

Behind the Japan-Korea Treaty

Reconciliation between Japan and South Korea has been sealed by a treaty signed in Tokyo on 22 June. It follows fourteen years of negotiation. For 35 years until 1945 Korea was part of the Japanese Empire.

In the next weeks South Korea will enter into diplomatic relations with Japan. Her economy will benefit from nearly \$800 million of Japanese assistance and long-term loans.

The Times calls the treaty a political success for the government of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and 'the first real test for its professed "better understanding" of the Asian mind and feeling.' The paper compliments the Japanese Foreign Minister for his courage in expressing in Seoul 'deep regret' for Japan's past. It says that the issues of fishery rights, the return of 'stolen' Korean art treasures and the legal status of Koreans living in Japan have been settled largely through Japanese concessions.

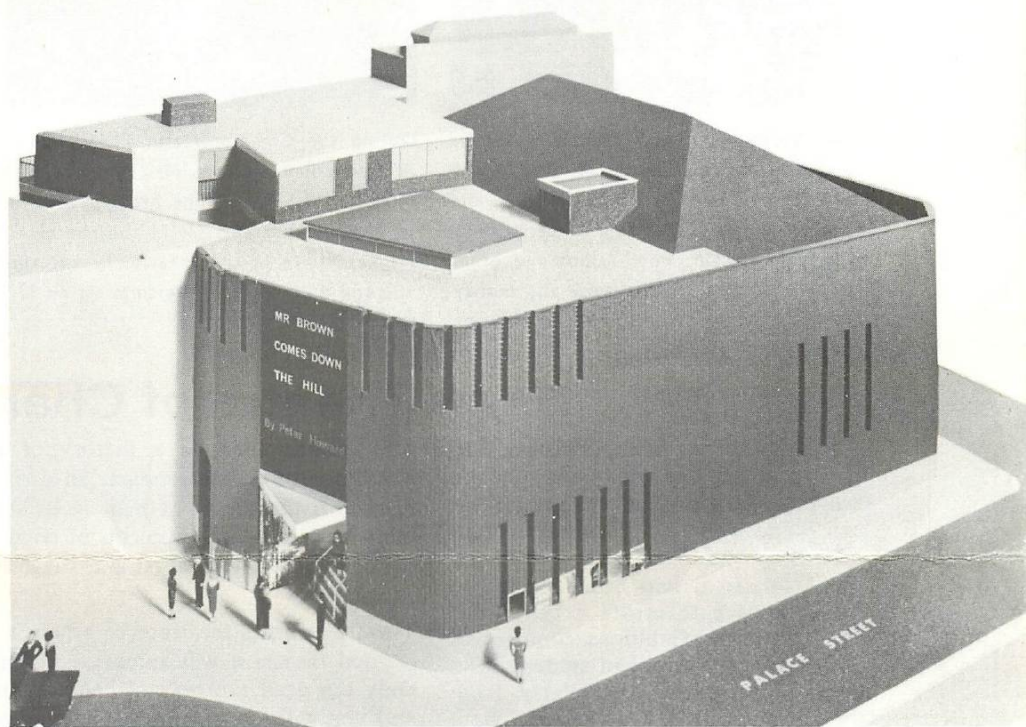
TENAX in *Time and Tide* states that this is the climax of a long-standing policy which began when Mr. Kishi, the present Prime Minister's brother, was Prime Minister. Indeed Mr. Sato stated before taking office. 'Old concepts of political, economic and daily life are no longer valid. The changing of human nature has not kept pace with scientific changes. We need to make Moral Re-Armament the basis of our society.' And the first Japanese received by the Korean Prime Minister after the signing of the treaty were from Moral Re-Armament.

Exploratory talks

In April 1957 an Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament was held at Baguio in the Philippines. Mr. Nobosuke Kishi, then Prime Minister, sent a senior Member of Parliament. He apologised to the Korean delegation

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Westminster Theatre Arts Centre to be built



ARCHITECTS MODEL

Memorial to Peter Howard

A £350,000 Westminster Theatre Arts Centre is to be built round the existing Westminster Theatre. Work starts next week on the five-storey cultural and conference centre. It will have meeting and eating facilities for 1,000 people, and closed-circuit television linking all public rooms.

The Centre will be opened on 15 September, 1966, the twentieth anniversary of the purchase of the theatre as a memorial to servicemen of Moral Re-Armament who gave their lives in World War II. 1966 is also the two hundredth anniversary of the original building.

Announcing the plans at a press conference in the theatre, Mr. Kenneth Belden, Chairman of Trustees, said: 'The Westminster stands

for a new trend in drama, away from the pessimism and despair of so much even of the best drama, towards a theatre of humanity and hope and constructive initiative.'

In the past three years, nearly half a million seats had been bought at the Box Office, he said, and two hundred consecutive weekend conferences held in the theatre. The Central Office of Information last month distributed a TV film about the simultaneous translating equipment pioneered there. Plays from the Westminster had been performed in America, Italy, Malta, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland and Australia. Four had been filmed, most recently *Mr. Brown Comes Down the Hill*. A theatre operation modelled on



The Westminster Arts Centre is to be faced with random lengths of riven Welsh slate from Cader Idris. By making and selling sweets and by giving concerts, these girls from Cardiff, Port Talbot and other towns are going to help raise the money.



During the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, Cabinet Ministers from five African countries saw 'Mr. Wilberforce MP' at the Westminster Theatre. The Prime Minister of Sierra Leone brought his whole delegation. The Son. P. Bomani, Minister of Finance, Tanzania (left) and the Hon. A. J. Denby, Minister of Mines, Sierra Leone (right) arrive at the theatre. It was announced this week that 'Mr. Wilberforce MP' will end its run at the Westminster on 31 July and later tour Britain. Photo: Strong

the Westminster was beginning this autumn in Paris.

It was obvious to the Trustees, Mr. Belden continued, that the theatre building was too small to house these expanding activities. The theatre occupied only half the site owned by the Trust, so it had been decided to use the space to create a centre for films, concerts, exhibitions, conferences and for the thousands of students who come to London, particularly from the Commonwealth. A Theatre School would also be established.

The Centre will be a memorial to Peter Howard. Ten of his plays and musicals have been given at the Westminster Theatre in recent years and he stimulated much of the planning for the new building.

Working on the plans for two years have been architects John and Sylvia Reid. Mr. Reid is President of the Association of Industrial Artists and Designers. They have designed in the new centre a conference hall that can be used as cinema or restaurant, a 1,632 square foot foyer that can be a rehearsal or concert hall, a theatre library and offices and new back-stage facilities that include dressing rooms, each with its own shower. The plans have been welcomed by the Local Government Authorities.

To build, equip and maintain the centre will cost £550,000 and a Building Fund has been launched to raise the money. Since this was made

Theatre of Character

The theatre must be a factory of thought, a prompter of conscience, an elucidator of social conduct, an armoury against despair and dullness and a temple of the ascent of man An interesting play cannot mean anything but a play in which problems of conduct and character of personal importance to the audience are raised and suggestively discussed.

Bernard Shaw

Theatre remains theatre even when it is instructive theatre, and in so far as it is good theatre it will amuse The education of grown-ups never finishes. Only the dead are beyond being altered by their fellow-men. Think this over and you will see how important the theatre is for the forming of character.

Bertold Brecht

I write plays to encourage men to accept the growth in character that is essential if civilisation is to survive. It is to enlist everybody everywhere in a revolution to remake the world. It is, for Christians, the use of the stage to uplift the Cross and make its challenge and hope real to a perverse but fascinating generation.

Peter Howard

known in June, more than £114,000 in cash or in promises have already been received.

Mr. P. N. Morshead, MA, ACA, has resigned his post as Tax Accountant to the Commonwealth Development Finance Company to take up the position of Appeals Organiser and Hon. Treasurer to the Building Fund.

Substantial gifts are expected from Foundations and firms, particularly those concerned with youth, industry and the Commonwealth. Individuals and groups are invited to sign

personal pledges to raise £1,000. Manufacturers may want to give gifts in kind. It is hoped by the Trustees that many other countries will want to share in financing this memorial to Peter Howard.

Gifts for the new building should be sent to: Mr. P. N. Morshead, Westminster Memorial Trust, 12 Palace Street, London, S.W.1. Cheques should be made payable to the Westminster Memorial Trust and crossed 'Building Fund'. Forms for gifts under covenant are available.

The unlimited frontier for this generation

'Thank you for the America you have shown me here. I have been so discouraged by what I have seen in America I had stopped writing about it. I reacted to the materialism and selfishness of youth. Now I want to start writing again about what I have seen here.'

So spoke Miss Jennie Vasques Salis of the staff of *La Prensa*, Peru, after two days at the 'Demonstration for Modernising America' at Mackinac Island, Michigan.

Miss Salis, first recipient of the Eleanor Roosevelt Exchange Fellowship for Women Journalists, had observed the enthusiasm, discipline and purpose of eight hundred young Americans from 73 colleges and 259 high schools in 38 states.

She was welcomed by American Indians from 48 tribes. James Hena, former Governor of an Indian Pueblo in New Mexico, told the opening session (photo below), 'Indian legend prophesied that one day the nations of the world would find unity, peace and brotherhood on this island. This conference is a start in that direction.'

She heard seventy from the seven states of Appalachia describe how their area, one of the poorest in America, was finding 'rejuvenation' through the work of youth who were at last summer's Mackinac Assembly. Alcoholism, which was draining off government money needed for food and clothes was being answered, school 'drop-outs' were getting back to work, miners and their families were finding something to live for.

Sixty from Mississippi, Alabama and other Southern states—black and white—told how racial divisions were being ended by a task large enough to need all. A student from Richmond,

Virginia, said, 'We are here to demonstrate that Southerners with an idea in the head and a purpose in their lives can work together.'

The Peruvian woman journalist said at the end of her visit, 'Many of us in South America want to do something. You've shown me what to do. Please bring this to Peru.'

To answer such requests—which are coming to Mackinac daily from different parts of America and the world—the youth are producing plays, musicals, TV programmes that present their ideas. Jack Mooney of Pocatello, Idaho, said, 'We should make available fifty trained youth for each continent from this conference.'

'Young Americans with their talents used in the right way can create weapons which we can show in Santo Domingo and Vietnam' said 17-year-old Bostonian, Ken Doran. He was speaking at the première of a musical, performed by a cast of 108, which he had written. 'This is a tribute to Peter Howard', he continued. 'At Christmas I asked his help to write this musical. He said, "Why don't you write it and show it to me when you've done it. I'm not going to be around for ever and fellows like you must do these things."'

These young Americans mean business.

'We're tired of the image of American youth rioting for their rights, demonstrating for dirty words at a time when young men are dying in Vietnam and a constructive lead is wanted from young Americans by the whole world,' says Jill Stotsenberg of Oregon State University.

Training in how to give that constructive lead will continue all summer

as a Super-Constellation shuttle service ferries youth to Mackinac and special planes bring delegations from Europe and hundreds from Latin America and Asia.

John Sayre, US Olympic gold medallist, who with his colleagues has addressed 148 colleges in the last three months, says, 'Peace and freedom must be bought. They will not be preserved by simply protesting in the streets of Washington, Selma, Peking or Jakarta. They will have to be bought by change in our own lives.'

'Modernising America' is the theme of the demonstration. It begins with modernising Americans.

'A modernised man is a man whose heart belongs to the whole world because it has been freed of hate, fear and greed,' said Blanton Belk, director of Moral Re-Armament in America. 'He has a passion for the whole world because his heart is pure. And his commitment is never to abate until every nation is governed by men governed by God.'

'The modernisation of man is the unlimited frontier for this generation to explore.'

Sixty-five TV stations have requested regular news films of the summer sessions. Editorials supporting the demonstration have appeared in papers in Florida, Idaho, Arizona, Washington and Michigan. One journalist commented, 'If these youth are in any way representative of young America it's clear this generation is not content to demonstrate against what is wrong. They intend to have a part in doing something about it.'

Photo: Fleming



Tanzania: Education Ministry initiative

The Tanzania Ministry of Education has arranged showings of the MRA films *Freedom* and *A Man to Match the Hour* to forty-five secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges.

The programme began in Bukoba, fishing port on the Congo side of Lake Victoria, on 28 June and ends in Dar es-Salaam, the nation's capital, some 3,000 miles and six weeks later.

'Much as we like to see our pupils succeed in their examinations, we would also like to see, that their personal qualities are as good as their results,' says Tanzania Education Minister Eliufoo. 'Pupils should be turned out from schools well-equipped morally and academically to contribute to Tanzania's development.'

First to give towards the financing of the film safari in Tanzania was the brother of President Kenyatta of Kenya. The President always draws

a cheer from student audiences in Tanzania and Uganda when he appears in *A Man to Match the Hour* with other leaders who invited Mr. Peter Howard to their countries.

At the beginning of June, when the streets of Dar were decorated for Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, the All-African film *Freedom* was shown to the city's two main High Schools and at the Mozambique Institute for refugees. The students shouted agreement when Andrew Peppetta—a young African teacher from South Africa—said before the film, 'We are not meant to be men who can be pulled by the wrong motives from East or West. Africa's destiny is to demonstrate how men are meant to live on God's earth.' A senior official in the Education Department commented, 'The message of this film has come at exactly the right moment.'

Japan-Korea... continued

for the wrongs done to their country by Japan. It was front-page news in Korea. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* in Tokyo had a headline: 'Beginnings of a solution to the Japanese-Korean problem. Exploratory talks between delegates of both countries at MRA Assembly.'

The Japanese at Baguio called for Government withdrawal of a statement made in October 1953 by the then Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kubota, on relations between the countries. This had been widely resented in Korea.

On 30 April, three weeks after the Baguio Assembly, Mr. Kishi announced in Parliament, 'I have no hesitation in withdrawing the Kubota statement. I regret that it has given Korea the impression of our people's feeling of superiority. From now on we should not hold to our past assertions but try fairly to solve these many practical issues on the basis of a humble heart.'

'The most important point in our negotiations is not the interpretation of laws and rights but the priority given to the creation of a right spirit between our countries. We must take the initiative.'

This Kishi did. During the next two years he twice toured Asia, visiting nine former enemy countries. 'I apologised to these nations,' he said, 'and asked for their co-operation in building a new world. In each country the assistance of Moral Re-Armament made these efforts effective.'

Tension eased

On 12 April, 1958, Mr. Frank Matsumoto, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, reported, 'Our tension with Korea has been eased with the help of MRA.' The same month formal peace talks began again between the two countries. *The Times* commented, 'Mr. Kishi's influence has been decisive in securing the resumption of negotiations.' And Mr. Hisato Ichimada, the former Finance Minister, expressed his gratitude in *Mainichi Shimbun* for the 'impetus MRA has given to overcoming the difficult problems between Japan and Korea.'

In the following years more Japanese and Koreans met at MRA assemblies in Asia, Europe and America. In 1962 Japanese leaders decided to build a permanent centre to further such work of reconciliation between Asian nations. It was opened in October, 1962 at Odawara, Japan.

DARE

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**SPECIAL:
PETER HOWARD
TACKLES ISSUES
OF THE DAY**

**VIETNAM
RACE AND RIGHTS
FREE SPEECH
WAR AND PEACE
NEW MORALITY
MAN OR GOD**



DARE, selling on news-stands in 100 cities in 50 US states, is now available in Britain. This 60-page commemorative issue on the life of Peter Howard is ideal for presentation in connection with the Westminster Theatre Arts Centre Fund. Single copies 2s. 6d. Bulk rates, 8 copies posted to your address or 10 copies collected by hand: £1. From 4 Hays Mews, London, W.1.

In an invitation to its inauguration the Grand Old Man of Japanese political life, former Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, wrote, 'To create unity in Asia individuals must now give priority to Moral Re-Armament.'

Senior Japanese Member of Parliament, Saburo Chiba flew to Korea to consult with General Park Chung Hee on preparations for the assembly. President Park told Mr. Chiba, 'MRA will be the consummation of our revolution.'

As a result, Government representatives from Korea attended the Odawara Assembly as well as Japanese Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda. Assessing the first Assembly, Mr. Chiba told the press, 'The prime achievement was a new climate for Korean-Japanese talks.'

Now following the signing of the treaty, Japanese are preparing to visit Korea to consolidate the growing unity between these two Asian nations. They hope to take with them *Tomorrow will be too late*, a stage play presented by 50 students.