FRIENDS JOURNAL

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HE silence of a religious and spiritual worship is not a drowsy, unthinking state of the mind, but a sequestering or withdrawing of it, from all visible objects and vain imaginations, unto a fervent praying to, or praising the invisible omnipresent God, in His light, and love; His light gives wisdom and knowledge, and His love gives power and strength, to run the ways of His commandments with delight. But except all excesses of the body and passions of the mind are avoided, through watchfulness, the soul doth not attain true silence.

— JOHN BELLERS,

An Epistle to the Quarterly
Meeting of London and
Middlesex, 1718

\$5.00 A YEAR

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Books

A BOOK OF PUBLIC PRAYERS. By HARRY EMERSON Fosdick. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1959. 189 pages.

For the first time Dr. Fosdick puts forth a collection of his famous prayers and litanies. There are 75 prayers, including 56 appropriate for general use and 19 for special occasions and holidays, plus 13 litanies for responsive reading. There are prayers for a national anniversary, for a time of crisis, for a funeral service, and litanies of the home, of friendship, of youth, and many others. Here one will find aspiration and petition cast in excellent literary style, possessed of grace and cadence and marked by a grasp of solid reality, all arranged on facing pages for open-book reading in public gatherings.

This book is especially designed for use in free churches where "set" prayers are traditionally not used and where impromptu expressions are sometimes vague and rambling and unrelated to daily needs. For this reason it would be of great value for reading aloud or for private use in stimulating the formulation of one's own prayers. It is recommended for the use of Ministry and Counsel Committee members.

FRANCES RICHARDSON

READING THE BIBLE ALOUD. By J. EDWARD LANTZ. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1959. 144 pages. \$3.50

This book seems at first glance to have absolutely nothing for Friends. It tells how to select appropriate scripture passages for all occasions, how to prepare mind, gestures, eyes, diction, and vocal tones to impress hearers. It examines such subjects as rapport and delivery, and stresses responsive readings and choral litanies. From all these we thought we had escaped.

But its dedication strikes home to our hearts: "To my Father and Mother, who shared with me their delight in reading the Bible aloud." And its lists of stories, poems, and biographical sketches from Old and New Testaments would be as valuable to humble mothers and fathers in Quaker homes as to any preacher trying to meet pulpit demands.

BERNARD CLAUSEN

THE PRACTICE OF ZEN. By Chang Chen Chi. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1959. 201 pages. \$4.00

"Zen" proves to be an incorrect American transliteration of a corrupt Japanese rendering of a Chinese mispronunciation of a sacred Sanskrit word. Even more startling than this has been the recent deterioration of Zen itself in the hands of the "beat" generation of Americans. This author, Chang Chen Chi, really knows how spurious is all this light-hearted acclaim of Zen enlightenment. He proves by chapters of philosophy, scores of biographies, and hundreds of roan-epigrams the depth and patience the true experience actually requires, as well as the superb reward in poise it promises. But you must have what it takes, and this the "beatniks" lack.

BERNARD CLAUSEN

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Editorial Comments

Women in the Christian Church

THE ministry of the laity has occupied the attention l of the General Board of the National Council of Churches. Ninety-nine per cent, or more, of our church people are laymen and women. Yet, as Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel, former President of the United Church Women, stated at a Board meeting in Detroit, "Many still see themselves as a kind of cheering section on the clerical sidelines." There is a good deal of doubt concerning the readiness of these "cheering sections" to remain as unreservedly enthusiastic about their position as the clergy in some churches expect them to be. Women in particular seem to show signs of growing fatigue when they have to listen again and again to quotations from St. Paul's antiquarian decrees about the inferiority of women that relegate them to the back areas of church life, where they are permitted to cook and serve church suppers. The picture is not quite as bleak now, and many churches are successfully employing women as teachers and, in some cases, as social workers. But in general the share which women have in the life of the church is minimal. Most clergymen still ignore the extraordinary reserve of energy, experience, and talent in their women membership. At present Mrs. Wedel sees few indications that the church plans to make better use of its laymen potential. She demands a new involvement of the laity in church life. Ministers need a great deal of help in areas ideally suited for trained laymen and women, such as teachers, personnel interviewers, financial assistants, social workers, and counselors.

Women in the Ministry

A 1959 inquiry among the 168 member churches of the World Council of Churches (it now has 172 member churches) discloses that 48 churches admit women to the full ministry, nine churches ordain women for part-time assignments, 90 churches do not ordain women, and 21 did not supply any definite information on their policies. The percentage of churches allowing women to work full-time or part-time as ministers is higher than ever, but still remains small enough (38 per cent), considering the remarkable progress women have made in so many other fields. Some of the arguments against the

ministry of women are still of a biblical and theological character, ranging from the Genesis story, in which woman was a later creation or was made out of man and for him, to Paul's well-known assertion of male spiritual superiority. Some of these views were inspired by customs of antiquity that appeared natural to Paul, such as the need for women to be veiled in the assembly (1 Cor. 11:2-16); not being allowed to teach (1 Tim. 2:12); and the repeated admonition of having to be silent in the church (1 Cor. 14:34, 35, and others). But opposing quotations are also heard. Take, for example, the Genesis passage that speaks of male and female as created in God's image, or the Pauline remark in Galatians 3:28 that stresses the unity in Christ Jesus, in which there is "neither male nor female." It seems a bit surprising that some churches benignly quote the elementary facts of Jesus' continuous association with women and their presence at significant events. Yet the reminder might not be out of place that four of the so-called weaker sex were bravely present under the cross when only one apostle took the risks implied in the guilt-byassociation "justice" that was in vogue then and which is by no means an invention of our own McCarthy period.

Churches not ordaining women are the Eastern Orthodox churches, 15 of the Anglican Communion, and 15 of the 26 Lutheran churches. Of the 41 Reformed or Presbyterian churches, 25 do not ordain women, whereas nine admit them fully, and two in special cases. Less than half of the 14 different Methodist groups ordain women. The same proportion prevails in the 11 Baptist Councils or Conventions. Of the eight Congregational unions or churches, six have women in the full ministry. In all these groups a more liberal policy is noticeable in Africa, Asia, and Europe.

In Brief

Between 1940 and 1955 the rate of alcoholism per 100,000 adults has grown in Arkansas by 136 per cent; in Maine, 127.7 per cent; in New Hampshire, 124.2 per cent; and in North Dakota, 109.6 per cent. All other states are below 100 per cent, with Washington counting 87.9 per cent and Louisiana only 5 per cent. Only Wyoming,

Oregon, and Louisiana reported a decrease during these 15 years. The increase in Pennsylvania was 37.7 per cent.

The Schield Bantam Company of Waverley, Iowa, rebuilds used farm equipment and ships it overseas to agriculturally underdeveloped countries at a fraction of the original cost. Farmers donate tractors, corn shellers, and ploughs, and individuals or churches pay for the reconditioning and shipping. Some cooperatives abroad rent the equipment.

Shad Mohammed Riza Pahlevi of Iran has ordered a country-wide drive against draft dodgers. A committee of top military men is charged with implementation of the conscription law, calling all men for two years at the age of 21. Exceptions are made only for the deformed, the infirm, students, and those with dependents unable to work. In the first two days of patroling Teheran's streets, mobile squads of "conscription hunters" rounded up about 2,000 men. Similar action is being taken throughout the country.

Real estate in Afghanistan which once sold for \$1.00 went up to \$2,000 since UNICEF/WHO malaria-spraying teams cleaned up the area.

Two Experiences in Meditation

1

O Sabbath rest of Galilee!
O calm of hills above,
Where Jesus knelt to share with Thee
The silence of eternity
Interpreted by love!

-Whittier

I USED to think of silence as a place. When we meditate, we are invited to "enter into the silence." In my inner eye an image formed of an enclosure somewhere in the region of the heart, a tiny shrine wherein was no sound, no motion, but only a premonition of a potentiality vibrating into the voice of God. So conditioned have I been to identifying myself with my body—now and then conscious of a formless self contained within it—that I have felt my place of silence to be surrounded by my physical frame. Just so have I pictured every other body, as enclosing its own center of stillness.

But at times there has come to my inward vision an image of another silence. This, too, was a place, still enclosed, but enclosed within the body of the complete phenomenal cosmos: the heart of the physical universe.

Now, at this moment, I know that the Supreme Silence is one place at the same time that it is every place. My individual silence is not locked within a separate room of consciousness; rather it is an opening in me through which wells up and overflows the universal Quiet which itself is an opening in the physical universe. What I thought was especially mine is wholly one, the same which every other consciousness may regard, or used to regard, as his.

Then let Love interpret for each one of us this vision, so that all physical containment may dissolve into the "silence of eternity." We may therein catch at least one fleeting moment of that ineffable understanding and bliss known beyond doubt to all who experience the highest possible reach of consciousness, the fulfillment of the one consuming desire to be united with God.

H

"Light intellectual, full of love, Love of true Good, full of joy, Joy which transcends every sweetness."

-Dante

Such were the words of Dante as he ascended through the heavenly spheres to the empyrean to behold the climax of his divine journey, his vision of God as a point of Light, the first cause of all things, that which "moves the sun and the other stars."

In the center of every heart is a little shrine of light wherein the divine Self dwells. As we concentrate on the light which no breeze can sway and no earthly agent can extinguish, we feel our separate consciousness existing within the shrine. The light expands, the heart feels physical warmth, the warmth steals throughout the body, and spreads swiftly to the head, where again it is experienced as light: the light of knowledge and understanding, inspired by an essence which is love from the heart.

The heat of this illumination melts our bodies, and the separate luminosities become one. The worshipers now have one heart, whose warm glow and bright flame give it union in all its parts. The expansion of this greater light spreads forth into formless, measureless infinity and is seen as life incapable of death, not requiring physical space to contain its being. We quake with awe. Yet in our awareness of this vastness we cannot be alone or lost, for in its center we find, as in our little selves, one core of unwavering light which shines away all fear.

RACHEL FORT WELLER

Flying Trip to Hiroshima

MY telephone rang on the morning of November 10, 1959, and Ida Day asked, "Would you be able to go to Tokyo to see the Hiroshima Maidens? Can you be ready to leave from Seattle on the night of the 18th?"

Mr. Albert Gins, the impresario of the Japanese Takarazuka Opera Group, had five empty seats on the chartered plane which was to take the "Zuka" girls back to Tokyo. He had invited five who had entertained the Maidens to travel from Seattle to Tokyo as his guests. The first five called all said "yes" and then had to scurry to be ready to leave New York on the 17th. It meant a tight schedule to have passports ready, Japanese visas, vaccinations, travelers' checks, winter clothes, gifts for all the Hiroshima girls, cameras and plenty of films, and to cancel many engagements.

Our group consisted of Delbert and Ruth Replogle of Ridgewood Meeting, N. J., Anne and Ruth Perera of Scarsdale Meeting, N. Y., and Dorothy Rick of Peekskill, N. Y. Despite delays and uncertainties in Seattle as to whether we really had seats on the chartered plane, we finally met Mr. and Mrs. Gins and the 52 dancers in their beautiful kimonos, and boarded our Japan Airlines plane.

The first lap of the trip took us to Anchorage, Alaska. What a sight the snow-covered mountains were in the light of the full moon! After a two-hour stop and breakfast, we started at 4 a.m. on the long haul to Tokyo. Due to crossing the International Date Line, we lost Thursday and arrived in Tokyo shortly after noon on Friday, November 20. What a welcome! Hundreds of people and camera men had come to meet the dancers, and four of the Hiroshima girls and Esther Rhoads to meet us.

This was the beginning of a very busy and happy time in Japan. Fifteen of us gathered that night for dinner at the home of the seven girls who live together in Tokyo. There we saw the dress shop of Toyoko Minowa and a display of the beautiful gowns which had been shown at the first fashion show ever held at the Imperial Hotel. "Toyo Haute Couture" is the name of the shop. Toyo, after graduating at the top of her class at the Parsons School of Design in New York, now employs four other Hiroshima girls. Two others who are going to college live with the five dressmakers. We were happy to see how they have developed and matured. They have become very efficient young ladies.

On Sunday the girls joined us, and we all attended meeting for worship at Tokyo Friends Meeting. It was a new experience for us to be in a Friends Meeting of about 75 people, of whom only about 12 were not Japanese. After meeting we were happy to meet many old friends and to meet new ones, too. Our group and the girls, plus Howard and May Taylor, Dick Lewis, and Ukio Irie, had lunch together at the Friends Center. Our few days in Tokyo were filled with sight-seeing and visiting with friends and the girls.

Soon it was time for us to leave for sight-seeing in the Kyoto, Nara, Osaka area. On our seven-hour train trip to Kyoto we could see rice paddies right next to industrial plants, orchards of tangerines, hillsides covered with tea trees, persimmons hung up to dry, and, as we went through Nagoya, the terrible typhoon destruction. Our stay in the Japanese-style inn in Kyoto was one of the high spots of our trip. A traveler in Japan cannot say that he has really been there unless he has had the new experience of having meals served on a low lacquer table, living in a kimono, bathing Japanese-style, and sleeping on the floor.

A second long trip on the train to Hiroshima made us realize how large the island of Honshu is. From our study of geography we think of Japan as a small island.

We had agreed that we must be reserved in our greetings when we arrived at Hiroshima, conforming to Japanese propriety. Our well-laid plans were soon forgotten, for there on the station platform were practically all of our Hiroshima girls, plus mothers, fathers, husbands, babies, and two of the doctors who had been in New York with the girls. It was heart-warming to be received in such a manner. Then came the pictures taken by many cameras. We were driven to the New Hiroshima Hotel by Dr. Takahashi and given rooms overlooking the Atom Bomb Mnseum and cenotaph. Very soon after our arrival Mayor Hamai called to extend his greetings.

That night we all gathered at a restaurant for what might be called a family party—just the girls and their husbands and babies as our guests. There were about 30 of us seated on the floor around several hibachis, on which the girls cooked delicious suhiyahi. We who were permitted to make the trip tried to represent all of the host families and to carry their love and affection to all the girls. At the end of the dinner each girl was given a small gift.

On Sunday morning we placed flowers at the cenotaph and stood there for a few minutes of meditation.

Our days in Hiroshima were taken up with happy visits with the girls, a trip to the shrine at Miyijima, dinner with the doctors, and visits to the Atom Bomb Casualty Commission research hospital, to the homes of some of the girls, and to the knitting shop run by two of them. It was truly inspiring to see them together, confident, happy, and able to face the world. It was difficult to say sayonara and to leave them.

After our days together in Hiroshima, we five made individual plans for the remainder of our time in the orient. Ann Perera went north to Shinjo to visit personal friends, the Replogles visited with the Taylors at Shimotsuma to see Friends work there, Dorothy Rick stayed longer in Hiroshima, and I went to Korea for a week. The Replogles, who were the first to return, visited en route with Friends in Honolulu.

I went to Korea to visit personal friends, to meet with Korean Girl Scouts, and to follow up the Scarsdale July Fourth project, which had been to help the work of the American Korean Foundation. It was an extremely interesting and busy week of visiting schools, orphanages, the Children's Charity Hospital; attending Scout meetings; having tea with Madam Syngman Rhee; taking a trip to the demilitarized zone at Panmunjom; and having dinner every night with friends.

I knew that there was a small group of Friends meeting in Seoul, and was most anxious to meet with them. By good fortune they were meeting in the private clinic of Dr. Byung Kong, a personal friend of ours. This little Meeting is the outgrowth of the American Friends Service Committee work in the hospital in Kunsan. When the work there was terminated and Bob and Gladys Gray were going to work in India, they said that the future of Friends in Korea would depend on the interest of the Koreans in keeping it alive.

There were 14 of us together that evening, three of us Americans. The group totals about 20. Of these there are three American families of Friends, Reginald and Esther Price, Dan and Priscilla Curll, and a Mr. Scheffee. Two of the Koreans joined Honolulu Meeting in order to be married by Friends ceremony. I was given a few copies of the Korean translation of Rufus Jones' pamphlet Facts about Quakerism. The group is a serious one and needs our prayers. These Koreans would greatly appreciate visitors and Friends literature. They can be reached by writing Reginald Price, USOM, APO No. 301, San Francisco, Calif. They have hopes that one of their members will be able to attend Pendle Hill and another will be able to go to Haverford College. It was my privilege to deliver their warm greetings to Honolulu Meeting, which I attended on the way home.

The trip was one we shall never forget, made memorable by the warm hospitality and friendships, but most of all by the Hiroshima girls, who were such remarkable

ambassadors for Japan when they lived with us as members of our families.

RUTH BRINTON PERERA

The Long Shadow

It is a troubling thing to read a newspaper today. If a daily journal of our lives were published, however, I wonder if it would be too unlike what we read in the newspapers. We all constantly commit acts of aggression against one another, in the sense that we can be petty and cruel both to strangers and to those whom we love the most.

We have only to look deeply enough within ourselves to find the sources from which flow all the evil and all the good which we see projected large against the backdrop of the world. We have all stoned and been stoned. Here, surely, is an awareness which should help us to understand all things, leading us to ways of wisdom and compassion in dealing with our fellows.

We now know that when the baby emerges from the mother's womb, it has during nine months of growth passed through many stages of evolution from which man himself has emerged during his long journey in time. So each one of us has in his own body experienced much of man's ancestral heritage.

We each bear the precious gift of life; and if we are fortunate enough to live out a normal span of years, it is almost impossible to conceive of the countless lives upon which we impinge for good or for ill, not just in our intentional acts but in the unintentional ones as well, perhaps just by our very being. It is in the very nature of man that he must always be acting or reacting, creating or destroying. He cannot be static.

From our earliest moments of consciousness we begin to collect memories, little unforgotten images, some cherished, some forsworn, but all a part of us for all our lives. I remember a dedicated teacher whom I knew many years ago. How many others still carry around, locked within their consciousness, some of her words? I remember a thoughtless act, and the look of pain it evoked on the face of a friend, now long dead. I remember the smile of a stranger performing an apparently trivial act of kindness for a child—a small act, but unforgotten. By such fragments of life are we all shaped.

We sometimes think of ourselves as small and powerless. What a delusion that is, when in reality each one of us carries within himself all of man's past, his present, and the seeds of his future! The shadow we cast is a long one.

If we do not like our world as it is, let us remember that it is within our power to create it anew.

ANN RUTH SCHABACKER

news of the U.N.

FRIENDS GENERAL CONFERENCE 1515 CHERRY STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2 VOL. 4 - NO. 1

From Our U.N. Representative

The Fourteenth General Assembly opened on September 15, 1959, with delegates from 82 member countries present, 53 of whom were represented by their foreign ministers. It closed on December 13, 1959. The President, Victor A. Belaunde, a delegate from Peru for 14 years, said in opening the sessions, "I pray God that this Assembly will go down into history as the Assembly of Peace."

This observer has listened through previous Assemblies to the bitter debates of the cold war, intensified by the dividedworld philosophy of the various military blocs that have developed. These alliances have been termed "counterproductive" by the former Secretary General and by Mr. Hammarskjold.

Dramatic and significant was the address of Premier Khrushchev to this Assembly, who, in making various proposals, asked for the negotiation of "general and complete disarmament." This proposal and his visit with President Eisenhower at Camp David seemed to result in a different spirit at these sessions. Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Minister of Great Britain, also made substantial disarmament proposals.

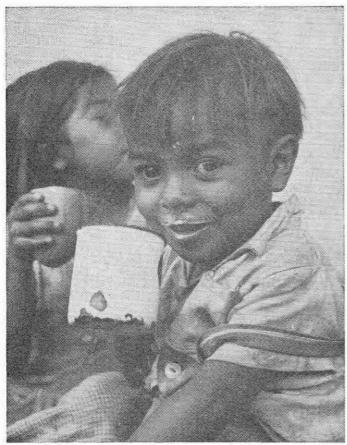
Now that the United Nations has 32 more members than at first, these coming largely from the new independent countries of Asia and Africa, the subject of enlarging the membership of the Security Council (now 11), the Economic and Social Council (now 18), and the International Court of Justice (now 15) was debated in the Assembly's Special Political Committee. In many ways this is a very important subject. The rapid awakening of Africa and the emancipation of Asia should be adequately reflected, with representation of these areas in the organs of the United Nations. This is a matter for charter revision, which requires the consent of the parliaments of two-thirds of the members, including the five permanent members of the Security Council. Since Taiwan is now voting for China, which is one of the permanent members, another permanent member, the U.S.S.R., declares it

will not support the proposal. This subject has therefore been referred to the 1960 sessions.

Mr. Sekou Touré, the President of Guinea, a new member, addressed the Assembly vigorously on the "real application" of the Right of Self-Determination in Africa. "The human misery of the underdeveloped world is not due to any lack of wealth. It is a consequence of the almost total lack of means to exploit the enormous natural resources, whose value cannot even yet be estimated," he said.

Four other African states, the French Cameroons, French Togoland, Nigeria, and Somalia, together with Cyprus, become independent and will undoubtedly enter the United Nations next year, bringing the membership to 87. There are 13 more countries in Africa which expect to become members; these will bring the total to 100. Several of these states were former German colonies placed under Mandate of the League of Nations, then transferred to Trusteeship of the United Nations and thereby assisted in their growth to the status of self-government.

The first collective expression by the world community of its concern for children was the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the League of Nations in 1924. The Social Commission of the United Nations reexamined this, and at the Assembly the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) approved a significant draft Resolution of the Rights of the Child, an extension of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Speaking in the Committee, a United States delegate stated that this Declaration will serve as a model for national legislation and as a guide for action on the local level with respect to the well-being of children to whom we owe the best we have. It contains ten principles. Important among these are the following: the right of the handicapped to receive special treatment in education and care, that each child should have free and compulsory education at least in the elementary stage; that he be protected against neglect and against practices



"MANKIND OWES TO THE CHILD THE BEST IT HAS TO GIVE"

—Declaration of the Rights of the Child

that might foster racial, religious, and any other form of discrimination; and that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow man. This Declaration was later ratified in a plenary session.

The annual Pledging Conference for funds to be contributed by governments to the United Nations program of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund for economic aid is always held during the time of the Assembly. Seventy-one governments pledged about \$76 million. Mr. Hammarskjold pointed out that in the last ten years 8,000 experts from 77 nations have assisted 140 countries and territories, and that 14,000 fellowships for training in various skills have been awarded.

Again, the Delegates in this Assembly, using their best collective judgment, outlined guideposts for a more humane and kind world. It can now be appraised as having an important place in the history of the United Nations.

ESTHER HOLMES JONES

"The problem of the refugee is a human problem. The challenge of World Refugee Year is a humanitarian challenge. It is up to each of us to meet that challenge."

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

Mekong Project Is Popular

Relatively few of the hundreds of projects initiated under United Nations auspices have attracted as much active support from other countries as the program to develop the basin of the Lower Mekong in South East Asia. When the coordinating committee of the four riparian states concerned—Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam—met late iu October in Phnompenh, further offers of help were submitted to be added to those already provided by the United States, Britain, Canada, France, and Japan.

Iran has offered to provide all the gasoline supplies needed for the project, estimated at 200,000 barrels annually. India offered to dispatch 366 rain gauges for hydrological work, and France suggested that a third installment of her contribution, totaling \$102,000, might be used for fisheries research, water surveys, or land use.

Agency Computes Food Waste

"Careless and inadequate storage of grain accounts for the loss of more than 55,000,000 metric tons of this type of food each year," the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization states in a new publication, the *Grain Storage Newsletter*. Insects, rodents, and fungi take their regular toll, the FAO comments, even while enormous efforts are made to raise global food production. Yet the wastage of grain annually equals supplies that could provide more than one pound of food per day every day in the year for 250,000,000 persons.

Death Penalty Study Sought

The resolution on the Study of the Question of Capital Punishment, as adopted by the General Assembly, "invites the Economic and Social Council to initiate a study of the question of capital punishment, of the laws and practices relating thereto, and of the effects of capital punishment, and the abolition thereof, on the rate of criminality."

In support of the proposal, Mrs. Agda Roessel of Sweden stressed that the aim was an objective and unprejudiced examination of the facts by experts. No criticism of national legislation was implied, she pointed out, as that would constitute interference in domestic jurisdiction.

U. N. Commission on Status of Women Will Discuss Marriage Regulations

Measures designed to lead to the adoption of desirable standards for the minimum age of marriage, to make the free consent of both parties a condition for valid marriage, and to provide for compulsory registration of marriages will be discussed by the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women at its next session. This will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, beginning March 28, 1960. It will be the 14th session of the 18-member Commission.

About Help to the Refugees

Thanks to the world-wide drive of the Refugee Year, it is likely that not only the attention of the governments will be focused on the plight of the refugees but that also substantial, extrabudgetary, supplementary funds will be forthcoming as spontaneous contributions from generous individuals.

It is to be hoped, moreover, that such freely offered gifts will not be merged into the too rigid budgetary systems of the administrations handling such matters. These already have their budgetary means officially contributed—always too limited, it is true, and limited also in the use of their funds.

Four years of work in war relief for the American Friends Service Committee have vividly revealed to me how valuable can be the small means of a voluntary organization, insignificant as its financial resources may be in comparison with the means of the official relief or social-welfare administrations; neither red tape nor built-in paralyzing controls characterize the voluntary organization. The great administrations, as compared with voluntary agencies, are limited by the lack of flexibility: they are often bampered by their own rules and slowed down by their need for prior, regular authorizations, without which their controlling organs will block inexorably any expenditure, however instified. The emergency funds foreseen in budgets to give some leeway for unexpected needs are indeed too often insufficient to cope with the situations that may suddenly arise. I have seen large and wealthy administrations glad to call on the small but immediately available assistance of the AFSC Relief Center.

I want to make clear that this statement is in no way a criticism of the large administrations. It is the constitutional, intentionally planned limitation inherent in any democratic administration. It is the direct consequence of the principle of the division of power between the legislative organs that authorize a budget, often in detail, and the executive organs using the funds in their work, while some kind of comptroller's office is there to stop automatically any use of funds not explicitly authorized in advance. This principle is true of all democratic national governments and their social-welfare services, as it is of all official international organizations. (Unfortunately, it may sometimes also be true to a certain extent of some red-tape-minded private agencies!)

Instead of merging the additional resources freely contributed by generous donors into the over-all budgets, is there not today a possibility of giving to the official administrations some of the flexibility that they may lack by placing these resources at the free disposal of the top executive? By virtue of his position he would best know the needs and ways to make the most rapid use of such funds. The situation of the refugees may require great flexibility, and to alleviate their plight it may well be desirable to make some exception to the usual administrative and budgetary methods.

A group of Quakers in Illinois has decided to tax themselves one per cent of their gross income for the United Nations [see page 635 of the FRIENDS JOURNAL for November 21, 1959]. It is to be hoped that this noble example will be followed by many Meetings. At the same time, people everywhere whose sympathy has been aroused by the long suffering of the refugees will send in their contributions through various channels. Instead of paying such funds—or a substantial part of them—into the official budget of the U.N., it seems worth asking whether it would not be better to offer these funds to the Secretary General personally. He would best know how, when, and where to use them, and, to the extent of the amount reached by such private voluntary contributions, the United Nations would have acquired a flexibility equal to that of a private voluntary agency.

There is another field where private efforts can considerably increase the efficiency of the administrations trying to help the refugees. One of the first needs is the preparation of at least some of the refugees, through vocational guidance and training in needed new crafts, to become self-supporting and to find a place for themselves in the economy of the countries where they are located.

In many of the prosperous Western nations, and especially among the 175 million Americans, there are certainly many fully trained young men and women and many retired professionals and craftsmen (whose valuable experience is no longer needed at home) who would be willing to work freely or at maintenance cost within the framework of the United Nations retraining projects for refugees. And there are probably many businessmen or firms modernizing their equipment, who might be willing to donate part of their discarded machinery and tools, perhaps obsolete for the U.S.A. but certainly neither for underdeveloped countries nor for use in technical training schools. In order to mobilize all good will, agencies such as the American Friends Service Committee or the Volunteers for International Development might expand what is already done in these directions and become permanent intermediaries between the dedicated persons volunteering their services and the branches of the United Nations in charge of the various projects.

My deep concern for the refugees has inspired the few tentative suggestions here expressed, which, though strictly personal, may deserve some thought. I offer them for what they may be worth to those who know better than I what can be done.

NORA B. CORNELISSEN

Somebody Might

"Somebody might publish a catalogue of the really effective people-to-people work already being carried on by American citizens in many different fields—a book which would be a best-seller and which would answer the question so many able Americans are beginning to ask, 'How can I help?'"

HENRY CABOT LODGE, U.S. Representative to the United Nations

General Burns Gives Up Command of U.N. Emergency Force

Lieutenant General E. L. M. Burns handed over command of the United Nations Emergency Force to his successor, Major General P. S. Gyani, on December 28, 1959. General Burns will return to Canada to take a new post as adviser to the Canadian government on disarmament matters.

Several national contingents held farewell parties for the General. Lieutenant General Ahmed Salem, Administrative Governor General of the Gaza strip, gave a farewell tea at his home. He paid tribute to General Burns for his "patience in carrying out his duties for the last five years" as Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, and then as Commander of UNEF.

At the airport, before leaving by plane, General Burns inspected a guard of honor made up of men from the national contingents in UNEF. In a farewell statement he said: "Mauy contingents of UNEF have come and gone, and now it is time for the first commander to go. But UNEF's task continues.

"On giving up command of this Force, I thank all members of it for the good and loyal service they have given to the cause of peace during their tour of duty. I know that you will all continue to do so under the leadership of General Gyani.

"The great statesmen are always saying the world needs peace. You, soldiers of UNEF, are actually doing something to fill that need. Peace is not something that grows and flourishes of itself—it has to be made, it has to be kept. The task of UNEF is to help keep peace along the demarcation line, and we can be proud that up to now it has been well done. Let us resolve that it will continue to be well done while you serve here.

"Goodbye and the best of luck to you all."

General Burns' successor, Major General P. S. Gyani, is presently commanding the Indian Army Fourth Infantry Division. In submitting the name of General Gyani for the post, the Secretary General said that among the good reasons for looking to India for a candidate were the facts that India provides the largest contingent for UNEF and has given it full cooperation from the beginning. Mr. Hammarskjold described General Gyani as "an experienced officer . . . thoroughly qualified to undertake the important responsibility involved."

The Secretary General Visits Africa

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold is spending several weeks in Africa visiting a number of countries and territories. He spent Christmas in Conakry, Guiuea. While there he atteuded a private dinner and reception given by President Sekou Touré. Throughout his visit he was warmly welcomed by the population everywhere. On Christmas Day he participated in a working session with the President of the Republic, the President of the Assembly, and the full cabinet, as well as Guinean ambassadors to African states and to Europe. President Touré reviewed the political, economic,

and administrative problems which faced his country when it became independent; he then reported on the accomplishments made to date. The Secretary General answered with a comprehensive statement on United Nations policy and aims, with particular reference to the new states emerging in Africa.

On New Year's Day the Secretary General attended the proclamation of independence of the Cameroons, under French administration, held at Yaounde, the capital of the new state.

At Nairobi, Kenya, the Secretary General and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, were guests of Governor Sir Patrick Renison. Talks were held with some members of the Council of Ministers and with African leaders.

During a brief stopover at Stanleyville, Belgian Cougo, Mr. Hammarskjold, accompanied by his host, Governor Pierre Oleroy, made au excursiou on the Congo River with African fishermen.

On January 26 the Secretary General planned to be at Tangier for the opening of the second session of the Economic Commission for Africa; he was scheduled to return to head-quarters on January 31, 1960.

Commenting on his plans, before leaving for Africa, the Secretary General said, "Africa is, as you know, the great new continent coming to the United Nations. It has started already. It will be much more so one year from now, not to speak about two years from now. It will be a most important group with a very peculiar set of problems.

"I have wanted, first of all, to all the extent I can do so, to get at least the personal contacts necessary for the right kind of discussions and exchanges; in order to have the advantage of such personal contacts, I have to put in these several weeks in Africa."

GLADYS M. BRADLEY

Fourth Annual Conference at the U.N.

Sponsored by Friends General Conference United Natious, N. Y., April 7-8, 1960

Theme: The Developing Role of the United Nations Speakers will include:

Andrew W. Cordier, Executive Assistant to the Secretary General

Paul G. Hoffman, Managing Director, U.N. Special Fund

The Economic and Social Council will be in session. Visits to Missions to the U.N.; briefings; tour; round tables. Registration fee: \$2.00. For programs, registration forms, and further information, write:

Roy Heisler or U.N. Conference Secretary 27 W. 44th Street New York 36, N. Y.

Peace and Social Order Committee Friends General Conference 1515 Cherry Street Philadelphia 2, Pa.

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

About Our Authors

Rachel Fort Weller is a member of Urbana-Champaign Meeting, Illinois.

Ruth Brinton Perera is a member of Scarsdale Monthly Meeting, N. Y.

Ann Ruth Schabacker is a member of Green Street Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia.

Friends and Their Friends

The creation of an endowed radio-TV network to teach American culture and morality was urged on February 2 by Edwin T. Dahlberg, President of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States. He said the American public may demand such a network as an alternative to commercial broadcasting if networks and advertisers do not change their outlook.

"The rigged quiz show was bad enough. But they are only one phase of an advertising philosophy that will go to any length to make a sale. The commercial world, in view of all that is coming to light, should be just as concerned about cleaning up its own back yard as it has been insistent that the labor unions should clean up theirs.

"We all need to go to the cleaners. The obscenity, covetousness, and growing vulgarity of our American culture constitute a subversive influence as menacing as communism," Dr. Dahlberg writes in the February 6 issue of *TV Guide* magazine.

"There is no reason why there should not be great trust funds created for the endowment of far-reaching collegiate institutions, like Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and other historic educational centers. The churches might well take the lead in this, just as they pioneered in the establishment of colleges and academies in the earliest days of our nation," he continued. He said that most religious broadcasting is "too tame" today. "Because of the big listening audience there is a temptation to please everybody and to proclaim only the secondary truths that will be a common denominator for all. We need more controversy over the air—of a constructive character—controversy in depth. National networks are too timid about the possible clash of ideas," he said.

Margaret Powell of Lansdowne Meeting, Pa., recently celebrated her 96th birthday. She received 60 birthday cards. Congratulations!

The following quotation appears in the December 4 issue of Focus, mimeographed AFSC publication edited by Alex Morisey: "An announcement of Which Way the Wind [Quaker-sponsored drama dealing with man's struggle for survival in the nuclear age] in the November 6 issue of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch had a two-column picture of Albert Bigelow. The caption identified the American Friends Service Committee as 'a Quaker-elated agency.'"

A conference on the appeal and vigil at Fort Detrick will be held in Frederick, Md., on Saturday, February 20. The conference will try to evaluate the project, consider other action which might be taken, discuss coordination with other peace efforts, study the use of mass media as a channel, and seek ways to sustain the experience and enthusiasm. People are needed to stand in line and to do secretarial work. Those engaged in secretarial work can get board and room.

Henry Cadbury, who took part in the vigil on January 21, said: "Since its beginning more than 40 years ago I have been associated with the American Friends Service Committee in supplying food, clothing, and shelter to war-devastated people, beginning with World War I. Now there is danger that our own nation, as well as other nations, will accept biological and chemical warfare methods which will deliberately cause sickness and destroy man's food supply. In the face of this decline of morality I feel it essential that each of us take a personal stand and publicly witness to more decent human relations."

Dr. Francis C. Anscombe was honored by the Winston-Salem Meeting, N. C., at a 6 o'clock tea given on Sunday, January 24, in the Fellowship Hall of the Meeting. The Meeting wished to express appreciation for Dr. Anscombe's recent book I have Called You Friends, published by the Christopher Puhlishing House, Boston. The book, which tells the story of Quakerism in North Carolina, is available at most book stores or from the Friends Book and Supply House, Quaker Hill Drive, Richmond, Indiana. Dr. Anscombe, Clerk of Winston-Salem Meeting, is a former teacher of history and religion in various colleges.

Maude Miller, a member of Providence Meeting, Pa., was a nominee for the annual Gimbel Award, Philadelphia.

Israel, Turkey, Greece, and other countries of Europe and the Near East are featured in the one-man show of water colors and drawings by Francis McCarthy at the Community Art Gallery of the Friends Neighborhood Guild, 735 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, through February 21. The Gallery is open daily, 11 to 4; Saturday and Sunday, 2 to 5.

Francis McCarthy is one of the outstanding painters of Philadelphia and is represented in numerous collections in the Philadelphia area and the eastern United States. Three of his one-man shows have been pictures of Mexico. He has spent one summer in Ireland and several summers in Europe.

Baltimore Entertains the Friends World Committee

The annual sessions of the American Section of the Friends World Committee were held at Baltimore, Maryland, from Friday to Sunday, January 22 to 25, 1960. There were 93 registrations, plus attendance by local Friends.

Margaret Gibbins of London Yearly Meeting and Maria

Comberti of Florence, Italy, were the overseas guests. Sigrid Lund, Chairman of the European Section, had been expected, but much to everyone's regret had to make an early return home because of convalescence from an unexpected operation. Margaret Gibbins told of some of the problems which face the small European Meetings, such as language differences and strict laws governing military service. She spoke with appreciation of her brief introduction to the Quaker Program at the United Nations, and her report was supplemented at a later time by Tartt Bell of the New York Quaker staff. Maria Comherti spoke of social service work in Italy, both past and present.

Friends were much interested in Robert A. Lyon's account of his recent visit to Cuba. Despite political difficulties, the program of home building, road construction, and education is going forward. William Cleveland, with the help of three young Friends, described with vividness the pilgrimage and work camp in England last summer. It is hoped that this valuable project can be repeated in 1961. Glenn A. Reece closed the sessions with a hopeful view of the part Friends may play in the next decades. In the future, depth and direction should be key words. He mentioned fellowship, extension, interdependence, maturity of life, coordination, and our oneness as children of God.

The business sessions were full of discussion and concern. The foremost topic was the most appropriate peace witness at this time. Preparation for the Eighth Session of the Friends World Committee in Kenya, East Africa, in 1961 is also claiming enthusiastic interest.

[JAMES F. WALKER, Secretary]

Coming Events

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

FEBRUARY

12, 13, 14—Green Pastures Quarterly Meeting at Ann Arbor, Mich. All Saturday meetings at the First Methodist Church, State and Washington Streets; Sunday, Community Center, 625 North Main Street. Theme, "Beliefs into Action." Participating, Clarence Rogers, Homer Chance, Ralph and Cynthia Kerman, and panel consisting of Marion Carr, Jane Bennett Weston, and Wilson Head.

14—Baltimore Quarterly Meeting at Stony Run Meeting House, Baltimore, Md. Discussion, 9:45 a.m., led by Bliss Forbush, on "Questions for the Meetings of Ministry and Counsel," pages 92 and 93 of the Discipline, with special reference to numbers D, F, and H; meeting for worship, 11 a.m.; lunch, served by Stony Run Friends; at 2 p.m., Charles Read will speak on the Foreign Service work of the American Friends Service Committee.

14—Abington Meeting, Jenkintown, Pa., Adult Class, 10 a.m.: Ronald Youngblood, graduate student at Dropsie College, Philadelphia School of Hebrew Studies, "The Old Testament Prophets Speak to Our Times."

14—Central Philadelphia Meeting, Race Street west of 15th, Conference Class, 11:40 a.m.: Nancy R. Duryee, Director of AFSC Mexico Projects, "Cultural Exchanges."

14—Fair Hill Meeting, Germantown Avenue and Cambria Street, Philadelphia, Conference Class, 10 a.m.: Barbara J. Hinchcliffe, "Historical Background of the Society of Friends," with particular reference to religious and social roots.

14—Frankford Meeting, Unity and Waln Streets, Philadelphia, Conference Class, 10 a.m.: William Moyer, "Koinonia Foundation."

14—Swarthmore Friends Forum, Swarthmore, Pa., Meeting, 9:45 a.m.: Guy W. Davis, Director of the Joint State Government Commission (Harrisburg), "When the State Steps In."

14—Meeting for worship at University of Maine Christian Association, College Avenue and Riverdale Street, Orono, Maine, 3:30

15—Conference on "Aging with a Future—Every Quaker's Concern," in the Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, 3 to 5 p.m. Speaker, Dr. Maurice E. Linden, Director of the Division of Mental Health in the Department of Public Health, City of Philadelphia. The Social Service Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting encourages attendance of all interested Friends, particularly Overseers and members of Boarding Home Committees.

18—Chester Monthly Meeting Forum, sponsored jointly with the Chester Council of Churches, at the Chester, Pa., Meeting House, 24th and Chestnut Streets, 8 p.m.: Leon A. Schertler, "Proj-

19—Address at Dominic Burns School, 195 Putnam Street, Hartford, Conn., 8 p.m., sponsored by the Hartford Monthly Meeting: James S. Duncan, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, "Communist China—A Time for Reappraisal." Introduction by Elmore Jackson, Director of Quaker Program at the U.N.

19—Bucks Quarterly Meeting on Worship and Ministry at Newtown, Pa., 6:30 p.m. Covered dish supper; beverage and dessert by host Meeting. Speaker, Howard Comfort, Clerk of the Yearly Meeting on Worship and Ministry.

20—Bucks Quarterly Meeting at Yardley, Pa., 10 a.m. Worship and business; box lunch, 12:30 p.m. (beverage and dessert by host Meeting); 1:30 p.m., business.

21—Abington Meeting, Jenkintown, Pa., Adult Class, 10 a.m.: Ronald Youngblood, "The Old Testament Prophets Speak to Our Times."

21—Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Stony Run, 5116 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Conference Class, no time listed: Bliss Forbush, "The Early Epistles of Paul."

21—Central Philadelphia Meeting, Race Street west of 15th, Conference Class, 11:40 a.m.: Rubella Manuel, of the Federation of Malaya, staff member of the U.N., "United Nations."

21—Frankford Meeting, Unity and Waln Streets, Philadelphia, Conference Class, 10 a.m.: Bernard C. Clausen, Secretary of Religious Education Committee, Friends General Conference, "The Greatest Teacher in America."

21—Meeting for worship, Lancaster Meeting, Pa., 10 a.m. On Lincoln Highway west, turn right at Tulane Terrace. At 11 a.m., Roy McCorkel, "A View from the Top of the World."

21—Swarthmore Friends Forum, Swarthmore, Pa., Meeting, 9:45 a.m.: Edward F. Snyder, Legislative Secretary of the FCNL, "Government's Job at the National Level."

21—Area conference for Overseers, sponsored by the Friends Peace Committee, Philadelphia, at Woodbury, N. J., Meeting House, 3 to 5:30 p.m.

21—Merion Friends Community Forum, 615 Montgomery Avenue, Merion, Pa., 8 p.m.: Marvin Wolfgang, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, "Prisons and Beyond."

27—Conference sponsored by Friends Peace Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting at Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Speaker, Dr. Charles E. Faw of Bethany Biblical Seminary, Chicago, "What Do the Scriptures Say about Peace?" relating this, the conference theme, to the Old Testament, the New Testament, and eschatology. Round tables.

Coming: Address by Philip Noel-Baker, Nobel Peace Prize Winner, at a public meeting to be held at Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, on June 17, 7 p.m. He comes at the invitation of the Friends Peace Committee, Philadelphia.

MEETING ADVERTISEMENTS

ARIZONA

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

TUCSON — Friends Meeting, 129 North Warren Avenue. Worship, First-days at 11 a.m. Clerk, Julia S. Jenks, 2146 East Fourth Street; Tucson MA 3-5305.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY—Friends meeting, First-days at 11 a.m., northeast corner of Vine and Walnut Streets. Monday 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 JOLIA-Meeting, 11 a.m., 7380 Eads Avenue. Visitors call GL 4-7459.

LOS ANGELES-Meeting, 11 a.m., Univ. Meth. Church, 4th floor, 817 W. 34th Street.

PALO ALTO—First-day school for children and adults, 10 a.m. Meeting for worship at 11. 957 Colorado.

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

SAN FRANCISCO—Meetings for worship, First-days, 11 a.m., 2160 Lake Street.

COLORADO

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

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD-Meeting, 11 a.m., First-day school, 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 First-day school, 11 a.m., Hawley School.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON—Meeting, Sunday, 9 a.m. and 11 a.m., 2111 Florida Avenue, N.W., one block from Connecticut Avenue.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH — Meeting, 11 a.m., First-days at 300 North Halifax Avenue. Information, Sarah Belle George, CL 2-2333.

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

JACKSONVILLE — Meeting for worship, 11 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 8-8629.

MIAMI—University, Wesley Foundation, Sundays 7:30 p.m. Clerk, MO 1-5036.

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

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.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA — Meeting for worship and First-day school at 10 a.m. 1384 Fairview Road, N.E., Atlanta 6. Phern Stanley, Clerk. Phone DR 3-5357.

HAWAII

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

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO — 57th Street Meeting of Friends. Sunday worship hour, 11 a.m. at Quaker House, 5615 Woodlawn Avenue, Monthly meeting, 7:30 p.m., every first Friday. Telephone BUtterfield 8-3066.

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

INDIANAPOLIS-Lanthorn Friends, 1040 W. 42nd Street. Meeting for worship and First-day school, 10 a.m. Telephone LI 6-0422.

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

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.

WORCESTEB — Pleasant Street Friends Meeting, 901 Pleasant Street. Meeting for worship each First-day, 11 a.m. Telephone

MINNESOTA

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

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.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY—Penn Valley Meeting, 306 West 39th Street, 10:30 a.m. 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., First-day school, 10:30 a.m., South Carolina and Pacific Avenues.

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

MANASQUAN—First-day school, 10 a.m., meeting, 11:15 a.m., route 35 at Manasquan 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., Olive Rush Studio, 630 Canyon Road, Santa Fe. Jane H. Baumann, 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 - First-day meetings for

NEW YORK — First-day meetings for Worship: 11 a.m. 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan Earl Hall, Columbia University 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 137-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing 3:30 p.m. Riverside Church, 15th floor Telephone GRamercy 3-8018 (Mon.-Fri. 9-4) about First-day schools, monthly meetings, suppers, etc.

SCARSDALE—Worship, Sundays, 11 a.m., 133 Popham Rd. Clerk, William Vickery, 162 Warburton Ave., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SYRACUSE—Meeting and First-day school, 11 a.m., YWCA, 339 E. Onondaga Street.

OHIO

CINCINNATI—Meeting for worship, 10 a.m., 3601 Victory Parkway. Telephone Lucile Knight, Clerk, at EA 1-2769.

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

PENNSYLVANIA

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

HAVERPORD—Buck Lane, between Lancaster Pike and Haverford Road. First-day school, 10:30 a.m. Meeting for Worship at 11 a.m.

LANCASTER—Meeting house, Tulane Terrace, 1½ miles west of Lancaster, off U.S. 30. Meeting and First-day school, 10 a.m.

30. 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 Boulevard at Southampton Road, 11 a.m. Central Philadelphia, Race St. west of 16th. 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., 10:30 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.

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 a.m., meeting for worship at 10:45 a.m.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS - Meeting, Sunday, 9:30 a.m. Clerk, Myrtle Nash, FA 3-6574.

TEXAS

AUSTIN — Worship, Sundays, 11 a.m., First-day school, 10 a.m., 608 Rathervue Place. Clerk, Priscilla Zuck, GR 7-3414.

DALLAS—Sunday, 10:30 a.m., Adventist Church, 4009 N. Central Expressway. Clerk, Kenneth Carroll, Religion Dept., S.M.U.; FL 2-1846.

HOUSTON — Live Oak Friends Meeting, Sunday, 11 a.m., Council of Churches Building, 9 Chelsea Place. Clerk, Walter Whitson; JAckson 8-6418.

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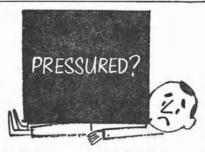
Family Relations Committee

— For appointments — With Lovett Dewees, M.D., Glen Mills, Pa. call GLobe 9-2474.

With Christopher Nicholson, M.S.W., Philadelphia 44, Pa., call VI 4-8809 between 8 and 10 p.m.

With Annemargret Osterkamp, M.S.W., Philadelphia, Pa., call VI 4-7942 between 8 and 10 p.m.

10 p.m.
With Karoline Solmitz, M.S.S., Bryn Mawr,
Pa., call LA 5-0752 between 8 and 10 p.m.



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