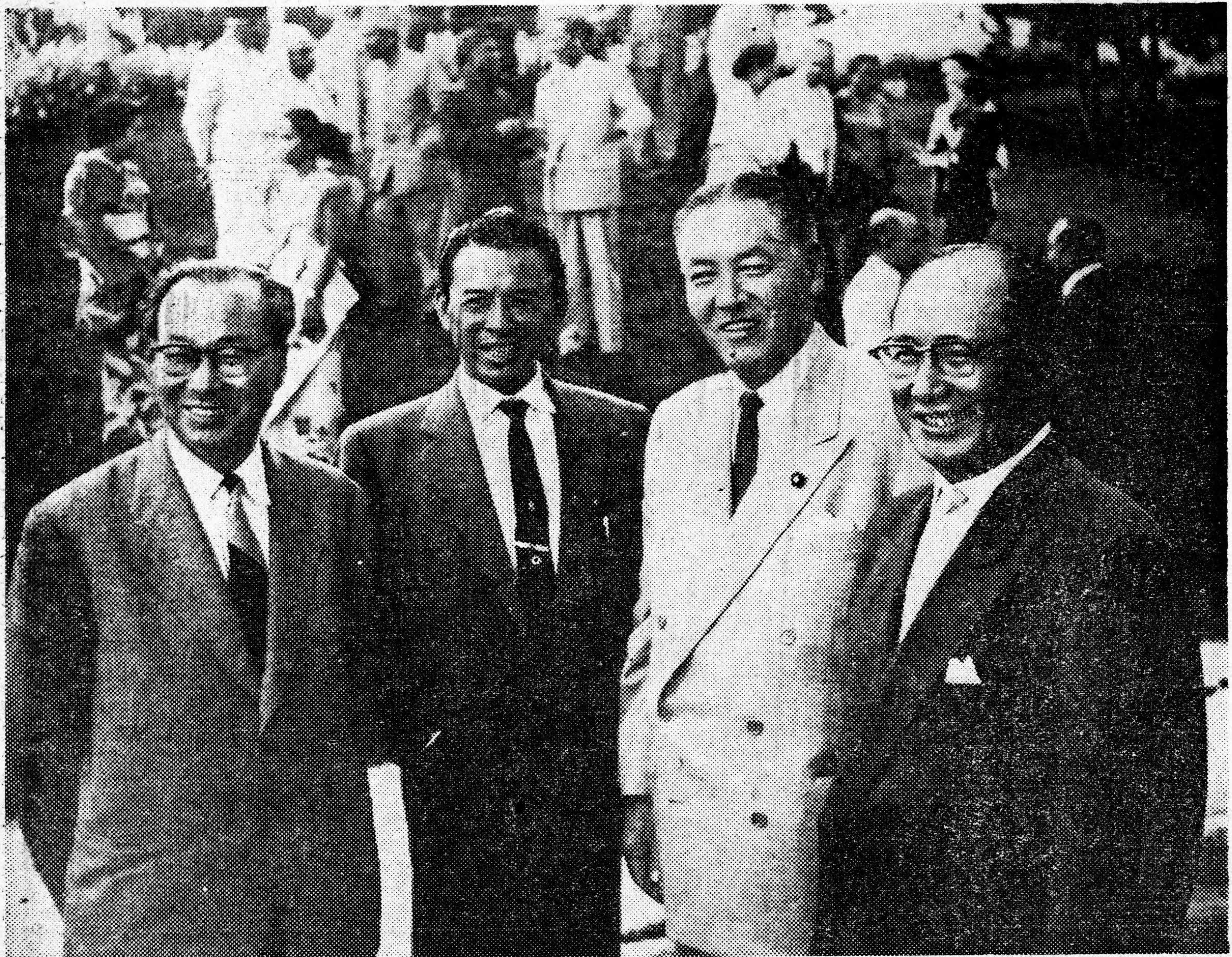


THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1957

Baguio Sparks Asian Unity



ASIAN LEADERS AT BAGUIO. (Left to right) Yoon Sung Soon, chairman, foreign relations committee, Korean National Assembly; Senator Roseller Lim, chairman, Senate labor committee, Philippines; Niro Hoshijima, senior member of the Japanese Diet; General Ho Ying-chin, chairman, Military Strategy Advisory Board, Formosa. General Ho declared that what he and others had "failed to achieve in ten years of diplomatic effort has been accomplished at this Assembly."

GARCIA FULFILS MAGSAYSAY'S DATE TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY

President Carlos P. Garcia, who attended the MRA Assembly at Baguio, fulfilled a date made by the late President Ramon Magsaysay.

President Magsaysay discussed the plans for the Assembly with Senator Roseller T. Lim, chairman of the Philippine senate labor committee, and promised it his "cordial support."

The President a few months earlier had sent Senator Lim to bestow the Philippine Legion of Honor with Gold Medal on Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, in recognition of the effectiveness of his work across the world.

Senator Lim told the Assembly that the late President asked especially about the Colwell Brothers of Hollywood whom he had met when they were his guests with Dr. Buchman at breakfast at Malacañang Palace in May last year. "If they are coming I'll certainly be there," he said.

Senator Lim joined with other leading Philippine citizens to issue an invitation to delegates from 27 nations to the Assembly. Its aim, they felt, should be to meet the need "for a common ideology to unite our nations, answer our problems, and build a new world without division, hate or bitterness and in the conviction that Moral Re-Armament is

MRA Needed For National Security

The chairman of the Senate committee on national defense in the Philippines, Senator Emmanuel Pelaez, declared at Baguio that he wanted to see MRA established in the Philippines "from the point of view of national security."

"It is for practical reasons," Senator Pelaez said, "that I want MRA to take root here and be a force here. MRA, although it is a spiritual force, can, from the standpoint of national security, be a very practical and realistic bulwark against the infiltration of Communism."

"I hope that this fire of MRA will be kindled all over the world and that those who hold the reins and make policy will be inspired by it. MRA has been an active force in the Philippines as symbolized by the late President Magsaysay's life. The collective action of citizens through MRA is a tremendous force."

the basis of unity between the nations of Asia."

Roberto Oca, president of the Philippine Transport Workers' Organization, Dean Vicente G. Sinco, member of the Monetary Board and Dean of the College of Law, University of the Philippines, Dr. Aureo Gutierrez and Dean Belen Gutierrez of Far Eastern University, joined Senator Lim in issuing the invitation.

President Garcia, together with Mrs. Garcia and members of the cabinet and Congressional leaders traveled through the night by special train to Baguio to welcome to the Philippines the delegates at the Assembly. "It is most profitable that this conference is held in my own country," he said in his address. "I am glad that Moral Re-Armament was born... It is sounding a chord that will certainly find responsive hearts the world over."

The session began as the President was welcomed by the singing of the Philippine National Anthem in Tagalog by a chorus resplendent in the costumes of the countries of Asia. Delegates from many nations told of the ideological unity which MRA is building in Asia. "You know, these people are talking sense," commented the President to Senator Lim who was presiding.

Seated with the President as he spoke were three members of the cabinet, the Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Raul S. Manglapus; the Executive Secretary, Fortunato De Leon and the Press Secretary, J. V. Cruz. Alongside them were Senator Francisco Delgado, chairman of the foreign relations committee in the Senate; Senator Emmanuel Pelaez, chairman of the committee on national defense; Senator Domocao Alonto, chairman of the committee on national enterprises and Congressman Angel Castañón, chairman of the labor committee in the House of Representatives. The governor of the President's home province of Bohol, Governor Pajo and Governor Malupa of Batanes, together with the mayor of Baguio, Alfonso Tabora, were also present.

The Colwell Brothers sang a special song in Tagalog in honor of the President. Mr. Garcia, introducing the brothers to his wife, said, "They sacrifice everything to build a better world."

The President welcomed the delegates "from southernmost New Zealand to the countries of Northern Europe and the nations of Asia." He cited this representation as evidence of the world wide response to MRA.

Superior Ideology Is The Answer

General Ho Ying-chin, former Chinese Prime Minister, underlined for the delegates the urgency of the situation confronting their countries as the Baguio Assembly met.

"China, Korea and Indo-China are divided geographically," declared China's statesman, "but all countries in Asia are divided ideologically. Twenty years' experience with Communism has proved to me that the answer is a superior ideology. Dr. Buchman, the initiator of MRA, from his knowledge of human nature, foresaw this need and has given the world an ideology of change. We need this ideology to safeguard our national freedom and democracy."

"A real contribution has been made to the welfare of all Asia as leading Japanese and Koreans have found understanding here," continued General Ho. "We have seen a dream of long standing realized. Although the war ended over ten years ago, deep bitterness has remained. Here enemies have become reconciled and a great hope has been found."

General Ho, who led the delegation from Nationalist China to the Baguio Assembly, is chairman of the Military Strategy Advisory Board. "What I and others have striven for in ten years of post-war diplomatic effort and failed to achieve has been accomplished here," he asserted. "Speaking for democracy, this is the work we are meant to do for many years ahead. The reconciliation between the Koreans and Japanese is the most important event of this conference."

JAPAN-KOREA RECONCILIATION AT THE MRA ASIAN ASSEMBLY

Practical steps towards solving the grave problems which have kept Japan and Korea bitterly divided have emerged as one of the first fruits of the Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament held last month at Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines.

Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi of Japan announced on April 30 that he was ready to retract the contentious "Kubota statement" which caused the breakdown of the Japanese-Korean talks in 1953.

There are at present no diplomatic relations between the two countries and anti-Japanese feeling runs high in Korea.

"Mainichi," leading Tokyo daily, reported in a front-page story on May 1 that Kishi made his statement in answer to questions from Senator Shidzue Kato before the Upper House foreign relations committee.

Senator Kato referred to an article in the government newspaper "The Korean Times," which gave a positive account of the speeches in Parliament by Korean leaders reporting on the Baguio Assembly. She also mentioned President Rhee's declaration of the need for a normal relationship between Japan and Korea.

'The Ideology Asia Wants'

Speaker Sam Rayburn of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senator Theodore Green, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee received the following cable from Asian leaders at Baguio:

"The ideology of MRA is the ideology Asia wants. It is the only true basis on which East and West can unite. Where diplomacy has failed to answer our greatest need, Moral Re-Armament is succeeding. It is breaking down barriers of hate and bitterness and creating trust and unity. It is opening up avenues to reparations and concrete accords."

Among the signatories were Senator Roseller T. Lim, the Philippines; General Ho Ying-chin, chairman, Military Strategy Advisory Board, Formosa; Mr. Niro Hoshijima, senior member of the Japanese Diet; Senator Shidzue Kato, member of the foreign relations committee, Japan; Mr. Yoon Sung Soon, chairman of the foreign relations committee, Korean National Assembly; Mr. R. P. Sunarto, director of Radio Indonesia; Dato Sir Mahmud bin Mat, former Speaker of the Legislative Council of Malaya.

U NU'S MESSAGE

The Prime Minister of Burma, U Nu, proclaimed Moral Re-Armament as "an ideology above race and class," in a message to the Assembly at Baguio which was also broadcast over the Burmese national radio.

U Nu's message, which he sent on the eve of his departure to Peking to discuss the Chinese-Burmese border disputes, was read by Daw Nyein Tha, a Burmese educationalist. It stated: "I am glad to know the Asian Assembly of Moral Re-Armament is going to take place at Baguio in the Philippines. Dr. Buchman has presented to the world an ideology above race and class because it seeks to answer the needs of the heart. This ideology seeks to change men, their ideas, their motives, their aims. I wish the Assembly every success."

AN ASSEMBLY OF NATIONS

Mackinac Island, Michigan

Delegates from the Philippines and other countries in Asia and around the world are now preparing for the Assembly of Nations for Moral Re-Armament which will take place at Mackinac Island, Michigan, beginning on May 30.

The purpose of the Assembly is to equip all nations with the Ultimate Weapon, an idea which has the power to:

- * Reconcile Nations;
- * Bridge the gulf between East and West;
- * Redirect peoples who have lost their way;
- * Inspire a renaissance adequate to reconstruct a crumbling civilization.

The Assembly will be held in the newly constructed buildings of the Moral Re-Armament Training center throughout the summer. This Assembly is the next phase of world change, following the conference of Asian nations at Baguio.

ship between Japan and Korea.

"These responses," Senator Kato told the foreign relations committee, "are the result of the reports of the Koreans who were at the Baguio conference."

Unity between Japanese and Koreans was forged at Baguio as leaders from both countries accepted the challenge of an ideology of change—of absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love—applied personally and nationally.

Senator Kato's decision to raise the issue of relations between Japan and Korea was made at Baguio following talks she and other Japanese leaders had with parliamentary leaders from Korea. Among the Korean delegation were the chairman of the foreign relations committee in the Korean National Assembly, Yoon Sung Soon; a former cabinet minister, Mrs. Park Hyun Sook; and a prominent Assembly member, Chung Chun.

Leading the Japanese delegation of 20 political, industrial and labor leaders was Niro Hoshijima, senior member of the Diet. He was one of the men who in 1955 came with the MRA Ideological Mission to Manila to apologize to the Philippine people on behalf of the Japanese government for the wrongs committed by Japan during the war. This move helped pave the way for the Japanese reparations agreement.

Kishi's Support

Mr. Hoshijima delivered to the MRA assembly at Baguio a message from Mr. Kishi in which he said, "Understanding between nations can hardly be realized by official diplomacy alone. What appears to me vastly more important is the reawakening to the moral and spiritual values involved."

At Baguio the Japanese leaders from opposing political parties apologized to the Koreans for the suffering caused by Japan through more than 30 years of occupation. They pledged themselves to take united action in Tokyo above personal considerations or party points of view.

As a first step Mr. Hoshijima, who was a signatory to the Japanese Peace Treaty in San Francisco, and Senator Kato agreed to work for the repudiation of the "Kubota statement" in which the Japanese government had claimed that Koreans had been happy under Japanese rule because of the economic development of their country. They also proposed to seek the renunciation of Japanese property claims.

Immediately on his return to Tokyo, Mr. Hoshijima talked with the Prime Minister. Mr. Kishi agreed with him on the rightness of his convictions and discussed the proper means and timing of the Japanese retractions.

Thus the stage was set for the session of the foreign relations committee, when before television cameras and press representatives, Senator Kato asked Mr. Kishi what steps he would take, particularly with regard to the "Kubota declaration" and Japanese property claims; to bring about a sincere solution.

The Prime Minister said in reply: "On the question of normalizing Japanese-Korean relations I agree wholeheartedly on every point (Continued on page 16)"

Hatta Looks To Baguio

In a message read to the Assembly by R. P. Sunarto, director of the spoken word Radio Indonesia, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, co-founder of the Republic of Indonesia and former vice president, expressed hope that the Assembly would "achieve something to alleviate world tension" for which the whole world will be grateful.

Prince Parsi Sukawati, chief of protocol for Bali, declared, "We are finding here something powerful enough to unite our people. It is a superior ideology. Change in my nation begins with change in myself."

Change, Unite And Fight

By ROBERTO S. OCA

President, Philippine Transport Workers' Organization & Member of the General Council, International Transport Workers' Federation

It is now a month since I left the Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Baguio. Since being back in Manila things have been very different.

The first surprise came when I found myself included with representatives from many nations who had been invited along with the Colwell Brothers by General Cabal to tell the Philippine Constabulary about Moral Re-Armament. More than a thousand packed the theater at Camp Crame with rows of men standing. I did not find it easy to go up to the microphone, and the men of the P.C. certainly seemed surprised to see me there. But I knew the time had come to put something right. I apologized to them for the bitterness I had had towards the P. C. as a result of the clashes during strikes at the mines. I told them that the next time we meet at the picket line together we would co-operate in preserving law and order in our country.

In the past I have often talked about the need for unity in the labor movement, but often not had it in my own home. In these last weeks I have found a new unity with my wife and my four children. This meant that in my presidential address to the recent biennial convention of the P.T.W.O. I was able to say: "We need to live in our homes the unity and the honesty we expect to find in our union. Then our union will be on solid foundations. I believe that labor led by God can unite this country. Our responsibility is not only to fight for fair labor practices, but also to set the example of unity and moral integrity we expect in our government."

I told them how a few nights before I had arrived home late at night to hear that one of my organizers had been badly beaten up while on union work. He had

been taken to a hospital in Pangasinan province and although it was late at night my first impulse was to go to him at once. As had happened before, my wife opposed my going because of the dangers involved. We argued. Then we sat down with the children to find out what was the right thing to do. I saw I was wrong to get mad at her. She saw that she was selfish to want me with her all the time. We both apologized. Together with the children we decided that it was right for me to go.

The visit to the man gave him the encouragement he needed and as I was driving back to Manila it struck me that a man's effectiveness starts with unity in his home. My nine-year-old daughter Tessie summed it up when she said: "This is the first time Daddy has gone out on a late labor call with Mummy not in tears and both happy."

Most of us in labor have fought hard against Communism, but there is a more sinister and dangerous threat. This is the greed, the selfishness, and the impurity which makes a man unable to deal with the hate and bitterness which creates Communism. That is why we need in labor men who will cut out all moral compromise and fight with everything they have for what is right. To change, unite and fight is our program.

One of labor's greatest friends is Dr. Frank Buchman who started Moral Re-Armament. He was in the Philippines last year and was decorated by our beloved leader, Ramon Magsaysay. Frank Buchman voiced the true hopes of the workers of the world when he said: "Before a God-led unity every last problem can be solved. Empty hands will be filled with work, empty stomachs will be filled with food, and empty hearts with an idea that really satisfies."



ROBERTO OCA told the national convention of his union federation, "Labor can set a pattern of unity for the nation."

A Dynamic Way

By LUIS PUIG

Former Executive Committee Member, Trade Union Council of Guatemala, and Workers' Delegate to the ILO Conference, Geneva, in 1956

In May of 1952 I was about to join the Communist Party. As Grievance Secretary of the Airline Workers Union I was invited to attend a Moral Re-Armament Assembly similar to the recent Baguio Assembly. For the first time I saw the Communists afraid of an ideology.

For two hours the men of the Communist party who had infiltrated the union, including one of the top agitators of the party, tried to dissuade me from accepting the invitation. Threats of expulsion from the union merely strengthened my determination to investigate this intriguing ideology of MRA.

Anti-communism had only annoyed me and religion had left me indifferent. But at Mackinac Island, Moral Re-Armament challenged me to stop living selfishly and start in my own life to live an answer for my country and the whole world.

In my union I had used my position to feed hatred and bitterness in the hearts of the workers. It created a unity born of common fears and insecurity. After a 71-day strike, I saw that despite the better conditions and higher salaries which we had won, resentments had become a serious problem. I decided to change and face the four absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, and listen to the voice of God in my heart.

I had been away from any religious practice for 13 years and MRA brought me back to my Catholic faith. Now, it leads me toward living my faith in a revolutionary and dynamic way. It was a return to the teachings of my parents.

Professor Werner Schoellgen, dean of the faculty of Catholic theology at the University of Bonn, in his book "Moral Problems of Today" speaks of the mission of MRA in the modern world and its relations with the Catholic Church. Father Schoellgen says, "Any man who has once been made aware of ethical and religious elements goes on to seek full truth."

I have come to this experience through Moral Re-Armament. I have also come to the conviction that any force which can change a confused leftist like me as well as change a capitalist, is the answer to all materialism.

I have spent 18 years in scientific work in the United States, ten of them in the development of new military weapons. I have witnessed at close range the evolution of guided missiles and their marriage with atomic weapons. Let me make it perfectly clear that I am everlastingly thankful for the military power of the free world because to my mind that is all that has preserved us through the years since World War II.

But military might alone can only buy time. Our urgent need is an ideology of freedom superior to the ideology of Communism and to every form of materialism that affects us.

Recognition of the importance of M.R.A. to the security of a nation came from Senator Pelaez, chairman of the Senate national defense committee, who declared, "The best defense for a nation with small military might is a trained ideological force and the moral strength of her people."

I saw at Baguio an idea big enough to change the motives and command the wills of free men. An idea for which men sacrifice above self-interest.

Fundamentally there are three alternatives before us—atomic destruction, world dictatorship or world renaissance.

COMMUNIST APOLOGIZES TO PRIEST

By LUIGI ROSSI

Editor's Note: Mr. Rossi is a journalist and co-director of the newspaper "L'Informatore" of Sesto San Giovanni, the industrial center of Northern Italy, known as "Little Stalingrad." He fought as a member of the Communist party for 30 years before his return to the Church in 1955.

One day, in December 1955, I was sitting in my office in Sesto San Giovanni, writing an article against the priest who edits the local Catholic paper.

At that moment a group of people, who had come to town a few days before with the MRA play "The Vanishing Island," walked into my office. When I told them what I was writing I saw a look of disapproval come over their faces. I had met them a few nights before when I had gone as a sceptical journalist to see the play.

"It might be a good thing to think over your real motives and find the right way to make peace," they challenged me. I glanced at what I had written. It was entitled "The Bad Priest." Something I did not understand said to me: "It is you who are bad." After a moment of inner struggle, with a sudden movement, I tore the manuscript to pieces.

We looked at each other and no word was spoken. The role of my conscience picked out my scandalous writings and my hatred against the priest.

The thought came: "Apologize to those you have offended." But still my materialism whispered to me, "Not that! You are an atheist and he is a priest." The struggle

between good and evil continued in me, until my conscience revealed itself to me in a stream of memories of my good Catholic parents and of my uncle who was a canon at the Cathedral of Monza.

I made my decision. I went to the priest and apologized. I expected to stay ten minutes and we talked for three and a half hours. We became real friends. After many years of estrangement I have returned to God, and to the Sacraments in my Catholic Church.

My next step was to clean up the newspaper. My co-director and staff agreed to co-operate in applying absolute moral standards there. We brought out a ten-page supplement on Moral Re-Armament. This special edition has gone into every home in Sesto, bringing an answer and the seeds are germinating. There was a reprint which was sent to all parts of the world, including Washington and Moscow.

My wife and I have travelled thousands of miles on three continents with the force of Moral Re-Armament. We have found a greater revolution than materialism. It is not against anyone but for change in Left and Right alike.

Marxist Finds New Thinking

Raja Ram Shastri, member of parliament in India and general



RAJA RAM SHASTRI, veteran Indian Socialist.

secretary (1954-55) of the All India Hind Mazdoor Sabha—the central organization of Socialist Trade Unions in India with 500,000 members—declared at Baguio, "Asia and the world need a new type of man who through his faith in God, living on the basis of absolute moral standards in private as well as public life, will lead people to lasting peace and build a new society."

"As a Marxist," said Shastri, "I spent 26 years of my life organizing the Indian working class on a basis of hatred and bitterness. When I saw the division around me I traveled for an answer to it to Soviet Russia, Red China and several important countries of Europe, but everywhere found people suffering from the same disease—materialism."

"When I met Moral Re-Armament I realized for 26 years I had been pointing out the mistakes of others instead of seeing where I needed to change myself."

Chinese Communist Won Over

"If you cannot win over a Communist you haven't got a greater ideology," said Masahide Shibusawa, whose great-grandfather was the pioneer of modern industrial Japan, speaking to the Assembly at Baguio.

"At an airport in India I first met a Chinese in the uniform of the new regime. I was attracted by the power of his Communist convictions. His hatred of the West, he told me, was the strongest force in his life. He came with me to see the MRA ideological play "The Vanishing Island" which had earlier been performed in Manila. He returned twelve times to see it. Here it seemed to me, was a test case whether MRA was really the superior ideology. The Communist watched me and I watched him. He decided to change only when I took the first step of sincere apology for the wrongs my nation had committed.

"The conviction and quality of life of three American brothers—the Colwells—silenced his dialectical arguments. The Communist said that for the first time he had met people from the West who lived for something bigger than themselves. The hatred in his heart melted. Then he said he had been fighting all-out to win me to Communism. We both had the thought, "If my ideology cannot win the other man then it is not powerful enough to win the world."

"The challenge of absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, the Communist saw as the key, not only to the West but the needs of his own nation. Despite threats against his own life and the lives of members of his family, he decided to change and so live his new-found ideology that he could give it to the Chinese mainland."

Answer To Race Problem

A prominent Negro student leader, Willard Johnson, president of the student body of 12,000 at the University of California at Los Angeles, said on his return from the Baguio Assembly, that he had seen "the only real solu-

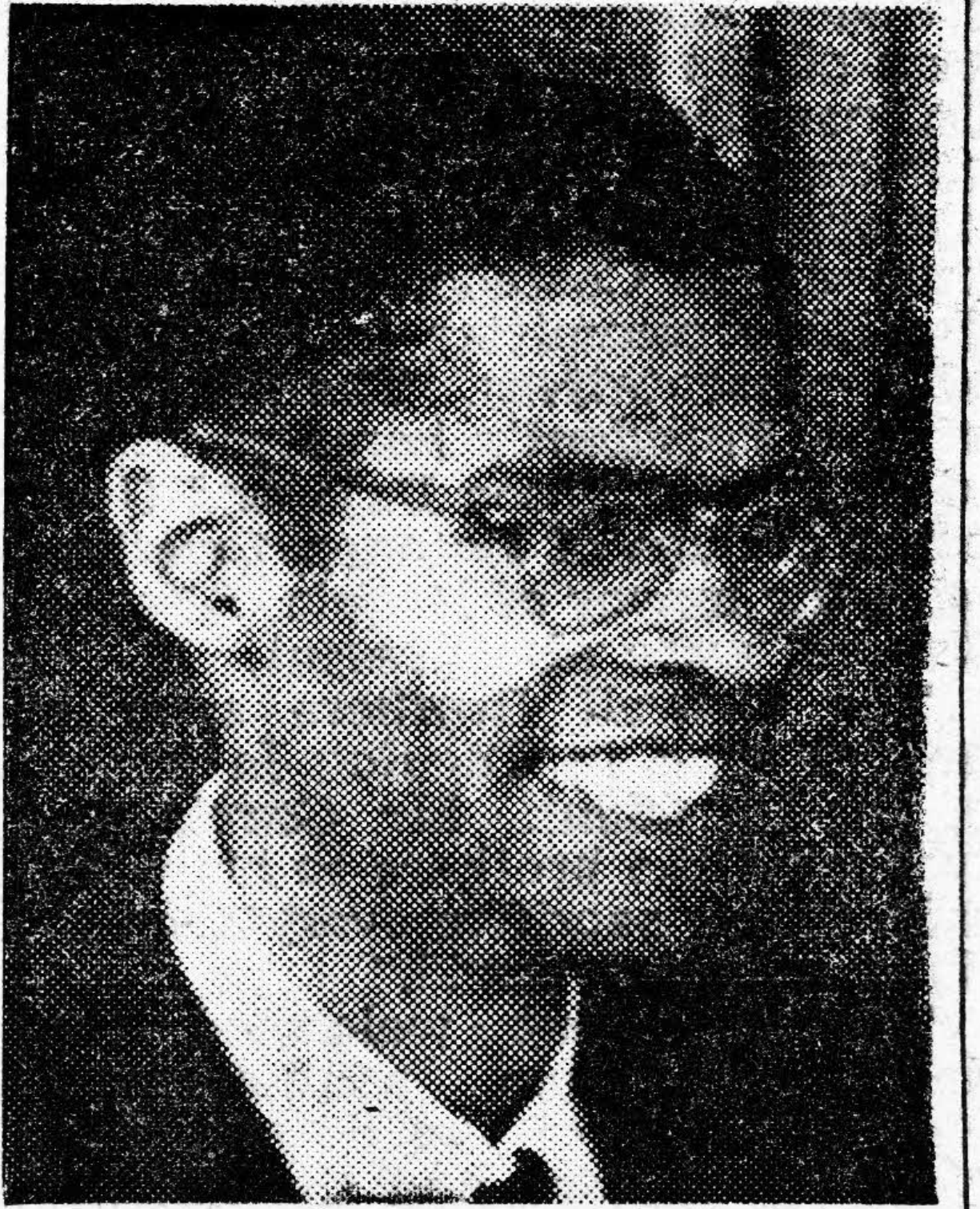
tion to the race problem in the United States."

Writing in the "Los Angeles Sentinel," leading Negro paper on the west coast of America, Johnson said, "Only the ideology of MRA can answer racial prejudice because it is the only force that can challenge both black and white to change and build a new world."

"One of the most significant aspects of the Baguio Assembly," he continued, "was the fact that the many Asians there realized that there were people fully committed to bringing the answer of unity in the United States and they were committed with them."

Johnson had told the Assembly of the unity he himself had found through MRA with a white student leader, Jerry Nelson, who had been his foremost political enemy.

Nelson, standing beside him, said, "We were the bitterest enemies on the campus. What we were doing was divisive and selfish. MRA united us. America needs this ideology. It is the hope for our country."



STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT, Willard Johnson.



DR. CORNELL WITH SENATOR PELAEZ (right), chairman, Senate committee on national defense, Philippines.

'A New Level Of Statesmanship'

By DR. DOUGLAS CORNELL

Executive Officer, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

At Baguio I saw a great unifying idea growing in the minds of men. And in the words of Prime Minister U Nu of Burma, "An ideology above race and class."

More than 200 men and women from 27 countries, meeting at the Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament, found in the heart and sinews of a moral ideology the basic cure for the root problems of their nation.

The strategy of foreign ministries and state departments is inadequate today to meet the mounting problems of the world because it does not deal with the fundamental causes of division—hate, moral corruption, apathy and fear.

Japan and Korea are two nations deeply divided. They have no official relations with each other. But at Baguio I saw leading statesmen of both countries open their hearts to one another and apologize for the wrongs of one nation and the bitterness of the other.

I realized that these men were thinking and acting at a new level of statesmanship.

This assembly was not at all a forum for discussing problems, exchanging ideas or getting points of view into the record. It was an assembly with an answer to bitterness. It was a conference with a cure.

As an American I saw how American diplomacy and material aid alone have failed to meet Asia's greatest need. My nation and I were challenged by the statesmanship shown by Asians at this Assembly. We have acted with superiority and self-righteousness. To find unity with Asia we too must change and put right our mistakes.

The leadership represented at this Assembly recognized that the only answer today that is big enough to meet the situation is a moral one; the answer of men becoming profoundly different and nations changing as a result.

It may seem strange for a scientist to speak in these terms. But the scientist today is in a position to see perhaps more clearly than most the utter hopelessness and the appalling consequences of the present trend of world events.

A New Era For Asia

By DEVAR SURYA SENA, O.B.E.

Editor's Note: The author of this article, whose father was the first Ceylonese to preside over the Legislative Assembly of Ceylon, graduated from Cambridge. He practised law in Colombo, and is an internationally-known concert and radio artist. He was personally decorated in 1954 by Queen Elizabeth II, for his services to his country.

When the Ceylon flag was hoisted on our Independence Day in 1948, and the drums throbbed, we shouted for joy and looked forward to an era of constructive progress and prosperity. Yet today, nine short years later, there are deep divisions in my country. The unity my father and his colleagues fought for has been undermined. Somewhere there is a missing incentive.

My father spent thirty years in the fight for the unity and freedom of Ceylon. In 1925 he became the first Ceylonese to preside in place of the British governor over the first territorially-elected Legislative Assembly. The Prime Minister of Ceylon, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, at the recent centenary celebrations of my father's birth, referred to him as, "The Moses of our struggle for freedom, for he brought us within reach of the Promised Land."

Nationalism, in the decades before independence, was a uniting force. Many of our best men poured all their energy and sacrifice into the fight for freedom. Now we, who have inherited this gift, are in danger of losing it through our factions, our greed, our lack of moral backbone, which play straight into the hands of Communism.

Today Korea and Indo-China are divided. In Indonesia, there is armed conflict and civil strife. Burma, Malaya and the Philippines are still fighting their guerrillas and bandits. Singapore, within reach of "Merdeka," is torn by racial divisions. Pakistan, India and Ceylon still grope for solutions to their antagonisms.

Unity is Asia's greatest need. Unity within our countries and unity between the nations of Asia. Bandung revealed ideological differences among us in spite of a common dislike of the imperialism and colonialism we have all suffered from. Baguio pointed the royal road to unity through change and opened up a new era for Asia.

Here was the mighty force that

is lifting us out of the morass of our divisions, the compelling incentive that can unite East and West.

I hated the West. Experiences of color discrimination, both in my country and abroad, had made me bitter. I was out to wage a color war against the whites whom I considered guilty of unpardonable exploitation and arrogance. My passion was such that I sacrificed a career as a barrister in Colombo to use my talent for singing to compel respect from the West for the culture of the East.

I professed to be building better understanding between East and West through music, but I used to have violent arguments with Englishmen. And then in London I met an English official from India. Hundreds of Englishmen I had met and argued with previously had always defended their country, never admitted their mistakes, and invariably pointed out our "Oriental weaknesses." I used to retaliate in like manner.

But this man was different. He didn't argue or defend. He actually admitted where his country had been wrong. He even apologized for his prejudice against Indians and the way he had lived in India. His honesty made me want to be honest.

I discovered what a hypocrite I had been. I accused the white man of deception and exploitation. I had deceived and exploited members of my own family. I used to wax eloquent on the subject of prejudice. Yet I had prejudices against Japanese, Chinese, Indians and Africans. I decided to apologize to a man of another caste in my country whom I hated. I asked forgiveness from the English for my resentment.

I discovered two great truths. Honest apology is the way to peace. Unity comes through change. We have no right to expect conditions to be different when we remain the same—greedy, dishonest, selfish and im-

pure. This lack of moral backbone in the face of militant materialism today imperils our nations every bit as much as the threat of massing armies or atom bombs.

At Baguio, we Asian delegates made amazing discoveries. We did not expect to find Americans who would admit their mistakes, who didn't "know how," who were willing to sacrifice popularity, cocktail parties and chasing pleasure, to work without salary. Yet we met a doctor and his wife, parents of four children from New York who sold a large part of their securities to help meet the expenses of the assembly. Their unselfishness challenged us. We met three, young talented brothers who had sacrificed a rosy career on Hollywood radio and television to work without salary. They were so different from the indulgent American youth we see in the movies. Nor did we expect to see black and white Americans working together as we did at this assembly.

We Asians at Baguio—Koreans, Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese, Indonesians, Filipinos, Indians, Ceylonese, Burmese and Malaysians—found a unity that could not have been possible except through a deep, rock-foundation revolution in each one of us. Every one of us faced absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love—not comparison with one another. There was no way around it but being different.

Many of us sold life insurance policies, motor cars and emptied our bank balances to pay the cost of the assembly, which like all of MRA was financed through the sacrifice of hundreds of people.

Dollars and arms are necessary. But they cannot unite us. They are not meant to. At Baguio, as the heartfelt apology of proud Japanese melted the bitterness of years, we saw men transformed before our eyes. Enemies became friends. Conditions were prepared and action taken to create new relationships between divided nations. Unity came at Baguio through a change in men.

We hear much about the ideology of freedom. The only realistic ideology for freedom is the ideology of change.



THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY is honored by Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of MRA (left) with Pedro Ramirez, Consul-General of the Philippines at Los Angeles, when members of the Consular Corps and representatives of many nations met recently at the MRA Centre in Los Angeles to pay tribute to the late President.

'PATRIOT OF HIS PEOPLE'

The first united act of the Assembly was to lay on the tomb of the late President Ramon Magsaysay a wreath from Dr. Buchman, which bore this inscription:

"Father of his people, Ramon Magsaysay knew men. He knew the ordinary man as few statesmen do today. By night and day and every day, hundreds were welcomed by him. Their homes and their problems were in his heart. Like Lincoln, his mighty frame carried the load and bound up the nation's wounds. Like Lincoln, he lived that freedom of the people, by the people, for the people will never perish from the earth. So lived in simple greatness the patriot of his people, Ramon Magsaysay."

A New Kind Of American

"These are the kind of Americans we need," said a survivor of the Hiroshima atom blast, speaking at the Baguio Assembly.

President Garcia, introducing the Colwell Brothers to the First Lady, said: "They sacrifice everything to build a better world."

A former communist from Italy said, "These brothers have learn-

ed how to win and change men—when democracy learns that secret democracy will win the world."

One of the last requests of President Magsaysay was for the Hollywood television stars, the Colwell Brothers, to come to the Moral Re-Armament Asian Assembly at Baguio.

Senator Roseller T. Lim, addressing the delegates from 27 nations said, "President Magsaysay asked me a few days before his untimely death whether the 'three American brothers who sing Tagalog so well' would come to Baguio. He added, 'If they are there, I will be there too.'"

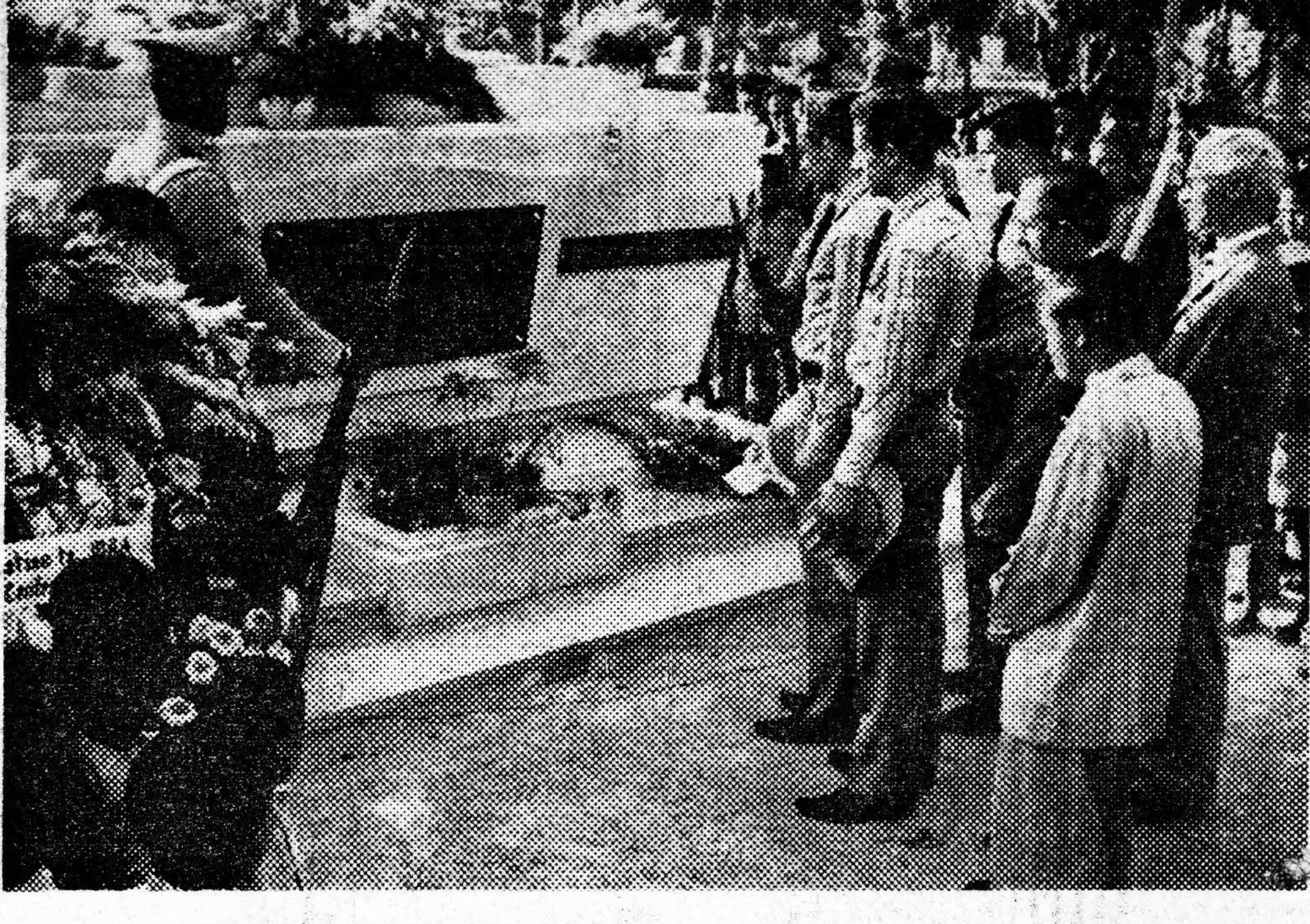
The late President first met the three brothers last year when they came to breakfast with Dr. Frank Buchman at Malacañang. After hearing them sing he said, "You sing my language better than I do."

The Colwell Brothers, interviewed on their arrival in Manila, said, "The news of the President's death hit us deeply. He had made us his friend." Ralph, the youngest of the brothers, said, "We felt like we had lost a father." Steve, the oldest, said, "We wrote a song in his memory that goes like this—'He's the statesman with the art of how to change the human heart.'" The third brother, Paul, said, "Our country needs statesmen like President Magsaysay. His life is a challenge to us Americans."

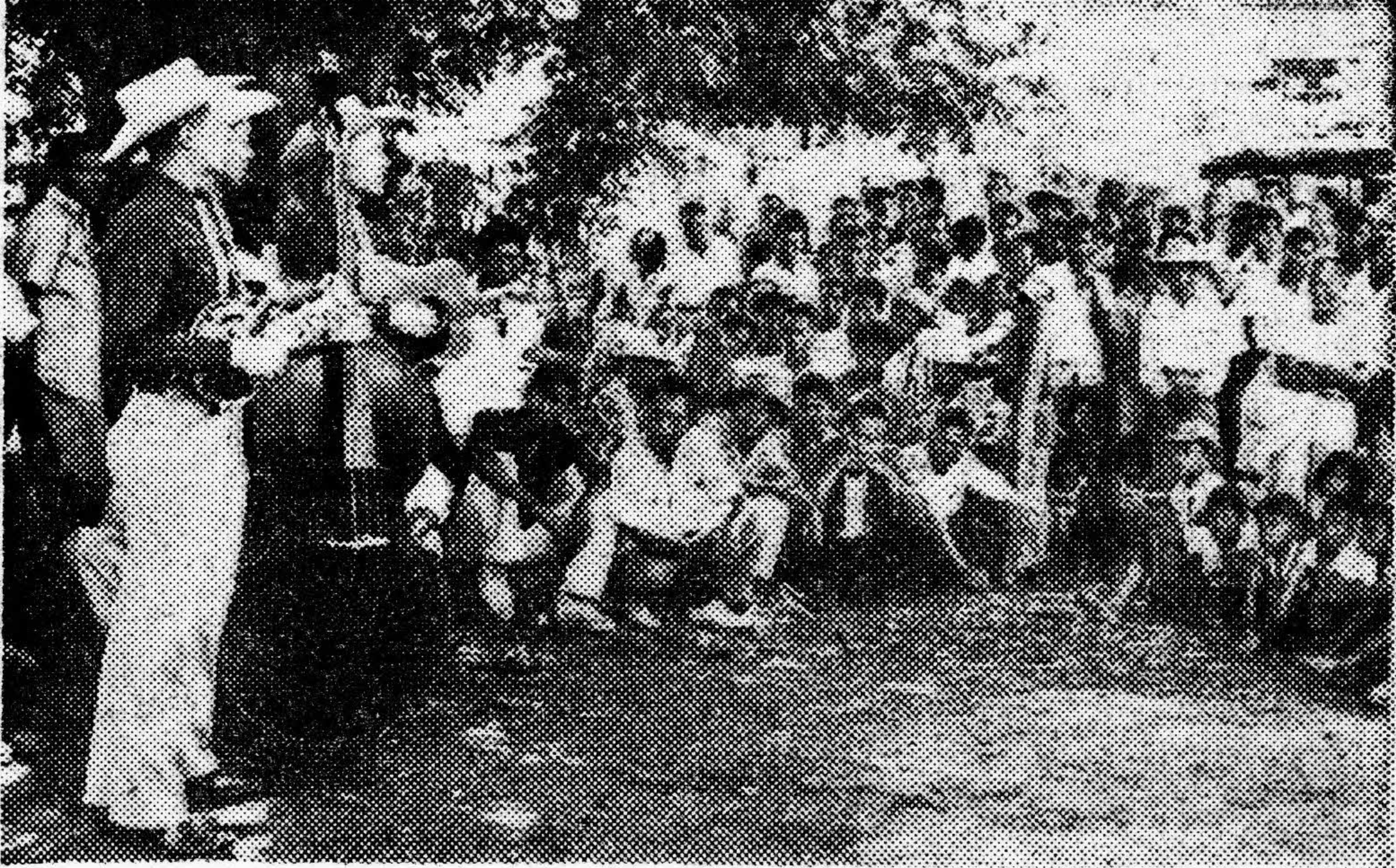
"We want to be a different kind of American," they declared, "not the kind that do all the talking and think they know best, but the kind of American that will accept correction from other nations and be willing to change where needed. Until we met the idea of Moral Re-Armament, we didn't care for anyone but ourselves. In Hollywood we had everything. We were making good money, we had popularity on television, we had three cars, yet we had nothing bigger to live for than ourselves."

"The idea of MRA challenged us to change and take on the job of building a new world. We first measured up our living to absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love. We sure didn't live up to those standards, nor had we ever tried to. But we discovered that we could change and put the wrong things right. We got honest with our family and at school. We saw that when we change then nations can change and then we can have the kind of world that belongs equally to men of every race and class and color. We decided to give our time, our money and our future to this task."

During the ten days of the Baguio Assembly, the brothers



PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY, two days before his death, asked for the Colwells to come to the Philippines. He had met them at Malacañang last year with Dr. Frank Buchman. With the flowers they laid on his tomb were the lines from a song they had specially composed for him: "He's the statesman with the art of how to change the human heart."



TO THE BARRIOS the Colwells took their songs and the ideology they now give their lives to proclaim. At Floridablanca in the centre of Pampanga's sugar cane country, the Colwells, with an international MRA force, meet with the mayor and town officials as well as the farmers and laborers from surrounding areas.



THE COLWELL BROTHERS sing for President Garcia (left) and members of the Presidential party who visited the Asian Assembly at Baguio. (Center left to right) Congressman Angel Castaño, chairman of the House labor committee, and Raul Manglapus, acting Foreign Secretary.



SENATE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ (right) has the Colwells sing on the floor of the Senate chamber. After singing to the Senators they sang for members of the House of Representatives at a reception given in the Speaker's suite at Congress.

helped to create the atmosphere with their songs and stories that culminated in enemies becoming friends. On the floor of the Senate they sang to Senate President Rodriguez. The chairman of the Senate national defense committee, Senator Emmanuel Pelaez, asked them to play at the Manila Lions club the day President Garcia was guest speaker. The army and the air force had them play and speak to officers and men. Farmers heard them in the villages. They were the special guests of the Philippine Transport Workers' Organization at their national convention. National leaders from nine nations in Asia cabled members of the United States Senate of their "gratitude for the three American brothers, the Colwells. They have played a vital part in creating the spirit in which unity is being forged between our nations."

U.S. Senate Hears Report On Baguio

At a session of the United States Senate in Washington, presided over by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Senator Alexander Wiley (R), ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reported on the significance of the Baguio Assembly.

He said, "Mr. President, there has just been completed in the Philippines an Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament attended by representative leaders of 27 nations. This Assembly was welcomed to his country by the late President Magsaysay and attended by his successor, President Garcia, with members of his cabinet.

"We in Washington would be wise to take note of what has been done and said at this gathering. The reconciliation of bitterness between races and nations, the demonstration of moral and spiritual power in men who can decide policy, the implications for the United States of this new understanding among the free nations of Asia—these are all matters of the highest significance.

"Freedom has its ideology. Absolute moral standards give it firmness. The Spirit of God gives it life.

"If we in America live that ideology we shall find a response in Asia that money cannot buy. It could be the turning point.

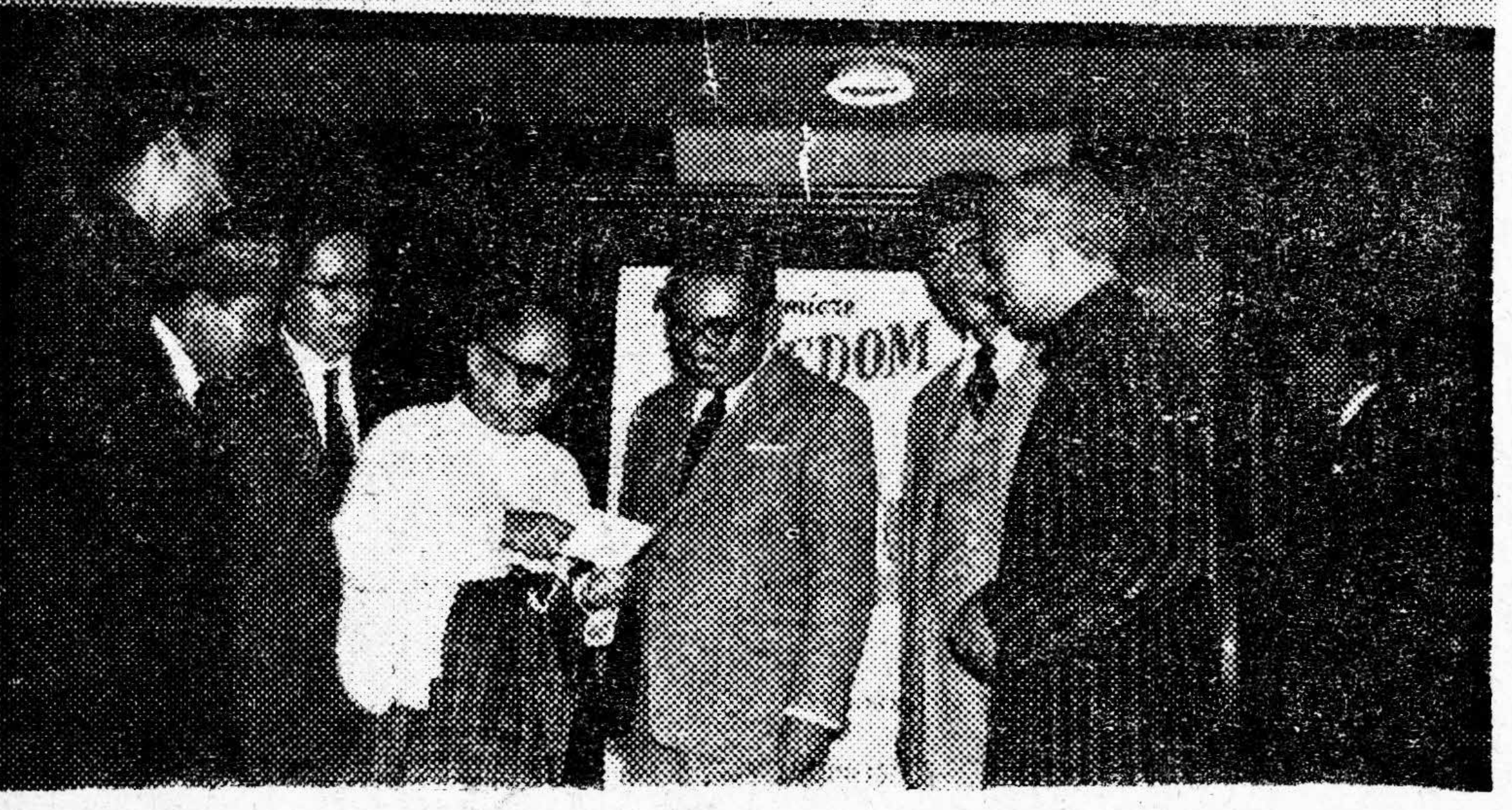
"The signs of response to these deeper realities at this Assembly are a source of hope for us all—and a challenge to us to examine our policy and our practice in the light of these truths."

In Asia this film is giving the idea on which we can all agree. It is the kind of picture for which millions have longed.



PRESIDENT GARCIA arriving at the Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Baguio, meets (left to right) Devar Surya Sena, famous Ceylon concert singer; Dato Mahmud bin Mat, former Speaker of the Malayan Legislative Council; Din Van Huan, First President of the Court of Appeals, Vietnam. "It is most profitable that this conference is held in my own country," the President told the Assembly. "I am glad that Moral Re-Armament was born. It is sounding a chord that will certainly find responsive hearts the world over."

ASIAN PREMIERE FREEDOM



"FREEDOM'S" ASIAN PREMIERE was given before an overflow audience from 27 nations at Baguio during the Asian Assembly. With Indonesian Ambassador Nazir Pamontjak (fifth from left) are representatives from India, Malaya, Singapore and Burma.

"Freedom": Must Reach Asia's Millions

By **RAJENDRA DAS MATHUR**
Founder, United Nations Students' Organization of India

The African film "Freedom" which portrays democracy's ideology of freedom in action, had its Asian premiere in Baguio. It struck a responsive chord in the heart of every one of us.

The heads of the nine Asian delegations to the Assembly jointly stated in a cable to Senator Green and Speaker Rayburn who were presenting the film to the United States Congress. "This overwhelming film is providential to our nations at this critical time. It must reach the millions of Asia now."

We saw in the film "Freedom" a super ideological weapon in the war of ideas. Mr. Raja Ram Shastri, Socialist trade union leader from India, said "This film speaks to the world. We must translate it into Hindustani to go to all of India."

From Indonesia, Parsi Sukawati, chief of protocol, Bali, said, "Freedom" will in the hearts of millions of Indonesians bring its answer to hate, division and pride. It can answer the problems of our country. In this way we can avoid bloody revolution."

In America, the noted American Negro educator, Dr. Imes, voiced his conviction, "Here is the boldest, most audacious approach to the fundamental problem of human relations that has been made in our time."

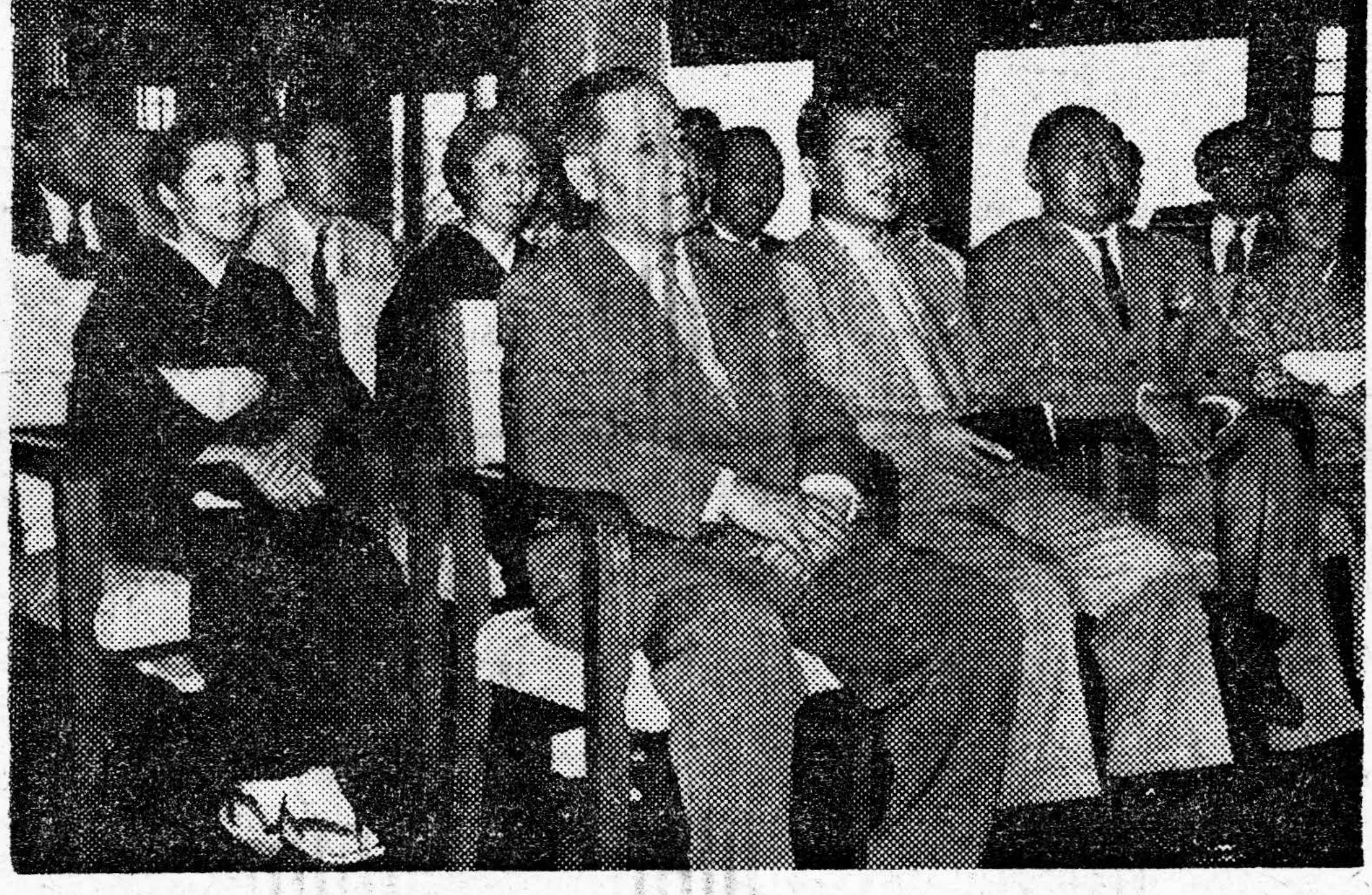
In England, there was a special showing for the members of the House of Commons and House of Lords. Raj Mohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, told the Members of Parliament. "Unity between East and West can be established only through MRA. I am going to give all I have to bring a hate-free, fear-free, greed-free world through this ideology."

In Africa, where the film was

seen by Prime Minister Azikiwe of Eastern Nigeria and nine members of his Cabinet and by prominent political leaders in Ghana, "Freedom" has been proclaimed as "Africa's authentic voice and Africa's message to the world."

The African leaders who wrote this film and produced it out of urgency, did so because they wanted to give a desperately needed answer of unity to the world. They sacrificed positions and financial security to make it.

Thirty years ago Dr. Frank Buchman saw the need of the continent and sent trained teams to Africa to bring an ideology to the militant generation of both black and white growing up there. Now Africa is carrying this an-



JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES whose apology to the Korean people was the first step in the reconciliation at Baguio. (Left to right) Viscountess Sohma; Niro Hoshijima, senior Diet member; Renzo Yanagisawa, national chairman, Shipyard Workers Union; Takasumi Mitsui, chairman, Mitsui Foundation.



KOREAN DELEGATES listen to the Japanese apology. At Baguio they gave up their bitterness. (Left to right) Congressman Chung Chun; student leader Choi Sang Woo; Yoon Sung Soon, chairman, foreign relations committee, Korean National Assembly; Mrs. Park Hyun Sook, former cabinet minister.



SITE OF THE ASSEMBLY OF NATIONS. The new buildings at Mackinac Island, Michigan, where delegates from every continent will meet beginning May 30. The Conference will continue through the summer. Historic Mackinac Island, lying at the heart of the Great Lakes, still retains the charm of horse-drawn carriages as the only means of transportation used.

JAPAN-KOREA

(Continued from page 13)

with what Mrs. Kato has said. As far as the 'Kubota declaration' is concerned, it does not represent government opinion. I have no hesitation in withdrawing it. I regret that it has given Korea an impression of a feeling of superiority on the part of our people. I wish to take this opportunity to withdraw that statement officially."

Speaking on the second question of Japanese property claims, Mr. Kishi said, "I have no intention of holding to our past legal interpretation. I would like to face this problem realistically and to solve it on the basis of how we can create future friendly relations between our countries."

Mrs. Kato thanked the Prime Minister for his statement which she saw as the first step in the practical implementation of the new spirit of unity between Asian nations developed at Baguio.

At Baguio, Mrs. Park Hyun Sook, former Korean cabinet minister had publicly accepted the Japanese apology. She was imprisoned for years by the Japanese whose treatment of her husband had made him bed-ridden for the past eighteen years.

"The unity of Asia cannot be achieved until there is reconciliation between Japan and Korea," she said. "Through change in my own heart I lost my enmity and I am convinced that only on a basis of MRA can permanent peace be realized in Asia and the world."

The chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Korean National assembly, Yoon Sung Soon, said at the conclusion of the Baguio Assembly, "Just as Korea and Japan have found unity through MRA so too can every nation. Change must begin in people and it will issue in the needed change in political, social, economic and international spheres."