

Excerpts from speeches by German leaders
at World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament,
Caux-sur-Montreux, Switzerland,
September 1948

DR. KONRAD ADENAUER, President of Parliamentary Council (Provisional Government of Trizonia). Germany's leading CDU statesman.

I should like to say a few words both to the German cast of "The Forgo~~sten~~ Factor" and to the audience. I believe that this play will speak to the hearts of all men of good will and challenge them to take the same road. I have been here two days now. I have attended the meetings. I have spoken with people. I have observed everything carefully and pondered my impressions. I admit that I came with some degree of scepticism, but I now gladly admit that after these two days and after consideration of my impressions, I have been completely convinced of the great value of Caux.

I consider it a notable deed that in a time when evil so openly rules in the world, people have courage to stand for good, for God and that each one begins with himself. I believe, and it is my deepest wish, as do all those who have come here from Germany, that the ideas of Caux will richly bring their thousandfold fruits. This battle is in reality a life and death battle, a battle between good and evil.

DR. ERICH KÖHLER, President of the Economic Council for Bizonia

I am deeply moved to speak to you today for it is the first time in 16 years that I have been able to leave Germany. We responsible German politicians have been clear that we have been politically, economically and morally isolated. It was a happy hour for us, perhaps the first happy hour since the end of the war, when in April we were included in the Marshall Plan. But for me this is the happiest hour that as a German here in Caux I have met such affection and understanding from all of you from so many different countries, a thing I would never have thought possible considering our past. That gives me as a politician the knowledge that our position of isolation in the world as Germans has been overcome. In so doing, you have given us politicians the greatest possible gift that you could give to German politicians.

I should like also to stress a second point. I have found a community of people here who demonstrate the unity of Christendom, or in other words the true relationship of God and politics. If the recent world catastrophe has any meaning, it is that God and not man is the Lord of history and of nations. If God is a factor in politics, that means, politically expressed, that not only the relationship between individuals to one another but also that of nations to one another must change. I believe I can speak in the name of millions of Germans when I say that for us the most important lesson of the past is that the community of all nations stands above the unity within a single nation. This community of all nations can only be realized when it is born by mutual respect and understanding. It is my deepest

personal experience here that you demonstrate a community of people which is the basis for the community of all mankind. I believe I can say in the name of all my German friends that we see ahead of us only one political aim - that Germany shall become a member of this community of nations and in the narrower sense a member of the community of the European nations. Never before in international politics has this idea of a community of European nations and of the whole world found such a response.

I want to express above all my deepest thanks to the man who is the father of this family, Dr. Frank Buchman, who has created this community of people. The knowledge that in all the countries of the world there are people who are united in this political program that is more than politics, gives us new strength to work for the Germany that shall be, that our people become a worthy member of a new Europe.

The few days I have been here have given me new strength to carry on my political program in Germany, a program which we hope and are convinced will benefit not only Germany but Europe and the world. We wish to be better. We want to change.

DR. ERWIN STEIN, Minister of Education for Hesse

For the third time I have come to Caux, and each time it has become more and more clear to me that Caux is the spring from which our thirsty people must drink if we are to become a true nation. Caux is also the symbol that our nation is no longer alone.

I have been deeply moved by the German premiere of "The Forgotten Factor" and also by the German songs here. They remind us at the same time for how many years we have been on the wrong road when we were by no means a "land beloved by God", but brought evil to other nations. For me Moral Re-Armament is the way that leads through new men to a new nation and a new world. It is the bridge that leads from the old wastes of force and hatred, lovelessness and injustice to the new vistas of the four absolutes, absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love, and a new spirit for the world. What we need now is to take this good road quickly.

I am responsible for 700,000 students, and I am happy to have the full support of my wife in my work. She has done a great deal in training the student teachers in Moral Re-Armament. I believe that if our youth take this good road, they will succeed in building an inspired, living democracy under the Government of God which is a precondition of any success for treaties and conferences, whether between France and Germany or any other nation. I see in that my special task as Minister of Education.

Before concluding I would like to express my special thanks to the man who has opened my eyes, Dr. Frank Buchman, and to give him in the name of my wife and myself this little box made by a Hessian craftsman. In it I have placed the message that we sent to every school in Hessen along with the booklet, "Es Muss Alles Anders Werden". In that message I told the teachers and students that the booklet shows the one good road for Germany.

DR. WILHELM HÖGNER, Attorney General for Bavaria. Member of Parliament,
SPD. Former Minister-President.

I have been a Social Democrat since my 18th year and have devoted my life to improving the condition of the working class, to do away with exploitation of man by man, to restore the sense of the value of the individual with all his rights as a free human-being. For this conviction I and my family have made all the sacrifices that anyone could expect of us.

Once I believed that the social problems could only be solved through a change in the social system and through the bringing about of a classless society. After the experiences of the last twenty years I have seen that that is not enough. The masses are not benefited by the replacement of one ruling class by another where the oppressors change, but the economic situation of the masses remains the same or becomes worse. Instead of the domination of a few private employers there appears the tyranny of an all powerful police state. As a matter of fact, a change in the system, a change in the ruling class, can in certain conditions bring about a much worse condition for the masses. If that is so, something must be lacking, something that is necessary if man is to be made better, freer, and happier. What is lacking is an ideology.

In spite of the best military preparations or the best social conditions, a statesman is helpless against an opponent who has an ideology in which he believes and for which he is ready to die. That is the actual situation in which a large part of Europe today finds itself. What will a wise statesman do to save his country from the threatening danger? There is only one thing he can do against the false ideology of the enemy: he must get a right ideology, a better ideology, a stronger ideology, an ideology of universal validity which all can understand. Is there such an ideology? I believe there is. It is the ideology of Moral Re-Armament. It contains the necessary conditions for a sense of community. It is valid not for one land alone, but for all nations. It is the precondition of the classless Socialist system.

We Germans stand today at a turning point in our history. In true German style we have taken a false road to its bitter end. It has brought us to a dead-end. Today we have a great opportunity without encumbrances to take a new road. We must burn the idols we have worshipped - power, ambition and pride - and honor the things we have unfortunately destroyed, the human soul, the value of the individual, the human spirit. In my calling as a lawyer I have had to do with many lawbreakers and as a spark of goodness is to be found in most men, I am sure that there is some good in the misled German people which can be saved and that all of us on our return from Caux have a part in doing this. We must turn our efforts first and foremost to bringing again to our youth this spirit of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love through which men can become brothers the world over.

LORENZ HAGEN, President of the Bavarian Trade Union Council. Member
of Parliament, Bavaria, SPD

You will not take it amiss if I begin by expressing special greetings to my Trade Union colleagues from other countries who are here this morning.

I come from a country that is much in the news these days not only because people are interested in what is happening in Germany, but because most people know that the reconstruction of Europe is not possible without active German cooperation. I will not attempt to arouse your sympathy for Germany because my conviction is we must help ourselves. I have often told our 750,000 members self-pity is no good. We need deeds.

During the time of the Hitler regime, without knowing anything about Moral Re-Armament, I had the opportunity of having many quiet times since during my period in one of Hitler's concentration camps I was in solitary confinement for 18 months. In these 'quiet times' I often asked myself the question, "Must there always be war and chaos? Must there always be greed and hate between men? Could not a real democracy, a real mutual understanding between the nations replace all that?" I came to the conclusion that it must be possible.

After the American troops entered Munich I took part in a German-American Club where we discussed at length the question, "What is democracy?" Each one according to his point of view or background said it must be capitalistic democracy, social democracy, or Christian democracy. In recent months we have heard of quite a new sort of democracy hailing from the East - the so-called 'Peoples Democracy'. When I was asked my views I explained that for me democracy is not merely a party system or form of government, but a way of life. Only when the democratic way of life is lived by individuals and through that affects the individual's immediate neighbors, and so the family, the state and the nations, only then will we have a true democracy. I believe it is not saying too much when I state that this democratic way of life is the life presented by the four absolutes of Caux.

I say this because I should like to bring you to understand the need of German youth today. Through the total collapse of our Fatherland, partly due to our own fault, youth today in our country, having been trained only in the Nazi ideas, stands on the brink of a complete void. They have no aim; they are not even sure that there is any point in living. We in the Trade Unions are trying to bring back to youth an aim in life and an incentive for reconstruction by cultural, moral and vocational means. We believe, however, that we cannot carry out this task alone and our hope is that Moral Re-Armament will help us to rebuild a youth with moral ground under their feet again and knowing that they have friends not only in their own land but abroad. Thus will the peace that we all so desperately need be preserved.

GUSTAV SCHIEFER, Second President of Bavarian Trade Union Council.
Munich City Councilman.

My colleague, Hagen, and I stand at the head of the Bavarian Trade Union Council which includes 750,000 members. Our wives have been our constant comrades in our work. I was invited to Caux last year with my wife and took home a very deep and lasting impression. This year we are all four here, and I would like to express our heartfelt thanks. The humanity and devotion that we have experienced here is beyond belief.

We were due to leave yesterday on urgent business, but felt it our duty to remain to see the premiere of the German "Forgotten Factor". We need that factor in Germany. We think that "The Forgotten Factor"

can give the foundation for a great advance in Germany. We think "The Forgotten Factor" and the trade union movement can take the road together. Both great movements provide the foundation for lasting peace and the truly democratic reconstruction of our so sorely tried country. By this means we believe we shall render a service not only to our people but to the world, and we want to bend all our efforts to making Germany again a "land beloved by God", as the chorus has sung.

PAUL BAUSCH, Director of the Price Control Division in the Württemberg-Baden Ministry of Commerce and Deputy President of the CDU Party

In 1945 with much good will and honest intentions we began our efforts to rebuild democracy in our country. But by 1948 we had to admit that good will and good intentions were not enough to keep us from going off the track.

In the town of Korntal, near Stuttgart, where I live, in February of this year I was leading the municipal election campaign for my party. I am used to fighting hard and I fought hard. There was a great deal of personal enmity and mud-slinging. We won the election, but it split the town into two camps and the way in which the election was fought turned the people against politics. Many of the young people said, "Spare us this kind of politics. We don't want to have anything more to do with it. It will be the ruination of democracy just as in 1933."

It reminded me of an experience I had in 1933 that I will never forget. It was on the 29th of January when I was a member of the German Reichstag. I was in the Kaiserhof in Berlin as Hitler together with Goebbels returned from the President of the Reichstag after having been sworn in as Chancellor. Democracy lost the battle then because its representatives were divided among themselves.

I was very depressed by the whole thing. I could only tell myself that in three years we had not learned much about democracy and had badly failed in this test. I thought a great deal about where the cause lay and what could possibly be done. It was clear that we must find some other way.

From Moral Re-Armament I had learned to listen for the guidance of God in a quiet time. As I thought over this question of how to improve our politics, I had to admit to my own shame that I had never applied the principles of Moral Re-Armament to political life. Then it came to me, "You must try to have a good talk with your political opponents. Go to your political opponents, visit them in their homes and talk to them, especially about your own failures in politics." My party friends said to me, "You will discredit your party and lose your own political prestige." In spite of that I decided to take this road.

In my lifetime I have wasted a good deal of time, but the time I used to make these calls was by far and away the best used time of my life. No one threw me out after I had told them I had to speak of my own faults. And the result was that we began to cooperate and to meet together.

My chief opponent who headed the opposition of the other three parties against my party is here with us in Caux. When I began to call on my opponents at first I did not dare to go to him, but started with one of his friends. However since then we have become very good friends. I would like to present him to you, and he can tell you how this story developed.

ALFRED VOLZ, Leader of the Democratic Party, Korntal

When I was invited through a party colleague to a conversation with Mr. Bausch, I was very surprised. These principles of Moral Re-Armament about which he spoke seemed all right. However I called together my party friends and informed them that here was probably a very cunning new trick of our opponents and that I didn't trust them an inch. At the same time we felt it was all to the good if our opponents wanted to improve themselves. But first we would like to see deeds not words. In any case they were the ones who had begun the trouble. I also informed our National Party leaders who were of the same opinion as I and gave me their full support.

But the things that Mr. Bausch had told me kept going around in my head and after about a week's consideration I informed my party leaders that I had myself perhaps not been 100% correct on all points. At our next party meeting I asked if there was anyone present who was against the four absolutes of Moral Re-Armament. Naturally no one was, but everyone thought it was impossible that our opponents were serious about applying these, especially as politicians. I maintained that after all we were not running any risk, and we would do well to accept their suggestion that there should be a meeting of representatives from all parties.

Soon afterwards such a gathering was held and Mr. Bausch made a very deep impression when he admitted publicly his responsibility in the existing state of affairs in the community. That broke the ice and instead of political expediency, there came in an atmosphere of confidence. That evening was the beginning of teamwork between the different parties which we called "the round table".

Then in the home of Mr. Bausch I met the Mayor of Korntal, Mr. Seybold, whom for years I had not spoken to. For two hours I aired all my criticisms, the poor Mayor becoming paler every minute. But he only took ten minutes to reply. And the result was that we saw there was absolutely no reason for this bitter battle that we had been conducting. Before we left we shook hands warmly, and the Mayor said to me that he hoped we could sew together the cloth that our strife had torn. To which I replied that we would do so so that no seam would be visible.

PAUL BAUSCH (continuing)

The fact that these political opponents and the different parties were reconciled went like a prairie fire through the community. My political reputation was not lost. On the contrary it improved, and the credit of my party instead of being weakened was strengthened.

There was a public demand that we should report what had happened to a Citizens Meeting. Usually political meetings are very badly attended, but an hour before this gathering was scheduled to begin the

hall was crowded and we had to set up loud speakers so that hundreds of people in the square outside the hall could hear. The next morning a man whom I had not seen before said to me, "That was the greatest political event since 1945." And another man came and said, "I was not able to sleep the whole night through thinking what could happen if such reconciliation could take place in politics through all Germany. I believe this is the good road, and I will give my last breath to see that we Germans in the western zones take this road."

This shows that the people are sick and tired of politicians who fight with one another all the time; but that when they get together, then the people are attracted to democracy.

ERICH NEINERT, Coal Miner from the Ruhr and member of the Works Council of his pit.

My wife often used to say that I was a Godless specimen, and she was right. I believed in nothing. At the age of sixteen and a half I became a soldier in the paratroops and fought on every front and was decorated thirteen times. I hated all our enemies and this hate lasted until I came to Caux. I came only because I thought it would be a nice holiday and good for my wife.

Then everything changed. I began to recognize that my hatred was baseless, and I began to think I should apologize. It seemed to me, however, it would only be empty words. Then I was invited to take part in the rehearsals for the German "Forgotten Factor". Instead of my apologizing, suddenly a blameless American girl began to weep because of what some Americans in Germany had done. That really struck home to me, and it was a decisive moment in my life. I saw that here was a far greater giving than I had for my own wife and something changed inside me. My pride which was so great that it blinded me to everything else suddenly broke down, and I felt for the first time the tremendous power of Caux. As we were quiet it came to me clearly the great task before me and the great spirit that ruled in Caux. I had often been very brutal to my wife, but now for the first time I apologized to her from my heart. I am no longer ashamed of my tears for there is a power here which nothing can withstand.

That afternoon I saw "The Forgotten Factor" in English and knew at once how valuable it would be in the Ruhr area. As the curtain went up, it was as if I could see hundreds of thousands of German coal miners before me on the stage, all singing the words of the chorus "We want to build the new Germany." I know that great decisions will be made in the Ruhr, and I would like to say to the many leading Germans here who have learned the tremendous value of Caux that they spread the experience of Caux to all the members of their organizations and parties, and win them to this program. We have a great chance, but there is not much time. I know that "The Forgotten Factor" must absolutely come to the Ruhr.

WERNER LIEBER, Director, Ruhr School of Mining, Bochum

We miners from the Ruhr are beginning in Moral Re-Armament. When we first heard of the program we were impressed with its rightness and reality, and felt at once it was something we wanted to fight for. We heard about it in the first instance from teams that have grown up in factories in Schwelm, and of how management and labor there have

begun to work together. Several of us were also able to take part in the great gathering of miners at Stoke-on-Trent in England on the 10th anniversary of Moral Re-Armament. Those of us from Germany were a little anxious when we went as to how we would be received, but we were overwhelmed by the friendship and warmth which met us.

Here in Caux we have had the further experience of meeting miners from all the coal-fields of England and Scotland and Wales. We miners as a rule are practical men and are interested in practical examples of how Moral Re-Armament works out. Through our conversations with Trade Union leaders, miners and mine managers we are clear that Moral Re-Armament makes possible an answer to the problems of the mining industry. We have brought quite a number of people with us from the Ruhr whom we cannot yet call a team because they are just learning about Moral Re-Armament, but we hope to go back as a team. We have seen that Moral Re-Armament lies not in words, but in deeds, and we shall do what we can.

DR. HEINRICH WEITZ, Minister of Finance, Rheinland-Westfalen (introducing Major General Bishop)

I would not be absolutely honest if I did not say that we would rather have the French, British, Americans and Russians as guests than as occupation powers. But General Bishop carries out his office with a clever head and firm hand, and above all with a warm heart. In the space of seeing "The Good Road" he has learned more than I have in ten days because he is already on the good road. I believe when we take this good road together and when "The Forgotten Factor" is no longer forgotten, the spirit of this family of Caux and its 'pater familias', Dr. Frank Buchman, will so grow that it will fill both conquered and conquerors, and bring happiness and peace to humanity.

MAJOR GENERAL W. H. A. BISHOP, British Regional Commissioner for Nordrhein-Westfalen

I would like to say how impressed I am even in the short time by your friendship, your sincerity and your happiness.

I have the privilege of serving in Germany in Land Nordrhein-Westfalen, and I have never served alongside such fine, courageous, good people as the German people. I believe that they, like perhaps my country and other countries, are in search of something to take the place of that which we have fought in the past and which has brought us and the world to such misery and destruction. I believe that this ancient verity that you are putting over so vividly and so sincerely is going to be the greatest possible help. It is the principle, "Let us do what is right, not what is expedient." I believe that you are all doing the greatest service to the world.

DR. EBERHARD WILDERMUTH, Minister of Economics, Süd-Württemberg

Perhaps only before this audience in Caux where we have been met with such warmth and friendship I can speak about a problem that troubles us most - the terrible feeling that our nation brought its fate upon itself by taking the wrong road and that what we did has been responsible for the present state of affairs in Europe. Here we have been able to learn that bridges do exist over the river of blood and tears which separates us from so many other nations. Therefore we take with us from Caux courage and strength to renew our efforts for

our common task of building a new democratic Germany in a new Europe. We have been impressed here by the worldwide scope of the work which Frank Buchman has created and especially that so large a group of young people work with him. I will do all in my power to support this program of Moral Re-Armament.

DR. CARL SPIECKER, Minister without Portfolio, Nordrhein-Westfalen

There are many reasons why we can welcome the ideology of Moral Re-Armament - many besides the gratitude we feel for the wonderful reception we have had here. I know only too well what moral strength we need from others to break through and destroy the wall of hatred and suspicion which National Socialism built up around our nation.

This ideology is the prerequisite for international justice and for all foreign policy. On the best of these eternal truths all human problems can be solved. The difficult problems which face us in the heart of Germany in the Ruhr, as well as in the rest of our country, will find a happy solution with the help of the ideology of Moral Re-Armament. And the question of Franco-German understanding will cease to be a problem as soon as the statesmen approach this question in the spirit of Caux. If we succeed in bringing about this understanding - and we must succeed - we shall already be two-thirds of the way on the road to a united Europe. I lived six years in exile in France and can think of no better way of expressing my thanks to the French people than by making some contribution to such a real 'entente cordiale'.

When just before the first world war the Titanic went down and thousands of human beings knew that they could no longer escape death, they sang together "Nearer My God to Thee". If the ideology of Moral Re-Armament succeeds in bringing mankind nearer to God, then the frightful sacrifice of millions in this murderous war will not have been in vain. The spirit of Caux will and must enter people's hearts. I am firmly convinced that through this ideology the peace of the world can be assured.

THOMAS WIMMER, Lord Mayor of Munich

Since 1907 I have been active in the trade union movement in Germany and in the Socialist Party, and as such I tried to put into practical effect the four standards which we have heard here at Caux. Though this is my first visit to Caux, I feel at home here and all my impressions have been good. I think that the whole world should be like Caux.

In Germany, however, the problems are many. Hitler ruled for 4,475 days and left us a betrayed, divided, defeated people. 60% of the population has lost practically everything in the way of material possessions. Food, housing and clothing are everyone's constant concern, to mention only the more obvious problems. However, I do not want to pass over the help that we have gratefully received especially from America, and I would like to thank Dr. Buchman for this invitation to Caux. I have found here that in all the different nations there are still men who are working for the victory of right and justice for individuals and for whole nations. I go back strengthened for my difficult task as the first servant of my much tried home city Munich.

DR. KARL GENGLER, President of the Parliament, Süd-Württemberg

Before 1933 I was active in the Christian Trade Union movement and since 1945 am again active both in the Trade Unions and in politics. The great thing about this work of Caux is how it makes the relationship of Christ and man a reality in the world. It is the answer to the class struggle, and it is what we most need in Germany today. I believe that this spirit of Caux is mirrored in "The Forgotten Factor" and in that way can be presented to the German people. We must think especially of the German work, and there I think its spirit and style is exactly suited to the masses of our people.

PROFESSOR KURT LANDSBERG, President of the CDU Party in the Berlin City Council

From the battle in Berlin we came to Caux with all the objectiveness of the Berliner, with all the scepticism of a big city. But here things were different. We were met by an atmosphere of friendship and warmth, and yet an atmosphere of battle.

Our battle is a battle against dictatorship and falsehood. It is not a battle against Communism. Battles are not won only by being against something. We believe we can take the ideas of Caux with us back to Berlin. We take more than ideas. Twice in the last thirty years we Germans have lost our national anthem, but we take with us the Caux song for Germany and go back filled with fresh courage and confidence.

Many people there wait for the news of Caux. During the winter when we shall probably have communal kitchens, it will be an opportunity for teamwork. Through the radio and meetings we hope next year to have such a large group of Berliners that even Caux can't hold them!

DR. HERMANN KATZENBERGER, Press Chief for the Government of Nordrhein-Westfalen

On one occasion a month or two ago by an oversight I gave some confidential information to the press. Next day it was in the papers. I was surprised, but the Minister-President was surprised too! He asked me at once for an explanation. All I could say was that I was to blame. He was even more surprised and said, "What are you going to do now? It is a very unpleasant situation." I replied, "You know Caux and I know Caux, and we must do the honest thing. I will call up the three parties concerned and explain it was my fault."

I did that, and the first man was astonished to have so quick and clear an explanation. The second was equally astonished. The third replied, "Good for you. It is just as well it has come into the open."

I went back to the Minister-President and told him, "The situation is much better now than it was." This is just one example of why I am convinced that when the Press follows the principle of absolute honesty, everyone benefits.

OSKAR KALBFELL, Lord Mayor of Reutlingen and Member of Parliament

I am the Mayor of an important industrial and cultural city in the French Zone. What we have seen here seems to me the answer to problems both personal and national. I only wish I could bring hundreds of young Germans to Caux so that they could meet this team of youth from all the world with their happy faces and friendship and openness, and their sense of responsibility.

For myself I feel my own ambition and striving for control must change and that my job in Parliament should be to work with others to solve the problems we face. That includes working with my friends in the Socialist Party to improve the conditions of the workers and the small people, the old people and the children.

I was happy to work here in the kitchen together with a Norwegian. I have found friends here who come from Holland. And yet when we came, we Germans felt we were not free, that we did not have the courage to approach people of other nations. We felt our guilt and yet we have felt here for the first time in Caux that people of all the nations greet us as friends. I am especially happy for the kind things our French friends have said about us. The current problems in the world such as the negotiations in Moscow going on today will never be solved unless they are conducted in the spirit of Caux. We are grateful for that and for that we will fight.

BERND BOSING, Trade Union Secretary on the Executive of the Nordrhein-Westfalen Trade Union Council

Before I left Nordrhein-Westfalen some of my colleagues said to me, "You are going to Caux. Look out. That is the stronghold of capitalism. Your backbone will be weakened, and you won't be a fighter anymore." So I was very suspicious and I tried to look behind the scenes everywhere. In one room I found a meeting of young German and French men. As I listened I realized that here was a whole new style of diplomacy. For the first time I found young people who lived according to the four absolutes and I thought to myself, "You imagine yourself a revolutionary. You want to change others and everything else all around you, but you have left yourself out. Why don't you begin on yourself?"

This is the answer which I have found in Caux and is the key for my fellow-workers in the Rheinland and Ruhr, as it is for the whole world. It is a very hard but a very encouraging answer, and I prayed silently, "Lord, for the sake of these young people give clarity to the statesmen of the world and open their hearts."

DR. KARL GEILER, President of Heidelberg University

The last 400 years have led to a complete secularization of the world and an over-emphasis on nationalism and science. We should all go back to the renascent sense of the presence of God creative as in the Gothic Cathedrals where every stone had its special function, until the whole seemed to reach upward. This creative renewal is one great point here.

But there is a second not less important. For me Caux is the first great attempt to organize the good against the force of evil, and

it does so in a militant organization that includes everyone. Caux rightly stresses that this should not remain as an idea but must be lived out, and I hope the ideas of Caux will cover the world.

Justice which for Plato was the crown of all virtues is also a foundation stone of the Christian ideology. One of the central problems of today seems to me the necessity of imbuing the idea of power with the idea of justice. The problem is that no one willingly surrenders his powers. For that reason this spirit of Caux seems to me of the utmost importance for it contains a force which can bring men out of their narrow, limited and national viewpoints and make them open for a true understanding.

DIETER THORMEYER, Göttingen University student.

In 1939 at the age of 18 I went from school to the Army. After my father and brother fell in action and I had been wounded four times, I was made Adjutant in Hitler's special battalion, but was sent to the Russian front two years later just before the collapse. In Göttingen after the war where almost half of the students are refugees, few of us had any hope. We fought in general for something to believe in. I came to Caux full of bitterness, and here through the four absolutes I have found the way to God. I return to Germany full of hope for I know that thousands of young Germans who like me have nothing left materially will respond to this answer in their hearts and can give it to others if we live it out.

DR. AUGUST BLOCK, former Minister of Agriculture for Lower-Saxony

From my time in Caux I have come to realize what has been lacking in my previous efforts to solve the problems that confronted me as a farmer or as Minister of Agriculture. That was the spirit of Caux, or, in other words, to love one's neighbor more than oneself. I know "The Forgotten Factor" which I saw yesterday evening has a great message for us in Lower-Saxony. What is possible in bringing teamwork between management and labor is an example of what can be applied universally.

I have seen my own task to do what I can in Lower Saxony to unite town and country. Between them a great gulf exists, sometimes even a hatred due to the hunger and shortage of food. This must be bridged with the spirit of Caux for a divided people has nothing to give to others. So I hope to do my part in bringing about this reconciliation, and I am deeply grateful to Frank Buchman whose life and work have pointed us the way to the good road which will bring peace to the world.

GUNTHER BERNING, farmer from Nordrhein-Westfalen

The task which I have seen clearly at Caux as a farmer is that I should raise the crops that will do most to solve the need in Germany and not those that I think will bring me most money. I am firmly convinced that if all farmers in the world lived according to the four standards, we could solve every food problem and what Dr. Buchman said would come true - there is enough in the world for everyone's need but not for everyone's greed.

FRAU BERNING

On our farm we have had twenty-seven refugees, and I don't need to tell anyone we had plenty of problems. It was at a time when I felt the burden of these problems was too much for me that I met Moral Re-Armament. I had seen that good-will and material help on my part brought no answer. But through Moral Re-Armament we have already experienced that when we care for people, we can understand that these refugees have even greater problems than we, for they have no country and no home. Through the change in us there has grown a family spirit so that our refugees do not want to leave us although some of them were offered more commodious quarters.

DR. R. EGENTER, Catholic Professor at University of Munich

A German poet has written "The way is no further than from heart to heart under the light of the stars." I have never before found a community where the way from heart to heart is so short because here in Caux hearts meet directly. That is because the stars that light us here are the four absolutes. So much so that here in Caux I think not only men change but even nature. Usually either the stars are shining or the sun, but here the stars of the four absolutes shine at the same time as the world-wide love of God, and that love has given us not only this wonderful corner of the earth, but also Frank Buchman. In Frank Buchman I have been able to find only one fault - he has the wrong name. Bookmen can be university professors like myself: he is a man's man. Our old German mystics used to say of a man like Frank that he was a minister of life, and Frank is a minister of life who has restored to many the zest and love of true living.

ROSA HELFERS, SPD Member of Parliament, Lower-Saxony

For forty years I have been an official in the Social Democrat Party and have lived through much pain and much happiness. The last fifteen years have been specially difficult for we German Socialist women. Coming from that background it is like a dream to be in Caux. What meant most for me was the working together in teams with everyone eager to give and to help. I would like to see Caux become so large that the whole world would be a Caux, because in this working together lies the secret of common understanding.

Speaking as a Member of Parliament, as well as a plain ordinary woman, if it were in my power, I would put on the wall of every Parliamentary chamber facing every speaker the four absolutes.

We women have a great part to play in the bringing up of youth. I wish all our German youth could have this experience. It would restore their hope and confidence which they have lost through being so much betrayed. It was seeing the French youth here and hearing them sing the German song "Everything Must Change" that has given me a firm faith that everything can change.

DR. HANS BREMME, City Manager, Wuppertal

Caux is a mountain of miracles. Mayors and City Managers who used to fight like lions have been washing up the dishes together here. It was a great success. When we work together in the same spirit to clean up the filth and ruins and rebuild our cities, we will also

succeed there. More than that Prussians and Bavarians worked together in the kitchen here frying sausages. They tasted wonderfully.

MAX JACOBSHAGEN, President of the German Railways, Nordrhein-Westfalen

At a time when we in Germany had practically nothing, the gift of paper from Sweden was a great help. It made possible an edition of a million copies of the booklet, "Es Muss Alles Anders Werden", of which more than 200,000 copies have been distributed in Nordrhein-Westfalen. Through it I was able as head of the railways to give each one of our 32,000 employees a copy. The President of the Railwayman's Union and the President of our Works Council joined me in signing a letter, which went with the booklet. When I return I am sure many will want to know more about Moral Re-Armament, and I am grateful to have been at Caux and that I now know better how to answer all these questions.

FRANZ JUNGHANS, ex-fighter pilot from Düsseldorf

I was a young enthusiastic airman. I was shot down and taken prisoner and after the collapse of Germany felt there was nothing left to live for. Then I met some people who were different from the other people around me. They spoke about Moral Re-Armament. I was interested but not convinced because I was not ready to do any changing myself. I came to Caux and met the youth from all the nations here. When I saw "The Good Road" the die was cast. I hope that all the statesmen will soon have the opportunity of seeing "The Good Road".

Now I am fighting for Moral Re-Armament because it is something higher and demands more from me than the flight into a mission of enemy bombers. The war was only possible because we were not ready to fight this battle with God for a new world.

PETER PETERSEN, four years trained in one of Hitler's special schools in Germany, and at the age of 17 chosen to fight in Hitler's special division. He had about ten years under Hitler's ideology.

When the collapse of Germany occurred I was lying wounded in a hospital in north Germany. I was completely convinced that at the latest in a hundred years the spirit of Hitler would return to Germany. I was foolish enough to say that openly. When I did that in the autumn of 1945, I was thrown into prison by the English occupying force. I was put in a solitary cell, and I had a great deal of time to reflect.

I learned there that it is impossible to conquer an ideology with force. I thought to myself, if the British have a stronger ideology than mine, then they would try and convince me of their ideology and not use force. I was not cured by imprisonment. I just became a little more careful.

About a year later I came out of prison as an accredited martyr who had suffered for what he believed. A year after that I met one of my friends who had been in Hitler's school. He showed me that I was too cowardly to admit that what I believed and what my comrades had died for was not true. The next period of my life was the hardest I had ever experienced, because I did not know what I should believe in.

Then I met Moral Re-Armament. I found an ideology which was based on absolute moral standards. I found men who really lived under God's guidance. I saw something which was independent of my personal opinion or man's plans or man's ideas and which could be the answer for the world. At first I did not like the four standards. I know now I can go back to Germany with an attitude which brooks no compromise and I know that my friends there are waiting for this ideology.

CLEMENS AMELUNXEN, Jr. Law Student from Düsseldorf and son of the
Minister of Social Affairs of Nordrhein-Westfalen

What I have seen here is more than a program and more than an idea. Moral Re-Armament is a way of life which offers the last chance of safety to humanity that stands threatened with death with the hands of the clock five minutes to twelve. If we do not take the good road that we saw in the theatre last night, then I believe we will come to a dead-end.

At the age of 16 I was compelled to become a soldier and fight with a regime that tried to hang my father in the last days of the war. Many other friends of mine also suffered greatly under the wrongs that Germany caused in the world. It means all the more to us therefore that here we live together as one family. I want to tell my young fellow countrymen through the articles I write that the brotherhood of the nations has been for me the experience of Caux.

HANS GERHARD ADAM, Düsseldorf

I first learned about Moral Re-Armament from an English friend when I had just decided to work as a carpenter instead of studying to be an engineer. Previously I blamed the government that I had to earn my living as an ordinary worker.

A short time before I came to Caux I met a school friend of mine just returned from four years as a prisoner of war in France. He was full of hate and bitterness. He said to me, "Every Frenchman I lay my hands on I will throttle." However he was very unhappy at home where his mother was a good Christian. I gave him the book "Ideas Have Legs", and he is very eager to hear more when I return from Caux.

I have found here what we young Germans could hardly believe, that this house is created through love. I want to take this spirit back with me to Germany, to my friend and the rest of German youth because we need it if we are to rebuild anything worthwhile.

FRAU ALOIS LIPPL

Here in Caux I have learned that God can talk to each one every day. In a family it is often the small things that cause confusion. I have found the answer comes in obeying guidance. Already in our family we have experienced many miracles through this obedience and it has spread to other families. So we want to build in our own small circle what we hope to see happen in the nation.

DR. ALOIS LIPPL, Director, Bavarian State Theatres, Munich

What we need in Germany today to answer the tremendous problems that we have everywhere is the new revolutionary force of Moral Re-Armament. I can see spreading from the Ruhr a Moral Re-Armament campaign spear-headed by an international team of youth from the whole world who can show us Germans that the world is waiting for us to do something. Such a team would reach the hearts of German youth.

A further weapon of this campaign would be the German version of "The Forgotten Factor". A team here in Caux has begun to get this ready. We are clear that it is not only a play but a weapon which can grip men from the stage. I feel it will not only have a profound effect in the industrial area but in all our cities.

For us Germans it was a tremendous shock when the French chorus sang the German song "Es Muss Alles Anders Werden". This is a tremendously bridge-building thing, and our two peoples must become like two great choruses who learn to sing in harmony together.

In our own home, in the theatre and in our political parties I and my friends mean to work for that.