

FRIENDS JOURNAL

Quaker Thought and Life Today

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*T*HERE can be no peace if humble men and women are not free to think their own thoughts, to express their own feelings, and to worship God. There can be no peace if economic resources that ought to be devoted to social and economic reconstruction are to be diverted to an intensified competition in armament which will merely heighten the suspicions and fears and threaten the economic prosperity of each and every nation.

—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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FRIENDS JOURNAL



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Violet Oakley
(1874-1961)

VIOLET OAKLEY, one of the distinguished daughters of Pennsylvania, died on February 25, 1961. Her great talents, her enthusiasm, her unusual energies, and all her power were given to forwarding peace on earth. Her most important works, the mural paintings in the Capitol at Harrisburg, sprang from a genuine spiritual conviction that William Penn's "Holy Experiment" was destined to be fulfilled on a world-wide scale, that his plan for a parliament of nations was "an idea whose time has come."

First commissioned to do "The Founding of the State of Liberty Spiritual" for the Governor's Reception Room, she went to England and Italy for intensive study of the history of Friends and the achievements of the great wall painters. The 18 panels constituting this frieze, completed in 1906, were received with acclaim as a great contribution to the memory of William Penn and to the ideals of religious tolerance and justice to all for which he stood.

Some years later Violet Oakley was called upon to paint nine panels of heroic size for the Senate Chamber, and in the series "The Creation and Preservation of the Union" she unfolded the further development in Pennsylvania of the federal principles established by the American Constitution and preserved at the cost of civil war.

Above the panels dominated by the figures of Washington and Lincoln is an allegorical painting 46 feet long, symbolizing "International Unity, the End of Warfare and Slavery," as prophesied by Penn. These were unveiled in February, 1918, though designed in 1912 long before the outbreak of World War I.

Next came the third series for the Supreme Court Room of 16 panels, ten feet high, called "The Opening of the Book of the Law." They begin with the dawn of history and cover ascending stages up to "Disarmament" and the triumph of "Divine Law." They were put in place on the day in 1927 when word came of Lindbergh's successful flight across the Atlantic.

Space does not permit the listing of her other works for churches, court houses, libraries, colleges, and many portraits of individuals. She has left superb drawings of notable persons at the League of Nations and the United Nations. These organizations, she felt, were part of the realization of Penn's vision. Her published portfolios of color reproductions and the smaller book called *The Holy Experiment—Our Heritage from William Penn* were undertaken in the endeavor to reach a wide circle and have been sent to many parts of the world. William Penn also figures on the medal of the Philadelphia Award which she designed, and a fairly recent work is the "George Fox on His Mount of Vision" at Westtown School. Violet Oakley always had a mystic sense of art as a handmaiden of the Lord, and followed the inspiration which came to her from the Supreme Source.

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FRIENDS JOURNAL

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Editorial Comments

Russian Orthodoxy to Join World Council

THE Russian Orthodox Church, through Patriarch Alexis, the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, has formally applied for membership in the World Council of Churches. Action will be taken on the application at the Third World Assembly of the World Council, to be held in New Delhi, India, next November. At present the Orthodox Church lists 30,000 priests and 73 bishops, who administer 20,000 parishes and eight theological schools in the Soviet Union. The total membership of the Orthodox Church is unknown. The Russian Church traditionally has not published membership statistics.

Many years of deliberation have preceded this historic step. The first official invitation to join the World Council was addressed to the Russian Orthodox Church as early as 1948. Beginning in 1958, a number of Russian dignitaries have attended several ecumenical meetings as observers. The present application is considered an expression of faith by the Russian Orthodox Church that the World Council and its members will further Christian unity and international friendship, goals which the text of the Russian application specifically quotes.

An Historic Step

In designating itself the "Ecumenical Church," the Russian Orthodox Church has always stressed its universal character. No other Church has prayed as consistently and fervently for church unity as has the Orthodox Church. Under the impact of the frightful events of 1917 and 1918, the Orthodox Metropolitan in 1920 addressed an urgent plea to all "the Churches of Christ, wherever they are," to establish a Church League similar to the then established League of Nations. This Church League was to stem the tide of materialism everywhere.

It is no exaggeration to call this new decision of the Orthodox Church a step of historic significance. Occurring before the Roman Catholic Church Council on Unity can take place, it is an implied rejection of Rome's persistent attempts to prepare "heretical" Moscow for the return to the "Mother Church." During its 900 years of independence from Rome, Russian Orthodoxy has never ceased emphasizing its claim to be the One True Catholic and Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ. It never

underwent a reformation in the Western sense, although many of its theologians studied in Europe and carried Protestant ideas back into the life of the Church at home. But Orthodoxy could never accept the legalistic cruelties of Calvinism, especially the teaching on predestination. Nor did it ever adopt Catholic and Protestant teachings about the last judgment, divine justice, and eternal damnation. It considers itself primarily a church of love, mercy, and forgiveness. Throughout the entire history of Russian Orthodoxy the hope of salvation for everybody has always given Russian piety its peculiar note of longing. It speaks to all of us through the yearning melodies which express this Church's desire for mystical unity with divine mercy.

Our schoolbooks used to praise Peter the Great for having "opened Russia's windows to the West." Perhaps the time is now coming for our church leaders to open their windows to the East. It is to be hoped that the Ecumenical Church will not only welcome the Russian Church in the spirit of Christian fellowship but will also familiarize itself with the history and present thought of a Church which, in contrast to our Western Churches, bears the mark of the martyr. The least we should expect is that the Western Churches may refrain from giving the application for membership primarily a political interpretation. The spiritual history of our time may yet supersede the bunglings of our secular leaders, although it is likely that spiritual history may proceed according to a calendar not of our making.

The Peace Movement in the United States

In the April issue of *Commentary*, Nathan Glazer examines the American peace movement, which, compared with the peace movement in England, is disappointingly weak in its ability to stir the imagination of the wider public. This is especially regrettable in view of the enormous problems facing it. The heritage of MacCarthyism has affected the peace movement, and the shadow of leftist suspicions still hovers over some groups. Our new administration seems to take disarmament seriously and Russian scientists are beginning to speak the same language as ours; these facts indicate significant changes. The immediate creation of economic plans to

prepare disarmament is imperative. Resistance against disarmament from military quarters and contractors will be massive; and an inert public is likely to favor a military economy because of the inherent profits.

Glazer stresses the importance of the peace movement

as a support to the best efforts of an informed administration. His appraisal of various strata of the movement is highly stimulating, and several groups—the AFSC not excluded—receive a critical rating from this keen and sympathetic observer.

Let There Be Words

PERHAPS it is true that love is something which one does, not something which one says. But oh, how sweet the words sound when the moment asks for them!

Words have long had to take much abuse. "Deeds speak louder than words." "What you do talks so loud I can't hear what you say." "Mere words. . . ." Anyone out of his own memory can add half a dozen more. And there is no doubt that much of this abuse has been deserved. Words can be hard and sharp, as bitter as sweet, cruel and deceitful. But does every deed wear a halo? May not every abusive thing which is said about words be said also about deeds?

Deeds are unlikely to be any better than the words which precede them. For if deeds of passion are excepted—those which follow some emotion that escapes control—there is probably no deed which is not preceded by its spoken or unspoken word. Whether they are exchanged or whether they just rattle around inside the single skull, they serve the same purpose. Words are the mirror men have devised before which to try on a deed to see how it will fit before wearing it in public.

The mention of a mirror immediately suggests vanity. It is quite possible for someone to be so delighted with the device itself that he spends all his time in front of it. "Dressed in this deed," he says, admiring himself, "I shall make a splendid figure when I waken the enchanted princess." And so he will, if he can drag himself away. Such self-admiration is a sin.

But it may also be a tragedy. He may think because he has tried the deed on and seen that it fits, that he has bought and paid for it. That is what happened to Hamlet. Few men ever had a clearer mirror of words in which to see what was fitting. His tragedy was that he was incapable of accepting the fit when the deed should have been put on.

These are not faults in the device. They are faults in those who use it.

It is commonly assumed that men know what is right, and that all would be well in the world would they but do it. One needs to attend only a few sessions of a committee on ministry to become aware how untrue the assumption is. There has never been such a committee

which has been able to complete a year's sessions without wrestling with the problem of the message which to someone seems to be false. To the Marthas there may be too much of Mary in it; to the Marys, too much of Martha. In any event, it is controversial, a tag which is another way of saying that there has been imperfect agreement as to what is right and wrong.

From such dilemmas words provide our only escape. How calamitous it would be if we were dumb, if our only way of testing a deed were to perform it! Too many deeds lie beyond the point of no return.

Furthermore, it is not enough to know what is right. One must want to do it. There is hardly a segregationist, for example, who will openly repudiate the golden rule. He just has no desire to apply it outside his own racial group. In this instance, words seem to have failed utterly, for in a hundred years of persuasion they have hardly succeeded in changing the segregationist's attitude an iota. But perhaps he is as he is because the words he should have been hearing have been inhibited, because in school and legislature and church he has always heard his own superiority defended. When bad words keep good words out, only the deed remains. Then it becomes more effective to sit in silence at a lunch counter than to say, "Love thy neighbor . . .," even though it be said a thousand times. The deed may be a final one. It may result in death. It may be completely ineffective. But it may also breach the wall of evil words and let the good ones in.

No doubt the truly great spirits of the world have been those who have had the courage to use the deed, regardless of consequences to their persons, when the occasion seemed to call for it. But how narrow their influence would have been, and how much poorer the spiritual legacy they would have bequeathed to us, had they been limited, or limited themselves, to deeds alone! Jesus just healing the sick, and raising the dead, and overturning money tables in the Temple would still be a great figure. Nevertheless, he will be a rare disciple who, compelled to make a choice, will be willing to take Lazarus for the Parables and the Sermon on the Mount.

It is not difficult to make a case for the statement that deeds without words are extremely dangerous. What

man is there among us who can invariably trust his impulse, whose proposals are never improved by the amendments of others? Who has never offered a prayer of gratitude because he had listened to a word, because he did not do the first thing that came into his mind?

When someone remarks, "What you do talks so loud I cannot hear what you say," he is probably thinking especially of those who want the reputation of an action they have no intention to perform. But as has been often observed, the very act of hypocrisy pays tribute to the superiority of righteousness. Words are no more in themselves responsible for hypocrites and liars than deeds are.

Perhaps most important of all is the truth that the word is often in itself a deed. Whenever a man is willing to stand up and testify for righteousness in an unrighteous world; wherever there is an Epictetus willing to say, "The emperor can cut out my tongue, but he cannot make me speak one word I know to be false"; whenever a Nathan stands before a David and declares, "Thou art the man"; or wherever one hears Jesus saying, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," a deed has been performed.

Let us sieve our words through the screen of the Spirit. Make them ring with cheer and hope. Point them with the compass of intelligence. Sweeten them with good will. Strengthen them with courage. But let there be words!

CARL F. WISE

Internationally Speaking

IN a brief talk about Cuba to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, President Kennedy said, "... only the visionary who determine the real nature of our struggle can possibly survive." It is to be hoped that his Administration will heed his admonition and view the present perplexities and opportunities of the United States with creative vision.

We in this country, people and leaders, would do well to ponder the following facts of modern international life:

(1) Modern weapons make war impracticable as an instrument of national policy. The consequences of defeat are so serious that limited war tends to become unlimited. Victory in unlimited war is meaningless, being indistinguishable from indiscriminate mutual destruction.

(2) The only useful purpose of modern weapons is to deter, by their threat of retaliation, resort to war.

(3) The effectiveness as a deterrent of the threat of retaliation requires that the rival be well-informed of

the retaliatory power any warlike action on his part would invoke. This necessity turns inside out the problem of military secrecy. Security now requires making sure that your rival knows your striking power, not in hiding it from him. It is more important to American safety, under modern conditions, to invite Russian spies to this country than to send U-2's over Russia.

(4) This paradoxical condition means that the last intelligible objection to United Nations inspection of weapons and of compliance with arms limitation agreements has been dissolved by progress in arms development.

(5) It also means that military pressure must be replaced by more reliable methods of dealing with such difficult situations as those in the Congo, Cuba, and Laos.

(6) For the more reliable methods to have a chance to work, there must be reasonable assurance that armed intervention will not be undertaken.

(7) A nation that advocates nonintervention must be prepared to practice nonintervention. The recent escape in Cuba was an embarrassing as well as a disastrous failure for the United States because it gave cause for suspicion that this country, while urging nonintervention on others, was itself ready to intervene.

(8) Nonintervention can be aided by United Nations supervision of tension areas. This is a sensitive matter to new, emerging nations. The United States might win their support in the United Nations by some such attitude as the following, tactfully presented:

(a) Most of the newly emerging nations are not able to go it alone, either economically or in military defense.

(b) Their only hope to be viable is in a world which is relatively free from trade barriers and in which national security does not depend primarily on national military power.

(c) Except in a world of international order and relatively free trade, new nations must depend on defense and subsidy provided by one or another of the rival great powers, becoming in the process pawns in the great-power rivalry.

(d) Therefore the new nations, whose numbers now give them a determining voice in many questions before the United Nations General Assembly, have a compelling interest to support a genuine program of United Nations development.

(e) The United States, by seriously, disinterestedly, and determinedly supporting the development of the United Nations as an effective international organization to settle disputes, maintain order, promote economic development, and reduce barriers to trade between nations, can reasonably expect support from the new nations.

Thus the present situation offers opportunities for the United States to promote its own real interests in promoting the general interest of the peoples of the world—if United States citizens and statesmen have the vision which the President says is necessary for survival.

May 1, 1961

RICHARD R. WOOD

Letter from Scandinavia

THE Scandinavian countries suddenly came into the limelight in the U.S.A. shortly before the summer holidays. President Eisenhower in a fiery speech mentioned the terrible results of socialism that had come to light in one of the Scandinavian countries. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden at once put out prickles in self-defense. It soon became clear that it was not Norway, and in a couple of days it was clear that it must be Sweden. President Eisenhower's remarks were taken almost word for word from an article about Sweden in the *U.S. News and World Report*.

This episode—which probably is already forgotten—makes it natural to start with the political section of the Scandinavian peoples' life.

Sweden has had its election to the second chamber of the Parliament (Riksdag). It was a rather close race between the Social-Democrats, on the one side, and the more conservative parties, especially "Högern," the conservative party, on the other. In the last Riksdag the Social-Democrats could muster an absolute majority only with the help of the few Communists (five in all), so the right and center parties hoped to wrench the near-absolute majority from the party that had had the government during the whole period after the last war. But they were disappointed. The end result of the election was that after several shifts of places between the contesting parties the Social-Democrats won the necessary two-thirds majority. This victory will give the Riksdag still greater stability than before.

In Norway the political position is in a way the opposite. Last year was not an election year, but preparations for the election in 1961 are well advanced. Here the main issue seems to be whether the different center parties shall cooperate or not. Meanwhile something has happened within the Labor Party which may be an omen for the next election; a splinter group has been driven out of the party. This group calls itself "Orientering" and has existed for many years. It has edited a paper with that title and has acted as spokesman for a shift in foreign policy ("out of NATO" and against atomic bombs on Norwegian soil); it also advocates changes in the home policy. The reason given for the ostracism is that Orientering has established separate groups in the

country, not that the members have their divergent opinions. As there does not seem to be sufficient proof of group activity, the whole act turns out to be about the problem of party unity. And this again touches on the constitution of the party and the role of trade unions. I shall not prophesy, but people with inside information can tell of the considerable difference between the trade unions and the politicians. The anti-NATO policy, for instance, is mostly found within the trade unions and in a steadily increasing circle of intellectuals.

We now consider the other section, peace activities.

The anti-NATO sentiment is still more an anti-atomic-bomb sentiment. Both Denmark and Norway are under heavy pressure from the U.S.A. to agree to the placing in these countries of certain types of rockets that can be given atomic warheads. Sweden is in another situation; there the military authorities are for a Swedish production of such bombs, quite independent of either the U.S.A. or Russia. The ASA, the antinuclear movement, can work independently of the special foreign policy. The little book *I stället för atombomben* by Fagelström and Morell, which came two years ago, created considerable stir. Similar movements in Denmark and Norway are rather from English influence. In Denmark a carefully planned march from Holbaek to Copenhagen has taken place, with a number of both Norwegian and Swedish antimilitarists taking part.

In Norway two years ago a small group of men in Oslo who tried to start a movement on the pattern of the English Campaign against Nuclear Armaments did not succeed in gathering together any significant part of the population in Oslo. Then, almost suddenly, here in Stavanger a new start was made by a group of young actors at the theater. They were able to get together a small committee to arrange an open-air demonstration on May 18, the day after the national festival. Some 350 persons took part in a short march and an open-air meeting; speeches were made by one of the local members of Parliament (Labor) and by a nationally well-known lady who had close connections with Stavanger, and actors recited suitable poems. The meeting got a very good report in the press and was 100 per cent successful. Among the backers of the meeting were the bishop, the mayor, and other prominent people.

A few days ago a new public meeting was arranged, again with two speakers, one the Vice Chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and another M.P., this time the Liberal one. Held in the biggest hall in the town, it was attended by about 700 people. This time also there was very good coverage in the press, with the exception of the conservative, which attempted to silence both demonstrations. The

meeting also had a very good report in the Oslo press. Whether this new beginning will spread cannot as yet be said.

Friends in Norway have been closely connected with these two events and will certainly do their best to further development. Now a note about Friends in Scandinavia as a whole. A joint Scandinavian meeting was held at Gustavsberg by Uddevalla on the Swedish West Coast in the beginning of July. Some 50 persons attended. The general theme was "Deepening," with three lectures, (1) as seen from the psychiatric side, (2) as seen in this atomic age of ours, and (3) as experienced in personal life. The discussions and the private conversations that took place after each of the lectures were very helpful. In the middle of September a gathering of Friends from Scandinavia and Germany took place in Hamburg. Present were six Danes, one Swede, one Norwegian, and a large number of German Friends. A very good lecture by Albert Steen from Bremen on "Responsibility, the Most Essential Point in Quakerism Today" was followed the next day by a deep and lively discussion. The meeting for worship on Sunday was attended by more than 70 persons, and at the luncheon at Blankenese 63 persons came as against the 43 expected.

Quakers are often mentioned in the press, out of all proportion to their small number. That fact alone gives a heavy responsibility.

OLE F. OLDEN

My Family

MY family is large. Its members are all the good people I meet as I pass along the road of life. Each time a stranger has been kind and courteous I've known the warmth of belonging to a beneficent universe.

Once when I walked through the Valley of the

Shadow of Death I feared no evil, for the strangers around me were compassionate and kind. They were my family. What is kindness? A smile, a word of encouragement, an act of courtesy.

The cup of my family is filled to the brim with love and harmony. There is no place for discord. We are mindful to live. When joy comes, we accept it, knowing it is a blessing. We give understanding, companionship, and love. We do not force others into the mold of our thinking, for we know that each must look within himself to find truth and God. We believe that each individual should have freedom of conscience. Our greatest gift is that of prayer, and this we give to the suffering who pass our way.

There is light within, and there is light without. The spirit of my family is joy.

DOROTHY L. BENTZ

The Tokens

By SARA DEFORD

Through many a forest, golden-barred,
I have followed Thee,
Where blown white breath of bloodroot started
The dark bole of a tree,
Or frost anemone
Thrust its cut petals from the dark, soft loam.
These thy slight tokens bid me come
Wherever Thou art, Elysium
Waiting wide for me.

How shall I find Thee where Thou art?
Shall I know Thee by this?
The dark blood root of the flower Thy heart,
The petal Thy white kiss?

THERE are many Christians who do not behave like Noah. The Ark of modern man is filled with clean and unclean beings, good and bad, and this they cannot help; but they wish they could look forward to a New Ark reserved for the good, for those who on earth have done their bit for God. They want a reward for themselves; they do not think it right that those who have not put up with the inconvenience of being Christians should in the end find a foothold on any Ark, whether made by God or man. . . .

Noah in his Ark must have been a very busy man, with many jobs and much unpleasantness to face. The giraffes got frequently in his way, and the mice and hummingbirds were tiresome in forever getting lost. But to Noah it was all in the long, long day, and at night he found time to look at the waters and the shining stars above.

Let us then give up any notion of a New Ark reserved for good people such as we. Our world itself is a kind of Ark that floats in the vast seas of space. All people are in it, and must be till it comes to rest. Should we not therefore accept one another and help one another, and not make outcasts? And since each of us has his work to do, let it be done in the belief that when we land we shall be near the Eternal and Delectable Mountains. So shall we walk with God in the gardens of paradise.—HORACE B. POINTING, "Noah's Ark," in the Wayfarer, London, March, 1961

A Russian Visit

RUSSIA is a country comparatively few Americans have visited, but almost everyone has very strong opinions about it. Edward Jones and I spent fifteen days in Russia in the midsummer of 1960. Upon returning home, I was asked, "Did anyone hit you?" This question reflects the prevalent phobia, distorting any search for truth, which is so essential for a peaceful existence in this now small world. Visitors generally report that the Russian people whom they meet are friendly, kind, and eager to learn details of life in America. Russians admire our economic progress and want someday to reach our standards of living. Our experience bears out these reports.

It has been said that Russia, in its history, its size, and its complexity, is a world of its own. Our journey by bus covered about 2,000 miles. We entered the country at the Finnish border and left it at Brest-Litovsk on the Vistula, the boundary with Poland. The influence of geography on history is very evident. For days one travels with only slightly rolling hills infrequently breaking the almost monotonous landscape. This comparatively level land stretches from Hungary eastward all the way to the Pacific, interrupted only by the low Ural Mountains. There were no natural barriers to keep out periodic Asiatic invasions, and there was no way of keeping the people tied to their own land.

Leningrad, founded by Peter the Great in 1703, formerly the capital of the Russian Empire, is one of the beautiful cities of Europe, with palaces, cathedrals, and impressive buildings designed by Bastrelli, the Italian architect. These are now museums and offices of the Soviet government. The Hermitage, winter palace of the Czars, was crowded with people the day we visited this remarkable museum.

Leningrad is situated by the Bay of Finland on a marshy delta in the Neva River. One of the city's outstanding achievements is the construction of the Lenin Metro, which had to be built beneath many layers of earth to reach a hard surface. The escalator going down, therefore, is very long, and it is not uncommon to see persons reading en route. The subway stations are lighted with chandeliers and decorated with murals and statues, one of Pushkin in a scenic setting. This area could be a place of refuge in time of danger.

In the evening the wide pavements along the main street, Nevsky Prospekt, were filled with people, visiting as they promenaded. The faces of many people seemed to be expressionless, probably due in part to the difficult living conditions. Housing is still so short that two

families live in a modern four-room apartment, sharing bath and kitchen. This lack of privacy is blamed for an increase in nervous disorders.

As we walked along the granite-lined Neva embankment, we met a scientist and spent the evening talking and walking with him. He wanted to help us see his city and was eager to learn about life in America. As we returned to our hotel, he said good-bye and left us quickly.

In Leningrad, which was under siege for more than 900 days, beginning in September, 1941, more than a million people died of starvation. The survivors, who know what war really means, fear the rearming of Germany. It was Churchill who first mentioned the idea of an "iron curtain," but Russia has been able only recently to provide facilities for visitors. The government and people through their five- and seven-year plans have been striving to raise the level of living and provide more and more housing, consumer goods, recreation, and other necessities. Life is better now, we were told, than under Stalin. At present there is much to buy in the stores, but clothing costs are high, except for children. Our Intourist guide had made her own very attractive dress.

Along the main highway leaving the city were very many new apartment buildings of improved construction. The two-lane road was lined with rows of birch trees. Big porcelain-lined tanks have been sunk along the route, to be used for storing water in case of emergency. The Soviet Union is piping natural gas from Siberia to various cities in other areas. On the road to Warsaw for miles we saw the "Big Inch" pipe and its trench.

In the suburbs of Moscow we stopped at Tschai-kowsky's home. This capital city is the cultural and political center of the U.S.S.R., which occupies one seventh of the earth's surface. In an excursion boat on the Moscow River (raised by water from the Volga), we passed many of the city's impressive buildings, including the high watchtowers of the Kremlin (fortress). The palaces and cathedrals, with gold-covered, onion-shaped cupolas, rise behind the reddish brick walls. This red brick gives Red Square its name. Inside the 64 acres of the Kremlin is much of historic interest in several museums; the Dormition Coronation Cathedral with its Byzantine domes decorated with stars; and several palaces, one now the headquarters of the Supreme Soviet and one containing the enormous treasury of gifts to the Czars. Nearby is the famous St. Basil Cathedral, 400 years old, known for its many-colored, turban-shaped domes, an influence of

the Mogul Tatars. Altogether these make exciting and beautiful sights for the Western visitor, especially the iconologist.

On the high part of the city, the Lenin Hills, stands Moscow University, the tallest building in Europe. Attended by 18,000 students from 57 countries, Moscow University represents the emphasis on higher education in the Soviet Union. University admission is highly prized, and parents employ tutors. Well-educated young people are longing for more freedom; they desire contacts with the outside world. Education has produced more than sputniks.

We were placed in the new tourist Ukraina Hotel, which is 29 stories high and has 1,100 modernly equipped rooms. The food here and elsewhere was satisfactory. It is estimated that 20,000 Americans went to Russia in 1960. In the park by the Bolshoi Theater stood a young woman to whom I spoke with my usual Russian greeting, "Mir i druzhba" (peace and friendship). She looked at me earnestly and said in English, "There must be nothing else." I felt she understood these words more deeply than I. The Bolshoi Ballet Tronpe being on vacation, the dancers and opera singers we saw were from cities in Siberia. Most had graduated at the Bolshoi School.

As we traveled between the seven large cities in which we stayed, we had opportunity to observe the agriculture on the enormous collective and state farms. The wheat and flax crops were very poor. There were natural adversities, we were told, but this impersonal use of land is not what the land-hungry peasant farmer desires. In great contrast is the condition of the well-cultivated one and a half acres surrounding his log-cabin home. This land the family can cultivate for its own use and also sell the produce at the local markets. Most families had vegetables, fruit trees, flowers, and some cattle and fowl.

A recent government agricultural report shows that last year farming in the private garden plots accounted for 75 per cent of the total egg and potato output and about half of the milk, meat, and vegetables. This record indicates the results of labor when the farmer uses land as his own. When later we entered Poland, we saw that the crops looked much better. The Polish guide told us that 80 per cent of the farms were privately owned.

Even a visitor can sense the changes that are in motion in Russia. It is evident that disarmament would release money and energy to provide more of the essentials for better living, which is understandably the hope of not only the Russian people but of people everywhere.

ESTHER HOLMES JONES

Bending History to Suit the Present

Letter from the Past—187

"RELIGIONS commit suicide when they find their inspirations in their dogmas. The inspiration of religion lies in the history of religion. By this I mean that it is to be found in the primary expressions of the intuitions of the finest types of religious lives. The sources of religious belief are always growing, though some supreme expressions may be in the past. Records of these sources are not formulae. They elicit in us intuitive response which pierces beyond dogma."

I begin with this quotation from the philosopher Whitehead partly because I am writing on the hundredth anniversary of his birth in 1861, and partly because this passage fits my understanding of the mixed relation of religion to its historical past.

These "Letters from the Past" frequently bring out the parallel relation, not so much to cite precedent by way of authority as to indicate how in Quakerism "history repeats itself," or, as Dean Inge would say, history imitates itself. Yet there is a temptation to cite the past as authoritative for the present, even in short-lived Quakerism. I try to keep aware of this danger and to realize the legitimacy of both similarity and change. But I am also aware that the desire to show similarity between past and present offers a subtle temptation to myself and others to misrepresent the past as more like one's present beliefs and practices than is historically true. Rather than imitating the past or frankly admitting one's divergence from it, one is tempted to bend the presentation of the past to seem to agree with what we hold today. Some apparent examples of this wishful interpretation of history occur, I believe, in the February issue of a contemporary Friends periodical, *Quaker Life*, as follows:

An author who prefers "the Light of Christ" to other ways of expressing George Fox's belief, though he admits some of the variations, never mentions one of the most frequent (and I expect less welcome to him as to me), "that of God in . . .," and adds: ". . . it should be made clear that the term 'inner light' never appears in the writings of George Fox." True enough, but the characteristic Quaker synonyms, "the inward light" or "light within," do occur in Fox's writings, the latter very frequently, and are hardly to be distinguished from "inner light."

This writer and another both refer to "the voluntarily supported pastoral system among Friends as consistent with voluntary support of Public Friends in the early days" and suggest that "Fox fulminated against a 'hireling ministry' . . . which was not called of God

and which received from the state compulsory support. . . ." The voluntary support of Public Friends referred to is, I suppose, the "Kendal Fund," of which we have records for a very brief period and which helped traveling ministers only and those in prison, and not those settled in a locality and able to engage in a secular livelihood. For Fox, "hirelings" were not only those supported partly by the state, but nonconformist paid preachers as well, whose income was contributed voluntarily by their local congregations. One recalls how Fox recoiled against the invitations to become such a pastor himself in Rhode Island.

In another contribution the attitude of prior generations of Friends on participation in war is reported. General Nathaniel [sic] Green [sic] and the "Free Quakers" of the American Revolution were certainly non-pacifist ex-Quakers, but much more questionably are cited Fox, Penn, and Barclay. "Wear it [thy sword] as long as thou canst," an unconfirmed remark of Fox to Penn, hardly contradicts the attitude against military service that Fox had adopted for himself and that Penn as a Quaker accepted. Then from Penn's *Essay Towards the . . . Peace of Europe* the single word "compel" is cited, an ambiguous word parallel to "oblige" in another passage. Though writing anonymously and to non-Friends—note his "St. Paul, St. Peter and St. John"—and about an international government, William Penn leaves unspecified the kind of sanctions to be used by nations "united as one strength." The Quaker abstention from military methods is clearly stated in his *Rise and Progress* written the same year.

So Robert Barclay, we are told, "could not say . . . that war undertaken on a just occasion . . . is altogether unlawful. . . ." But Barclay in the passage of the *Apology* referred to is talking not about Friends but about people in a sub-Christian condition. The sentence reads, without any omission, but italics mine: "While they are in that condition we shall not say that war undertaken on a just occasion is altogether unlawful to them." He adds his standard for Friends a little later: ". . . it is not lawful to defend themselves by arms."

These men, unlike some modern Friends, regarded the Quaker standard as politically viable. Barclay sent his *Apology* almost at once to all the negotiators for peace at Nymegen with a special printed Epistle, recommending the radical inner obedience which peace required. William Penn with his fellow Quakers in Pennsylvania had already launched the seventy-year experiment of a state based on justice and unilaterally unarmed.

NOW AND THEN

Violet Oakley

(Continued from page 202)

Many obstacles and difficulties had to be overcome before a shy and delicate child could become a National Academician and the first woman to receive the Gold Medal of Honor from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the Architectural League of New York. To quote from the citation given with the LL.D. degree conferred by Drexel Institute, "Her full talent, her technical mastery and her insight have been devoted to the portrayal of that which is noblest in mankind." And to quote again, this time from *Some Fruits of Solitude* by William Penn, "Death cannot kill what never dies."

EDITH EMERSON

The Unknown Soldier

By IRVIN ASHKENAZY

They guard me well in time of peace.
I hear the sentries walk their post,
Pacing off the endless days and nights,
The months, the years, their footfalls echoing
Down the corridors of forty bloodstained centuries.

And here I lie—

Here, and at Thermopylae, at Agincourt and Gettysburg;
My flesh is grass at Waterloo and Stalingrad;
My bones off Tarawa are blended with a coral reef.
At Westminster Abbey, in Paris beneath the Arc de
Triomphe,
And here at Arlington I lie.

My names, through every century and land,
Like grains of sand are countless on the shores of time.
You know me well, though you call me now
The Unknown Soldier.

Wisteria

By ANNE YOUNG

You would depict wisteria? You call it lavender?

"That," my Aunt Emily said, "is a lavender color,
Nice for half mourning." But Medea and Macbeth's
pale lady

Stood in robes thus dyed to suit their lethal dolor.

Ravish it not with word or pigment. Look to the balconies:

From rusted filigree fall ghostly down
Blooms that recall a crinoline, a farthingale,
Demoiselle, chatelaine, their lyric, out of oblivion.

news of the U.N.



FRIENDS GENERAL CONFERENCE
1515 CHERRY STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2

VOL. 5 — NO. 2

From Our U.N. Representative

During the 15th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations we have observed serious strains on the structure of the U.N. and the realization that the time has come to strengthen the organization. The United Nations is truly "the parliament of man," where heads of states and delegates come together to express their hopes and to exchange ideas. The Assembly can recommend, invite, and protest. Its force is the moral force of world judgment.

The equality of all nations, large and small, each with one vote, is an attempt at democracy, but in time to come this equalization may not be very realistic. The difficult subject of weighted voting is yet to be considered. The United Nations has facilitated the liquidation of colonialism and has given recognition to many new nations. The time is near when there will be a membership of over 100 nations. Difficult problems lie ahead in the maintenance of peace, and these will require that the world body have the power to make enforceable decisions having the authority of law. The Congo situation has pointed out this need. It has been stated that "the U.N. is striking out boldly across a wholly new and constitutional frontier. This is the real significance from the long-range point of view of the decision to use force in the Congolese civil war." It is exploring the power to impose peace. Mr. Hammarskjöld is making precedents, having in mind the needs of the future.

So far the solutions made by the U.N. have been very largely political rather than legal. The World Court has not been used as intended. The self-judging reservation (the Connally Amendment) to our adherence to the Court has contributed its part in preventing the development of world law. We must ask our Senators to support Senate Resolution 39 to appeal this reservation.

There is wide recognition of the need to increase the membership of the two main Councils in order to make them more representative of the enlarged membership, mainly from Asia and Africa. The Charter calls for eleven members in the Security Council. It is charged with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It could and should be used as a valuable body for serious negotiations. The Economic and Social Council of 18 members might be raised to 24. These increases involve Charter revision and so are subject to the veto. The U.S.S.R. threatens to veto unless China proper takes its place in the U.N. councils. This very difficult matter must be settled soon, together with the future status of Taiwan.

The composition of the Secretariat should also be representative of the wider membership. These international servants are dedicated only to the interest of the world community, and for these positions the Secretary General needs professionally trained persons. The difficulty is that there are so few at this time in the newly independent countries.

The attack by the Soviet on the Secretary General has caused great concern, particularly on the part of a large number of people from many lands who realize the unique qualifications of Mr. Hammarskjöld. He has not resigned in the face of U.N. attack, but has wisely pointed out his responsibilities to the many new, small nations who need his help. The Soviet Union has called attention to the fact that the world is now divided into three parts, the two big power blocs and the third force of new, nonaligned nations. The Soviet Union argues, therefore, that the Executive Office should consist of three persons, one representing each bloc. This proposal would extend the use of the veto. The United States realizes this world situation but does not want to formalize it by recogni-

tion. The Soviet attack and proposal represent a serious strain on the United Nations, though the present Secretary would receive an overwhelming vote of support if his right to remain were voted upon. Only good will and diplomacy can heal these wounds, which are the product of the "policy of containment" and the cold war. It has been stated that "for the moment, the vital task is to prevent the frustration of the Secretary General in the conduct of his office, so as to keep the U.N. mechanism available for imaginative service to the world."

Another very serious strain on the world organization is the matter of the necessary funds to carry out the program decided upon by the members. It is now faced with the economic consequences of its action. The expenses of the Congo operation are very heavy, and it is likely the United States will contribute a considerable part of the costs. Russia and France have refused to pay Congo costs; the Latin-American states need healthier economic conditions to pay their regular assessments, and the new nations need time. Relief from the burden of armaments should help the United Nations budget.

Important decisions lie ahead, among these the development of the legislative process. Mr. Hammarskjöld said in Chicago a year ago: "However primitive a basic institutional pattern may be, it carries within it seeds for the growth of higher social organisms . . . such an institutional system for coexistence, stage by stage, may be developed and enriched until, on single points or on a broad front, it passes over into a constitutional system of cooperation."

ESTHER HOLMES JONES

Preparing for Self-Determination in the U.S. Trust Territory

Should dependent states be given their independence before they are ready to assume the responsibility for self-government? This question is often asked concerning the new nations of Asia and Africa. It is a question that is being asked concerning the Pacific Trust Territories administered by the United States.

At the last session of the Trusteeship Council, Jalle Bolkain, a magistrate of Kwajalein Atoll (Marshall Islands), appeared before the Council as a petitioner. He stated that the Marshallese, most of whom could read and write one or more languages, felt that they could govern themselves just as well as the peoples of Asia and Africa who were now gaining their independence. The petitioners appealed to the Trusteeship Council to investigate their case and come to the Islands in order to see their situation.

On January 30, 1961, a United Nations Study Mission left to visit the U.S. Trust Territory in the Pacific. The Mission is composed of representatives of Belgium, India, and the United Kingdom, with Carlos Salamanca of Bolivia as Chairman.

While traveling among the Pacific Islands the Mission will study all aspects of their administration, including the steps taken or contemplated by the administering authority towards the objectives of the international trusteeship system—namely, self-government or independence.

Delmas H. Nucker, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, in his report to the 26th session of the Trusteeship Council, reported on the progress that is being made to prepare the Micronesians for self-government. Mr. Nucker emphasized that the U.S. continues to support the concept of intermediate targets and dates in all fields of development. On the question of target dates for the attainment of self-government, he said that the U.S. was earnestly endeavoring to build up the economy of the country. It was the opinion of the High Commissioner, however, that it would be "some years" before the island peoples would be ready for self-government.

The Trusteeship Council noted "with satisfaction" the consistent progress reported by the administering authority in the achievement of intermediate targets and dates in the political and other fields.

A British Friend Participates in Development Program

Marjorie Stewart, a British Friend, is making a significant contribution in the development program of the Pacific Trust Territories. Formerly Director of the YWCA Tropical Community Training Center in London, with experience in community development in Africa and other areas of the world, she has completed two years of service working with the South Pacific Commission. This Commission consists of six countries, one of which is the United States; the others are Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. It was established in 1948 as a regional advisory body to recommend ways to further the economic and social welfare of the island peoples in eighteen separate territories.

Marjorie Stewart began her work with the South Pacific Commission as Woman's Interest Officer, directing a project initiated by the United Church Women (U.S.) and made possible by the 1959 and 1960 Community Day Offerings. The purpose of the project is to provide basic training in community development for women. To do this Women's Clubs were organized. These clubs offer to the women a means of sharing information concerning health, sanitation, homemaking, child care, etc.

Reporting on her work, Marjorie Stewart says, "We visited four villages where new clubs are being formed. The women have improved their villages by persuading the men to dig latrines and make 'rubbish pits'; they have beautified their surroundings by planting flowers around their compounds and near the roadside; animals are no longer let loose. One group is attending to the children's sores each day."

A very important part of the Women's Interest Project is the training of local women to carry on the work of the clubs when Marjorie Stewart moves to a new area. A Women's Interest Seminar for women of the Pacific is planned for August, 1961. It will be convened by the South Pacific Commission, with the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization collaborating. Marjorie Stewart will direct the seminar, which will last for four weeks.

After the seminar, Marjorie Stewart will spend a month in Tonga and then go to the U.S. Trust Territory. Of the six

districts which comprise the Trust Territory, there is remarkable work on Ponape Island under Rose Makwelon, a Micronesian woman. It is planned that at least two training centers will be set up at Ponape, one for local village leaders and a second for leaders from the other five districts. These leaders will then return to their villages and share their knowledge with the local village women.

Dr. Richard Seddon, Executive Director of the South Pacific Commission, paid high tribute to the work of Marjorie Stewart, saying that she has a remarkable combination of professional skills; that she has the ability to identify herself with the persons with whom she is working without losing the vision of the goals toward which she is moving. He stated that the success of the project in large measure has been determined by her ability and rare personality.

GLADYS M. BRADLEY

Fifth Annual Conference at the United Nations

One hundred and forty-two Friends and guests representing 57 Meetings from 16 states participated in the Fifth Annual Conference at the United Nations, sponsored by the Peace and Social Order Committee of Friends General Conference on April 6 and 7. So reported Roy Heisler, who served as Secretary for the Conference. Included were Friends from Toronto, Detroit, Milwaukee, Lake Forest, Illinois, East Cincinnati, West Knoxville, and from New England as well as the New York and Philadelphia areas. For the firsthand experience of seeing the United Nations in action, Friends attended sessions of the General Assembly and met with members of U.N. Delegations and the U.N. Secretariat to discuss the problems before "The United Nations in a Divided World." Ambassador Thant of Burma, First Secretary Sagoe of Ghana, and Charles Cook of

the U.S. Mission related their countries' views on such issues as the Congo situation, *apartheid* in South Africa, disarmament, and the role of the new African members. From the Secretariat, Abdullah Faryar reviewed the items on the Assembly's agenda, and Frederick Cornelissen analyzed the technical assistance and other economic programs. A group visited the U.S.S.R. Mission, and another met with Mr. Warzazi of the Moroccan Mission. Friends enjoyed the hospitality and tea presented at Quaker House by Beth Jackson, and a report on the FWCC-AFSC U.N. Program and on disarmament by Elmore Jackson. Tartt Bell joined in the program on "Africa and the U.N.," and Lloyd Bailey of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF reported on the U.N. Children's Fund. Gladys Bradley led a discussion on ways of supporting the U.N. in local communities. Esther Holmes Jones presided. Friends responsible for Conference arrangements included Alice Kiessling, Raymond Soares, Eileen Waring, Ruth Eldridge, Vera Eikel, Gerda Hargrave, Michael Schatzki, and Louise Billo.

The Conference reflected the ever-growing interest of Friends in the United Nations as a means for achieving peaceful solutions, economic betterment, and progress toward a world of law and order. The Conference ended with renewed individual concern to work in Meetings and communities to create a better understanding of the United Nations and to strengthen support for it.

Food is the starting place. If we cannot work together there, we cannot work together on anything.

JOHN BOYD ORR

People are best cemented together, not by mutual fear, but by mutual hope.

ADLAI STEVENSON,
U.S. Representative to the U.N., 1961



Friends at the Annual Conference at the United Nations

United States Mission to the United Nations

The United States Mission to the United Nations is an arm of the President of the United States, and, through the President, of the State Department. It is comparable to an embassy in a foreign country. The Mission works, however, with 98 different governments within the framework of the United Nations organization, whereas an embassy works with only the one government in whose capital it is located.

As former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., said in testifying before the U.S. Senate, the United Nations has become "the greatest single diplomatic crossroads in the world."

The official duties of the Mission include representing and stating the position of the U.S. in U.N. meetings (there were over 1,500 meetings in 1960); negotiating and consulting with 98 different Delegations in order to find common ground for agreement; and reporting and making recommendations to Washington on all activities of the U.N. and its member states. In addition, the U.S. Mission must act as host for all the foreign Delegations in New York.

The head of the Mission is designated as the Permanent Representative of the U.S. to the U.N. Adlai Stevenson was appointed to this position earlier this year. As Chief Delegate he is also a member of President Kennedy's Cabinet.

Ambassador Stevenson's right-hand men are called Deputy Permanent Representatives. They are Francis Plimpton and Charles Yost. Along with Mr. Stevenson, they are accorded ambassadorial rank.

Directly under them is the Counselor of the Mission, similar to a chief of staff and coordinator of the Mission's work. Charles Noyes serves in this capacity.

Other Mission officers are the Representatives on the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. These officers hold the rank of Ministers and are, respectively, Philip Klutznick and Jonathan Bingham.

Important members of the Mission represent the United States on the Human Rights, Narcotics, and Status of Women Commissions.

Besides representing the U.S. in the U.N., the Mission operates in a democracy in such instances as the public wants to be informed of U.S. policies and wants its opinions heard by the policy makers. An Office of Public Affairs within the Mission serves this purpose. Liaison is maintained with the large numbers of press, radio, and TV correspondents accredited to the U.N. Nongovernmental organizations keep in close contact with the Mission in order to interpret U.S. positions to their organizational membership.

Often confused with the year-round Permanent Mission of the U.S. is the U.S. Delegation to the General Assembly. This Delegation of ten members is appointed each year by the President of the United States to serve for one General Assembly session. (The 15th General Assembly session began in September, recessed at Christmas for two months, and concluded its agenda in late April.)

The ten members of the U.S. Delegation to the General Assembly are usually drawn from top echelons of the Permanent Mission along with other outstanding citizens. These will

often be representatives of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee or the House's Foreign Affairs Committee. One will always be a Republican, and one a Democrat.

The other appointed members will represent a cross section of the country, such as prominent members of the Roman Catholic and Jewish religions, a member of the Negro race, and usually an outstanding woman.

These Delegation members represent the U.S. in one or more of the General Assembly's seven main committees. They are advised by permanent staff members of the Mission as well as special advisers from the State Department.

The challenge to the U.S. Mission is its ability to negotiate simultaneously with 98 different countries in a world forum of opinion, to state and make understood the policies of the U.S. government, and to implement its main objective—peace and security.

(Recommended reading is *Embassy Extraordinary* by John MacVane, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 311.)

JEAN S. PICKER

1961 Is World Seed Year

The World Seed Campaign is part of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign which began in 1960 and will last for five years. The problem, according to the recent report made by the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, is that the world population will pass the three billion figure in 1961, and is expanding by 140,000 every day. Nobody knows how many hungry and malnourished people there are, but experts estimate that from one third to one half face permanent hunger or malnourishment.

One of the requirements for increased food production is to have reliable seeds. In Egypt in only four years, when a new rice variety, Nahda, was multiplied and distributed to farmers, the production increased 185 per cent.

The U.N. Educational, Social and Cultural Organization has a plan which enables individuals or groups to supply good seeds to farmers in the areas of the world which need them most. UNESCO Gift Coupons function as an international money order. In the U.S. they are available in the \$10 and \$50 denominations. Gift coupons carry the name of the donor and the beneficiary so that usually the donor receives an acknowledgment from the beneficiary.

For further information, write UNESCO Gift Coupon Projects, United Nations, New York.

Refugee Year Raised \$91,000,000

During the World Refugee Year under auspices of the United Nations, which closed June 30, 1960, 97 countries and territories responded to the appeal and contributed a total of \$91,000,000, according to a final report to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. Of this amount national (public) committees accounted for \$58,621,293. Governments gave the rest.

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

Books

THE THEOLOGY OF THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THOMAS. By BERTIE GÄRTNER. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1961. 286 pages. \$5.00

This discussion of the newly recovered Gospel of Thomas is the fullest that has yet appeared in English. It indicates what the Coptic collection of Jesus' sayings discloses as to the literary nature and arrangement of the work, and its partial dependence on our oldest three gospels, especially that of Luke. The second half of the book explores the thought affinities of the unfamiliar elements and finds them in the gnostic literature. This statement suggests that little addition to authentic knowledge of Jesus is provided by the new discovery. While Gärtner does not give separately and in sequence the full text in translation, he deals with all the more obscure passages. The book is intended for the English reader, and gives the text of Thomas and of its gnostic parallels always in English translation, although the author is a scholar, at home in Greek and Coptic, and wrote the book in Swedish.

HENRY J. CADBURY

REPORT OF A CONFERENCE OF FRIENDS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ON CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. Friends World Committee, 152-A North 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa., 1960. 66 pages. 50 cents

Issued in the "hope that it will intensify the call to service," this report of the Conference on Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held last fall under the auspices of the Friends World Committee, provides a brief introduction to the thinking and activities of Friends regarding this problem. Dorothy H. Hutchinson's sensitive treatment of the basis of Friends social concerns, Mona E. Darnell's perceptive consideration of the personal qualities necessary for imaginative service, and Howard B. Gill's informed discussion of a new vision of penology challenge Friends to think deeply about the complex issues confronting those who seek to contribute to a more humane and intelligent approach to the criminal.

The group discussions, covering a wide range of topics essential to informed thinking and effective action, are summarized. Although abbreviated, they are suggestive of the nature of the problems considered and of possible avenues of action.

Offering no easy solutions, this booklet serves as a call to Friends to engage in a more intensive examination of this problem to the end that they may continue to develop and support fruitful programs of service.

GEORGE HALL

PARENTS DESERVE TO KNOW. By C. CURTIS JONES. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1960. 204 pages. \$3.95

Dr. C. Curtis Jones, minister of the Vine Street Christian Church of Nashville, Tenn., has written the book *Parents Deserve to Know* as a sequel to his *Youth Deserves to Know*. The areas which he discusses concern parents, the home, boys, girls, discipline, delinquency, disappointments, education,

health, time, money, conformity, decisions, the world, and the church. I must confess that this reviewer approached this imposing array of subjects with considerable skepticism. Dr. Jones is, however, frank to admit that he is touching lightly on each subject. To each chapter he has added a generous bibliography for further study.

Each topic is organized under subheadings. The chapter on "Parents," for example, divides into "The Heaven of Love," "Freedom to Fail," "A Modern Confession," "Miracles of Parenthood," "Perpetual Preparation," etc. I found the material interesting because of the appropriate, often striking anecdotes used to illustrate the theme.

This is a book primarily for the young parent. It is interesting and vivid enough to stimulate the young parent to read further.

JOHN D. TALBOT

TELEVISION IN THE LIVES OF OUR CHILDREN. By WILBUR SCHRAMM, JACK LYLE, and EDWIN B. PARKER, with a psychiatrist's comment on the effects of television by LAWRENCE Z. FREEDMAN, M.D. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1961. 324 pages. \$6.00

I suppose that Friends may have a larger proportion of conscientious objectors to television than any other religious group. This masterful three-year study of the impact of television on children and families in ten cities proves that the impact of television on the life of the average family is enormous, since TV usually becomes the focus of the whole family's leisure. In very young children it stimulates the imagination and accelerates vocabulary development. The low intellectual content of popular television, however, means that by junior high school it loses its usefulness as a source of information about real life. Popular TV also creates considerable fear and excitedness in children, sometimes contributing (along with other influences) to imitative aggressive behavior, sometimes providing an escapist substitute for any kind of activity.

This richly documented report also clearly shows that family policies sharply influence the kind of impact which television has. Before adolescence most children simply enjoy TV as entertainment. But with the seventh grade a new attitude emerges among children of discriminating parents, an interest in educational TV programs and an involvement in serious reading despite the lure of TV. Parents who prefer such happy outcomes to the usual ones would do well to supplement their TV *Guide* with an investment in this conclusive research report.

ROBERT O. BLOOD, JR.

STUMBLING BLOCK. By DOUGLAS JACKSON. Abingdon Press, Nashville, Tenn., 1960. Paperback, 128 pages. 75 cents

The subject of alcohol is not new, although Dr. Jackson terms alcoholism "a modern disease." He gives statistics of the effects of alcohol, the rate of absorption, the number of drinkers and abstainers. The need for control is stressed due to the far-reaching influence of alcohol in juvenile delinquency, marital troubles, motor accidents, and crime.

By making a plea for abstinence the author appeals to Christians to consider their weaker brothers. The Board of Missions of the Methodist Church has edited this understanding appraisal of the problem in our day. "Quakers and Methodists were the first leaders in organized temperance crusades," he states.

As we read this book, we become better informed, while many of us will ask for guidance to become stepping stones and not stumbling blocks.

MARION W. LIPPINCOTT

About Our Authors

As pupil, friend, assistant, and companion, Edith Emerson has known Violet Oakley for 48 years.

Carl F. Wise, a member of Reading Meeting, Pa., is retired from his position as teacher of English in the Philadelphia public and adult school system. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the FRIENDS JOURNAL.

Richard R. Wood, who writes "Internationally Speaking" for the FRIENDS JOURNAL, was for many years Editor of *The Friend*, Philadelphia.

Ole F. Olden, our correspondent in Norway, is Clerk of Norway Yearly Meeting.

Dorothy L. Bentz, who lives in Frederick, Md., was for fifteen years Audio-Visual Librarian of the Burbank, Calif., City Schools.

Last summer Esther Holmes Jones and her husband, Edward Jones, visited Russia. She is affiliated observer of Friends General Conference at the United Nations and has shared her world-wide travel experiences with many Meetings. She is a member of Green Street Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia.

The signature "Now and Then" is the pen name of the well-known historian and Bible scholar, Henry J. Cadbury, who writes the "Letter from the Past."

Friends and Their Friends

M. C. and Elizabeth Morris of Cleveland Monthly Meeting visited German Friends in Leipzig, Dresden, Karl Marx Stadt, Nossen, Halle, and Naumburg during April. Together with Jim Schrag from Vienna—he comes from Springfield, Ohio—they also took part in the East-West Conference held by German Friends in Berlin on April 15 and 16.

Arriving in Leipzig in time for the Quarterly Meeting on April 8, M. C. Morris was able to report on the four-day protest march against atomic armament from Bergen-Hohne (formerly Bergen-Belsen) to Hamburg, in which he took part. This division was only one column of one of the four protest marches which took place in Germany at Easter this year.

Pendle Hill has published a new pamphlet entitled *An Opening Way*. The author, Dan Wilson, is known to all who have visited Pendle Hill or attended lectures there. Kenneth

E. Boulding writes about this interesting pamphlet, "... It is a moving record of early privations and difficulties, almost in the mood of the *Grapes of Wrath*. It is a witness to the continuing reality and maturation of religious experience. The author is most successful when he is describing simply and directly his immediate personal experiences, the 'dealings of the Lord with him,' to use an old Quaker phrase. . . ." The price of the pamphlet is 35 cents.

Colin W. Bell, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, has been on a three-week trip to London, Moscow, and Vienna. In London Colin Bell held conferences with leaders of the Friends Service Council.

He was joined in the trip to Moscow by William Barton, General Secretary of Friends Service Council, and Paul Johnson, Director of the AFSC Conferences for Diplomats Program in Geneva. In Moscow they held talks with Soviet representatives of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations. Topics discussed included the possibility of future development in the School Affiliation Service exchange program to permit an exchange of teachers, arrangements for the reciprocal student seminar to be held in the United States this summer, and a work camp program. They expected also to renew contacts with the three Russian scientists who visited the United States in January, 1959, under the sponsorship of the AFSC.

A last-ditch appeal to the federal government, asking an independent review of the proposal to build the Kinzua Dam in Western Pennsylvania, has been launched by the Indian Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. The Kinzua Dam would flood valuable Seneca Indian land, some of it essential to the religion of many Senecas. The Kinzua proposal was the response of the army engineers to the need for flood control on the Allegheny River. Other proposals to achieve flood control would not require the taking of treaty-protected Seneca land. The Quaker committee will ask the government to discontinue Kinzua construction and appropriations until an unbiased comparison with the major alternate plan has been undertaken and reported to Congress.

Scholarships covering all expenses are available for attendance at one of the summer schools on alcohol problems. These are held at Juniata College (July 24 to 28), Yale (June 20 to July 20), Washington, D. C. (July 24 to August 4), and North Conway, N. H. (June 12 to 16). All the sessions are taught at a high level of scholarship and are intended for mature students, ministers, nurses, social workers, teachers, etc. For details write Donald Baker, Collegeville, Pa.

The December 12, 1960, issue of the *Montgomery County Farmer* contains an article by Roy C. Kulp on the history of Horsham Meeting, Pa. The article states that the "earliest mention of Horsham Meeting is in the minutes of the Abing-

ton Monthly Meeting [Pa.] of the date of May 30, 1717. . . . In fact, a meeting had been held here [Horsham township] on the 24th of July, 1716." The first meeting house was probably built in 1721, with the work continued for the next three or four years. The second and present meeting house, erected in 1803, is extremely well preserved, and to many "is a symbol of religious liberty which was a new thing in the seventeenth century."

To help teachers and program chairmen, the Peace and Social Order Committee of State College Meeting, Pa., has reviewed many films which are available for rental at the Pennsylvania State University Film Library. Those which they found excellent and useful they have listed, including many on the people of various nations, some on the U.N., interesting pictures on India and China today, and several on ideas. The list may be obtained from Elizabeth Marsh, Boalsburg, Pa.

Two books of interest to Friends were recently published by the Exposition Press, New York City. *A Quaker Pioneer: Laura Haviland* by Mildred E. Danforth tells the story of a pioneer in the Underground Railroad of the Civil War era (259 pages; \$3.50).

A Quaker Boy Growing Up by Charles Allen Rowe is the autobiographical account of a Bucks County, Pennsylvania, farmer and a world traveler (170 pages; \$3.00).

Salem Quarterly Meeting Studies New School

Salem Quarterly Meeting, N. J., has appointed an exploratory committee to study the possibility of sponsoring a Friends School in South Jersey to supplement the training now offered by Woodbury, N. J., Friends School, which has no room for expansion into higher grades. The new school would expect ultimately to cover grades seven to twelve.

Joseph Livezey of Westville, N. J., is Chairman of the Committee, and Alenda Smith Crymble of Salem, N. J., is Secretary. The other members are Ernest Bodkin and William Buckley of Wenonah, N. J.; Caleb Cope of Woodbury, N. J.; Francis Thompson and William Waddington of Salem, N. J.; B. Paul Heritage of Mullica Hill, N. J.; Amos J. Peaslee and Dorothy Peaslee of Clarksboro, N. J.; Edith Way, Roy Plunkett, and Charles J. Darlington of Woodstown, N. J.; and Lillian Schatz and Anna Margaret Field, representing the Parents' Group, Woodbury, N. J.

Amos Peaslee, former U.S. Ambassador to Australia, and his wife have generously offered to donate the land and to contribute the architectural costs for this purpose, should the Quarterly Meeting decide to sponsor and go forward with the project.

AFSC Summer Institutes of International Relations

The American Friends Service Committee is planning to hold Summer Institutes of International Relations at the places

and on the dates announced in the following list. Inquiries concerning a particular program should be directed to the regional office of the AFSC that is geographically close to the camp.

For Adults: Sunnybrook Camp, Echo Lake, Pa., June 23 to 30; Camp Sierra, Shaver Lake P. O., Calif., June 24 to July 1; Lake Geneva, Wis., July 15 to 22; Winnepesaukee, N. H., July 29 to August 5.

Family Camps: Ghost Ranch, Abiquiu, N. Mex., June 25 to July 1; Sky Meadows Camp, Thousand Oaks, Calif., July 1 to 8; Climax, N. C., July 9 to 15; Camp Romoca, Palmer Lake, Colo., near Colorado Springs, July 30 to August 6; Danebod, Tyler, Minn., August 6 to 12; Ithaca College Camp, Spencer, N. Y., August 19 to 26; Camp Wallace Alexander (in the Sierra Mountains), August 28 to September 4.

High School Institutes and World Affairs Camps: YWCA Camp, Boone, Iowa, June 18 to 25; Lake Tahoe, Calif., June 17 to 24; Quaker Knoll, near Wilmington, Ohio, July 2 to 9; Foss Park, Indian Hills, Colo., August 20 to 27; Friendly Crossways, Littleton, Mass., August 25 to 31; Camp Manidokan, Md., August 25 to September 1.

Corrections: In the May 1, 1961, issue the name of our Japanese Friend under the picture on page 184, column one, should be Keiko Tatsuno. Edward N. Wright (see the news note on page 178) is a member of Providence Monthly Meeting, Media, Pa.

Coming Events

(Deadline for calendar items: for the issue dated the first of a month, the 15th of the preceding month; for the issue dated the 15th of a month, the first of the same month.)

MAY

18—Forum at Springfield Meeting, Pa., West Springfield and Old Sproul Roads, 8 p.m.: Mental Health Association of South-eastern Pennsylvania.

19 to 24—London Yearly Meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, England.

20—Bucks Quarterly Meeting at Solebury, Pa., 10 a.m.

20—Annual Spring Meeting of the Friends Historical Association and Commemoration of 250th Anniversary of the building of the original Newtown Square Meeting House, at Newtown Square Meeting, Pa., 4 p.m. Mary Hoxie Jones, "New England Yearly Meeting's Tercentenary," with special reference to Friends in New England before 1700, and Hilary Conroy, "History of Newtown Square Meeting." Bring box supper; coffee and ice cream provided.

20 to 22—France Yearly Meeting at Paris Friends Center, 12 rue Guy de la Brosse, Paris 5, France.

20 to 22—Switzerland Yearly Meeting at Schloss Hünigen, near Bern, Switzerland.

21—Central Philadelphia Meeting, Race Street west of 15th, Conference Class, 11:40 a.m.: Conference Class Committee, "The Summing Up and Plans for the Future."

21—Frankford Meeting, Unity and Waln Streets, Philadelphia, Conference Class, 10 a.m. A participant in the March from San Francisco to Moscow will lead on aims and experiences of the group.

21—At Lancaster, Pa., Meeting, Tulane Terrace and Lincoln Highway West, 11 a.m.: David Richie, "Work Camps." Meeting for worship, 10 a.m.

21—Southern Half-Yearly Meeting at Easton, Md., 11 a.m.

21—Merion Friends Community Forum, 613 Montgomery Avenue, Merion, Pa., 8 p.m.: B. Tarrt Bell, Assistant Director, Quaker Program at the United Nations, "Role of the United States in the United Nations: Leader or Laggard?"

21—Last of four conferences at Newtown Meeting, Pa. Box supper, 6 p.m. Speaker at 7 p.m.: E. Raymond Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

28—Frankford Meeting, Unity and Waln Streets, Philadelphia, Homecoming Day. Henry J. Cadbury will lead on "The Nature of the Quaker Social Testimonies" at the Conference Class, 10 a.m., and will remain until the afternoon.

28—Warrington Quarterly Meeting at Pipe Creek Meeting House, Union Bridge, Md. Meeting for worship, 11 a.m.; lunch, 12 noon (beverage and dessert provided); business, 1:30 p.m.; conference, 2:30 p.m.: Ralph Rose, "How Can We Strengthen the Spiritual Life of Our Meetings?"

Coming: Japanese Garden Party at the home of Anna K. Ruch, 540 East Evergreen Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa., June 1, 1 to 4 p.m. Donation, \$1.25; benefit of Jeanes Hospital. Japanese refreshments; exhibits; card tables available.

DEATHS

BORTON—On December 13, 1960, after a long illness, J. GILBERT BORTON, husband of the late Martha Hazelton Borton. He was a lifelong member of Woodstown Monthly Meeting, N. J., and a regular attender when living near Woodstown. He had been a State Senator from Salem County in 1924-26, and then had served several years as Chief of the Division of Parks in the State Department of Conservation and Development, and was largely responsible for the admirable system of state parks and forests in New Jersey. A grandson, John Borton, survives.

DuBOIS—On February 4, NATHAN S. DuBOIS of Pitman, N. J., a member of Woodstown Monthly Meeting, N. J.

HARTSHORN—On January 18, after a long illness, GORDON HARTSHORN, a member of Haverford Monthly Meeting, Pa. He attended Haverford College, served with the American Friends Service Committee in 1917, and returned to Haverford to graduate with the Class of 1920. He was associated with the Provident Life and Trust Company. Surviving are his wife, M. Elizabeth Pershing Hartshorn, and a daughter, Elizabeth H. Nebesar of Boston.

HOLLINGSWORTH—On February 25, ALICE L. HOLLINGSWORTH, wife of the late Lewis E. Hollingsworth, a member of Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Stony Run, aged 86 years. She leaves two sisters, M. Roberta Chase, living at the Taylor Home in Baltimore, where Alice Hollingsworth also lived, and Grace W. Lewis of Washington, D. C.; and two nieces, Ruth L. Normandy and Myra E. Lank.

Concerning Vital Statistics in Future Issues

The curtailment of space incurred when we started to publish the FRIENDS JOURNAL only twice a month instead of every week and a corresponding need to publish urgent material at stated times make it necessary, unfortunately, to limit vital statistics to the shortest possible text, as is customary in The Friend, London. For the time being we are not, however, making a charge for the publication of such items, as is done by the London Friend.

Friends families or Meetings should mail us all necessary information concerning births, marriages, and deaths. The Editors will then select material to be included in the vital statistics column.

(Vital statistics appearing in the present and the next issues are the last to be published in our old style.)

A memorial service was held at Stony Run Meeting, Baltimore, on February 26, with burial in the cemetery of Little Falls Meeting, Fallston, Md.

HOOPES—On January 7, suddenly, REBECCA BIRDSALL HOOPES, at the home of Mrs. Franklin Kenworthy in Purcellville, Va., where she was on duty as nurse. Born October 24, 1895, she was the daughter of the late William G. and Margaret Thomas Birdsall and widow of Albert W. Hoopes, who died in 1953. She was educated at Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., and was a birthright member of Goose Creek United Meeting, Lincoln, Va. She was active in both Meeting and civic affairs. Funeral services were held from the Hall Funeral Home, with burial in the Friends Cemetery, Lincoln, Va.

JARRETT—On October 16, 1960, at her home, Brookside Terrace, Bethayres, Pa., LILIAN SAUNDERS JARRETT, widow of the late Franklin H. Jarrett and daughter of Charles and Hannah P. Saunders. She was the last of her immediate family. A lifelong member of Abington Meeting, Pa., she is remembered by a host of friends for her loving interest in people and her quiet, helpful ministry by word and deed.

LEWEY—On January 31, FLORA M. LEWEY, a member of Haverford Monthly Meeting, Pa., in her 68th year, widow of Dr. Frederic Lewey of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. Shortly after his death she moved to Pennsburg, Pa., where she participated in educational and cultural activities. Handicapped by serious illness, she carried on with great courage. A sister, Dr. Else Staudinger of New York City and several nieces and nephews survive. The memorial service and burial took place in Haverford.

PEARSON—On January 10, at Loudoun County Hospital, Va., FANNIE TAYLOR PEARSON, in her 76th year. She was a birthright friend, the daughter of the late Henry M. and Margaret Haley Taylor. She attended Oakdale School, Lincoln, Va. Surviving are her husband, West A. Pearson, and three sons, Silas H. Pearson of Hyattsville, Md., and Albert M. and West A. Pearson, Jr., both of Philomont, Va.; two grandchildren and one brother, Lawrence H. Taylor of Lincoln. Funeral services were held in the Goose Creek Meeting House, Va., on January 12, with burial in the Lincoln Cemetery.

TYLER—On February 28, in Royersford, Pa., MARGARET H. TYLER, aged 92 years. She was the widow of Dr. Benjamin A. Tyler and is survived by a daughter-in-law, Elizabeth J. Tyler, and two grandsons, Robert and Richard Tyler. She was a member of Salem Monthly Meeting, N. J.

WALTER—On March 15, at the Friends Boarding Home, Kennett Square, Pa., EMILIE B. WALTER, in her 85th year, daughter of the late Sharpless A. and Anna W. Walter. For over 30 years she served as a devoted teacher in the community and was repeatedly honored, having being called "one of the great teachers in Kennett's past and most representative of the number of faithful teachers who have so ably served the community and its children." She was a member of Kennett Square Meeting, Pa., and at one time was an Overseer. She was always active in community affairs. Surviving are a sister, Abbie W. Marshall of Kennett Square, Pa.; two nephews, three grandnieces, and four grandnephews.

WICKES—On December 28, 1960, at Paint Branch Nursing Home, West Hyattsville, Md., BARBARA STAPLES WICKES, in her 56th year, a daughter of the late Eugene Staples and May Staples, and the wife of Dean R. Wickes of Bluemont, Va. She received a doctor of philosophy degree in education from Catholic University and taught in Washington schools for a number of years. She was an active member of Goose Creek United Meeting, Lincoln, Va., and participated in many community projects. She is survived by her husband; three daughters, Mrs. Daniel W. Carney of Takoma Park, Md., Mrs. Edgar H. Gibbons of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. Frances Neil Waldrop of West Hyattsville, Md.; her mother, Mrs. Eugene W. Staples of Washington, D. C.; a sister, Mrs. Richard H. Tilley of Chillum, Md.; and eight grandchildren. Interment was in the burial ground of Goose Creek Meeting.

MEETING ADVERTISEMENTS

ARIZONA

PHOENIX — Sundays, 9:45 a.m., Adult Study; 11 a.m., Meeting for Worship and First-day School, 17th Street and Glendale Avenue, Shirley Hülfinger, Clerk, 1002 East Palmaritas Drive.

TUCSON — Pima Friends Meeting (Pacific Yearly Meeting), 1201 E. Speedway. Worship, 10 a.m., Elsie T. Kirk, Clerk, Route 2, Box 274, Axtell 8-6073.

CALIFORNIA

CLAREMONT — Friends meeting, 9:30 a.m. on Scripps campus, 10th and Columbia. Franklin Zahn, Clerk, 836 S. Hamilton Blvd., Pomona, California.

LA JOLLA — 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.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON — Meeting, Sunday, 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 10:30 a.m., 2111 Florida Avenue, N.W., one block from Connecticut Avenue.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH — Meeting, 11 a.m., First-days at 800 North Halifax Drive. Information, Sarah Belle George, CL 2-2322.

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

JACKSONVILLE — Meeting for worship, 11 a.m., YWCA. Contact EV 9-4845.

MIAMI — Meeting for worship at Sunset and Corsica, Coral Gables, on the south Miami bus line, 11 a.m.; First-day school, 10 a.m. Miriam Toepel, Clerk. TU 8-6629.

ORLANDO-WINTER PARK — Meeting, 11 a.m., 816 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., 180 19th Avenue S.E.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA — Meeting for worship and First-day school at 10 a.m. 1884 Fairview Road, N.E., Atlanta 6. Phone DR 3-7986. Phern Stanley, Clerk, Phone DR 3-5357.

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.

DOWNEERS 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 Corinne Catlin, HA 2-3103; after 4 p.m., HA 2-8723.

INDIANAPOLIS — Lanthorn Friends, 1040 W. 42nd Street. Meeting for worship and First-day school, 10 a.m. Telephone AX 1-8677.

IOWA

DES MOINES — South entrance, 2920 80th Street, worship, 10 a.m.; classes, 11 a.m.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS — Friends meeting each Sunday. For information telephone UN 1-8022 or UN 6-0350.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE — Meeting, Sunday, 3 Longfellow Park (near Harvard Square), 9:30 a.m. and 11 a.m.; telephone TR 6-6882.

WELLESLEY — Meeting, Sunday, 10:30 a.m. at Tenacre Country Day School, Benvenue Street near Grove Street.

WORCESTER — Pleasant Street Friends Meeting, 901 Pleasant Street. Meeting for worship each First-day, 11 a.m. Telephone PL 4-8887.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT — Friends Church, 9640 Sorrento. Sunday School, 10:15 a.m., worship, 11:00 a.m. Telephone WE 4-0273, evenings.

DETROIT — Meeting, Sundays, 11 a.m. in Highland Park YWCA, Woodward and Winona. TO 7-7410 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, unprogrammed worship, 10:15 a.m., University Y.M.C.A., FE 5-0272.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY — Penn Valley Meeting, 806 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, 10:50 a.m., worship, 11 a.m., Quaker Church Road.

HADDONFIELD — Meeting for worship, 11 a.m., First-day, First-day school, 9:45 a.m., Lake Street.

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

SEAVILLE — Meeting for worship, 11 a.m. Main Shore Road, Route 9, Cape May County. Visitors welcome.

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE — Meeting and First-day School, 11 a.m., 815 Girard Blvd., N.E., Albuquerque. John Atkinson, Clerk. Phone ALpine 5-9588.

SANTA FE — Meeting, Sundays, 11 a.m., Olive Rush Studio, 630 Canyon Road. Sante Fe. Jane H. Baumann, Clerk.

NEW YORK

ALBANY — Worship and First-day school, 11 a.m., YMCA, 423 State St.; Albany 8-6242.

BUFFALO — Meeting and First-day school, 11 a.m., 1272 Delaware Ave.; phone NF 4-3214.

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 worship:

11 a.m. 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan
22 Washington Sq. N.
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., 138 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., 855 West McMillan, Richard Day, Correspondent, WI 1-2419.

CLEVELAND—First-day school for children and adults, 10 a.m. Meeting for worship 11 a.m., 10916 Magnolia Drive, TU 4-2695.

PENNSYLVANIA

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

HAVERFORD—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.

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 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., 10:30 a.m. Frankford, Unity and Wain Streets, 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.

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, Sumner Parker. BR 6-8891.

TEXAS

AUSTIN—Worship, Sundays, 11 a.m., First-day school, 10 a.m., 806 Rathervue Place. Otto Hofmann, Clerk, HI 2-2238.

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 8-6413.

FRIENDS JOURNAL is on sale at the John Wanamaker store and Friends Book Store, 304 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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CLASSES BEGIN SEPTEMBER 1961 at Sandy Spring Friends School. For information write: Sam Legg, Headmaster, Sandy Spring, Maryland.

POSITIONS WANTED

LADY DESIRES POSITION preferably in Religious School or College. Assistant art teacher, social dean or what have you? Box R 201, Friends Journal.

EASTON, MD., HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR wishes summer position with a family, preferably Buck Hill Falls. Have experience with small children, driver's license, and American Red Cross Certificate as Water Safety Aide. Reply: Alice Goldsborough, Rt. 1, Box 50, Easton, Md.

GOVERNESS, NURSE, COMPANION, SECRETARY, seeks happy position with congenial family in order to finish college and teach. Drives, etc. Box C 200, Friends Journal.

CHILD CARE, reliable George School, Pa., girl of class 1962, desires summer position with family, at shore, mountains or travel. Write Box W 196, Friends Journal.

FOR RENT

LARGE FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT, Cape May, New Jersey. Accommodates six people for week, month or season. Write, Marion Cobb, 1155 Washington Street, Cape May, New Jersey, or phone, TU 4-7456.

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WANTED

NURSE, COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in country home near Norristown, Pa., from July 24 to August 21. Light duties, in pleasant surroundings. Telephone Glendale 2-5922, write Box F 195, Friends Journal.

QUAKER COLLEGE FACULTY FAMILY needs four-bedroom furnished house in Germantown, Pa., during two years' service with American Friends Service Committee. Write Barry Hollister, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

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TAKE TIME TO WRITE TODAY for folders, rates and reservations addressing the Innkeepers, MR. AND MRS. RICHARD H. D. BULLOCK.

What is **BODY WISDOM?**

A physician calls Americans "overfed but undernourished." Now, Roger Williams, Ph.D., reports that ordinary humans, when fully nourished, actually refuse beverage alcohol. Why not look into these ideas of body wisdom? Ask for free copies of Williams' report, and read "Body, Mind and Sugar" by Abrahamson and Pezet. Send your check to support our work to Asa Way, Treasurer, Box H, Temperance Committee, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE NEEDS:

A Mature Woman to Serve as House Mother
in a residence of 100 foreign and American graduate students.

International House also serves as a social center for students throughout the Greater Philadelphia Area. Her duties in general will entail the supervision and guidance of young people, general hostessing and some supervision of housekeeping responsibilities. A love of young people and a compatibility with alert young minds is essential.

This is a live-in position for which an apartment is furnished, and involves a five-day week with two days off during the early part of the week. It is expected that the House Mother will be available in the students' leisure hours during the evenings and the weekends.

Interested parties should contact Giles L. Zimmerman, Executive Director of International House, 140 N. 15th St., Phila. 2, Pa. LOcust 8-7250.

Position Wanted

Student from India, graduate of U.S. college, urgently seeking practical employment opportunity in the field of mechanical engineering prior to his return home. If he cannot find employment within thirty days, he will have to leave the country. Previous experience in machine shop and power units maintenance. Excellent knowledge of English and of U.S. customs. Here is your opportunity to contribute to international understanding, and at the same time avail yourself of the services of a hard-working employee. For information, contact MR. SALAS, International House of Philadelphia, 140 N. 15th Street, Phila. 2, Pa. LOcust 8-7250.

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A housing service in the Philadelphia suburbs . . . endorsed by Friends

YOU can help to overcome racial injustices in your suburban community.

List your Suburban House with us

Many fine people are applying for good houses — teachers, engineers, designers, doctors.

- Your house will be available to all interested buyers
- We cooperate with other brokers
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Over 35 years experience repairing and reupholstering. First-class workmanship at REASONABLE PRICES. Estimates are free. Will go anywhere within 25 miles of Philadelphia, Pa. Ten years references from Friends in the Philadelphia area. Member of Swarthmore Meeting. Write

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Which Job?

"Doctor, merchant, coach," he cried,
"Teacher, housewife, nurse," she sighed,
Which job is for you?

Now don't fuss and stew,
Chapter four will help you decide.

"THOSE WONDERFUL TEENS"

at all bookstores

By WILLARD TOMLINSON

Office Worker

Needed for General Office Work

including typing, bookkeeping, telephone switchboard. This is a resident position, in pleasant environment with wholesome associations. Modern working conditions. Position must be filled for the next school year.

Begin August 1, 1961

For further information, write
R. K. TOMLINSON, BUSINESS MANAGER
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WANTED

SECRETARY on full-time basis, typing and shorthand, ability to run small office handling interracial suburban housing program. Experience preferred. Five days weekly, 9-5. Call for appointment. **FRIENDS SUBURBAN HOUSING, INC.**, MI 9-2911, 53 Cricket Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

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Deadline for Advertising

Our deadline for advertising is the first of each month for the issue of the 15th, and the 15th of each month for the following issue, dated the first of the month.

Elnwood Convalescent Home

Baltimore Pike & Lincoln Avenue
Swarthmore, Pa.

Telephone **Kingswood 3-0272**

Private and semiprivate rooms
Quiet 10-acre estate
24-hour understanding nursing care

Under personal supervision of
MRS. ELLEN M. WOOD

LAKE PAUPAC

Though "the spring comes slowly up this way," now the hillsides are turning green, and many cottages are open each week-end. You too may discover the charm of our friendly vacation community, when **PAUPAC LODGE** opens on June 30th. Our summer days are warm and bright, with refreshingly cool evenings, and our location near Greentown in the Poconos is secluded but accessible. Some **LODGE** reservations have already been made, and inquiries are welcomed.

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RICHARD P. BELL, Manager
422 EAST RIDLEY AVENUE, RIDLEY PARK, PA.

THE PENINGTON

215 EAST 15th STREET, NEW YORK CITY 3

A Friends Hostel in New York for Friends and friends of Friends. Comfortable rooms and wholesome meals for permanent guests. Accommodations for transients limited. Advance reservations requested.

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816 WEST SPRINGFIELD ROAD
Springfield, Delaware County, Pa.

10:30 to 5:30 — Evenings by Appointment
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WANTED

Receptionist for Weekends at Arch Street Meeting House

Philadelphia, Pa.

Regular or occasional service. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Greet and explain Quakerism to the many persons who visit this historic Meeting House each year. Unique opportunity for Quaker outreach. Modest remuneration. Write or call **FRANCIS G. BROWN, YEARLY MEETING OFFICE, 1515 CHERRY STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. LO 8-4111.**

PLEASE NOTIFY US THREE WEEKS IN
ADVANCE OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS

FRIENDS ACADEMY

ESTABLISHED 1877

This coeducational day school within 25 miles of New York provides a well balanced college preparatory program designed to stress in the student a desire to live a creative Christian life in today's world.

Kindergarten through Grade 12

A reduction in tuition is available to members of The Society of Friends.

ALEXANDER TUNSTALL MACNUTT
Headmaster

Box B, Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y.

FRIENDS' SELECT SCHOOL

THE PARKWAY AT SEVENTEENTH ST.
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Established 1689

Coeducational Day School
Kindergarten through Twelfth Grade

While college preparation is a primary aim, personal guidance helps each student to develop as an individual. Spiritual values and Quaker principles are emphasized. Central location provides many educational resources and easy access from the suburbs. Friends interested in a sound academic program are encouraged to apply.

G. Laurence Blauvelt, Headmaster

Position Wanted

Weary of "Sunday Christians" who lose their ideals of honesty, morals and equal rights. A well educated evangelical Christian seeks happy office position (or similar) where she can live for Christ, earn her livelihood, and be a responsible, accurate helper. Philadelphia or suburbs preferred. \$58.00 week minimum. Write Box C 199, Friends Journal.

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VACATION IN ELKMONT, PENNSYLVANIA, rural Sullivan County. Restful, picturesque, secluded. Comfortable rooms, homecooked meals, reasonable rates. Separate house for families. Transportation from door to door from Philadelphia, Pa., area. Open July 1 to Labor Day. Write **IRENE BOWN, Forksville, Pa.**, or phone Towanda 924-3646.

Beginning in
September 1961

Westtown School needs a

H O S T E S S

to direct the social, dining, and recreational activities of the School. An active woman 40-55 years of age, alert to the social and day-to-day needs of faculty and students as well as guests and visitors.

An absorbing post, requiring administrative skill, imagination, and resourcefulness. Experience in recreation and work with, and love for young people needed.

Resident position. Living quarters provided for single person or for married couple. Member of the Society of Friends desired.

SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH
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Apply:

Daniel D. Test, Jr., Headmaster
Westtown School, Westtown, Pa.

1896

1961

BACK LOG CAMP**SABAE, NEW YORK**

June 30 marks the opening day of the 1961 season of BACK LOG CAMP on Indian Lake, New York, in the Adirondack Mountains. Closes September 5, 1961.

A family camp for families and adults situated in the heart of the forest on the shores of Indian Lake. Comfortable living tents, family meals in large open pavilion, fleet of canoes and boats, trips long and short to secluded beautiful mountain and lake areas. Swimming, fishing, boating. Restful, remote, quiet. Send for booklet.

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Quaker books, British and American, biographies, new books, large selection of children's books. Any book in print will be ordered. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly.

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OVERBROOK, PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

A Coeducational Country Day School

Four-year kindergarten through 12th Grade
College Preparatory Curriculum

Founded in 1845 by the Society of Friends, our school continues to emphasize integrity, freedom, simplicity in education through concern for the individual student.

MERRILL E. BUSH, Headmaster

The Meeting School

A COEDUCATIONAL FRIENDS BOARDING SCHOOL

RINDGE, N. H.

Started in 1957

Emphasizing Friends Testimonies

• PEACE

• SERVICE

• SIMPLICITY

Secondary School Level—Accepting concerned Young Friends for the tenth grade. A limited number of postgraduate students will be accepted. A conventional high school curriculum offered. Russian, arts and crafts included. Send inquiries to

George I. Bliss, Clerk

The Meeting School Rindge, N. H.

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Ages 7 to 17 in four separate age groups

A friendly camp where boys of varied and interesting backgrounds come to learn and share a wide range of worthwhile experiences. Sail and canoe on 14-mile lake high in the Poconos. All sports and crafts. CANOE TRIP in CANADA for QUALIFIED OLDER CAMPERS. 42nd season. Inclusive fee. Quaker leadership.

CHAUNCEY F. PAXSON, PENNS PARK, BUCKS COUNTY, PENNA.
(Room for a few qualified counselors on this year's staff)

CAMP LEN-A-PE (Boys 4-16)

Indian, magician, nurse, etc. Riding, tennis, water-skiing, etc. Overnight canoe and horseback trips.

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Employ 50 counselors, maintenance men, cooks, hostesses, nurse, etc. Why not apply?

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Lakefront hotel. Cabins. Riding, tennis, swimming, water-skiing. On the most beautiful lake in the Poconos.

ON GRAND LAKE
IN EASTERN MAINE

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AGES: 11-18

OUTDOOR LIVING AND CANOE TRIPS

(including Allagash R.)

Small informal groups with individual attention given. Quaker leadership. C. I. T. and Junior Maine guide programs.

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Stressing Self-Reliance — For boys from 9 to 16

Boys learn to live, work, and play together on 800 acres in N. E. Pennsylvania, 20 miles south of Binghamton, N. Y. Professional leadership; correlated activities. Campercraft trips, natural science, projects. Sports include baseball, tennis, wrestling, swimming. Private spring-fed lake.

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GRADES
9-12

GEORGE SCHOOL

Founded
1893

RICHARD H. McFEELY, Principal

Enrollment has been completed for autumn of the coming school year. A limited waiting list is being established from which applicants will be accepted as vacancies may occur.

Address inquiries to: ADELBERT MASON, Vice Principal
Box 350, George School, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

Penn Charter's Message to Friends Not Enrolled in a Friends School:

If the cost of attending a Friends school has discouraged you, if you wish a sound education with healthy athletic and extracurricular programs for all students, and if you value a strengthening Quaker atmosphere in education, we invite you to consider PENN CHARTER.

Founded in 1689 and carrying on the concern for education expressed in William Penn's Charter, under which it now operates, Penn Charter can offer substantial scholarship aid to students of good character and ability whose financial resources are limited. It welcomes inquiries from Friends.

The Headmaster, JOHN F. GUMMERE
William Penn Charter School
Philadelphia 44, Pa.

BOYS—Kindergarten through Grade 12

GIRLS—Kindergarten through Grade 2