

MRA INFORMATION SERVICE

FOUR HAYS MEWS · BERKELEY SQUARE · LONDON W.1

Vol. 1.

Saturday, 10 May, 1952

No. 7

CHANGE IN A REVOLUTIONARY AGE

NORWAY—"THE BEGINNING OF RENAISSANCE"

A GIFT FROM SIAM

THE FORGOTTEN FACTOR IN SHEFFIELD

SECURITY AND IDEOLOGICAL WAR

ENCLOSURE : REPORT FROM AFRICA

IN the May issue of *The Contemporary Review*, R. C. Mowat contributes an article on Moral Re-Armament. In the revolutionary ferment of our age, he says, there is an urgent need for change expressed practically in a new social way of life, so that the new inventions and discoveries may be rendered fruitful, instead of leading us to catastrophe. The root problem is how to bring about this change. Marx believed that the social evils aggravated by industrialism could only be eliminated by a thoroughgoing change in the social order. "Marx criticised the French revolutionaries for not being fundamental enough," writes Mowat. "We must criticise the Marxists for the same reason. Civilisation is built out of human beings ; and if Marxism has failed

to bring about the necessary changes in society it is because it has failed to effect these changes in the individual." "MRA is a superior ideology to Communism," Mowat says, "because it is based on the great realities of life which Communism either denies or ignores . . . It is an answer which changes the social structure as well as changing people."

MRA, he insists, must be understood as a revolution—"The revolution which will end revolution by changing human nature and remaking men and nations." Its aim, he concludes, as a historian, "is the establishment of a new order of society as far beyond civilisation as civilisation is beyond primitive savagery."

NORWAY—"THE BEGINNING OF RENAISSANCE"

Following the recent meeting of 5,000 in Denmark, the meetings in Sweden and the launching of the new MRA industrial film in Finland, two crowded meetings took place in Norway at the end of April.

In Stavanger, centre of the Norwegian canning industry, the Socialist paper, *1 Mai*, commented in front page headlines, "We are fighting for a revolution that starts with the individual. Colossal interest in the MRA Information Meeting in Stavanger." The meeting, arranged on the initiative of the Metal Workers' Union, was packed with 1,100 people, and hundreds could not get in. In the chair was the Socialist Lord Mayor, Magnus Karlson. The Bishop of Stavanger and the Danish Bishop of Lolland-Falster were in the audience.

The Socialist press quoted the words of Professor Skard : "If the democracies can find an ideology stronger than the ideologies of dictatorship, we need have no fears. We feel Frank Buchman has given us such an ideology. But it needs to be carried forward by

an army. This is the greatest chance ever offered to our generation. It is the beginning of renaissance."

MASS MEETING IN OSLO

In Oslo, the Colosseum was crowded out with 2,500 people, 850 of them delegations of management and workers from 26 industries. In the audience were the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Hansteen, the Commandant of the Royal Military Academy, four Inspectors General of the Army, the Minister of Social Affairs and 32 Members of Parliament, Bishop Berggrav, and many other leaders of Norwegian life of all parties. Professor Eiliv Skard, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities at Oslo University, was in the chair.

Aftenposten, the leading Oslo Conservative daily, reported next day, "The message of an ideology which can unite the world, put forward by representatives of eleven nations, moved the great audience deeply." The Farmers' national daily, *Nationen*, in a front page

article, under the headline "Moral Re-Armament will unite the world," wrote: "It creates a fundamental revolution in the heart and mind of man. It is an inspiration which leads to a new, world-spanning ideology."

The press, radio and newsreels gave wide publicity to the meeting. The visiting speakers met and conferred with a number of Norwegian leaders, including the Speaker of the Parliament, who is a leading Socialist, the President of the Norwegian Trades Union Congress, Konrad Nordahl, the Chairman of the Federation of Industry, Mr. Offenbergh, the Chief of the General Staff, General Ole Berg, and the Chief of Naval Staff. They were guests of honour at a dinner to meet 150 Members of Parliament, industrialists, and others.

In an article in *Vaart Land*, Bjarne Høye devoted "The Week's Portrait" to an assessment of the work of Dr. Frank Buchman, which he has observed over many years. "One thing is certain," he writes, "and that is that Frank Buchman and his colleagues, like no other human beings, have from the first given me the vision of the world becoming new and young and miracu-

lous and full of meaning. Through them I found the gift of faith, and a new happiness as a result. The people who, through their quality of life and their way of saying and seeing things, kindled the vision and aroused me to action, have for ever a place in my heart."

A SOCIAL PASSION

He goes on to speak of Frank Buchman's life: "From his youth he has been driven by a social passion and interest in his fellow men." After describing his early work amongst the under-privileged, he writes: "As early as the end of World War I, Frank Buchman saw clearly that what was happening was more than a question of war between nations. It was the beginning of the destruction of our civilisation, unless it could be radically rebuilt. Before any other statesman, he understood the importance of the ideological war and searched to find democracy's positive ideology to answer the destructive forces. He has built up a world force of trained, disciplined men who live the answer. That is Moral Re-Armament."

A GIFT FROM SIAM

Siam produces some of the best rice in Asia. With the great drop in rice exports from Burma, Indo China and Indonesia, Siam's rice crop is in great demand throughout the East.

On the 24th March an interesting ceremony took place in Bangkok. The *Bangkok Tribune* and other papers carried front page pictures showing the loading of fifty sacks of rice which the Prime Minister of Siam, Field Marshal Pibul Songgram, and Madame La-ia-

Pibul Songgram, have sent as a gift to the Moral Re-Armament Assembly at Caux. The rice is given specially for the use of the hundreds of visitors from Asia who come each year for training in MRA at Caux. In a message accompanying the rice, a leading Siamese industrialist wrote, "We are proud that Siam can help in this great work. We know of Dr. Buchman's keen interest in South-East Asia and look forward eagerly to having him visit our country."

THE FORGOTTEN FACTOR IN SHEFFIELD

Sheffield, steel area producing 14% of Britain's raw steel, is increasingly a focus of Communist strategy. As a steel centre on armaments production it has great propaganda value in the Communist "peace" campaign. Last year it was the site chosen for the World Peace Conference, moved at the last moment to Warsaw. This year at Whitsun there is to be a "British Youth Festival" for 5,000 there. As an engineering centre it has a key role in Britain's export trade, and any industrial action which disrupts engineering production has serious consequences. Communist strategy includes nation-wide action among the engineering workers. In the Sheffield area, there are 20,000 engineers, organised in the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The District Committee of 27 is dominated by Communists and fellow-travellers.

In January, 1952, 6,000 saw *The Forgotten Factor* in the adjoining steel town of Rotherham.

Last week, 28 April—3 May, the Sheffield Hippo-

drome was crowded night after night with the 13,000 who streamed in to the play. The list of the 95 nationally known steel, engineering and cutlery firms and the 23 collieries represented in the audiences reads like a roll call of British industry. Groups of workers and officials from 22 Unions applied for tickets for the opening night. Thousands came from the great steel firms, including hundreds of shop stewards, communist and socialist, and management. From one colliery alone, the Nunnery pit in Sheffield, 250 miners came to the play. One of the management said afterwards, "Down underground, *The Forgotten Factor* is the main topic of conversation." There is a ferment going through the industries of Sheffield. A Communist engineer said, "There is no question about it: this is bigger than Communism."

Last year's Master Cutler, Mr. Wilton Lee, opened the week with a luncheon for leading industrialists, attended by directors and senior management from steel

and engineering firms employing 100,000 men. At the end of the lunch, the managing director of a steel firm sprang to his feet and said, "I'll buy it. It is a great privilege to have been invited here."

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress attended the play, and visited the cast backstage before the performance. The play was introduced each night by Councillor John Pate, AEU convenor of shop stewards at Hadfields, Ltd.

After one performance, the managing director of a large engineering firm said, "It is an act of great vision to put this play on here this week." 300 men had been to the play from his factory. A Labour Party leader said as he left the theatre, "A magnificent job, magnificently done."

The head of a long-established iron firm, which made the guns used at Waterloo, commented, "You have no idea of the effect and extent of your work in this country. We meet it everywhere."

COAL BOARD CHAIRMAN SPEAKS

After the final curtain on Saturday night, Major-General Sir Noel Holmes, Chairman of the North East Division of the National Coal Board, stepped on to the

stage and addressed the audience. Mr. Joe Hall, President of the Yorkshire Miners, had seen the play at the afternoon performance.

"There is something better in this life than war," Sir Noel declared, "and we have seen what this is tonight. It is Moral Re-Armament and there is something about it that will get hold of you as it got hold of me. All management are not angels; all union officials are not angels: but we can get together, we must get together, not only for the men themselves and their wives and families, but for the sake of the country. More can be done by cutting more coal than by anything else. I am prepared to shake hands with any man in the industry and I am prepared to say I am sorry when I am wrong." Sir Noel added amid applause: "There are some in the industry here tonight to whom I have said I am sorry. Every night and every morning I pray not only for my household but for the industry to which I belong, and to which I will devote the rest of the years of my life until I see it put right."

The Forgotten Factor has been seen by men from eighty-eight collieries in Yorkshire, Lancashire and South Wales, during the past three months of its tour through the industrial areas.

SECURITY AND THE IDEOLOGICAL WAR

Hansard (Ottawa) reports a speech by Mr. C. W. Carter, M.P. in the House of Commons during the Defence Debate on 8 April, 1952, on problems of security and strength in the ideological war. The following are extracts from his speech:—

"The key to the whole Communist philosophy lies in these words: 'It is necessary to change the world'—to change it by every means available, economic, political, psychological; by peaceful means if possible but by force if necessary. We therefore have to meet two powerful forces, the Russian military might and the far more powerful Communist ideology which it is meant to serve.

"The ideological front is the most important front of all. Success on other fronts alone cannot result in a lasting peace. The best it can produce is an armed truce in which the cold war will continue as fiercely as ever, with endless taxes and endless money and energy being poured into non-productive channels instead of being used to serve the needs of humanity.

"On the other hand, if we win the war of ideas we cannot possibly lose on any other front, and lasting peace and all those other things for which our comrades fought and died in two world wars will be assured.

"We can meet military power with military power. We can match economic force with economic force. We can check political moves with political counter-moves. But no military, political or economic force can

defeat an idea. An idea can only be conquered by a better idea, an ideology only by a superior ideology.

THE FUTURE OF NATO

"Last Thursday the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Claxton) stated that NATO represented a new concept in international co-operation and organisation. We are a partnership of free nations bound together by a common danger represented by a common enemy. That concept will become much more meaningful, however, and the partnership far stronger when the countries of NATO are bound together by a common ideology based on a common set of moral and spiritual values. Only then will we be equipped to move from a partnership of fear to a partnership of faith when the common danger is surmounted. It has been said in this house that our policy is one of peace through strength. No nation is strong that is ideologically weak; and it has been demonstrated that the strongest army cannot long defend a weak ideology."

IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

Mr. Carter made detailed recommendations for ideological training in the armed forces, and concluded:

"I hope the minister will find it possible to give some consideration to these suggestions, because much of this kind of training need not cost the taxpayers one extra cent, and the total cost is comparatively insignificant. Without it, we cannot achieve maximum effectiveness in

our efforts in other directions. With it, we cannot possibly lose. It is an iron-clad guarantee of total victory and lasting peace with minimum cost and effort.

"I realise that Canada, in military terms, is a small country. But a small country with a big idea can change the history of the world."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Canada—In Toronto on 4 April, 1,000 delegates of the Personnel Association Convention heard a labour-management group from the U.S. Airlines industry describe the answer to long-standing conflicts. The *Toronto Telegram* reported the meeting under the headline: "MRA lifts Labor and Bosses out of Ruinous Warfare."

In Windsor, centre of the Canadian automobile industry, a strike in the building trade was in progress. The Mayor of Windsor arranged a dinner for the MRA task force to meet 90 industrial and labour leaders. A series of labour-management conferences followed. The *Financial Post* for 19 April reports a settlement under the headline: "Windsor building strike threat removed after visit of MRA employer-union team." The *Windsor Star*, 21 April, writes, "Full credit for the work that led to the settlement, last week of the Building Trades dispute, was given to MRA today by Mayor Arthur J. Reaume."

Isle of Man—H.E. The Governor, Air Vice-Marshal

Sir Godfrey Bromet, took the chair at a meeting of 150 in Douglas on 22 April. He was supported by the Bishop of Sodor and Man. The Speaker of the House of Keys, the Attorney General, the Secretary to Tynwald, members of the Legislative Council and the House of Keys, and the Mayor of Douglas were in the audience. The Governor said, "I consider it my duty as Governor of the Island to give a lead to this great world movement of Moral Re-Armament . . . I am convinced that Moral Re-Armament is something of tremendous importance in the world today."

Germany—Radio Free Europe in Munich, which broadcasts beyond the Iron Curtain, is giving a weekly MRA programme. At the moment this station is broadcasting extracts from Peter Howard's *The World Rebuilt* in Czech. Radio Stuttgart and the North-West German Radio, Hamburg, have broadcast three programmes in recent weeks by the MRA chorus. They gave eleven songs in seven languages, with speakers from Germany, France, Norway and Britain.

Some Forthcoming Events

- 8 May Preview of *The Forgotten Factor* by Italian cast, Milan.
- 9 May Civic reception by the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth.
The Forgotten Factor at Portsmouth, 7.30 p.m.
- 10 May *The Forgotten Factor*, Portsmouth, 2.30 and 7.30 p.m.
Public meeting of 1,000 at Kaufbeuren, Germany.
- 11 May Meeting in Ulm Cathedral, Germany.
- 12 May Industrial training meeting, Royal Dutch Blast Furnaces, Velsen.
- 13 May Meeting, Munich, invited by Minister-President of Bavaria and Minister of Interior.
- 15 May Public meeting, Cologne.
Public meeting of 2,000, Rotterdam.
Meeting of 1,200, Munich University.

- 16 May Public meeting, Newport, Wales.
- 17, 19 May Meetings in Refugee Camps, Nurnberg.
- 18 May Public meeting, Woolwich.
- 21 May Meeting for businessmen, Royal Empire Society, London, 7.0 p.m.
- 23 May Public meeting at Kingston-upon-Thames.
- 26 May *The Forgotten Factor* opens in Glasgow.
- 29 May World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament opens at Mackinac Island.
- 4 June Dr. Frank Buchman's 74th birthday.
- 8 June National demonstration, Royal Festival Hall, London, 3.0 p.m. Reserved seats free on application.
- 9-14 June *The Forgotten Factor* at Coventry.
- 23-28 June *The Forgotten Factor* at Coventry.

Published 1 May, 1952

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Report from Africa

The New York Times, 2 April, 1952, reports a Moral Re-Armament meeting in Johannesburg at which C. J. Claassen, Q.C., said : " New democratic States are being created in Africa. The question is what ideology will determine the direction which those States will take. No one section or one nation can put this Continent in order, but all nations, all races and all sections working together." The future of the 150 millions of Africa may be decisive in the world's history. This report has been prepared by observers in Africa, to help our readers to assess the present trends there.

THE European has brought economic, social, educational and political awakening to the African and has created in him a hunger for these things, which is more and more urgently demanding satisfaction. As the African commonly puts it, " the Europeans have given us big eyes and small hands."

The development of nationalism in Africa has brought with it a deep distrust of imperialism in all its forms. Combined with this there is a growing sense among educated Africans of being one entity ; what happens in one corner of the Continent has repercussions everywhere.

The Appeal of Communism

Into this situation has come the ideology of Communism with its powerful programme of social, economic and national change which has a natural appeal to peoples who feel that they have been subject to exploitation. The forces directing Communism are paying increased attention to Africa. In 1949 the world programme of Communism included " preparation in Africa " as one of its main aims. Signs that this is being fully implemented are only too evident. The care given by the Party to West African leaders studying in London ; test-of-strength strikes in many parts of Africa ; the activities of the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism ; the recent discovery of Soviet agents in the Congo uranium area, one of the richest in the world ; the circulation of Soviet pamphlets in African townships in Rhodesia ; the planting of specially imported agents in key South African industries ; these are all indications of the detailed care and planning that is being given to this continent.

In recent years there has come to Africa another ideology, Moral Re-Armament, also with

a programme of economic, social and national change ; but in this case drawing its strength from revolutionary change in men of all races, a change based on absolute moral standards.

The Problem of Black and White

The problem of black and white affects every social, economic, national and international question throughout the continent. Solve it and the future of Africa might be an example to the world ; unsolved, the years ahead, and not so very far ahead, will be years of conflict, chaos and confusion. From an ideological point of view this clash of colour rouses such intense passions that it can be exploited in every country by the forces that thrive on disunity and disorder.

South African Apartheid

The policy of apartheid has aroused bitter criticism and attack in almost every part of the world. Introduced by the Nationalist Party when they came to power in 1948, it is a continuation and a clarification of the traditional South African policy. The Government claims that the separate development of the Bantu in the Reserves will enable the African to replace the white officials, professional men and traders in those areas, and that in this way there will eventually be self-government of the Africans by Africans. As evidence of the implementation of this policy the Government point to the fact that the amount spent on African education has increased from £3½ million to £5¼ million in the last 4 years, while a further £10 million is spent yearly on African health and housing.

On the other hand the African claims that he should look forward to playing a full part in

the development of the country and protests that no amount of material assistance balances the fact that 8½ million Africans are represented in the House of Assembly by only 3 members, who must be European.

This problem of Parliamentary representation has recently been focussed on the question of the voting rights of the Coloured population, i.e. the million people of the mixed origin in South Africa. The Separate Representation of Voters Act which provided that the Coloured voters should be removed from the general voters roll to a separate roll of their own, has been declared illegal by the Supreme Court on the grounds that the Act was not passed by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting together as laid down in the "entrenched clauses" of the South Africa Act of 1910. One of the results of this conflict has been to unite the Coloured population with the Africans and Asians while it has caused bitter division among the Whites.

Partnership

This is the policy put forward by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. African opinion is sceptical as to when it would actually be put into operation, and many Africans want to know whether it means that the African race would always be the junior partner. At present the high educational and property qualifications for voters have meant that less than 500 out of the 2 million Africans in Southern Rhodesia have a vote. These qualifications have recently been raised. It is doubt and fear and lack of trust in guarantees about this policy which have been responsible for the hostile reaction of the African to the idea of the federation of the three countries, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland feel that under federation it would be the 140,000 white population of Southern Rhodesia who would in fact call the tune. Also some Africans in Southern Rhodesia have in mind the possibility of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland providing a "sanctuary" in the event of any hardening in the Southern Rhodesian native policy.

The avowed European motive for federation is the undoubted economic benefits which would result. It is possible also that many of

the advocates of federation think that this would be a political barrier against the spread of Afrikaans influence. An important fact is that in the last 5 years, out of 70,000 immigrants into Southern Rhodesia about 30,000 came from South Africa.

African Self-Government

This has long been the ultimate aim of the Colonial Office for such countries as the Gold Coast and Nigeria. The approach towards this has until recent years been slow and gradual but now the pace has quickened. In the Gold Coast there is already an African Prime Minister and most of the Cabinet are Africans. They represent the Convention People's Party who have been the most powerful advocates of free self-government. The new Constitution of Nigeria also provides for Africans taking posts as responsible Cabinet Ministers, and it seems likely that this country of nearly thirty million people is following very closely along the same path as the Gold Coast. One striking fact in the Gold Coast is that while there is the determination to have political self-government, there is also a drive to enlist European technical assistance in building up their new country.

The Asians

For centuries there has been contact between India and the East Coast of Africa. In the past Arab traders played a great part in the slave trade, penetrating great distances into the interior. Many Arabs also came down from the North into West Africa, and there are now ten million Muslims in Nigeria alone.

The question of the Indian immigrant particularly relates to South Africa and Kenya. The presence of a quarter of a million Asians in Natal has led to a split in trade relations between South Africa and both India and Pakistan. The city of Durban is divided as regards population into roughly three equal parts consisting of Europeans, Africans and Asians. Since 1860, when Indian labour was brought in to work the Natal sugar plantations, there has been a steady stream of Asians of all occupations and there is now a class of wealthy and responsible men, owners of large trading concerns.

In Kenya, Asians were brought in to work on

the construction of the railway from Mombasa and they have now settled in all parts of the Colony. As is the case in South Africa, the Asian population is increasing at a much faster rate than the European, and there are now as many Asian school children in Nairobi as there are Europeans in the whole country. Since India became independent there has been fear among the Europeans of the influence that Asians may have on African population.

African Unity

Much of the European policy in Africa has been that of indirect rule, that is to govern as far as possible through the old tribal chiefs, or through men appointed to that position by the government. These men are often looked upon with suspicion by the younger intellectuals, who regard this system as undemocratic.

The inability of African leaders to find a consistent programme of unity has time and again meant the failure of their attempts at effective action.

There are some Europeans who rejoice at these differences between Africans and hope that they will enable the White races to maintain their dominant position ; but underneath all the differences between Africans there is a rapidly growing unity in their demand to assume greater control of their own affairs, and a greater understanding how to make this demand effective.

Some Africans are looking ahead to possible dangers in the future and how they can be guarded against. In the words of a West African, "Without MRA the exploitation of African by European will only be replaced by the exploitation of African by African."

The highly educated African is still in a very small minority, but he is fully determined to express his own personality and to take his part in the particular contribution of his people to the development of Africa. Naturally he reacts against the common European attitude that to progress he must learn to think like the white man.

His own tribal traditions are breaking up, but he does not see a striking unity between the Christian Churches in Africa. This problem, and the hope of an answer, was recently expressed by a Kenya African : "When the Euro-

peans came here they brought us so many different religions. Africans jumped into this and that. When we heard of MRA we wanted to know whether this was another of those things which had come to divide us. The thing we discovered was that MRA is for everyone, and Africans are willing with a full heart to accept MRA because it encourages the individual to rebuild the world."

The West African Pilot said in an editorial (June 1950) following the return of Dr. Azikiwe, the President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, from a visit to Caux : "The questions on every lip are therefore these, 'Is the African capable of realising his destiny ? Is he capable of generating a sufficient amount of intellectual and moral influence to counteract the forces of evil ?' We believe he can. But in that belief we submit that both leadership and followership require the spirit of Caux, the spirit of Moral Re-Armament, of absolute honesty, purity, love and unselfishness. That is the only gateway to African freedom."

European Background

Africa furnishes outstanding examples of white men who have poured out their lives in devotion and sacrifice. Often unexpressed, but deep in the hearts of millions of Africans, there is gratitude for these men and women. That fund of goodwill, obscured as it has been in the last few years, is still available and can be tapped again if the white man comes with a great enough vision. What prevents it ?

A man who has been a member of the British Colonial Service for the last eighteen years said recently : "A great issue of the second half of the twentieth century is what ideology will grip the coloured people of the world. If they turn to Communism it will be because we have failed to provide them with a bigger alternative. It has taken me a long time to realise this truth. My family have served for generations in Africa, India and other places. We have been proud of the work we have done there. But if the coloured peoples do not want the sort of democracy we show them, whose fault is that ? There has been deep in my thinking the attitude which said, 'Look at all our hard work ; look at all we are doing for you !' I demanded gratitude and was resentful when I

didn't get it. I begin to see the wrongs that the white people have done to the coloured people in many parts of the world, and I am sorry for them. Our greatest need for Africa is an ideology to inspire men, to change men, and on which black and white can unite. That is precisely what MRA is doing."

Moral Re-Armament in Africa

Moral Re-Armament has been presented in Africa during the past four years by a task force drawn from several countries. The play *The Forgotten Factor* has been seen by over 100,000 people in many parts of the Union of South Africa, in Southern Rhodesia and in East Africa.

In addition to the play hundreds of meetings have taken place in these areas and also in West Africa and the Sudan. At the same time there have been daily interviews and conferences with political, military, industrial and labour leaders. Close links have been formed with leaders of the African and Asian Communities.

National Assemblies have been held for training in Moral Re-Armament in South Africa, Kenya and Nigeria. At Easter 1952, an MRA Assembly in Nigeria was attended by four hundred Africans and Europeans, including chiefs or other representatives of ten Nigerian tribes, members of the House of Assembly, professional men, European officials and businessmen.

Many African representatives have taken part in the World Assemblies of Moral Re-Armament at Caux. These include members of the South African Parliament, representatives of the South African Chamber of Mines, an official delegation from the South African Mineworkers' Union, the Administrator and Executive Council of the Transvaal, the President of the Sudan Parliament, and the President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Mr. Tom Naude, Minister of Posts and

Telegraphs in South Africa and at that time Speaker at the House of Assembly said, after referring to the colour question as his country's greatest problem, "If only we can apply Moral Re-Armament to these issues every one of them could be settled." Mr. R. P. Erasmus, President of the South African Mineworkers' Union, stated that through Moral Re-Armament the relationship between the employer and the union in the gold mining industry had improved a hundred per cent.

Many see Moral Re-Armament as the one possible basis for unity in Africa, between the African, Asian and the European. Lady Eleanor Cole, one of Kenya's most respected settlers, said at an inter-racial Moral Re-Armament Assembly in Kenya in March 1952, "It is not often that one is given the chance of recognising a turning point in history when it comes. I think all of us have seen the significance of this time and have been inspired with the fresh hope of a better world in Africa. The tide has turned. I recognise that we all have an inescapable responsibility." Mr. Hove, editor of *The Bantu Mirror* in Southern Rhodesia, said, "Africa may be Russia's, it may be No Man's Land. We can defend Africa if we have a common ground and as far as I am concerned there is no other ground except MRA. If we decide to rebuild Africa on this basis, we will get people from every part of the world coming to us to see how different races can work together. It can be done. I am convinced that living together is our destiny."

Prominent members of the three communities of East Africa sent the following message to the Easter Assembly in Nigeria: "We have seen history being made here as Africans, Asians and Europeans find the secret of unity through change, absolute moral standards and the guidance of God. We believe this to be the only true road for the new Africa and we pledge ourselves to fight along with you to bring Moral Re-Armament to the whole Continent and to the world."

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