FORASMUCH as it had been better not to begin a good work than to think of desisting from that which has been begun, it behooves you, my beloved sons, to fulfil the good work which by the help of our Lord you have undertaken. Let not therefore the toil of the journey, nor the tongues of evil-speaking men, deter you; but with all possible earnestness and zeal perform that which, by God’s direction, you have undertaken, being assured that much labor is followed by an eternal reward.

—Bede

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(P.S.M.)

By SAM BRADLEY

The grave that grafts to my goodby the days
That knew your goodness—so small a plot
To bear so fair an image!—this green-cut cannot
Heal into wholeness without incise praise
And diamond-dazed welcome, never enough said
to newcome man.

When your staff was bread,
We talked mid too-familiar treasures, and from dark
Dredged up the curious jewels that flaw-deep wore
Some legendary correspondence to the maze of man.
Gold stones like apples, the youth-fruitful suns,
Blue stones that pale at reflection's rim, that span
An hour's delineated universe. Crimsons that bore
Brilliancy to tragic burning at heart's core:
Love realized not enough. In maze of man
Stones forest-green, overshadow of path that runs
Down, down from awe. And pleasant to the touch.
Freely you taught, you gave, determined every seeker
Possess enough, and that enough be beauty overmuch!

O teacher trembling to God's shaping hand!

Brighten—Ecce homo!—in the fires of God
Where no ash is, no loss! In your hands any chance
sunlight
Declared its glory. And earth's stones spoke light.
And all your days defended truth. At your command
Was rank on rank of knowledge, which you used
Not for glitter of parade, but that no man be abused.
You loved the right to search, to magnify your land.
Respectful of poverty, you would not endure
The arrogance of what was false or the old lie
That man is formed for losses, that man will die
A body of many deaths. Power, fumbling and unsure,
Like adolescent strength, you measured and made firm
By life, for sake of life. And weary of a term
You rest. And I cannot begrudge your rest,
Nor think that wisdom's less. I only test
My lesser skill. A champion rests; humbly men stand by.

Newcome to what's immortal, you wake, it seems to me,
To image here outlasted, but not outlived:
Features fair, just, true. How can it be
That heaven should want better, or bestow
On what was never falsely human more of immortality?
God wants it so? Then it must be, must be.
Helping the Nations to Help Themselves

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) has just published its 11th annual report. During its business year ending June 30, it lent $396 million to various nations and had a net income of $29.2 million. The Bank started in 1946, and its total loans amount now to $2,720 million lent to 42 countries. Seventy per cent of this year's loans went to the development of electric power and transportation, the balance to industry, agriculture, and cultural purposes. The largest loan yet made for a single project was $80 million for an electric power plant in Nyasaland. Since the Bank considers transportation and especially road maintenance in underdeveloped countries important, $127 million were loaned to Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, and Peru for such purposes. The largest loan ever made for industry, $75 million, and also the largest to an Asian country went to the Tata Iron and Steel Company in India.

The World Bank watches the progress made by the Bank's borrowers in developing projects financed by earlier loans. Several transportation projects were completed in Africa. Irrigation projects in Thailand are nearing completion. The first natural gas pipe line in West Pakistan came into operation. Iraq was able to erect a barrage across the Tigris River in time to prevent an expected seasonal flood in the spring of 1956 and also repay the Bank's 1955 loan in advance of the date due. There are more such progress reports.

The World Bank (1818 H Street, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.) maintains an extensive advisory service to member nations. It exerts a favorable influence on coordinated, long-range planning. It also sponsors an Economic Development Institute, to which the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations give support.

Over the years the Bank's reports have hardly ever spoken of peace and how to bring it about. Yet its purposes and achievements contribute directly and indirectly to creating the foundations for peace through improving the living conditions of hundreds of millions of people. President of the Bank is Eugene R. Black.

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

Almost three years ago, our President addressed a plenary meeting of the United Nations on the subject of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This event marked the start of a systematic search for ways and means to make the employment of atomic energy world-wide in industry, medicine, and scientific research. In 1955 the first conference for the peaceful use of atomic energy was held in Geneva, with 1,490 delegates from 73 nations and approximately the same number of observers from the world of science and industry. Last fall, a U.N. agency for peaceful uses of atomic energy was founded that has made plans for a second international conference. A 15-member international committee of scientists is exploring the effects of atomic radiation upon human health and safety.

These are promising beginnings, motivated by the anxieties as well as the hopes of the world community. Ralph Bunche, Under-Secretary at the U.N., expresses the hope that these international efforts will be a decisive step toward securing peace. The all-nation conference held this month at U.N. headquarters considered the establishment of a permanent agency to "accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to the peace, health, and prosperity of the world." We hope to report soon about the concrete plans that have been under discussion at this meeting.

In Brief

Meridian Books has announced a new paper cover book series designed to "enhance and encourage the notable interest in Protestant thought and expression." Included in the first six books in the series are "The Mind of the Maker" by Dorothy Sayers, "The Religious Situation" by Paul Tillich, "Christian Mysticism" by W. R. Inge, and "An Interpretation of Christian Ethics" by Reinhold Niebuhr.

Valparaiso University, Ind., has announced it will build the "largest campus chapel" in the U. S., a million-dollar ten-story structure. The university is operated by the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod with a student enrollment of 2,200. Ground will be broken late this year. Funds were raised through the denomination's nationwide "Building for Christ" drive last year.
The Modern Woman in the Contemporary Community

By JOSEPHINE M. BENTON

In an old Philadelphia Friends Meeting House a group of women meet together four times each year. They sit together for an hour or two, listening most of the time to an address and spending always a brief time in silent worship. They adjourn to a social room for the sandwiches they have brought along and hot tea and coffee.

For 37 years the members of the Women's Problems Group have felt it worth while to journey to Philadelphia to spend a half day together. They come to have their spirits lifted, their minds quickened, their inertia prodded. But mainly they come to be warmed and strengthened by the fellowship they find one with another.

It was so from the very beginning, when the membership committee was authorized to send a personal invitation to all the women of Arch Street Yearly Meeting, "so that no one would feel that she had not an opportunity to join." Two years later personal friends from the Race Street Yearly Meeting were asked to become members of the group.

A Unique Organization

Members know they can invite any neighbor, friend, or new acquaintance. Here are women of all ages. Mothers can bring their young children and leave them in the care of a secretary in the nearby office of the Social Order Committee; grandmothers are here who have belonged to this organization since its first meeting in 1919; retired doctors and business women come when their days are free; Unitarians, Presbyterians, Jewish refugees, all are just as welcome as Quakers. Nor is economic condition or color of skin any criterion of acceptance.

The group is a unique organization. The brief business meetings are conducted in the most informal manner. Instead of taking a vote, the Friends traditional way of "gathering the sense of the meeting" is used. "Any right and satisfactory decision depends upon the full understanding and agreement of the persons present; therefore business is transacted by united decision rather than majority vote."

A half-hour Executive meeting is held before the open meeting. And one whole day each spring the 18 or 20 members of the Executive Committee assemble to plan the program for the next year. There is a constant inflow of new blood, with fresh ideas and interest in current problems. A method of rotating leadership enables many of the members to have a turn in shaping the program.

Interests, Problems, and Concerns

What current problems should Quakers or any religious women carry on their minds and hearts? Naturally, these change through the years.

In 1929 to 1931 an intensive study of birth control was made. The need to explore that subject seems to have spent itself in those two years. Other themes reappear from time to time with an almost noticeable rhythm. The training of children is a perennial favorite. One of the lecturers the first year began her address by quoting Cabot, "Men can afford to be specialists, but women have got to be universalists." Emily Bailey Speer went on to say, "If we rely on God and learn our lessons in efficiency, God will never give us more than we can do. We must take the horrid things like dishwashing and scrubbing and dignify them. We must take the things that hinder us, that keep us from reading or music or art, and just love them." In 1921 Dorothy Canfield Fisher took as her title, "Aren't You Glad You Aren't Your Grandmother?" On through the years authorities such as Sidonie Gruenberg and Sophia Lyon Fahs have kept the members heartened or informed, or happily both, on the up-to-the-minute phase of child psychology.

"Too little authority expects too little obedience; too much authority expects too much obedience," stated Helen Thompson Wooley in 1925. By 1955, Elfrieda Vipont Foulds was saying that if one extreme must be chosen, she felt too much authority was less harmful than too little.

Discussions on how to handle children and servants have arisen again and again through the years. Under the subject of "Reconstruction in the Home," Christine Frederick said in 1919, "Let us face the dread servant problem. It has been too much a 'mistress problem,' an autocratic attitude demanding that Mary Jane should sit in the kitchen until 9 p.m. in case the bell should..."
Functional Poverty,

and their children are shivering under thin covers and expensive drapery at her window if her own neighbors of the local Meetings after a six-month trial period. In crowding together into one bed for warmth as the winter cornbread meal after meal. Hardly anyone will hang able conditions in which to grow. It finds them in intimate association with need. Hardly anyone will set a lavish table if her own neighbor is cooking beans and cornbread meal after meal. Hardly anyone will hang expensive drapery at her window if her own neighbors and their children are shivering under thin covers and crowding together into one bed for warmth as the winter grows keener.

Parallel with these early interests was a desire to be useful in the community. An Emergency Service Bureau was set up, offering a "field of self-denying service to both younger and older women as well as an outlet for altruistic effort. Twelve members from Haverford, Pa., volunteered almost immediately for such services, for which, however, there was not enough demand. The committee, at any rate, became discouraged, and Emergency Service Bureau work was turned over to the Overseers of the local Meetings after a six-month trial period. In 1946, Friends, along with 20 other organizations, were active in establishing the Philadelphia Council on Volunteers, a Community Chest agency.

Interest in the community has led to consideration of women's political responsibility. There has also been a continuing interest in Quaker women's traditional concern for prisons and the offenders. Early in 1923, Dr. Kirschwey, a former warden of Sing Sing, spoke to the Group on "Penal Reform." Nearly a year later a minute states that "the secretary of the Pennsylvania Society on Penal Affairs, Miss Sanville, wishes to speak to the general meeting in order to keep the subject alive by informing the members of what has been done and what has been planned." Twenty years later the theme of the year was "Reaching Out in Service," the first talk of the year being given by Helen Bryan, who told of her experiences "Inside" a Federal prison and of the need for service among the imprisoned. A vital rebirth of interest in this subject was kindled by Dr. Miriam Van Waters' invitation to the Group to visit the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women at Framingham, where she was superintendent. Following the three-day visit there of three of the members, a program of Friendly visiting began at the Girls' Reformatory at Trenton, N. J., and at the Women's Division of Broadmeadows Farm of Delaware County, Pa. About 20 members are now participating.

The pressure of time has always been a concern. In 1923, President Park of Bryn Mawr and Louise A. Dickey of Oxford spoke on "How We Should Use Our Time." About 1937, Thomas Kelly was saying that "as we grow at home in the life that is available in deep places, we shall gradually learn to bring its resources with us into the conduct of life so entirely that it is no longer a question of time to retire into the silence but a question of all the time carrying that silence and its incalculable power within our active selves." In 1948, Paula Elkish gave a talk on "Pressure of Time—An Inner Problem." Six years later, time was so prized that an all-day retreat was held for the first time, with Julia Lee Rubel giving the meditation on "Toward a Less Divided Life."

A Balance

Through the years balance has been maintained in the intellectual, spiritual, and social interests of the members. In 1949-50, the year's theme was "Growth toward Wholeness," approached through the four realms of mind, body, service, and spirit. At other periods the balance was maintained over a greater span of time. In 1922, the subject "How Pennsylvania Protects Her Children Who Work" was presented. In 1947 Rose Pesota gave insight into the problems of laboring people and their need of unions. Flanner House and Indianapolis Work Camps became a reality when Cleo Blackburn spoke in 1944.

Dora Willson, a trained counselor and a teacher at Pendle Hill, spoke three or more times to the Women's Problems Group, always reminding the members of their need to understand themselves, to be original, to be flexible, open, and growing persons. On several occasions the large meetings have been divided according to interests. In small groups discussion was not only easier

I HAVE no sympathy with the belief that art is the restricted province of those who paint, sculpt, make music and verse. I hope we will come to an understanding that the material used is only incidental, that there is an artist in every man; and that to him the possibility of development and of expression and the happiness of creation is as much a right and as much a duty to himself, as to any of those who work in the especially ticketed ways. —ROBERT HENRI, The Art Spirit
but more genuine. In the sharing of ideas Dora Willson
said that she looked back upon a particular all-day expe-
riement of the Group as one of the most carefree and
happy of her life. That day the members adventured
with happy abandon into new fields of the creative arts.
There were groups scattered throughout the big, old
building. Some painted and modeled for the first time in
their adult lives; some read aloud together The Little
Plays of Saint Francis; some, basking in the precious
quiet, wrote poetry; some sat in the stillness of the meet-
ing house, reading, meditating, or praying.

Many of the lectures and papers read have seemed to
deserve a wider reading. Some have been printed in
Friends periodicals. One year’s series that answered
Friends Queries was published as a pamphlet, as were
the meditations given at the all-day retreat. One winter’s
series on “Relationships—to the Self, the Home, the
Community, and the World” came out as Pendle Hill
publications, and some papers have been mimeographed
distribution.

Expenses are met by nominal dues, one dollar in past
years, two now, with a few members giving more than
the minimum. Amazingly enough, outstanding national
women come, willing to speak before the Group for the
modest honorarium offered. Often the most helpful
speakers have been members of the Group.

In the 34 years of working and thinking and praying
together in the Women’s Problems Group, bridges have
been built between Orthodox and Hicksite Friends. Such
understanding and affection helped to prepare a highway
for the union of the two bodies of Philadelphia Friends
into one Yearly Meeting in the spring of 1955.

Here in the ancient meeting houses of Philadelphia,
houses hallowed by the multitudinous aspirations to God
and the loving outreach to one another of all worshipers,
a spiritual atmosphere has been quickened and is now
an inheritance to be laid hold of today.

College Student Subscriptions

The Board of Managers of Friends Journal offers a
special eight-month subscription to college students for
three dollars. We hope that students while away from
home will avail themselves of this opportunity to remain
in contact with the thinking and activities of the
Religious Society of Friends.

Relatives of college students may consider this offer
a pleasant opportunity for a gift subscription, to start
on October 1 (or later) and end by May 31 next year.

FRIENDS JOURNAL
1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Adoration

BY ANTOINETTE ADAM

Deep in the heart of swirling mystery,
Ever the Center—Thou.
Hidden to all unhallowed eyes,
The secret shrouded from the wise
Heaven’s visitor in stranger’s guise;
Cell’s nucleus, fruit’s seed, flower’s heart art Thou,
The hush-wrapped silence deep within the storm,
Life radiating outward in great rhythms
From the unchanging Center—Thou,
Oh, when I fail to touch my neighbor near me,
I break the rhythm of th’ Eternal Now.

Friends and the Museum Attitude

THE word “quaint” may well prove to be the death
of the Society of Friends. When one hears the phrase
“this quaint old meeting house,” one cannot help won-
dering whether he is among the living or the dead. Not
that the dead are at all unpleasant to be with; quite the
contrary.

Nothing is more pleasant than dreaming over the
past, looking through glass at time-darkened old docu-
ments, drifting effortlessly from one early generation to
the next, or conjuring up the ancient benches filled
from wall to wall with Quaker bonnets and broad-
brimmed hats. The old days of long, long ago are an
almost endless meadow where one may graze at ease for
hours on end. Truly, here is a “bit of eternity” in tan-
gible form.

This I would call the “museum attitude.” One can-
not help drifting into it while sitting in a large but very
poorly filled old meeting house on a calm and peaceful
Sunday morning. It is inevitable that the empty benches
should produce speculations of this sort. The shrinkage
from what Friends once were is all too obvious. Ghosts
seldom appear in a place already occupied by the living.

One meditates on the sweat and sweetness of those
early days and those sturdy Friends who collected the
money and then built in their timeless way these plain,
old meeting houses. It is quite true that one sees nothing
like it today. Something has gone out of life, and only
the thinnest, ghostly trace remains to show that it was
there.

We know, of course, that the revival of quaint cos-
tume and quaint; speech would never bring it back
There is something irreversible in life that forever for-
bids an actual reawakening of the past. Those who at-
tempt it only disappear; or, to put it more exactly, they
voluntarily give up this life and attempt to recreate
themselves as living members of the past. Such person
do very well as “museum guards.” They serve a useful purpose. It is always pleasant to meet them and to listen to stories from the past delivered by a living mouth. They keep up a certain valuable continuity of life. They open the backward view that we all need.

But is this museum attitude enough? If this old root is so rich, what sort of new shoots is it giving forth? After a person has drifted and dreamed for a pleasant Sunday over these antiquities and has felt the ghosts upon the ancient benches, what does he see that is fresh and green and of the present time? Are there some buds and branches and fresh green sprouts?

The museum attitude is deadly only insofar as the individual allows it to be so. If a Friend puts his Quakerism back into the time of the spinning wheel, the hand churn, and the quaint dress, he should not be surprised if his children look elsewhere for a living faith. They may fail to recognize “the Eternal Now” which Thomas R. Kelly wrote of with unforgettable freshness. They may see no “continuing revelation”; the tangible remains may completely obscure the living Spirit.

Can Friends resist or reverse this trend? Powerful forces are at work to make the Society into an American museum piece, a mere exhibit in that much loved general collection known as “Early American.” For example, a Hollywood movie has been made, in which Friends may well turn out to be all quaintness of costume and queer speech; sensitive, of course, to long forgotten issues; simple, loving, devoted, but hardly of this world.

Can Friends carry this burden? It will be all too easy to accept this painless and even pleasant and honorable death. To be embalmed in this respectable manner will require no effort at all.

Will Friends accept this fate? Will the green shoots wither and die upon the old root? Do we really possess a continuing revelation? Or should we quietly go behind glass along with our yellowed old documents? The time is short.

Something of what I think should be the attitude of Friends toward their past is embodied in the following quotation from Goethe. If the reader will think “Friends history” where Goethe says “memory,” the point should be clear.

I admit no memory in your sense of the word, which is only a clumsy way of expressing it. Whatever we come on that is great, beautiful, significant, cannot be recollected. It must from the first be evolved from within us, be made and become a part of us, developed into a new and better self, and so, continuously created in us, live and operate as part of us. There is no past that we can bring back to us by the longing for it; there is only an eternally new now that builds and creates itself out of the elements of the past as the past withdraws. The true desire to bring the past back to us must always be productive and create something new and something better.

Howard Hayes

Letter from Turkey

My father would be startled to discover that for the past year he has been listed on your masthead as correspondent in Turkey; but since your real correspondent has during that time furnished you no copy, I have been content to let him take the blame. At least he has been in Turkey, while I have only been there in spirit until two weeks ago, when we landed in Istanbul. I have been glad to note that you have been ably furnished with news of Turkey by Stanley Cherim, my fellow worker under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whom I look forward to meeting soon.

Tomorrow we go on to Ankara and a first glimpse of the new work before us. For me it is another example of the amphibious pattern I seem so often to follow—an American at home in Turkey, a Friend in a Congregational mission board, a physician with all sorts of nonmedical interests (mostly amateurish), and now as a missionary loaned indefinitely to a Turkish government institution. As a jack-of-all-trades (not quite all) I hope to make up for being master of none by helping to link together the various groups and ideas I jointly represent. Thus in the months and years to come I hope to write to you about American and Turkish medicine, about the aims of a mission board and of a Turkish university (and their achievements, too), and about Christian and Muslim outlooks upon life as seen at desk and bedside in a burgeoning young country.

The Child Health Institute is a 165-bed hospital being opened this fall as a branch of the medical school of Ankara University. Its creator and head is Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci, a brilliant pediatrician in whom idealistic patriotism is united with rare gifts as a diplomatist and organizer. If I make him sound a bit of a prodigy, that is just what his many friends in American as well as Turkish medical centers know him to be.

The program of the institution embraces not only the care of sick children but pediatric research, extension work among underprivileged groups, and the training of physicians, nurses, and social workers. These are attractive to the mission board as areas of cooperation with a Turkish enterprise, as distinct from operation on our own. When I was in charge of our clinic at Adana, for example, I could help only the few sick people that I could see myself, and was doing nothing to train other
professionals, and influence their attitude toward their work. More and more as the underdeveloped countries are losing that qualifying prefix, they need from us not only the direct exercise of the professions but help in training their own professionals. Our government, in fact, has sometimes taken away the lead from our missionary projects in meeting these changed conditions, though the time is not yet in sight when there will be no need here for institutions directly owned and operated by the mission board. Meanwhile our board was happy to receive an invitation to join the Rockefeller Foundation, the Turkish Red Crescent (analogous to the Red Cross), UNICEF, and the World Health Organization in cooperating with the Turkish authorities on so strategic a project.

And now I want to use this opportunity to thank you for the two-part article recently contributed by Douglas V. Steere. It is packed away in some suitcase (the amount of baggage our small family seems to need is a sad reminder how far we can get from traditional Quaker simplicity), so I cannot get it out to verify the exact title; but the gist of it is packed even deeper in my spiritual baggage, and I hope it stays there. Dealing with our attitude toward other religions and rejecting with courteous firmness the alternatives of annihilation, coexistence, and syncretism, he hits upon the happy term "interradiation" for the path he would pursue. Arnold Toynbee’s lectures a year ago at Andover-Newton Theological School led, with his characteristic winsomeness and scholarship, toward a similar view. How hard it is for us Christians to give up our long tradition of believing we have a monopoly on the Light, and learn to receive as well as try to give! Yet this is what we must achieve with gladness, both for the sake of those whom we would help and for our own sake as growing Christians.

To Douglas Steere I am indebted also for another pricking challenge. Speaking at Cambridge Friends more than a year ago, he told a story, I think of Horace Alexander, about how he would be accosted after a speech by people eager to know what they could do for India, and how sometimes he would take these people aback by asking how they would reply if an Indian inquired what he, the Indian, could do for them. I am uncomfortably aware that I am still fumbling for my own answer to this question, and I suspect I will hardly begin to do my job until I have found one. Perhaps that, too, is something I may be able to write about in future letters.

Meanwhile, here I sit at my typewriter, watching brusque ferries and deep-curved freight barges on the Bosphorus, while almost at my elbow out the window is the looming fortress built half a millennium ago by Mohammed the Conqueror when he laid siege to the city. I cannot get over the wonder of commuting daily to work, as though from Scarsdale or Germantown, through such a wealth of natural beauty and historic memories. That is the privilege of my host, Robert Avery, head of the mission’s publication department and, like myself, a Quaker in the Congregational fold.

Last evening we went across the road with our cameras in the hope of getting a dramatic picture of the castle under its yellow floodlights, but they were not turned on. A very good job of repair and restoration is being done on the masonry, and a few watchmen spend the night there. Massive as a cliff the grim towers rise in the moonlight, and at an angle of the connecting walls two or three men lounged about a campfire. By the dim light one need not notice that they wore no turbans and carried no scimitars. We exchanged a few friendly words and left them to their vigil, so romantically reminiscent of the days when the crescent was the terror and not the ally of the Christian West.

William L. Nute, Jr.

Illinois Yearly Meeting
August 16 to 19, 1956

As Friends gathered at Quaker Lane, near McNabb, Illinois, for the 1956 sessions of Illinois Yearly Meeting, they were made immediately aware of a revitalized concern for the segregated individual in American society. This has come about largely through the Chicago Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee, as that city has become the high pressure point for two such groups in their emergence into modern society.

For the Negro, Chicago is the first major city on the main line north, and Negroes are pouring in at the rate of 3,000 per month, thus taxing to the utmost the absorptive powers of an already crowded city. The resultant overcrowding forces newcomers to live at a subsistence level, or very little above, particularly for the majority who come ill-prepared to meet urban competition as they find it (George Bent).

This is also true of the American Indian, now being resettled with scanty government guidance in the country’s larger urban centers. Concern was brought to Friends for the smaller personal needs of these people and an intelligent understanding of the deeper needs, as yet unmet in new surroundings (John Willard). Surely as we were reminded in the memorial to Carroll Binder of 57th Street, read at these sessions, “Freedom to know is the right of every man.” It is up to us as Friends to make available what knowledge we have for those who are so new and strange that they are not aware of sources of such knowledge, or are so frightened as to be unable to tap what sources they do know exist. Particular attention was called to the need for thoughtful consideration before attempting to superimpose elements of a culture for which these people are not yet ready (Clay Treadway).
A heightened sensitivity is necessary to this process. As a model Friends could do little better than follow in the spirit of Reinhold Piepenburg of Madison, from whose memorial, also read at these sessions, we quote: “He cheerfully assisted those who needed help. . . . He was sympathetic to the weak and less fortunate. He was a character of the type that comes from a deep and abiding faith—a faith in people, a faith in life, and a faith in God.” Others mentioned in prayerful memory were Keith Reeder of St. Louis, Harry Wireman of Clear Creek, and Nora Fawcett and Mary Poulson Vesty of 57th Street.

Pervading the entire Meeting was a keen sense of spiritual inadequacy, a yearning for deepened springs of thought and action. Toward this end certain means were discussed and explored. These were the establishment of a retreat center, or at least of the custom of holding retreats within the sphere of Illinois Yearly Meeting, and the writing of a Discipline specifically for this Yearly Meeting (round tables).

Two of the speakers also called attention to the fact that we don’t really live up to our Quaker way of life, don’t put into action, social or political, the way of life that early Friends practiced (Samuel Levering). The other speaker charged that in being Friends we have, like most people today, failed to recognize the other aspect of our religion, the Quaker side, the side that calls us to stand with fear and trembling before the presence of the living God (Kenneth Boulding).

There was evident a certain sense of the need to explore the tradition of Friends in the light of what it can do to strengthen the new, fast growing meetings which are the growing tip of the Society of Friends (Mary Sullivan Patterson).

At the close of Yearly Meeting we were reminded of the bonds of the Spirit which hold Friends close, now and always, as we remember these lines from George Fox’s Journal in America referring to the Yearly Meeting: “And when it was ended, it was difficult for Friends to part. The light and Power of the Lord was among them; and they spent two days in taking leave of one another.”

PHOEBE C. ANDERSON
RICHARD DIESING

For the World’s Children

WHEN Congress passed the Mutual Security Act, it included a contribution of ten million dollars for UNICEF. This sum represents an increase of three per cent over our 1956 contribution.

News of the World’s Children, published by the United Nations, New York, recounts some of the work done by UNICEF. India has a daily birth rate of 40,000 children. It would take India almost 200 years to train midwives for the minimum care of these babies and their mothers. UNICEF assists in a nursing program of the government. Ethiopia has only one physician per 150,000 population. UNICEF is aiding Ethiopia through maternal and child centers, feeding programs, and the combating of leprosy and malaria.

Most of Morocco’s 3½ million children suffer from trachoma. The government matches UNICEF aid better than 2 to 1, and by the end of 1956 UNICEF aid programs will have treated 29,300 children for trachoma alone.

Malaria kills 2,500,000 persons per year, most of them children. The disease debilitates 100 times that number. The economic loss is estimated at one billion dollars. Through UNICEF and the World Health Organization, malaria programs are now on the way to achieve complete eradication of the disease.

UNICEF supplied in 1955 regular milk rations to 5 million children and mothers and to an additional 2,700,000 through emergency programs. The UNICEF Milk Conservation Division has found a product which can be kept at least 18 months without refrigeration. Sterilized milk solves the problem of milk spoilage in hot climates.

Friends and Their Friends

We call the attention of our readers to the announcement on page 654, which deals with the special subscription rate for college students.

Eighty-seven governments are represented at the conference now being held at United Nations headquarters in New York to establish a new international agency to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In addition to the 76 member nations of the U.N., there are representatives of three countries whose applications for membership were recently approved by the Security Council: Morocco, Tunisia, and the Sudan.

Switzerland, Japan, Vatican City, Monaco, and San Marino are taking part in a major conference at U.N. headquarters for the first time. The People’s Republic of China is not represented.

A world atoms-for-peace agency was first proposed to the U.N. by President Eisenhower in 1953. At one time it seemed likely that the Communist countries might remain outside the agency, but the Soviet Union has recently played an active part in planning the U.N’s work in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy. A model of the first Russian nuclear power station is on display at U.N. headquarters. It is hoped that the statute of the organization will be ready for signature by U.N. Day (October 24), and there are reports that President Eisenhower will participate in the proceedings.

Meanwhile there are growing demands for international action to discontinue the testing of nuclear weapons. Krishna Menon of India quoted Quaker opinion on this matter when he spoke before the U.N. Disarmament Commission and Trusteeship Council a few weeks ago. The matter will arise again at the U.N. General Assembly which opens in November.

Clarence and Lilly Pickett in their six-month travel mission around the world are being accompanied by Sumner and Lea Mills of Western Yearly Meeting. Sumner Mills is presiding clerk of the Five Years Meeting. They will visit various Friends programs and centers. During the latter part of the trip the Mills will visit Jordan and Africa, and the Picketts will visit London.
New York Yearly Meeting has appointed a committee to commemorate the 300th anniversary in 1957 of the signing of the Flushing Remonstrance, and Flushing Meeting, N. Y., has appointed a local committee, as has the Bowne House Society. Nationally a commemorative stamp is being considered. New York State plans the dedication of a bronze plaque at Bowne House. Flushing Meeting is also considering holding a series of forums on “What Freedom Means in 1957.”

Both flood-stricken West Pakistan and drought-suffering East Pakistan are being aided by Church World Service on an emergency basis. The multidenominational relief arm of the National Council of Churches has arranged to rush major food shipments to West Pakistan, including eight million pounds of U. S. surplus wheat. A cash grant of $5,000 will enable relief workers to help provide clothing and housing to flood sufferers. To meet famine conditions in East Pakistan resulting from the drought, C.W.S. is shipping two million pounds of rice. In the past four months the agency has shipped more than $2 million worth of food, clothing, and vitamins for emergency help to famine victims.

Alex Lee, a member of Greenwich Meeting, N. J., addressed the Society of New Jersey Artists at its first meeting of the year, held at the Old Stone Schoolhouse, Greenwich, N. J. A former president of the Society, Alex Lee talked on various water color techniques and gave a water color demonstration. He recently won the Hirshberger Award at the Baltimore Museum of Fine Arts, and examples of his work were included in the recent Regional Water Color Exhibit at the Art Alliance in Philadelphia. His work in the designing of scenery for the musical “One for the Heart” by Charles and Frances Wright, produced by the Clef and Curtain, caused considerable favorable comment in the press. He is a member of the Washington and Baltimore Water Color Clubs and of the New Jersey Water Color Society.

Robert and Ann Diamond of Cambridge Meeting, England, were due to arrive in New York on October 9 by the Queen Elizabeth. Robert Diamond is the second son of Howard and Elizabeth Diamond, who were in the United States last fall attending the Five Years Meeting and the Friends World Committee for Consultation. Robert Diamond is undertaking postgraduate research work in physics at Pennsylvania State University. Ann Diamond is a graduate of Oxford University in chemistry. They hope to be in touch with Friends in Pennsylvania.

A First-day school program about the work of UNICEF, in which children of all ages can participate, has been arranged by Esther Holmes Jones. It takes about 20 minutes and will be appropriate for a U.N. program, leading up to participation by the children in “Trick or Treat” at Halloween time. Materials are available from the Religious Education Committee, Friends General Conference, Bernard Clausen, secretary, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

The Four Winds Blowing, a collection of lyric poems by Susan Dorothea Keeneey, has been published by Allen, Lane and Scott (66 pages; $2.50). Dorothea Keeneey is a member of Valley Meeting, Pa. Her previous collection of poems, The Circle of the Sun (published in 1950; second edition, 1951), has been out of print for some time. A review of The Four Winds Blowing will soon appear in these pages.

Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States, was greeted at Philadelphia airport on October 8 by a company of Friends who welcomed him and his wife Patricia. Among these Friends who were present were Philip T. Sharples, W. R. K. Mitchell, William J. Clother, William Bacon Evans, George Emlen, Henry Patterson, W. Thatcher Longstreth, H. Mather Lippincott, Jr., and Horace Mather Lippincott.

The Quaker Business Problems Group, Philadelphia, has planned a series of eight monthly discussion meetings this winter on the theme “Friends and the Industrial Order.” The goals of industry and the means of achieving these goals will be discussed from the Quaker point of view. Each topic will be introduced by a member of the younger generation of Quaker business men at a two-hour supper meeting. It will be discussed further at a one-hour luncheon session the next day. Timothy P. Haworth, industrial relations manager of the Philadelphia Plant of the International Resistance Corporation, will lead the first discussion, on “How Can Our Industrial Order Contribute Further to the Realization of Human Values?” The meeting will take place on October 17, 6 p.m., at the Central Y.M.C.A., 1431 Arch Street (Room 205), Philadelphia. All Quakers in business or farming are invited. For further information write or telephone David S. Richie, Friends Social Order Committee, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia (RI 6-8656).

A Young Friends Conference was held August 31 through September 2 at Farmington, N. Y. About 30 were in attendance. The theme of the conference was “What Do Quakers Believe?” On Friday night Wilbur Kamp gave us an introduction to the theme, which was followed by smaller discussion groups. Papers with questions concerning Quaker beliefs printed on them were given out. We were asked to check questions in which we were most interested. After the discussion groups we moved outside and had a campfire and singing.

Saturday opened with a meeting for worship, after which George Badgley gave his opinions on the questions we had checked on Friday night. The afternoon was free. Many of us played softball. About 4 p.m. we met in the main part of the church for a business meeting. Sandra Fraser of Collins, N. Y., was our clerk. After supper the conference met for another worship period. Following it Faith Hastings told us what her personal beliefs were. Later we went on a hayride, which all of us enjoyed.

On Sunday morning we finished our discussion, and each group reported to the whole conference. Wilbur Kamp was
the speaker at the Sunday meeting for worship. The conference adjourned after lunch.

ANN SIRKINE, Recording Clerk

Shrewsbury, N. J., October 26 to 28

Feeling a need for closer fellowship, young Friends from New York and Philadelphia expect to spend the week end of October 26 to 28 together. Friends of the Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting, located approximately half way between the two metropolitan areas, have offered to act as hosts.

Plans call for arrival on Friday evening if possible. After a very brief session of orientation, young Friends will be assigned to hosts and hostesses for the night. Saturday will be a work day, with plenty of opportunity for cleaning, chopping, painting, and a variety of other tasks on the meeting house property. Bring warm, old clothes. The evening will feature a cookout, followed by square dancing for the energetic.

It is hoped that someone will be present on Sunday morning to lead a discussion on the United Nations and its relationship and meaning to young people. Following worship and dinner at the meeting house, a panel of young Friends will speak on a subject related to Quakerism. There will be ample opportunity for discussion.

It is hoped that Monthly Meetings will see this as a definite part of their First-day school program, that participation in a week end such as this should not be just an isolated event in the life of young Friends.

All high school and college age young Friends who wish to attend are welcome. New York young Friends are asked to make advance reservations with Edmund Goerke, Monmouth Hills, Highlands, New Jersey. Philadelphia young Friends can register with the Young Friends Movement, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

ELWOOD CRONK

Letters to the Editor

Letters are subject to editorial revision if too long. Anonymous communications cannot be accepted.

I would like to speak to the concern expressed by Benjamin Polk concerning Friends work in India.

I have long felt that the International Student Seminars held in India have been one of the most useful parts of recent Friends work in India. During my 2½ years in India with the A.F.S.C., I had the privilege of attending two seminars and each time was impressed with the frank discussions and resulting unity of understanding which typified the seminars.

Indian leaders at all levels have demonstrated both willingness and eagerness to participate in the leadership of such seminars. They evidently feel, as I do, that such seminars provide a unique atmosphere for education on the topic under discussion and inspiration to transform this education into practice.

Friends in India enjoy a unique opportunity in these seminars and other such work, as suggested by Benjamin Polk. Not only are Friends accepted in India for their demonstrated deep, thoughtful, and impartial concern for both national and international problems, but Friends method of worship and basic concern for the individual are well adapted for dealing with the cross cultural situations involved in such work. Worship based on silence is an especially valuable asset for work in India.

I hope it will be possible for Friends not only to continue but substantially to expand the program of International Student Seminars in India and to follow other suggestions made by Benjamin Polk. Friends already own, by the way, a large house and grounds in Panchmari, a beautiful spot for an Indian Pendle Hill.

Ithaca, N. Y.

JOHN FOSTER

The article "Our Neglected Migrant Children" by Cyrus Karraker in your issue of September 1, 1956, gives a wrong impression of the current situation, and this needs to be corrected. It completely ignores the sustained efforts of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, and of the National Council of Churches to correct many of the evils which have developed.

Cy rus Karraker calls for action. "The most obvious help needed is to the children in the camps in recreation, clothing, and diet." That is precisely what is now being done by the Councils of Churches and by A.F.S.C. in summer work camps in recent years. Cyrus Karraker calls for "pitless publicity to insanitary housing and to child neglect in camps." The State Department of Labor and Industry has closed more than one camp for failure to carry out its regulations in these respects, and the Department has brought about many changes in other camps where living conditions were substandard. It is not entirely true that the communities where there are "commercial farms" are ignorant of the situations in the camps. The Pennsylvania Council of Churches, through the local churches, secures the cooperation of local committees and of county committees. I sat in on a meeting in Harrisburg where four business men from Potter County (a northern tier county) presented to a large group the problems, the successes, and the failures of their efforts to be of service, especially to migrant children. Many other counties have similar committees.

There are unsolved problems, of course, and we all should be alert to diagnose and be resourceful in correcting evils. But I am convinced that the Pennsylvania Citizens' Committee on Migrant Labor will accomplish much more by cooperation with other agencies already at work than by ignoring the devoted service of those agencies. And I wish to add that the Pennsylvania Council of Churches seeks, much in the persuasive manner of John Woolman, to secure willing cooperation rather than in the manner of crusaders to "demand" and "insist."

Westtown, Pa.

CHARLES W. PALMER

Cyrus Karraker's article on "Our Neglected Migrant Children" in the FRIENDS JOURNAL for September 1 must have made many readers wish to do something about this deplorable situation. Perhaps everyone does not know about the pioneering work of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc. (112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.) in the field of...
migrant labor as well as sharecropping. This organization would be glad to send literature about its work to anyone interested.

**Wynnewood, Pa.**

HELENE G. WILSON

I was surprised and somewhat disappointed at the report on the Wilmington Race Relations Conference which appeared in the September 22 issue of the Friends Journal over my name. I am sure that many readers of it felt as strongly as I did about the reaction it generated.

I regret that editorial exigencies required curtailment of the report. The planning of the conference made that the only reasonable kind of report. Deletions of statements to this effect gave my report a preface at an objectivity it could not claim. It seems to me that, in this kind of situation, a reporter can provide a balance to his work by admitting the subjectivity of what he says and allowing his thoughts then to be accepted or rejected as his readers wish.

I am particularly reluctant to have this report remain as it stands in the thinking of all the other attendees at the conference, who may have come away with a very different idea of the important emphases of the conference. It seemed to me that, in this kind of situation, a reporter can provide a balance to his work by admitting the subjectivity of what he says and allowing his thoughts then to be accepted or rejected as his readers wish.

I was flattered to be asked to write the report for the Journal, and I do not wish to inflict my pride of authorship on the editors, who, I know, have been conscientious and painstakingly scrupulous in their work.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**

PAUL A. LACEY

### Coming Events

**OCTOBER**

13-14-**Race Street Forum at the Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, 7:15 p.m.**; Anna and Howard Brinton, authors, travelers, former directors of Pendle Hill, who recently spent several years in the Orient, "Religious Impressions of Japan Today."

15-**Lecture at the Meeting House, 221 East 15th Street, New York City, 8:15 p.m.:** Joseph B. Shand, "Friends Education, Our Principles, Our Future." Dessert-coffee period at 7:30 p.m. The lecture is sponsored by Brooklyn Friends School, Friends Seminary, and New York Monthly Meeting.

15-**Lecture at the Meeting House, 221 East 20th Street, New York City, sponsored by the New York Friends Center, 8:15 p.m.:** John S. Badeau, president of the Near East Foundation, "Basic Issues in the Suez Controversy."

16-17-**Center Quarterly Meeting at the West Branch Meeting, Grampian, Pa., Worship and Ministry, 9:45 a.m.; worship, 11 a.m. Arthur Hummel will speak in the afternoon after the business meeting at 1:30 p.m.**

18-**Southern Half-Yearly Meeting at Camden, Del., 11 a.m.**

20-21-**Conference Class, Race Street First-day School, Philadelphia, 11:40 a.m.;** James E. Bristol, "Speak Truth to Power."

20-21-**Chester Quarterly Meeting on Worship and Ministry at Darby, Pa., Meeting House, 10:15 Main Street, 2 p.m. To be considered: the Fourth Query: the annual report based on reports received from constituent Monthly Meetings on Worship and Ministry.**

21-22-**Address at Horsahm, Pa., Meeting House, 8 p.m.:** George Hardin, "Basic Beliefs of Quakerism: The Testimony of Peace." To follow, discussion and coffee hour.

23-24-**Women's Problems Group at Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, 10:45 a.m.: Dorothy Day. Fellowship afterwards.**

25-26-**Joint New York-New England Conference at Woolman Hill, Deerfield, Mass. Various phases of Meeting work will be considered. All interested are welcome.**


27-28-**Chester Quarterly Meeting at Providence Meeting, Media, Pa., 3:30 p.m. Theme, "Our Outreach to Our Neighbors." Afterwards, an account on the Delaware County Council on Human Relations and a report from Fred and Sarah Swan of their year's work in Japan. Evening, Florence D. Tobiesen, J. Paul Brown, and Richmond P. Miller, reporting for the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Social Service Committee, "How Is Your Community Organized for Social Service?"**

27-28-**Westbury Quarterly Meeting at Flushing, N. Y., Meeting House, 10:30 a.m. In the afternoon Dorothy Hutchinson will give a talk on her "Journey of Friendship" (illustrated with slides) and relate this to the friendship theme of her experience in Alabama.**

REGULAR MEETINGS

ARIZONA

PHOENIX—Meeting for worship, 10 a.m., 17th Street and Glendale Avenue. James DeWees, Clerk, 1925 West Mitchell.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY—Friends meeting, First-days at 11 a.m., northwest corner of Vine and Walnut Streets. Monthly meetings, the last First-day of each month, after the meeting for worship, Peter McDannell Longshore, Jr.

CLAREMONT—Friends meeting, 9:30 a.m. on Scripps campus, 10th and Columbia. Ferner Nuhn, Clerk, 420 West 5th Street.

DIOCESE OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON—The Friends Meeting of Washington, 211 Florida Avenue, N.W., one block from Connecticut Avenue, First-days at 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

FLORIDA

GAINESVILLE—Meeting for worship, First-days, 11 a.m., 218 Florida Union.

JACKSONVILLE—Meeting for worship and First-day school, 11 a.m., Y.W.C.A., 114 South Evers. Evergreen 8-4845.

MIAMI—Friends meeting held on top floor of Tuttle Hotel, 11 a.m.; First-day school, 10 a.m. Telephone 88-8628.

SAN FRANCISCO—Friends Meeting, 120 Nineteenth Avenue S. E. Meeting and First-day school at 11 a.m.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—Meeting for worship and First-day school, 10 a.m.; discussion period, 10:45 a.m., Y.M.C.A., 145 Luckie Street, N. W., John W. Stanley, Clerk, 525 Avery Street, Decatur, Georgia.

HAWAI

HONOLULU—Honolulu Friends Meeting, Y.W.C.A. on Richards Street, Honolulu, Meeting for worship, Sundays, 10:15 a.m., followed by adult study. Children’s meetings on alternate Sundays. Clerk, Christopher Nicholls, 6002 Maumaula Circle; telephone 745892.

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST—Meeting for worship, 10 a.m., Old Chapel, Uniy. of Mass.; AL 3-5902.

CAMBRIDGE—Meeting for worship each First-day at 8:30 a.m. and 11 a.m., 9 Lechmere fellow Park (near Harvard Square). Telephone 28-1111.

WORCESTER—Peaceful Street Friends Meeting, 901 Pleasant Street. Meeting for worship each First-day, 11 a.m. Telephone PL 4-3887.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT—Meeting for worship, 11 a.m. each First-day in Highland Park Y.W.C.A. at Woodward and Winona. Visitors telephone Townsend 5-4038.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Friends Meeting, 44th Street and Uptown Avenue South, First-day school, 10 a.m.; meeting for worship, 11 a.m. Richard F. Newby, Minister, 4421 Abbott Avenue South, WA 6-8872.

NEW JERSEY

DOVER—Dover Meeting House Quaker Church Road, First-day school, 11 a.m.; meeting for worship, 11:15 a.m.

MANASQUAN—First-day school, 10 a.m.; meeting for worship, 11:15 a.m. Route 35 at Manasquan Circle, Walter Longstreet, Clerk.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO—Meeting for worship and First-day school, 10 a.m., 1572 Delaware Avenue; telephone EL 0292.

LONG ISLAND—Manhasset Meeting, Northern Boulevard at Shelter Rock Road. First-day school, 8:45 a.m.; meeting for worship, 11 a.m.

NEW YORK—Meetings for worship each Sunday, 11 a.m. Telephone Glamery 3-9015 for First-day school and meeting information.

NEW YORK—Monthly Meeting, 14 East 20th Street.

SYRACUSE—Meeting for worship each Sunday, 11 a.m. Telephone Glamery 3-9015 for First-day school and meeting information.

SYRACUSE—Meeting for worship each Sunday, 11 a.m. Telephone Glamery 3-9015 for First-day school and meeting information.

OHIO

CINCINNATI—Meeting for worship, 11 a.m., 5601 Victory Parkway. Telephone Edwin Moon, Clerk, at JE 1-4894.

Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG—Meeting for worship and First-day school, 11 a.m., 1507 W. 4th and Walnut Streets.

LANCASTER—Meeting for worship and First-day school, 11 a.m., new meeting house, Tulana Terrace, 10 U. S. 30, ½ mile west of Lancaster.

PHILADELPHIA—Meetings for worship and First-day school are held at 10:30 a.m. unless otherwise noted. First-day school, Broadway, one mile east of Roosevelt Boulevard at Southhampton Road, 11 a.m. Central Philadelphia, Race Street west of Fifteenth Street.

Shenandoah Hill, 100 East Marlton Lane, Coulter Street and Germantown Avenue. Fair Hill, Germantown Avenue and Cambria Street, 11:15 a.m. 4th & Arch Streets, First- and Fifth-days.

Poconos, Penn and Oak Grove Streets. Frankford, Unity and Wain Streets, 11 a.m. Green Street, 40 West School House Lane, 11 a.m.

For information about First-day schools telephone Friends Central Bureau, Rittenhouse 6-3263.

Reading—108 North Sixth Street. First-day school at 10 a.m., meeting for worship at 11 a.m.

State College—318 South Atherton Street, First-day school at 9:30 a.m., meeting for worship at 10:45 a.m.

TENNESSEE

HUNTSVILLE—Meeting for worship, 11 a.m., 5601 Victory Parkway. Telephone Edwin Moon, Clerk, at JE 1-4894.

TEXAS

HOUSTON—Friends Worship Group each Sunday, 11 a.m. at Jewish Community Center, 2030 Herman Drive. Clerk, Walter L. Johnson.

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FRIENDS JOURNAL

October 13, 1956

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