. Proposed Job Most Useful to the Community

There are many jobs in my field. As a matter of fact, about two months before I was drafted, the Assistant Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service asked for one hundred engineers. I have spoken to many heads of state boards of health who would be willing to employ me if they knew how it could be done. On November 30, 1944, I was officially notified by the Chief of Appointments of the Federal Security Agency that according to law (Civil Service), my last job is being held for me and which I can have as soon as I am discharged. The U. S. Civil Service Commission and the U. S. Public Health Service are informed of my IV-E status.

REPORT ON ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL USE OF ASSIGNEE ABILITIES

Name: Case 2*

Age: 32

I. Skill or Skills

Teacher and school administrator—seven years' experience.
International Relief administrator — director Quaker International Center, Berlin, 1940-41.
Writer—about 150 articles in 10 years.

II. Education

Earlham, A.B. 1933. Columbia A.M. 1935. Three summers, Harvard University.

III. Occupational Experience

1934-36 Assistant to the Headmaster, Friends Select School, Philadelphia.

1936-38 Master in history, Brunswick School, Greenwich, Conn.
1939-42 Head of social studies department, Friends Central School, Philadelphia.
1940-41 Director, Quaker International Centers, Berlin and Vienna.

IV. Present CPS Activity

A. Detailed job description: Kitchen duty with jaundice experiment—Yale.

V. Proposed Job Most Useful to the Community

Teaching or international relief work or educational research.
Attempt by U. S. Office of Education to secure me for special research..
Recommended by Dr. Spaulding, now head of Armed Forces Institute. Their request rejected by Selective Service.
Appointed by War Relocation Authority for work at Oswego, N. Y.
Then Selective Service rejected the job.

Requests for Service of CPS Men in Welfare Organizations

The Kingsley Association
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Mr. Clarence E. Pickett
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

COPY

My dear Mr. Pickett:

The Pittsburgh settlement houses are finding that it is difficult, if not impossible, to get men as counsellors for summer camps, as well as to replace men staff members for year round service. Men formerly available are securing industrial jobs, are enrolling for summer courses at college, or are being drafted into the United States Army. The settlements of Pittsburgh operate nine camps for underprivileged boys and girls. Men counsellors are necessary to continue the services of these camps at their former levels. In addition, the year round programs are being depleted as men become unavailable.

We understand that there are fifteen men at Civilian Public Service Camp Lagro, Lagro, Indiana, who were especially trained to go to China to do social work, but have been prevented by the inability to secure passports. Pittsburgh, often called the arsenal of the nation, could use these fifteen men to do social and recreational work. They would be more useful to the nation in this field than doing forestry and soil conservation work.

The chairman of the Allegheny County Office of Civilian Defense, Mr. Ross L. Leffler, and the Director of Public Health of the City of Pittsburgh, Dr. I. Hope Alexander, have approved of the Pittsburgh Settlement and Camping Program as necessary in caring for underprivileged during wartime and indispensable to a healthy domestic situation. Mr. Leffler is willing to be the official supervisor of the work done by CPS men assigned here and to make reports of their activities to Selective Service.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. CHARLES C. COOPER,
Director, Kingsley Association, and
representing Pittsburgh Settlements.

JOHN McDOWELL,
Director, Soho Community House.

May 6, 1942.

The Nursery and Child Home of Maryland, Inc.
Maryland Trust Building
Baltimore, Maryland

Brigadier-General Lewis B. Hershey
Selective Service System
Washington, D. C.

COPY

Dear sir:

The Nursery & Child Study Home of Maryland, Inc., requires the services of several men as teachers or house-fathers, and it has recently experienced great difficulty in obtaining and retaining qualified men to act in such capacities. There have been several incidents where capable men have been employed but were required to leave because they were drafted into the military service of the country.

The function of the organization is diagnosis and intensive treatment of behaviour problems and personality disturbances in children, of such severity that their adjustment outside of the institution is impossible. The duration of placement in the Study Home varies according to the needs of the individual case, but it tends to average about six months. The Study Home receives cases almost exclusively from social agencies of Baltimore City and the State of Maryland, psychiatric clinics, and the Juvenile Court.

We are sure that the men who would be assigned to the Study Home from the Civilian Public Service Camps would meet with no antagonism from persons in the community or their co-workers at the Study Home. On the other hand, we believe that the services that they would be rendering the community would be fully appreciated by everyone.

The house-fathers take care of the general supervision, habit training, and recreational activities of boys from eight to fourteen years of age, and in their work they have the guidance of the superintendent and full-time psychiatrist.

The situation at the Study Home as to capable personnel, especially male, is becoming critical. A frequent turnover in such personnel seriously interferes with the treatment program, and it is becoming impossible to retain the services of capable men. At present two of the best house-fathers are being inducted into the Service, and the only two candidates for their positions are men, one 66 and the other 49, who are not qualified for the positions. Under existing conditions, Conscientious Objectors placed at the Study Home would not keep other persons out of jobs; but, on the other hand, they would be the means of meeting a critical need which the community cannot meet at this time.

The Study Home would like to have the services of two men as soon as possible and in the very near future it will need two more.

Cordially yours,

JOHN T. TUCKER, *Chairman*,
Board of Directors.

September 15, 1942.

SOUTHWEST SOCIAL CENTRE
1905 West Morris Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

General Lewis B. Hershey
Selective Service Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

COPY

Dear sir:

The Southwest Social Centre, located at 1905 West Morris Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, functions as one of the organizations supported by the Indianapolis Community Fund, and is for the primary purpose of character building of our youth, and for social service work among the adults as well as the children in this area, located in the southwest part of Indianapolis in the midst of war production plants. There is a crying need for a nursery to take care of the children of parents working in these defense industries.

Here as elsewhere, as a result of calls to the armed service, there is a shortage of manpower and we are having great difficulty in getting social service workers to conduct the work of our organization. It is for that reason that we are contacting you for the purpose of determining if any workers could be assigned to our organization through the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, the Friends Civilian Public Service, Brethren Civilian Public Service, or Mennonite Civilian Public Service organizations. I understand that these workers when so placed are administered through these agencies.

We are in dire need of workers for our social service organization and we will appreciate advice from you as to whether any workers can be procured through your influence or through these organizations. Will you be so kind as to advise us how to proceed in the matter.

A self-addressed envelope is enclosed.

Your very truly,

E. H. JANKE,
President.

May 25, 1943.

EMERGENCY CLINIC, INC.
928 E. 152nd Street
Cleveland, Ohio

COPY

American Friends Service Association
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

We are interested in all kinds of service that might be supplied from people that have conscientious objections to Army service.

We need doctors, nurses, clerical help, janitor service, cooks, and general help. If you can supply us with anyone that can fill any of the above classifications, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

EMERGENCY CLINIC, INC.

J. B. HANSON, M.D.,
President.

November 23, 1943.
JBH:lm

CHURCH FEDERATION
of
Dayton and Montgomery County
21-25 Davies Building
Fourth and Main Streets
DAYTON, OHIO

COPY

Mr. Paul Furnas
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Friend:

Will you be kind enough to tell me whether there is any possibility of our securing the assignment to Dayton, for detached services, of any conscientious objectors under the supervision of our Church Federation?

What I have particularly in mind is the securing of men who might be qualified to help as Chaplains in the Municipal and Federal housing projects where we are discovering large numbers of Protestant families and many young children and no Church within walking distance.

Following the Vacation Church School program this summer, we are finding it possible to organize Sunday Schools and to lay groundwork for regular preaching services in many of these centers. In this effort our Church Federation is receiving the wholehearted cooperation both of the managers of these projects and of the tenants, and any men whom we will assign and send in will be free to develop a community project of Christian Ministry to children and adults.

Very cordially yours,

(REV.) KEMPER G. McCOMB,
Executive Secretary.

August 12, 1943.

EAST BAY CHURCH FEDERATION
YMCA Building
2051 Telegraph Avenue
Oakland, California

COPY

Mr. Paul Furnas
Director of C.P.S.
20 South Twelfth Street

Dear Mr. Furnas:

. . . We are witnessing a tremendous rise in juvenile delinquency and local agencies seem unable to meet the situation. Such delinquency has increased from 52-150% in various sections of the East Bay Area (East side of San Francisco Bay).

. . . Our Recreation Departments have neither the staffs nor the comprehension of the possibilities of social recreation. The community seems willing to take it out in talk and urging established organizations to take up the slack. These are almost crippled by lack of leadership. The Scouts lost 70% of their scoutmasters from last year. The Y was almost as bad. Even the girls' groups are similarly short-handed. Actually, with more youth moving in, we are decreasing our number of groups because of lack of leadership. One shipyard alone is bringing in over 6,000 boys under 18 who will be away from home for the first time, making fabulous salaries, and without any supervision.

We know the exact areas of delinquency—and in many instances have good church plants in the area—or handily near. Our lack is leadership.

Can the C.P.S. come to our aid? . . . and under what conditions?

Sincerely,

LAWTON D. HARRIS,
Executive Secretary.

December 22, 1942.

Exhibit F

Request for Assignment of CPS Men to Relief Service in China

COPY

FA125 VIA RCA-F KUTSING YUNNAN 119/118 1/88 OCT. 17
NLT RICH FRIENDS SERVICE PHILA.

UNITS POSITION NOW STRONG STOP POSSIBILITES WORK
ENDLESS GREAT DESIRE AMERICANS JOIN US IN FORCE STOP
PROPOSE EXPAND CIVILIAN RELIEF WORK EXAMPLE PRESENT
FLOODS YELLOW RIVER CAUSING DESPERATE CONDITIONS
STOP CAN YOU SEND BY STAGES SEVENTY MEN COMPOSED
TWO SENIOR SURGEONS UNDER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS TWO
JUNIOR SURGEONS FIVE YOUNG MEDICAL DOCTORS ONE
SENIOR MEDICAL DOCTOR TWENTY-EIGHT MECHANICS FIF-
TEEN CIVILIAN RELIEF WORKERS SEVENTEEN RESERVES AND
ADMINISTRATIVE STOP SUGGEST CONTRACT FOR TWO YEARS
OR DURATION WHICHEVER IS LONGER STOP IF GENERAL OUT-
LINE FEASIBLE PROPOSE SEND KEITH AMERICA REPORT AND
ASSIST ARRANGEMENTS STOP WRITING DETAILS AND 1943/4
BUDGET STOP CABLE EARLY REPLY

MCLENNANT

COPY

CHINESE EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 2, 1942.

Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Pickett:

I am informed that three medical doctors and ten auto mechanics will leave the United States shortly to join the Friends Ambulance Unit in China. I am greatly interested in this development and wish to express my appreciation for the splendid services rendered by the Quakers to the Chinese people.

Reports from China show how urgently medical supplies are needed in the hospitals. Doctors and trained medical staffs are unable to work for lack of materials, much of which, I understand, can be made available in China if distribution can be more effective. Thus the medical transport service which the Friends Ambulance Unit has developed is of crucial importance. The addition of more American personnel to the Unit is a welcome strength. I hope that your desire to send additional young men with technical skill will be achieved with utmost speed.

Please be assured of my eagerness to assist in developing this program. I know that the Friends Ambulance Unit has already won a place of deep affection and confidence among the Chinese people. The collaboration of British and American Quakers is another link between the democratic countries that is symbolic of the spiritual unity underlying our joint endeavors.

With personal greetings,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HU SHIH.

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1943.

Mr. Clarence E. Pickett
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Pickett:

I am conscious of the benevolent work of the Society of Friends and have read with interest the narrative report on the activities of the Friends Ambulance Unit in China. I approve your request to obtain seventy volunteers from civilian work camps for medical relief, sanitation and public health work in China and I have taken the matter up with the Secretary of War. He tells me that he has discussed this matter with you and that at his request the National Director of Selective Service has agreed to cooperate with you in securing the volunteers you desire and in procuring passports for them.

It is understood that these volunteers will function under the auspices of the Society of Friends and will not, while so engaged, become an active part of the armed forces of the United States or other nation.

I suggest that you contact the Director of Selective Service, General Lewis B. Hershey, for further information and assistance in your undertaking.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT

Services of Supply
Office of the Surgeon General
Washington

12 November, 1943.

Honorable Elmer Thomas
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

On the cabled recommendation of Lieutenant General Stilwell, we are glad to support the efforts of the American Friends Service Committee to secure the release of seventy trained ambulance men who are classified 4-E (conscientious objectors) and now in Civilian Public Service Camps. These men are needed in China for the medical and transport work of the Friends Ambulance Unit, which is aiding the Chinese forces in Yunnan.

The President and Secretary of War approved the proposal to send these men last January, but a clause in the Military Appropriations Act of 1944 now restricts them to the United States. We understand that you are prepared to introduce an amendment to the forthcoming Deficiency Appropriation Bill which will permit these men to engage in overseas relief work at the expense of private agencies. It may be of assistance to you in this effort to know that the War Department is in accord with such an amendment and that Lieutenant General Stilwell approves the work of the Friends Ambulance Unit.

Members of the Friends Ambulance Unit gave valuable medical assistance to the Chinese and American Forces under Lieutenant General Stilwell during the Burma Campaign. They are now doing essential work for the Chinese Forces and urgently need additional personnel to carry out their duties. American Army officers in China have had many opportunities to observe the Friends in action and highly commend their skill and devotion. We believe that the use of conscientious objectors as medical and ambulance personnel in war zones is entirely appropriate. In the case of the Chinese Army, the Friends help to meet urgent needs which otherwise could not be met.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN T. KIRK,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Surgeon General.