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REEDOM can exist only in a country where the people accept honesty, truth, fairness, generosity, justice and charity as a rule of conduct. If the people accept bribery, guile, cupidity, deception, and selfishness as a rule for their conduct, then the strong exploit the weak, might becomes right, and anarchy stalks the land.

-J. HOWARD PERR

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First All Friends Reunion in Mexico

THERE are in Mexico several groups of Friends. The groups in northern Mexico (in the States of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and Nueva Leon) derive from the efforts of Friends who came from the United States in the last half of the nineteenth century. These Friends founded both schools and Quaker Meetings of the pastoral type in Ciudad Victoria and Matamoros (Tamaulipas) and in Matehuala (San Luis Potosi). Of the schools founded, the one in Matehuala continues. The Meetings, while of a pastoral type, have been without pastors for a number of years. The one with the largest membership is the Meeting in Ciudad Victoria. Smaller groups of Friends are found in Matehuala, El Mante, Matamoros, and Monterrey. These groups are members of the Five Years Meeting in Richmond, Indiana.

In Mexico City a small group of Friends started in 1936. The group increased and in 1947 became the Mexico City Monthly Meeting, a member of Pacific Coast Yearly Meeting. This Monthly Meeting, with an unprogramed meeting for worship, convenes in the Casa de Los Amigos (Friends House), Ignacio Mariscal 132, Mexico, D.F., which is the center of all Friends activities in Mexico City: American Friends Service Committee Volunteer Units, Mexican Friends Service Committee, discussion groups for university students, open forums, lectures, and hostel hospitality enjoyed by people from many countries.

For sometime both Friends in northern Mexico and Friends in the Mexico City Meeting have felt a strong desire to hold a reunion of Friends throughout the Republic. There were two principal purposes for this first all-inclusive gathering of Friends, held in Ciudad Victoria on November 20 to 23, 1958: one, to know each other better and to enjoy Quaker fellowship; two, to obtain a deeper understanding of the faith of Quakers and to stimulate its expression in individual lives and in the corporate life of each Monthly Meeting or group. The four days of the meetings were altogether too brief for the 35 to 40 Friends present to examine fully the three principal subjects on which they concentrated, "Friends Principles," "The Expression of These Principles," and "Quaker Education."

This first general gathering brought Friends in several groups close together. All were grateful to the Friends World Committee for Consultation for its participation in this reunion. On the closing day the group adopted a message addressed to Friends everywhere. In part it said: "We have been fortified by the testimonies of our friends participating in the reunion. These testimonies have made us feel more keenly the responsibility of giving expression to the inner light which guides us.

"We recognize, from the point of view of education, the great importance of instruction and Quaker preparation in order to cultivate the faculties of the heart and of the mind, not only among the youth of our Meetings, but also in every member of our Society, with the purpose of deepening and developing the capacities which our Creator has given us."

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Editorial Comments

The Century of the Homeless Man

AST DECEMBER the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the resolution to bring the problem of the uncounted refugees before the world by making a period of 12 months, beginning June, 1959, the World Refugee Year. The problem is indeed "one of the most distressing social and humanitarian phenomena of our century," as James M. Read, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, declared last month in Cologne when addressing a meeting of voluntary social agencies. The German Minister for Refugees, Theodore Oberländer, also spoke. James Read, a Friend from Gwynedd, Pa., Monthly Meeting, reminds us of the sad fact that the combined efforts of governments, international organizations, voluntary bodies, refugee workers, and all others concerned have not been sufficient to achieve satisfactory progress. The settling of millions of refugees has been encouraging, but more than these remain still unsettled. Some refugees have now been living in camps for ten years, and a third generation is growing up among them.

The High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that more than 20 million refugees are still unsettled. We have no accurate account of the numbers of refugees, but Elfan Rees' study The Century of the Homeless Man estimates that over 40 million have been created since World War II. Fifteen million of these are from the Indian continent, nine million from Korea, and 15 million are in Central Europe (including the three million East Germans who abandoned everything to seek asylum in the West). More than 12 million, or 24 per cent, of the inhabitants of the Federal German Republic of West Germany are refugees, and one quarter of these are East Germans. The plight of 10,000 European and one million Chinese refugees in Hong Kong is beginning to be known to the entire world. There are over one million refugees in the Gaza strip, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria; about 50 per cent of these are children under 16. There are 170,000 refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco.

Overcoming the Dead Center

Public opinion all over the world is in danger of tak-

ing the existence of millions of unhappy refugees for granted. Much depends on the initiative, good will, and the impact of public opinion of the more than 80 member-nations of the U.N. for achieving a solution of this appalling problem. Great Britain has a head start in arousing public opinion. Queen Elizabeth is the Patron of the Refugee Year Committee for her country. Other leading individuals and groups in the areas of politics, religion, commerce, and the arts are cooperating with voluntary social agencies. Advertising firms, radio and TV stations, and representatives of literature, art, drama, the film, and sport are giving the concern their support. In the United States a special Refugee Committee has been formed, with Mr. Harper Sibley, former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, presiding. Labor Unions and voluntary agencies are getting ready to lend a hand in the project. Friends will undoubtedly be called upon to do their share.

James M. Read concluded his Cologne speech by saying, "We are, of course, under no illusion that it will be possible in one year to eliminate the world refugee problem, or even break the back of it. But we do believe that the World Refugee Year can be a decisive turning point. It can end the era in which, in spite of all our efforts, the size of the residual problem has remained undiminished, or has even continued to grow. It can be the critical moment when, for the first time, the lever is pushed past dead center, so that thereafter every year that passes will render the refugee problem more and more manageable in the hope that a day may come when it can be whittled away altogether."

In Brief

In the past 12 years, UNICEF has been a channel for the distribution of some 750 million pounds of surplus powdered skim milk from the United States and now also from Canada. The commercial value of this milk by the end of 1958 was approximately \$90 million.

The world child population now amounts to very nearly one billion. Within a five-year period (e.g., 1959-1964), it will increase by very nearly another 100 million. Slightly over one-half of the world child population lives in areas currently assisted by UNICEF.

The Twentieth-Century Saint in the World

IN August, 1911, an American Negro committed a robbery in Coatesville, Pa., not far from my home in the States. The Negro shot and killed a white man during the robbery, was himself shot, and after being taken to the town hospital, he was taken out by a mob and burned to death.

News of the incident reached a man named John Jay Chapman, who lived in a small town in New York State. For a year the incident weighed on his conscience. "I felt," he said, "as if the whole country would be different if any one man did something in penance."

So Chapman came to Coatesville and began to speak to businessmen there about holding a prayer meeting in remembrance of the day of the lynching. But he found that he was immediately suspect, and no one would have anything to do with his idea. Finally, he convinced the local daily newspaper to carry an advertisement giving notice of his plans, and he did hold a prayer meeting in an unused store. Exactly two persons turned up. One was an old Negress who happened to be visiting Coatesville. The other was a white man who apparently came to keep an eye on what was going on. Nonetheless, Chapman proceeded with the meeting. "We are met," he said in part, "to commemorate the anniversary of one of the most dreadful crimes in history-not to condemn it but to repent of our share in it. Some may say that you and I cannot repent because we did not do the act. But we are involved in it."

Chapman said many pertinent things, and then concluded in these words: "The occasion is not small; the occasion looks back on three centuries and embraces a hemisphere. Yet the occasion is small compared with the truth it leads us to. For this trnth touches all ages and affects every soul in the world."

Thus John Chapman, half a century ago. And now I want to cite the incident of four men, three of them Quakers; two of them are over fifty years of age; two of them I know personally. These fonr men at the time I speak are trying to sail a 30-foot boat across the vast Pacific Ocean into that area where the United States is carrying ont its latest series of bomb tests. I would like you to consider the motivation of these men.

"I am going," said Albert Bigelow, "because it is time we do something about peace. If necessary, I am willing to give my life to help change a policy of fear, force, and destruction to one of trust, kindness, and help. I am going because I have to, if I am to call myself a human being."

I am not going to suggest that John Chapman or

Albert Bigelow are saints, but it seems to me they possess some of the common qualities of saints.

The typical saint is depicted as an elderly man with a beard, whose bald head reflects the glow of a tin-pieplate halo precariously poised about it. And there is the church's concept of a holy person whose sanctity is attested by the supernatural. A friend of mine suggests that "a saint is a rebel who has been dead long enough." If that is so, then perhaps George Bernard Shaw was right to have his St. Joan say: "It is better for saints not to come back; they would be so inconvenient to those who are building their tombs while killing their successors."

I think we would agree that a saint is someone in whom God is having more and more His undivided sway. First, there is a deep vision of the truth; second, the conviction and courage to follow that truth, not with violence but with love, preferring others before self; third, selflessness, and attachment to spiritual rather than material things; fourth, humility, which is strength without arrogance; fifth, integrity, in which profession matches practice as the hand matches the glove; and sixth, willingness to suffer for the sake of others as a means of overcoming evil. In these terms, certainly a Gandhi, a Pastor Mensching, a Vinoba Bhave, a Kagawa -perhaps even an Arthur Shearly Cripps of our own Rhodesias -- would have the earmarks of a twentiethcentnry saint. And certainly, John Chapman and Albert Bigelow would at least approach this holy fraternity.

There may, indeed, be potential saints in this room today, for a saint is not someone different in *kind* from people like us here. A saint is someone who has yielded to God with a completeness that you and I have only glimpsed—we who have, perhaps, turned away.

In a recent article Hans-Ruedi Weber contends that we have "rejected the patterns of holiness accepted in former centuries, but we have no clear idea of what type of holiness is relevant for today. The result is that Protestants especially either have no particular way of life at all, or else an antiquated way of living, in which they no longer believe themselves. The only people who seem to be facing this question seriously are a growing number of Roman Catholics. They tend to reject the traditional concept that in order to become a saint one must retire from the world. They emphasize that the temporal conditions in which lay people work are means for sanctification. Just as the early Christians showed their true citizenship by living in the world, and not by withdrawing into a Christian ghetto, so today Roman

Catholics aim at becoming saints in the world and even to some extent through the world."

I do not quite agree with Weber that all the saints in times past separated themselves from the world. We have a Vincent de Paul, seeing the misery of the poor and the refugees and the war victims—and applying his utter abandonment to God to organize the Sisters of the Poor, who were not in the cloisters at all, and who undertook the service of the world's poor as an apostolate, thus setting the pattern for subsequent Catholic charity. And there was Francis of Assisi, who felt the deep inner lovelessness of his violent time, and preached the penance and recouciliation that made those who went through this needle's eye lovers of God in all creation.

And there was the Quaker saint, John Woolman, who felt the condition of the black slaves in America and who spent himself iu God's service in the rectification of this — and who exactly two hundred years ago so moved the Society of Frieuds that iu the Uuited States, within two decades, every Quaker in North America had freed every slave he owned.

Douglas Steere suggests there is every probability that the saints of our time may emerge from among the working people "as a worker bound to all the automatisms of these days and with very little life of his own, but yet so utterly abandoned to God and to his fellow men that he may mirror God's presence even in the utterly frigid, the mechanized, sterilized world of his calling."

This concept is not unique to Christianity. We find it, for instance, in Islam, where as long ago as the eleventh century the Persian mystic Abu Said wrote: "The true saint goes in and out among the people and eats and sleeps with them and buys and sells in the market and takes part in social intercourse and never forgets God for a single momeut."

This idea of the "sainthood of the laity" has particular appeal to Quakers, for as Norman Whitney has noted, the doctrine of perfection, which was central to George Fox's teaching, is the real demand of Quakerism.

Let us look briefly at the world in which the twentieth-century saint must live and try to achieve saintliness. The most obvious point to be made is that the world is in upheaval. Arnold Toyubee has suggested that we are witnessing a double revolt—first, against the West's ascendancy over the rest of the world; and second, against the Western middle class's ascendancy over the Western industrial workers. Despite the dual challenge facing it, Toynbee feels that the Western middle class still has vast responsibilities and powers in its hands, and through its reaction to the world revolution it can determine what the world's future is to be. "Perhaps the first thing we have to understand," Toynbee says, "is that the missiles which are now raining down upon our Western heads from Russia and Asia and Africa . . . are boomerangs that were once hurled into the blue by our own Western fathers and grandfathers."

The need for a truly Christlike church is a vital one at this point in history, for the world revolt which is challenging Western political, economic, and social structures also is challenging Western Christianity.

Joseph L. Hromadka, Dean of the Comenius Faculty of Theology in Prague and member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, said in a recent series of lectures at Kuox College in Toronto that the revolutionary events of the last forty years came about because the Christian churches did not speak up when they should have protested against social aud racial evils, and against the flagrant cases of international injustice. He questions the appeal of Western democratic ideals to the masses of Asia and Africa. Western Christianity, he feels, has the truth but no zeal; the light, but no heat; the ideal, but not the passion. He questions the existence of love in the heart of modern educated and civilized Christians. He maintains that the "more we go East . . . the more we are confronted with passionate convictions, warmth of heart, and joyful hope."

These, then, are some of the thoughts which I, as a layman, have on the subject of the "Twentieth-Century Saint in the World." I believe he is to be found in all walks of life. He is very much involved in the problems of his fellow humans. He lives and strives for saintliness in a world in revolt—in revolt against Westeru practices but not against Western ideals, for those very ideals have fueled the revolt. And this Western world—and the Christian Church with it—faces a challenge perhaps keener than ever before, because of our failures to witness fully to the power of Christ's teachings in our own lives and in our dealings with our fellow men. GEORGE LOFT

More than Dust

By MILDRED A. PURNELL

Dust is more than dust When its edges have borne The burden of celestial fire. Though it return to dust And crumble like sun-baked clay Neath the tread of the plowman, The heart that has once known The bittersweet symphony of life Weaves patterns of immortal light.

Newspapers and Liquor Advertising

A SURVEY, just completed, of weekly newspapers throughout the United States shows the equivalent of 45 newspapers per state in 45 out of the 49 states of the Union that completely bar alcoholic beverage advertising of all kinds from their columns, whether distilled, wines, or beers, or a total of no less than 2,033 such community papers that refuse to accept any advertising of this character in their columns.

This record is the more extraordinary since the liquor interests have been concentrating their strongest high-pressure sales tactics to get into the local community papers of all the medium-sized cities and towns of the country during recent months.

The record shows that more than 50 per cent of all the local weekly newspapers in Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas are free from alcoholic beverage advertising by their own individual choice, while 34 per cent of the local papers in 15 states are dry so far as the advertising columns are concerned.

High points of this survey show that Texas leads the entire country, with 246 weekly newspapers that will not accept alcohol advertising, a figure only slightly short of 50 per cent of the weekly papers in the whole state; Illinois runs second, with 158 dry weeklies; Iowa, with 131 dry weeklies; Kansas, with 126; Indiana, North Carolina, and Ohio, with 91 each; Missouri, with 88; Georgia, with 85; Kentucky and Pennsylvania, with 75 each; New York State, with 71; 61 in Arkansas; 59 in Alabama; and 55 in Mississippi. Only three states, Delaware, Nevada, and Vermont, report no weekly papers with a dry advertising policy.

Interesting also in this survey is the fact that wine-famous California reports 30 weeklies that refuse to accept wine or any other liquor advertising; Wisconsin, called a beer commonwealth, still reports 21 weekly papers that refuse to advertise beer or any other alcoholic beverage; as noted above, Kentucky, with its whisky domination, counts 75 weekly papers that refuse to take a cent of distillers' money; and Oklahoma counts 36 totally dry weekly papers so far as their advertising columns are concerned.

Just why these alcohol-free weekly newspapers maintain such a dry policy is of immediate and timely interest and many of the publishers are frankly and even warmly proclaiming the public and moral convictions that are responsible for their attitude.

FRED D. L. SQUIRES

On Ministry

IN the fall of 1958 the Committee on Ministry and Oversight of Cleveland, Ohio, Meeting (Magnolia Drive) sent a letter to all members and attenders of Cleveland Meeting, inviting a loving consideration of the vocal ministry in the meetings for worship. The message discussed the potential for genuine God-centeredness and some of the things which seem occasionally to hinder its realization. A number of appreciative responses were received. A reply from a Friend of many years' experience is quoted in full in the December, 1958, *Tatler*, newsletter of the Cleveland Meeting, from which the following excerpts are taken:

"A meeting at its best develops. A thought spoken by someone early in the meeting grows as it is nurtured by all present. Then each addition is a true addition in spirit and in extension and enlargement. This is quite different from the 'chaffy' meetings that now and then strike us, when perhaps eight persons speak, and there seems to be no central thread. It takes a superintegrator to bring some central thought out of such diversity, but here now and then someone may perform a real service to less experienced worshipers by drawing together such a scattered group of thoughts.

"There needs to be a recognition of the part that each silent worshiper has to contribute to any of our meetings. There are persons I have known who through many years never uttered a word aloud in meeting, yet whose very presence in our midst made a great contribution. Sympathetic and understanding listening, to God and to those (we like to think) He touches to speak,—this, too, is a significant part of worship in our manner.

"Rufus Jones, whom everyone knew to be a rather frequent speaker in meeting, used to say, 'We need not so much prepared sermons as *prepared persons*.' And this kind of preparation is not limited to the exercise of religious thought and ministry just one hour per week. I think it needs to be on the minds of many of us to ask, 'What do we individually bring to the meeting?' Do we come with minds and hearts prepared to speak or not to speak, or do we come with minds and hearts ready for what the richness of the hour may bring to us and *through* us?

"In our very claims for lack of ritual we often develop habits and mannerisms that are just as characteristic of ritual as any to be found in the churches. Let us look to these, that they assist and do not deter.

"I have heard it asked, 'Don't Friends ever pray in their meetings?' Silent prayer is, doubtless, practiced widely, but it should (I feel) lead now and then to vocal prayer. But what a responsibility! To speak to God for a group! Yet let us not cast it aside as too difficult, nor enter into it too glibly, rushing in and out of the presence of God like thoughtless children who enter the house without wiping their feet."

Waterfall Near Windermere

By ANNE YOUNG

Here is the mountain cleft: white pours down On darkness like a baptism. Happy are they

Who will not lose this glimpse of the unsullied,

A memory, I know not what defilement, washing away.

- Rejoice in spirit for a whiteness better than lilies;
- But I warn you, speak of it not, nor even regard it overmuch:
- With handling all bloom wilts, perfection breaks, Like petals shattered apart at a wind's touch.

FRIENDS JOURNAL

news of the U.N.

FRIENDS GENERAL CONFERENCE 1515 CHERRY STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2

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From Our U.N. Representative

One of the memorable sights in the world is the panorama of high, snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas, shining in the sun, as they are seen from a plane flying into Katmandu, Nepal. The steep valleys, terraced nearly to the top, give a fantastic geometrical picture, testifying to the energy of the people.

Nepal is a kingdom, rectangular in shape, between the Tibetan plateau and India. Until recently it was forbidden territory, but since 1951 visitors have been welcome. The Handbook for Tourists tells the reader that in 1386 a brilliant figure "was capable enough to introduce a good system of judiciary, and his work as regards the social organization remains still today." Here one feels taken back to at least the fourteenth century, and even to Old Testament times, as one sees the shepherds tending their flocks.

Nepal is proud of its membership in the United Nations. The government asked for assistance in basic economic planning and development. Harry Price, U.N. Technical Assistance Representative, explained that such plans must be rooted in the aspirations of the people and that they themselves must be the motive power. It is a complex undertaking to get over the humps into action. The district governors must raise the money. In Nepal there are no town councils to discuss local problems.

Transportation is very poor; much is still carried on the backs of men and women walking for days. The U.N. and the U.S. personnel often go on long trips by foot to get to their projects in the mountains.

The Food and Agricultural Organization is assisting with plans for the first large irrigation project. It will put a few thousand acres into cultivation; the price of the land has already risen. The whole community has pitched in to help and thereby earn some money. Children filled baskets with small stones for use in making concrete to build the "barrier" which will hold the water in the gorge. Village women, sitting on the ground, pounded old bricks into powder to be used in mortar.

The canal, about three miles long, is scientifically constructed. Electric pumps will be installed at various points to raise the water level so that it will flow down again for another stretch. Pipes will lead this water off into the rice paddies. The manager of these operations is an Indian who had worked on similar projects in India. He had asked the local Hindu priest if he would consent to having the temple by the river moved to the hilltop, where it could be seen. The request was refused by the priest and by the government. Therefore further plans to make a lake where fish could be obtained and where recreation could be provided were prevented.

One important contribution of the U.N. Educational, Social and Cultural Organization to India was begun in 1951, when at the request of the government it started a library project, contributing one-third of the cost. The library is a cultural center with a membership of 40,000. It has a mobile library which makes scheduled trips into the rural villages. We went along when a visit was made to an area where Pakistani refugees were living. A long line of men and boys were waiting for the library. There was evidence that it filled a great need. Later the women and girls came.

On February 16, in Teheran, it was snowing hard when we went with the UNICEF staff to visit a large milk pasteurization plant, unique in the Middle East. It was finished 14 months ago after four years of planning. UNICEF gave \$400,000 worth of modern equipment, purchased in different countries, and Iran spent \$2,000,000 on the building. FAO supplies a Swiss expert in livestock and barn improvement, as well as other technicians who train their Iranian counterparts. The very competent Iranian manager had studied in Wisconsin, worked with Point Four in Iran as Agricultural Assistant, and now is making a success of milk improvement for his country.

Pasteurized milk was new to the people, and now they are asking for this better milk in sealed containers. The 189 farmers who supply the milk have been encouraged to form companies on a cooperative basis. The distributors receive 24 per cent commission, and must distribute free milk to the school. When this plant can guarantee all the pasteurized milk the city needs, the government will prohibit the sale of raw milk. The plant is owned by the government, and the manager hopes it will become an institute for scientific research and a training center for Iran, possibly for the Middle East.

Beirut, February 20, 1959

ESTHER HOLMES JONES

Friends at the U.N. The United Nations International School

We live in a century in which the utter destruction of mankind can be prevented only by understanding, tolerance, and good will among men and among nations. It is therefore evident that survival rests upon the attitude of the mind. What we teach the children of today in order to eradicate prejudice and hatred and to foster understanding has therefore become the basic problem of our time.

Well worth the attention of Friends is an experiment in this field which has been pursued for twelve years at the U.N. International School. The UNIS was founded to meet the needs of the international civil servant who finds himself outside his home country for a prolonged and continuous period. He and his family have to adjust themselves both to the circumstances of his career and to the environment of the country in which he is stationed. At the same time he does not wish his children to lose contact with their national culture and values. When he and his children eventually return home, they wish to arrive, not as strangers conditioned by an alien way of life, but as people who have preserved away from home the essential elements of their own civilization. The only alternative would have been to send their children to school in their home country, a course which would have meant the breaking up of families, expenses beyond the means of most of them, and a cruel separation. Parents everywhere would envisage such a step only as a last resort.

UNIS started as a nursery school in 1947 at the provisional U.N. Headquarters in Lake Success. When, in 1950, the U.N. Secretariat moved to its permanent Headquarters in New York, the school was relocated in Parkway Village, Jamaica, where the largest concentration of U.N. staff members were living.

In the same year a provisional charter for elementary education was granted by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1951 the U.N. General Assembly officially recognized the school by giving it the first "grant in aid" towards its rental expenses. Finally, in 1954, a permanent charter, including secondary education, was granted by the Board of Regents.

Although the main concern of the UNIS is with the education of children of U.N. Secretariat and Delegations' staff, and other international personnel associated with the work of the U.N., its Board of Trustees decided that the school should welcome among its students the children of other internationally minded people. In doing so it has recognized that there are many parents who seek a school which in its curriculum, methods, organization, and spirit reflects those principles of international living and understanding embodied in the charter of the U.N. It has become the school's policy to try to maintain, insofar as possible, a proportion of 60 per cent of children of parents connected with the U.N. and 40 per cent of pupils from local families.

With the U.N. Secretariat now located in New York, the need for a central school in Manhattan became apparent. In 1957 the Board of Trustees submitted, therefore, to the Secretary General of the U.N., Dag Hammarskjold, proposals for the establishment of UNIS on the Headquarter's site. This question is presently still under study.

The school, meanwhile, outgrew its quarters at Parkway Village, and temporary lodgings were found in an old school building, 1311 First Avenue, New York. This is for the time being the central school, where 103 children receive a primary and secondary education, while at Parkway Village preschool and primary instruction is given to 127 children. No less than 37 nationalities are represented among the pupils.

The secondary program is aimed at preparing students to enter colleges and universities, in spite of the fact that the conditions for admission vary according to each country. The Trustees expect, however, that ultimately the graduation diploma of the UNIS, based on the highest standards of achievement, will be universally recognized for this purpose.

The educational program of UNIS is carried out in two basic languages, English and French, and to a large extent also in Spanish. Other subjects for the older children include Russian, Chinese, Hindi, Latin, mathematics, general science, physics, biology, chemistry, social studies, history, geography, music, arts and crafts. The emphasis is laid not merely on what is common to all the various national systems of education but rather on what is best in each of them.

Valuable pedagogic experimenting is being done in such fields as the teaching about the U.N., the training in basic skills, and the teaching of languages other than the mother tongue of the child. The school sees another opportunity, already present, in the teaching of mathematics as an international language of symbols. It also believes that through art and music, subjects of value in their own right, much can be done to increase international understanding and appreciation. Other fields in which the school has done exploratory work, and with which it will be increasingly concerned, are the content and teaching methods of world history and world geography.

The faculty of the UNIS comprises 19 full-time staff members and three part-time members, belonging to nine nationalities, viz., Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, China, France, India, Ireland, United Kingdom, and U.S.A. Among them are two British Friends, members of the Flushing Meeting (Long Island). Dorothy Roberts teaches at the Parkway Village branch, and Maia Rison at the Manhattan central school. The latter, who specializes in English, history, and geography, showed me around the old Manhattan building. Once inside, one finds immediately an international atmosphere. The drab walls are covered with paintings evocative of the evolution of the various cultures. The world approach appears in every field and in every textbook, the different civilizations finding their places chronologically and geographically.

"An excellent spirit, most gratifying, prevails throughout the school," says Maia Rison. The children who have grown up in that atmosphere—among them her own daughter, Erif, and Dorothy Roberts' daughter, Eluned—are utterly unaware of color or class. They accept and enjoy differences in appearance and custom as much as what they have in common.

3

The UNIS now looks forward to the day when, with the continued cooperation of men and women of many cultures, it will stand on the site of the U.N. Headquarters, or near it, as a symbol that "it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." NORA B. CORNELISSEN

News from Iran

• Saturday evenings a small group has been meeting together in Teheran, Iran. We have been meeting for almost a year now, finding a renewal of our faith and a strength to continue in our daily tasks in this silent worship together. Iran is a strongly Moslem country; most of our group has come from the foreign community, although we have had some Iranians join us, one evening a Moslem Mullah. Some Friends in Teheran have not been able to join us, and several of our group are not Friends. We'd like to introduce those who have been attending for the past few weeks.

• David Morrish, British, speut a year in Teheran as Assistant to the Resident Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. He was fulfilling his alternative military service requirement, the first Friend to be used by the United Nations in this way. It was his arrival last spring which first brought our group together, and we have felt his absence since his return to England in December.

• D. M. Low, British, once of Brummana (Lebanon) Meeting, is with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a nutritionist in Iran, having served for seven years in various Arab countries. Part of her time has been spent with the UNICEF school lunch program, traveling extensively under very difficult conditions to help start the feeding of school children in especially poor parts of the country. More recently she has been working with the large government Compound for the Homeless of all ages at Aminabad, just outside Teheran. Here her efforts have substantially improved the diet and the health of over 2,000 persons, young and old. She was also instrumental in starting a smaller foundlings' home for infants, where they could receive the special attention which they required.

• Dominique Rohner, Swiss, is also with FAO, working on the better use of the scant water supply of Iran. Vast areas are now desert, which with proper conservation of the water supply could be used to increase the food supply of the country.

• Olive Walton, British, is a nurse with the World Health Organization, teaching in the Midwifery Training School here. Iran needs much more medical care than the doctors can give. Nurse midwives are ideally suited to serve in a very conservative community where the women still remain very much in their own homes.

• Phil and Winifred Thomforde and their five children are from London Grove Meeting, Pa. Phil has been here with UNESCO, as adviser to the Department of Rural Education of the government, helping in the training of teachers for the rural agricultural schools and the establishment of different kinds of schools to fill a desperate need. Twenty thousand villages are still without schools; and although buildings and equipment will be a problem, the real need is for teachers to work in these villages. The Thomfordes will leave soon for Rome and New York, where Phil will begin his new assignment with FAO and UNICEF.

• Jack and Ellie Huffman and their four children are from the United States, where they belong to the Wider Quaker Fellowship group in San Luis Obispo, Calif. They are here with the Near East Foundation, a philanthropic organization which has been working in this part of the world for 30 years. Jack's job as General Service Officer has meant that he has been mainly in the office here in Teheran, with occasional trips into the provinces. He and Ellie have spent much time doing voluntary work with the groups out at Aminabad and in interesting others in this work. They are returning to California this month and are taking along an 18-month-old girl for adoption there, a considerable undertaking since this will mean traveling 10,000 miles with five children under seven years of age, and three of these under two.

• Alice Alter from Poland is living in Iran with her sister. We have appreciated her faithful attendance at our meetings and the different point of view which her experiences and circumstances have given to our group discussions.

• Fred Ellins, British, of the Petts Wood Friends Meeting is an accountant with the Khuzestan Development Service. This organization is involved in large-scale projects of the development of dams and roads which are to precede the opening of huge tracts of desert land to resettlement. His original plan was for a short stay; but when this time was extended, his wife and daughter Janet came to join him for the Christmas holidays. We have very much enjoyed having them with us in our meetings.

• Horst and Gay Berger with their 10-month-old twins are the most recent arrivals. They come from Germany, where they beloug to the Frankfurt Meeting. Horst is an engineer with the Kocks Consulting Eugineers, a firm which is employed by the Iranian government in planning projects such as roads, schools, hospitals, industrial buildings, etc., for the Social Development Program (part of the Seven Year Plan).

• In Meshed, a large city in the eastern part of Iran, there are two families who are connected with Friends. Ben and Daisylee Fuson of the Penn Valley Friends Meeting in Kansas are there for a year on a Fulbright exchange professorship. Bill and Gurry Cousins and their young son have recently arrived from India. Bill will be the Community Development Officer of the U. S. Operations Mission there. The Cousins met at Pendle Hill in Pennsylvania. They have worked with the American Friends Service Committee in India, and so are closely associated with the work of Friends.

• Though we come from a wide variety of backgrounds and are at work in a variety of jobs, we find much in common in

our thoughts and a great feeling of fellowship in our meetings for worship. After meeting we stay for coffee and an opportunity to talk things over, exchange opinions and reading material, and enjoy one another's company. We are looking forward to meeting with Edward and Esther Holmes Jones when they come through Teheran in February. Any other Friends passing through Iran or coming to Teheran to live will receive a hearty welcome from our group. We would suggest that they get in touch with Horst and Gay Berger. Their mailing address is c/o Kocks Engineering Co., Teheran, Iran; telephone 42745.

The Security Council

The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It acts on behalf of all the other members of the U.N.

Membership: Eleven Nations

Five Permanent	Six Elected by GA for 2-year Terms*
China	Argentina until 1961
France	Canada until 1960
U.S.S.R.	Italy until 1961
United Kingdom	Japan until 1960
United States	Panama until 1960
	Tunisia nntil 1961

Specific Duties and Functions: The Security Council should be thought of as a "means" or "a machinery" to maintain peace. It is not a magic formula and can offer uo guarantees. It is effective only insofar as it is used, and its recommendations are followed. The methods to be nsed by the Security Council have been purposely left broad and flexible in the Charter so that the Conncil itself may determine the best procedure to apply in each individual case. Basically its duties and functions fall into two categories:

(1) Pacific Settlement of Disputes (Chapter VI of the Charter): Under this chapter, the Security Council is empowered to use peaceful means to try to settle disputes between nations:

(a) getting two nations to negotiate directly

(b) mediation, conciliation, arbitration

(c) referral to the International Court

(d) referral to a regional organization (Organization for American States) for settlement

(e) investigation of the facts of the dispute by sending out a commission of enquiry

(f) any other peaceful means the Council may choose

Under this chapter the Council can only "recommend." (2) Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, Acts of Aggression (Chapter VII of the Charter): Under this chapter the Council is empowered to take action to stop aggression, or to cope with a situation which, in the opinion of the Council, is a threat to or breach of the peace. The methods it may use:

(a) economic sanctions

(b) cutting of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other communications

(c) the severance of diplomatic relations

(d) demonstrations

(e) blockade

(f) armed intervention

Participation of Other Nations in Security Council: Any nation, whether a member of the U.N. or not, may bring a dispute before the Council for discussion.

Meetings: The Security Council does not have a regular schedule of meetings. It may, however, be called into session immediately any time there is a need.

Officers: The Security Council is presided over by a President. The Presidency rotates in alphabetical order, each member of the Council serving in turn for one month as President.

Voting: Voting in the Security Council is done differently than in any other part of the U.N. In the Council a distinction is made between procedural matters and substantive matters.

 Procedural matters require a majority of any seven affirmative votes.

(2) Substantive matters require a majority of seven affirmative votes (and the agreement of the five permanent powers. They must vote affirmatively or abstain. If one of the five permanent powers votes against the resolution, this constitutes a veto, and the resolution does not pass).

Special Voting Rules:

(1) When the Security Council is considering peaceful methods of settling a dispute under Chapter VI of the Charter, the parties to the dispute may not vote on any matter pertaining to their dispute, even if they are Council members.

(2) If, however, their dispute falls under Chapter VII, under which the Council can take positive enforcement action, they may vote if they are Council members.

(3) While other nations may participate in the Council's debate, no nation which is not a member of the Council may participate in voting. JEAN S. PICKER

"Because I have confidence in the power of truth and of the spirit, I believe in the future of mankind."

Albert Schweitzer

"The world cannot stand another global war, and the thing to prevent such a tragedy is education."

Dwight Eisenhower

NEWS of the U.N. is issued four times a year. Editors: Gladys M. Bradley, Nora B. Cornelissen, Esther Holmes Jones, and Jean S. Picker. Art Editor, Gaston Sudaka.

[•] According to the Charter, the six nonpermanent members of the Security Council are to be elected with due regard to their contribution to the maintenance of peace and other U.N. purposes, and to equitable geographic distribution.

About Our Authors

George Loft, a member of Lansdowne Meeting, Pa., is American Friends Service Committee Representative to the Central Africa Federation. His article, "The Twentieth-Century Saint in the World," has been condensed from a talk he gave in June, 1958, before the Northern Rhodesia Christian Workers Conference at Mulungushi, Northern Rhodesia.

Fred L. Squires, Chicago, Illinois, is Director of Surveys and Research, a Facts-and-News Service.

Friends and Their Friends

The South Suburban Meeting, Park Forest, Illinois, has been granted formal recognition as a Monthly Meeting by the Friends World Committee. The South Suburban Meeting, which has been an independent meeting since its founding in 1954, meets for silent worship on Sundays at 11 a.m. in the Nursery School, Hawthorne Road near Monee Road, Park Forest, Illinois.

Domingo Ricart, Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Kansas, a well-known Friend, is the author of a book in Spanish entitled Juan de Valdes y el pensamiento religioso europeo en los siglos xvi y xvii, published by El Colegio de Mexico. This book is based on lectures given by Domingo Ricart at Pendle Hill in 1948. It contains numerous references to the Society of Friends.

The program of Whittier College, Calif., to be established next fall in Denmark will be known as Whittier College in Copenhagen. In cooperation with the University of Copenhagen, upper division students of superior ability in Whittier College, Calif., will be eligible for a semester of work abroad. Instruction will be in English by teachers from Whittier and the University of Copenhagen, with three weeks of field work in various European countries, taken under the direction of a professor and his wife. Students will have a chance to share Danish cultural and recreational life in the university center.

"In Praise of Iscariot," a poem by George Wood, which appeared in the March 14, 1958, issue of *The Friend*, London, will be included this spring in *The Guiness Book of Poetry*, 1957-58, sponsored by Arthur Guiness, Son and Co., of London and Dublin.

The spring term at Pendle Hill began on April 1. Two courses are open to the public without charge: "Post-Pauline Christianity," by Henry J. Cadbury, Monday evenings, 8 p.m., and "Quakerism and Modern Thought," by Howard H. Brinton, Wednesday afternoons, 4 p.m. Each course meets once weekly for ten weeks.

Barclay White, Jr., has been elected to the Board of Managers of Friends Hospital, Philadelphia. Barclay White lives at 905 Heathdale Lane, Media, Pa., and is a member of Providence Monthly Meeting, Pa. He graduated from George School and Swarthmore College and received his M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania. He is president of Barclay White and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Wooster, Ohio, Friends Meeting will become a recognized Monthly Meeting on April 19, 1959. The Meeting has adopted the *Book of Faith and Practice* of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting and will be under the care of the Friends World Committee. Charter members are Robert and Lillian Kirk, Frances Anderson, Vernon and Shirley Bechill, Thomas and Marie Ferington, Howard and Dorothea Kriebel, Stephen and Irma Simon.

The biennial Young Friends Conference of North America is scheduled for August 22 to 29 at Rock Springs 4-H Ranch, Junction City, Kansas. The subject is "Prayer and Worship." Write Mike Ingerman, 2415 20th Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C., for information. The cost includes \$3.00 for registration, \$32.00 conference expense, and travel. The Conference Planning Committee hopes that Young Friends from all Yearly Meetings in North America can attend.

Non-Friends attending Friends weddings and funerals sometimes find the proceedings somewhat mysterious. The following statement, prepared by Harry E. Sprogell of North Wales, Pa., is made by a member of the committee of oversight at the beginning of a wedding held at Gwynedd Meeting, Pa.: "In the Society of Friends a wedding takes place at a meeting for worship. As an outward sign of the wedding itself, those who are to be married exchange declarations of intention in the presence of God and the persons attending. The worship, according to the custom of Friends, is attentive, expectant seeking for guidance from God, speaking in and through those present. All are encouraged to take part by meditation, prayer, and spoken word after those to be married have declared themselves."

Rose Pascal of New York City has received a letter from the Monthly Meeting of Monteverde de Puntarenas, Costa Rica, Central America. The group there consists of 16 families (77 individuals), mostly Americans. In part the letter (translated from Spanish) says: "You are so surprised that our group

May We Invite Your Cooperation?

When mailing unsolicited manuscripts to us, please enclose return postage.

When ordering single copies of any issue, please enclose 17 cents per copy in coins or stamps. Billing and bookkeeping complicate unnecessarily the handling of small orders. consists of so many North Americans. The reason that most of them have established themselves in Costa Rica is not the climate, nor the possibility of finding work here, but rather an idealistic reason, typical of Quakers. They were convinced that it was against their conscience to continue living in a country where, indirectly, they had to collaborate in arming the nation for war by means of taxation, and where it is impossible to educate their children according to principles of Quakers. A few of them spent a year in prison for being conscientious objectors before emigration to Costa Rica.

"In our colony we have a small school where we try to educate children in the principles of nonviolence and amiable friendship with our Costa Rican neighbors.

"The majority of us raises cattle; others are farmers. We are isolated, far from any city, not because the distances are so great, but the road from Monteverde to the Pan American highway is very bad, above all during the rainy season.

"It is very peaceful to live here, beside so much natural beauty, and at the same time one knows that it is necessary not to neglect contact with the world around us."

A 100-mile motorcade, three Walks For Peace, and a public meeting at Reyburn Plaza, Philadelphia, featured a demonstration on March 27 calling for an end of nuclear tests and for success at the Geneva conference.

Dr. Charles Price, Professor of Chemistry at University of Pennsylvania, and Stewart Meacham of the American Friends Service Committee spoke at the Reyburn Plaza climax of a project called "Act for Peace," under the chairmanship of George Willoughby.

David Seaver was coordinator of the motorcade, which encircled the city of Philadelphia at a radius of 15 miles from City Hall. This is the area, according to Willoughby, that would be effectively destroyed if a 20-megaton bomb were dropped on central Philadelphia.

Media, Byberry, and Moorestown Meetings were the starting points for three Walks For Peace. More than 30 people participated in each in spite of wind and rain. Robert Anthony of Moylan, Pa., Lillian Willoughby of Blackwood Terrace, N. J., and Robin Harper of Trevose, Pa., served as Walk coordinators. David Gale and Charles Walker coordinated the nine-hour demonstration.

In Chicago, 300 participated, among them William Meyers, Quaker representative from Vermont. The Boston project brought out 300; the New York demonstraton, 600.

CHARLES C. WALKER

Coming Events

(Calendar events for the date of issue will not be included if they have heen listed in a previous issue.)

APRIL

12-Central Philadelphia Meeting, Race Street west of 15th, Conference Class, 11:40 a.m.: Armin L. Saeger, Caroline G. Saeger, Juanita P. Morisey, "Brotherhood in the United States."

12-Fair Hill Meeting, Germantown Avenue and Cambria Street, Philadelphia, Conference Class, 10 a.m.: Gladys D. Rawlins, Cosecretary of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Committee on Race Relations.

12-Frankford Meeting, Unity and Waln Streets, Philadelphia, Conference Class, 10 a.m.: Ruth M. Reynolds, "Puerto Rico."

12-Green Street Meeting, 45 West School Lane, Philadelphia, Conference Class, 10 a.m.: Edward and Esther Jones, "Highlights of a World Tour."

12-Concert by Singing City at Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, 4 p.m.; donation, \$1.00. Sponsored by Philadelphia and Haverford Quarterly Meetings for the benefit of Friends Neighborhood Guild.

12-Millville-Muncy Quarterly Meeting at Pennsdale, Pa., 11 a.m.

14-Women's Problems Group, Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, 10:45 a.m.: Evelyn Trommer, recently Director of the Youth Services Board, formerly Assistant District Attorney, in charge of the Family Division, City of Philadelphia, "Youth in Trouble-An Exploration." Bring sandwiches for lunch; tea and coffee provided.

15-Friends Forum, Chester Monthly Meeting, 24th and Chestnut Streets, Chester, Pa., 8 p.m.: film, "Red River of Life."

15-Lecture at Norristown Meeting House, Pa., 8 p.m.: Clarence E. Pickett, "The Church and Foreign Affairs."

16-Conference of Parents and Teachers at Wrightstown Meeting, Pa., sponsored by Wrightstown First-day School, beginning at 9:45 a.m. Address by Rachel R. Cadbury, panel discussion, discussion groups. Registration, 25 cents; luncheon, 75 cents.

18-Western Quarterly Meeting in Fallowfield Meeting House, Ercildoun, Pa., 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Meeting on Worship and Ministry, 9 a.m. Willard Tomlinson, Chairman of the Temperance Committee, will address the afternoon session. Lunch will be served.

19-Central Philadelphia Meeting, Race Street west of 15th, Conference Class, 11:40 a.m.: Henry J. Cadbury, "The Peace Testimony."

19-Frankford Meeting, Unity and Waln Streets, Philadelphia, Conference Class, 10 a.m.: T. Smedley Bartram, Jr., "The Work of the Social Service Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting."

19-Green Street Meeting, 45 West School Lane, Philadelphia, Conference Class, 10 a.m.: Karl Cheyney, "Report of the Social Order Committee.'

19-Merion Friends Community Forum at the Merion, Pa., Friends School, 615 Montgomery Avenue, 8 p.m.: Lewis Hoskins,

William Worthy, and Colin Bell, "China Today." 24, 25—Spring Conference on "Education for Participation in the Religious Society of Friends" at the YWCA, 44 Washington Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y., Friday, 6:15 p.m. to Saturday, 4:30 p.m. For friends of Friends as well as Friends, sponsored by the Advancement Committee and the Ministry and Counsel of New York Yearly Meeting. Register early with Dorothy K. Garner, Friendale Farm, Hyndsville, N. Y.

25—Chester Quarterly Meeting at Lansdowne, Pa., 3 p.m. 25—New York-Westbnry Quarterly Meeting at 110 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ministry and Connsel, 10 a.m., followed by meeting for worship; business; hot lunch. At 2 p.m., special group worship session under Ministry and Counsel on the theme "The Life that Takes Away the Occasion for All Wars."

MARRIAGES

MIKITA-GRISWOLD-On March 29, Easter Sunday, at Cornwall, N. Y., Meeting Honse, during the worship service and under the care of Cornwall Monthly Meeting, BETSY MORSE GRISWOLD, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Griswold, 210 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn., and DONALD J. MIKITA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Mikita, Spring House Farms, West Chester, Pa. Both are members of Cornwall Meeting, and hoth are students at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

STEERE-TERRELL-On February 28, at Radnor, Pa., Meeting, NANCY MARGARET TERRELL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace FRIENDS JOURNAL

DEATHS

COPPOCK-On March 2, HOMER J. COPPOCK, in his 77th year, following critical burns suffered at his home in Richmond, Indiana. Besides his pastoral and teaching responsibilities, he had been instrumental in the organization of the American Friends Service Committee office in the Chicago area; he served as Corresponding Clerk of Western Yearly Meeting for many years; from 1948 to 1953 he was Executive Secretary of the Indiana-Kentucky regional office of the AFSC, and acted as Chairman of the Quaker Hill Committee. He visited extensively on behalf of the Friends World Committee on Consultation, attending the sessions at Bad Pyrmont, Germany, last Septemher.

Surviving are his wife, Mabel Cary Coppock; two sons, Paul R. Coppock of Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. H. Cary Coppock of Ellensburg, Wash.; three daughters, Anne E. Houghton of Arlington, Va.,

MEETING ADVERTISEMENTS

ARIZONA

PHOENIX—Meeting for worship, 10 a.m., 17th Street and Glendale Avenue. James Dewees, Clerk, 1928 West Mitchell.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK-Meeting, First-day, 9:30 a.m., Clerk, R. L. Wixom, MO 6-9248.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY—Friends meeting, First-days at 11 a.m., northeast corner of Vine and Walnut Streets. Monthly meetings the last Friday of each month, at 7:30 p.m. Clerk, Clarence Cunningham.

CLAREMONT—Friends meeting, 9:30 a.m. on Scripps campus, 10th and Columbia. Edward Balls, Clerk, 439 W. 6th Street.

LA JOLLA-Meeting, 11 a.m., 7380 Eads Avenue. Visitors call GL 4-7459.

LOS ANGELES-Unprogrammed worship, 11 a.m., Sunday, 1032 W. 36 St.; RE 2-5459.

PALO ALTO—Meeting for worship, Sun-day, 11 a.m., 957 Colorado Ave.; DA 5-1369.

PASADENA-526 E. Orange Grove (at Oak-land). Meeting for worship, Sunday, 11 a.m.

SAN FRANCISCO-Meetings for worship, First-days, 11 a.m., 1830 Sutter Street.

COLORADO

DENVER-Mountain View Meeting, 10:45 a.m., 2026 S. Williams. Clerk, SU 9-1790.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD-Meeting, 11 a.m., 144 South Quaker Lane, West Hartford.

NEW HAVEN-Meeting, 11 a.m., Conn. Hall, Yale Old Campus; phone MA 4-8418.

NEWTOWN — Meeting and F school, 11 a.m., Hawley School. First-day

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON-Meeting, Sunday, 9 a.m.

Grace Bibler of Chicago, and Ruth Palmer of West Chester, Pa.; a brother, a sister, 19 grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

HALLAM-On March 3, THOMAS HALLAM, a member of Norwich, Ontario, Meeting. He had long been a schoolteacher, most recently in Detroit, and had done for the Ford Foundation a study of the teaching of spiritual values in schools, visiting many Friends schools for this study. Surviving are his wife, Florence Hallam, and three children. A memorial meeting was held on March 15 under the care of Detroit Meeting, with attenders from Norwich.

SWAYNE-On March 25, after a long illness, Helen BERNARD SWAYNE, aged 79 years, wife of J. Bancroft Swayne. She was a devoted and active member of Kennett Square Meeting, Pa. For a number of years she and her husband spent the winter at St. Petersburg, Fla., and were regular attenders of the St. Petersburg Meeting. Surviving besides her husband are a son, J. Bancroft, Jr., of Kennett Square, Pa.; a daughter, Mrs. James T. Stott of Baltimore, Md.; and five grandsons.

WRIGHT-On March 30, BROOKE WRIGHT, son of J. Castle and Susan Davis Wright. Brooke Wright was a member of the new Daytona Beach Monthly Meeting, Fla.

and 11 a.m., 2111 Florida Avenue, N.W., one block from Connecticut Avenue.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH-Meeting, 3 p.m., 1st and 3rd First-days, 145 First Avenue. In-formation, Sara Belle George, CL 2-2333.

GAINESVILLE - Meeting for worship, First-days, 11 a.m., 116 Florida Union.

JACKSONVILLE — Meeting for worship, 10 a.m., YWCA. Contact EV 9-4345.

MIAMI-Meeting for worship at Y.W.C.A., 114 S.E. 4th St., 11 a.m.; First-day school, 10 a.m. Miriam Toepel, Clerk: TU 8-6629.

ORLANDO-WINTER PARK-Meeting, 11 a.m., 316 E. Marks St., Orlando; MI 7-3025. 11

PALM BEACH - Friends Meeting, 10:30 a.m., 823 North A St., Lake Worth.

ST. PETERSBURG-First-day school and meeting, 11 a.m., 130 19th Avenue S. E.

HAWAII

HONOLULU — Meeting, Sundays, Sohu Avenue, 10:15 a.m.; tel. 999-447. 2426

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—The 57th Street Meeting of all Friends. Sunday worship hour, 11 a.m. at Quaker House, 5615 Woodlawn Avenue. Monthly meeting, 7 p.m., every first Fri-day. Telephone BUtterfield 8-3066.

DOWNERS GROVE (suburban Chicago)-Meeting and First-day school, 10:30 a.m., Avery Coonley School, 1400 Maple Avenue; telephone WOodland 8-2040.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE—Meeting, Sundays, YMCA, 11 a.m. For lodging or transportation call Herbert Goldhor, Clerk, HA 5-5171 (eve-nings and week ends, GR 6-7776).

FORT WAYNE — Meeting for worship, First-day, 9:30 a.m., Y.W.C.A., 325 W. Wayne. Call Beatrice Wehmeyer, E-1372.

IOW A

DES MOINES-South entrance, 2920 30th Street; worship, 10 a.m., classes, 11 a.m.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS — Friends meeting each Sunday. For information telephone UN 1-1262 or TW 7-2179.

MARYLAND

ADELPHIA-Near Washington, D. C., & U. of Md. Clerk, R. L. Broadbent, JU 9-9447.

SANDY SPRING — Meeting (united), First-days, 11 a.m.; 20 miles from down-town Washington, D. C. Clerk: Robert H. Miller, Jr.; telephone WA 4-4548.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE-Meeting, Sunday, 5 Long-fellow Park (near Harvard Square) 9:30 a.m. and 11 a.m.; telephone TR 6-6883.

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

MICHIGAN

DETROIT-Meeting, Sundays, 11 a.m. in Highland Park YWCA, Woodward and Winona. TExas 4-9138 evenings.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS-Meeting, 11 a.m., First-day school, 10 a.m., 44th Street and York Avenue S. Harold N. Tollefson, Minister, 4421 Abbott Avenue S.; phone WA 6-9675.

MINNEAPOLIS — Church Street, unpro-grammed worship, 10:15 a.m., University Y.M.C.A., FE 5-0272.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY-Penn Valley Meeting, un-programmed, 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., each Sunday, 306 West 39th Street. For information call HI 4-0888 or CL 2-6958.

ST. LOUIS-Meeting, 2539 Rockford Ave., Rock Hill, 10:30 a.m.; phone PA 6-0429.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY-Meeting for worship, 11 a.m., discussion group, 10:30 a.m., South Carolina and Pacific Avenues.

DOVER-First-day school, 11 a.m., wor-ship, 11:15 a.m., Quaker Church Road.

MANASQUAN-First-day school, 10 a.m., meeting, 11:15 a.m., route 35 at Manas-quan Circle. Walter Longstreet, Clerk.

MONTCLAIR-289 Park Street, First-day school, 10:30 a.m.; worship, 11 a.m. (July, August, 10 a.m.). Visitors welcome.

NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE-Meeting, Sundays, 11 a.m., Galeria Mexico, 551 Cayon Road, Santa Fe. Sylvia Loomis, Clerk.

NEW YORK

ALBANY-Worship and First-day school, 11 a.m., YMCA, 423 State St.; Albany 3-6242.

BUFFALO-Meeting and First-day school, 11 a.m., 1272 Delaware Ave.; phone EL 0252.

LONG ISLAND-Northern Boulevard at Shelter Rock Road, Manhasset. First-day school, 9:45 a.m.; meeting, 11 a.m.

NEW YORK—Meetings for worship, First-days, 11 a.m. (Riverside, 3:30 p.m.) Tele-phone GRamercy 3-8018 about First-day schools, monthly meetings, suppers, etc.

Manhattan: at 221 East 15th Street; and at Riverside Church, 15th Floor, River-side Drive and 122d Street, 3:30 p.m.

Brooklyn: at 110 Schermerhorn Street; and at the corner of Lafayette and Washington Avenues.

Flushing: at 137-16 Northern Boulevard.

SCARSDALE-Worship, Sundays, 11 a.m., 133 Popham Rd. Clerk, Frances Compter, 17 Hazleton Drive, White Plains, N. Y.

SYEACUSE Meeting and First-day school at 11 a.m. each First-day at University College, 601 East Genesee Street.

OHIO

CINCINNATI - Meeting for worship, 10:30 a.m., 3601 Victory Parkway. Tele-phone Edwin Moon, at TR 1-4984.

CLEVELAND — Meeting for worship and First-day school, 11 a.m., 10916 Magnolia Drive. Telephone TU 4-2695.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISEURG --- Meeting and First-day school, 11 a.m., YWCA, 4th and Walnut Sts.

HAVERFORD-Buck Lane, between Lan-caster Pike and Haverford Road. First-day school, 10:30 a.m. Meeting for Worship at 11 a.m.

LANCASTER-Meeting house, Tulane Ter-race, 1½ miles west of Lancaster, off U.S. 80. Meeting and First-day school, 10 a.m.

PHILADELPHIA — Meetings, 10:30 a.m., unless specified; telephone LO 8-4111 for information about First-day schools.
Byberry, one mile east of Roosevelt Boule-vard at Southampton Road, 11 a.m.
Central Philadelphia, Race St. west of 15th. Chestnut Hill, 100 East Mermaid Lane.
Coulter Street and Germantown Avenue. Fair Hill, Germantown & Cambria, 11:15 a.m.
Fourth & Arch Sts., First- and Fifth-days. Frankford. Penn & Orthodox Sts., 11 a.m.
Green St., 45 W. School House L., 11 a.m.
Powelton, 36th and Pearl Streets, 11 a.m.

PITTSBURGH -- Worship at 10:30 a.m., adult class, 11:45 a.m., 1353 Shady Avenue.

PROVIDENCE—Providence Road, Media, 15 miles west of Phila. First-day school, 9:45 a.m., meeting for worship, 11 a.m.

FRIENDS JOURNAL

READING - First-day school, 10 a.m., meeting, 11 a.m., 108 North Sixth Street.

STATE COLLEGE --- 318 South Atherton Street. First-day school at 9:30 s.m.. meeting for worship at 10:45 s.m.

WARRINGTON—Monthly Meeting at old Warrington Meeting House near Wells-ville, York County, Pa. Meeting for wor-ship at 11 a.m., every First-day.

PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN — Meeting, second and last Sunday, 11 a.m., Evangelical Seminary in Rio Piedras. Visitors may call 6-0560.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS — Meeting, Sunday, 9:30 a.m. Clerk, Waddy Oursler, MU 3-3818.

TEXAS

AUSTIN-Worship, Sundays, 11 a.m., 407 W. 27th St. Clerk, John Barrow, GR 2-5522.

DALLAS-Sunday, 10:30 a.m., Adventist Church, 4009 N. Central Expressway. Clerk, Kenneth Carroll, Religion Dept., S.M.U.; EM 8-0295.

HOUSTON — Live Oak Friends Meeting, Sunday, 11 a.m., Council of Churches Building, 9 Chelsea Place. Clerk, Walter Whitson; JAckson 8-6413.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY-Meeting for worship, Sundays, 11 a.m., 232 University Street.



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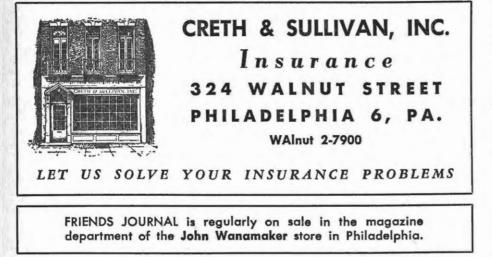
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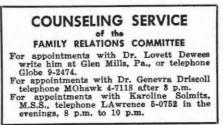
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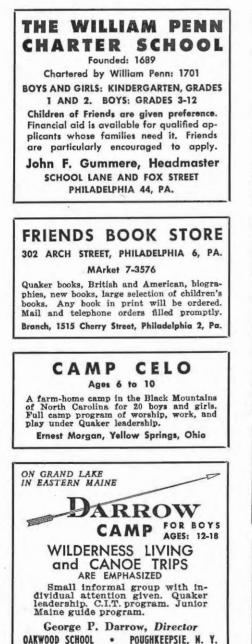
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