

MRA INFORMATION SERVICE

FOUR HAYS MEWS · BERKELEY SQUARE · LONDON W.1

Vol. 1

Saturday, 11 October, 1952

No. 18

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT CAUX

STEEL MEN CONFER

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THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS

AT a time when national unity is a priority need in Britain, in the face of rising unemployment and economic crisis, the nation is being split more deeply than ever. The battle in the ranks of labour, in which Mr. Bevan's supporters won a victory at Morecambe, and the long struggle over wages in the engineering industry are the latest signs of the deep divisions.

Who will take responsibility for creating national unity? And how can the basic deadlock between management and labour give way to a new and revolutionary teamwork?

The Times of 26 September drew attention to these wider issues in its report on the industrial conferences at Caux. The report stated:

"National heads of the textile and aircraft industries and trade union organisations of European countries have been taking part in the industrial conference at the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly at Caux . . .

"The employers' representatives emphasised the importance of industrialists taking wider responsibility in national life. The solution to technical and economic problems was only part of their duty, which was to accept full responsibility for national policy. Of paramount importance was the spreading of a democratic way of life that would challenge the advance of materialism and win the allegiance of millions behind the iron curtain.

"Trade Unionists, many of whom had formerly been members of the Communist Parties of Western Europe, expressed the need for a new basis of co-operation and a change of attitude between employer and workers. In an ideological struggle the function of trade unions, it was agreed, was not only to strive for higher wages or better conditions: it was to ensure that the workers' movements were animated by an ideology which safeguarded the moral values on which our democratic society is based."

STEEL MEN CONFER

Mr. John Stephens, Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, was sent by the President Mr. Benjamin Fairless, to join other employers and trade union representatives from the British, French, Swedish, German and Italian steel industries at the Caux conference.

Mr. E. G. Sarsfield-Hall, for 13 years a resident director of one of the associated companies of the United Steel Companies Combine in Workington, Cumberland, shared the platform at one of the final sessions with Mr. John Pate, shop steward convenor at Hadfields Ltd., of Sheffield. Attending the conference with them was a group of 15 from the steel companies of Steel Peech and Tozer, Workington Iron and Steel Company and the Distinguon Engineering Company.

"We must have that plus which only Moral Re-Armament can give if we are to combat materialism, whether

of the Right or of the Left in industry," said Mr. Sarsfield-Hall. "The steel industry is the target of many materialistic forces. We realise, both employers and employees, that we have a great part to play in combating these forces.

"We in the United Steel Companies with which I was associated always regarded ourselves as model employers. We paid and still pay very great attention to the well-being of our employees in a variety of ways, and some years ago established a pension scheme for them. Since meeting MRA many of us have realised that something greater is needed in our industry. We have seen a vision of what might be achieved if we could introduce the spirit of Moral Re-Armament into our works. Our industry and every industry has a great part to play in introducing this ideology of Moral

Re-Armament to the world. We shall return to Britain to fight together for the principles we have seen lived out here at Caux. By the grace of God we may be able to light a beacon that will shine throughout our country, from what was formerly one of the most distressed areas in the British Isles."

Mr. John Pate said that Moral Re-Armament had transformed him from being a worker indifferent to the needs of his fellows into a trade union official prepared "to fight for the destiny of industry in the nation." He described how the application of Moral Re-Armament principles in one of the Sheffield engineering firms had resulted in a wage increase of 25% in one department and similar increases in production. Men trained in MRA, he said, were taking constructive action in the present dispute in the engineering industry. "Only as we together unite in MRA shall we solve the problems of our industry," he said. "We need to do more than solve our own difficulties. Our task is to provide the pattern for a new industrial society."

International industrial figures taking part in the industrial conferences at Caux approached the problems of industry in a new way—not so much from the point of view of the technical problem of production and distribution as in terms of the larger issues that inevitably affect these.

"We must change our thinking from what we can get out of industry to how we can feed, clothe, house and serve the millions in our nations," said Mr. John Craig, Secretary of Colvilles Ltd., which turns out one tenth of the entire British steel production.

"At Caux we have seen a new idea that can be the key to deadlock, the idea that human nature can change. Now we must start to build an international force of industry—Labour and Management—equipped to fight the poverty and hunger that binds and belittles men."

Among those planning with these steel men at Caux for the creation of this force were Frits Philips, Vice President of Philips Electrical Industries, Holland; Christian Kuhlemann, Vice-President of the National Chamber of Commerce, Germany; Hans Dütting, General Director, Gelsenkirchen Coalmining Co.; Robert Carmichael, President, Jute Industry of France; André Peltzer, President Belgian Textile Employers' Association; Umberto Baldini, Director, Montecatini Chemicals, Italy; J. R. D. Tata, Chairman, Tata Industries, India; together with other employers and union officials from the key industries of Europe, Asia and America.

A NEW APPROACH TO INDUSTRY

The industrial conferences at Caux were attended by representatives from 372 factories, mainly in the steel, textile, coal, engineering, transport, electrical and

chemical industries of Europe, the Americas, Asia and Africa. They included 212 management-labour delegations, 392 representatives of management and 1,012 workers and trade union officials representing 6,000,000 organised workers. At the end of the conference they summarised the practical effects at work in industry:

"Where Moral Re-Armament is applied, profit, as the dominant motive, is superseded by the over-riding objective of meeting the needs of men for food, clothing, housing, transport; for peace in the heart and the home, for a satisfying part in the shaping of society and for unity between nations.

"The conferences produced abundant evidence from basic industries in different countries that this change in motive resulted in:

1. A new price and wage structure, where the practice of buying for the least and selling for the most is replaced by what is right for industry, the consumer and the national welfare.
2. A solution to unemployment, where management, labour and government consider unitedly the needs of all, in the light of absolute honesty and unselfishness.
3. A marked decrease in absenteeism, waste and grievances, and a corresponding increase in the volume and quality of production.
4. Mutual trust, which creates a basis for responsible partnership in the running of industry.
5. The winning of men from the materialism of Right and Left, to a programme of common action above class, sectional and national interests.
6. A strengthening of home life which is central to this change.

"The conference decided unitedly to make this new conception of industry operative in the shortest possible time on a world scale. Further sessions have already been planned in Britain, France, Germany and Scandinavia in the coming weeks."

PRACTICAL RESULTS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Mr. Hans Dütting, Director of the Gelsenkirchen Coalmining Co., and Mr. Paul Dikus, Chairman of the Works Council of 26,000 miners in the company, reported on the close co-operation that had been achieved between them through MRA. Dikus, who tried to prevent Dütting returning to his position after the war, had entirely changed his attitude as a result of the change he had seen in his Director. The understanding between the management and the trade unions, and the degree of responsibility the workers now had in the running of the company, was greater, he said, than that exercised by the newly formed joint management/labour boards in Ruhr industry. The right policy at all points

was unanimously accepted because union and management could both trust each other. The books of the company were always open to inspection by the trade unions. As Dutting pointed out, this was an easy enough thing to do when things were going badly, but an action which caused considerable heart searching on the part of management when things were going well.

The personnel directors of a number of internationally-known firms took part in the discussions. They included Mr. Kees de Boer, Personnel Director of the Eindhoven group of Philips Electrical Industries; the Personnel Director of the Royal Dutch Blast Furnaces; the Chief Welfare Officer of one of the companies of United Steel; the Personnel Directors of Montecatini Chemical Industries from Italy, and of the Solvay Chemicals

in Belgium and Italy; the Superintendent of Personnel of Pan-American World Airways, Latin American Division, the Personnel Manager of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the Personnel Director of Air France, the Personnel Director of Oerlikon Machine Factory and the Personnel Manager of the South African Iron and Steel Company.

In discussions on the importance of human relations in industry, many of these men underlined the close relationship between the home and industry. "How can I expect to look after human relations for the factory if human relations at home are disordered?" suggested Mr. de Boer. "Men spend a third of their lives in the factory. Our responsibility is not only to deal with welfare but to see that their life in industry develops their whole personalities."

THE TEXTILE CRISIS

A series of international textile conferences has taken place during the past month in an attempt to solve the crisis through which the industry is passing. The conference of the cotton industry in London explored the problem in terms of international trade, and each country's delegation emphasised the importance of maintaining its export programme to keep this industry at full production.

A similar conference was held in Naples. A representative of the British cotton industry at the Naples conference was one of the group of British and French textile leaders who organised the international textile conference in Caux last month. Invitations were sent to 21 nations in North and South America, Europe, Africa and Asia.

The action taken by representatives from Northern Ireland is typical of the application of MRA in industry and formed a basis of discussions at the Caux textile conference.

Up to eighteen months ago trade was booming in Northern Ireland. No delivery date could be given for orders. Suddenly the market dried up. American orders grew steadily less. Australia cancelled a million pounds' worth of orders. Brazil from being a customer developed her own trade and began to compete instead. As the Chinese market closed the Japanese entered the scene as a serious competitor again in world markets.

Within a short space of time 60 per cent of the textile workers in Northern Ireland were either under-employed or totally out of work. A series of meetings was held in the textile industry, through the inspiration of MRA, to maintain morale among the textile workers. The Government was approached and set up a small committee to consider placing immediate orders for textiles needed under the defence programme up to 1954. Two persons appointed to represent the linen industry, Mr. Robert Getgood, former Chairman of the Irish T.U.C., and Sir Graham Larnor, Chairman of the Employers' Council, for many years redoubtable opponents, agreed that the orders should be distributed over the areas which were hardest hit by the textile crisis. As a result of this action not one factory has closed down in Northern Ireland.

Where there has been a threat of unemployment the action taken by trade union leaders inspired by MRA principles has resulted in a sharing of the burden. Miss Sadie Patterson, Women's Organiser for the Textile Workers in Northern Ireland, has been called in on a number of occasions for advice. In one factory where a certain number of women were redundant, married women whose husbands earn adequate wages volunteered to stand down and the workers who remained agreed to work a shorter week to avoid anyone being dismissed.

REPORT FROM BRAZIL

With its growing industries, its population of 55,000,000 and land area one and a half times the size of pre-war Europe, Brazil is the strategic key to the vast South American continent, and a focal point in the world war of ideas.

Responsible Brazilians, recognising the ideological

conflict in their country, invited an international MRA force earlier this year, to help bring a uniting answer.

Since then, 75 of their countrymen from management, labour and government circles have travelled to the MRA Conferences in Miami, Mackinac and Caux. The first delegation consisted of management and

labour leaders from the docks of Santos, gateway to the great industrial centre of South America and the world's most rapidly expanding city—São Paulo. Six months later the President of the dockers said, "If it had not been for the training I had received in MRA, the docks would be closed today."

Labour leaders, including former Marxists and Communists, representatives of management and business are together working to bring MRA to the city and whole country. Other areas of the country's life where MRA has begun to take root are among the Santos coffee workers, in the docks of Rio, textile factories, the railway, Air Force and the Federation of Maritime Workers.

Newspapers and the radio are informing the country of Moral Re-Armament, and "The World Rebuilt," by Peter Howard, which has been printed in Portuguese for Brazil, is at present being serialised in the weekly magazine of the Central Railroad Co. The President

of the Federation of Maritime Workers, which has 160,000 members, is translating the Caux Information Service and sending 2,000 copies to key officials.

In the past fortnight a delegation of 10 from the four largest centres in the country arrived at the Caux Assembly. Six of them were sent officially by the Ministry of Transport. José Lopes de Figueiredo, the personal representative of the Transport Minister, said in an address to the delegates: "I am full of confidence in the future because of all I have seen here. I believe that the world will be rebuilt in the way MRA has shown us. I will fight for MRA to spread in Brazil." Joao Gonçalves Neto, President-Elect of the 500,000-strong National Federation of Road Transport Workers, said "Management and labour have to work together now to rebuild the world. We both can work unitedly on the basis of Moral Re-Armament to create peace, and harmony in the whole world."

THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS

The elections in Japan last week showed a decisive rejection of extremist ideas by the Japanese people. Out of the 45 million voters 76% took part in the elections. None of the Communist candidates was elected.

The more fundamental issue is how far and how fast a sound ideology can grow in Japan.

The Prime Minister of Burma recently told a prominent Japanese, "If Japan has Moral Re-Armament, then we can trust her."

Two hundred and fifty Japanese leaders from the Cabinet from all parties of Parliament, from labour and industry have attended MRA Assemblies in the last three years, and returned to apply what they had learned throughout the national life.

On the day of the elections, one of the founders of communism in Japan, a member of the Comintern, who had been trained for three years in Moscow,

addressed the Caux Assembly: "I have tried to think," he said, "why most of us ex-Communists have no real unity with other Socialists, no real unity even among ourselves and with our former comrades or our families. I have learned that it is because we have not lived by moral standards, and materialism has remained in our hearts."

"The fight today between Communism and Capitalism is the struggle between two forms of materialism. For the old capitalistic materialism to fight against Communism, which is a more aggressive and well-organised fight of the new materialism, is stupid because it can only lead to defeat. Only the revolutionary ideology of Moral Re-Armament which is superior can build the new world. It is a revolutionary ideology in the widest sense because it fights not only for the majority but for all."

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WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

CAUX, 1952

11 October

Supp. 5

INDUSTRY—AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE

John Craig

Secretary of Colvilles, Ltd. Scotland

IN the 18th century Adam Smith did much of the creative thinking that started the industrial revolution in our country. We owe to Adam Smith many of the advantages we have today because his ideas on techniques and his methods were sound—the division of labour, for example. But his analysis of the driving force in industry was based on the assumption that human nature is selfish. He assumed that men were in industry for what they could get out of it. That is the basis of much of our thinking in industry today. I have been speaking to employers and to trade unionists in the engineering industry, and that is what many of them are thinking now.

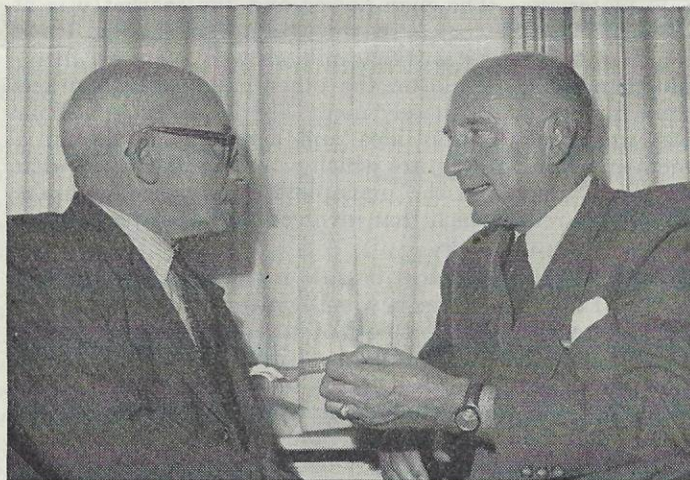
The employers, when the unions come with a demand, say, "Just wait a little and you will get more in the long run." The trade unions say, "You give us more now and we will have more to buy with and you will have more in the long run." I wonder if that explains why we still have shortages, almost 200 years after Adam Smith wrote his book, although he called it "The Wealth of Nations". I wonder if that explains why so often in negotiations, management and labour reach deadlock. It is at Caux that I find the answer, the key to that deadlock.

We have seen here that the great idea that human nature can change provides the key. We have seen here that management and labour, when they change, cease to be the two sides of a battlefield and become instead the two sides of a body that is one. I only make progress when my left side and my right side go along together.

At this conference we change our thinking about industry from what we can get out of it to how we can serve. The great task of industry—industry's destiny—is to house, clothe, feed and transport the ordinary man, his wife and his children. Many men throughout the world have started to demonstrate that when you change from looking for what you can get to how you can serve, you get results. When I was in America I visited Dayton and there I saw the reproduction of the plane in which the Wright brothers first flew. I am sure many people told them it was not possible. Advances in the world's history have only been made by men going out in faith to follow a vision.

Industry can be mobilised in its great task of serving the world not just by clever men but by men who are humble enough to change and to seek inspiration from God.

Here at Caux industry has ceased to be a battle-ground of conflicting interests. Instead it has become a force equipped to fight—not men—but the poverty and hunger that binds and stultifies men. Now we must start to build an international force of industry, not just Labour and Management side by side—but a united force of industry committed to find the inspired plan for creating the age of abundance.



TEXTILE LEADERS AT CAUX

Mr. Robert Getgood (*left*), workers' representative for Northern Ireland on the British Production Council, for 28 years Organiser in the Transport and General Workers' Union for the textile industry, and former President of the Irish T.U.C., with (*right*) Mr. Theodor Momm, Director, Momm Textile Company, Kaufbeuren, Germany.

Mr. Getgood and Mr. Momm were two of the many representatives of the Textile Industry who took part in the Industrial Sessions of the Assembly. The experiences they described of their application of MRA in the present textile crisis formed the basis of discussions at the Conference. (See Information Service page 71, and this Supplement page 18.)

ACTION IN THE TEXTILE CRISIS

Theodor Momm

Director, Momm Textile Company, Kaufbeuren

THERE was a boom until the end of last year in our own firm, a cotton spinning factory employing 1,100 people. Then something happened which so often happens in the textile industry—all the markets suddenly collapsed. At first in the negotiations about the crisis and the course it was taking, all the old methods were suggested for dealing with it—in other words, cutting down our staff and dismissing workers.

But when we were negotiating together I thought of many things which I had heard during my visits to Caux. So the Chairman of my Works Council and I talked about the crisis and the situation facing our factory in all openness and honesty together.

The crisis was so sharp and so prolonged that we had in fact to dismiss some of the workers. This very severe measure was in each case discussed with the Works Council and each person's case reviewed and any cases involving great hardship were dealt with individually.

The crisis continued and we failed to find the markets for our goods. Then I remembered something which my wife does every day. She has taken it upon herself to care for the many refugees in our area. They are about 30% of the population. They have nowhere to live and no adequate clothing. I could not make houses, but I could do something about the textile needs. I had the machinery, the raw materials. The man-power and the market was at our very door. I went to see the Minister of Labour. I told him how ludicrous it was that millions were spent on unemployment relief, while on the other hand ready markets were not being adequately met. The Minister of Labour was impressed by this idea and asked me to submit a memorandum with figures which would show exactly what the needs were and the unemployment figures, with the amount of relief which that involved and also the markets which were available.

Through circumstances outside my control the memorandum I had drawn up became known to the trade press. One of the journalists got hold of it and published it on the front page with large headlines: "The Mobilisation of the Textile Industry for the Distress of the Refugees". This idea attracted such attention among the various refugee groups that the Government in Bonn was not able to remain silent on the subject. The Parliamentary Committee in Bonn, charged with the responsibility of clothing the native population and the refugees, took up the idea and made it its own.

In order to make this scheme practical for our own factory, I consulted my wife to discover exactly what type of goods we should make immediately, in order to relieve the distress. We contrived a form of bed linen and produced it for the price merely of the labour involved and with no profit for our own firm. Then I went to the largest retailer with whom we dealt and won him to the idea of passing on this product to the refugees without profit to himself. By distributing many hundreds of thousands of

leaflets throughout the refugee groups and organisations he made propaganda for this particular article right throughout the country. The response was so tremendous and the demand so colossal that in our factory we went to full production immediately and in some departments we went on to overtime.

So by this method we have been able to meet the worst phase of the crisis. Now in Germany and in some textile industries of other countries the crisis is past and we can to some extent look back upon it.

What lies behind this solution? Firstly, there is the question of teamwork. Mr. Lerchenmueller, our Works Council Chairman, at a meeting of the whole factory, gave three points which show most clearly what I mean; common knowledge of facts, common thought and common action.

Secondly, we employers must have a sense of responsibility for our factory, our workers and our nation. A sense of responsibility means conscience. You must appeal to the conscience, because conscience is the voice in the heart, and the voice in the heart is the voice of God. We employers have to have the courage, as Dr. Buchman says, to listen and to obey. When we have the courage to do that we shall surmount every crisis together with our workers.

Hans Lerchenmueller

Chairman, Works Council, Momm factory, Member of National Executive of German Textile Union

A YEAR ago I came here for the first time. As a Socialist trade unionist and a member of the Works Council, I knew what I was out for, but I could not find the end of my road, and I believe that I have found that here. Members of Works Councils are always practical people. When they have understood something they want to apply it and fight for it. So when I got home I collected my eleven Works Council men and we talked through all the things I had seen in Caux. Textile workers are revolutionary. The success of our year's work has been that I could bring to them a revolution which was not a revolution against the employers but a revolution with the employers. Our teamwork produced many social achievements too. They came through the understanding attitude of the management. Very much of that we owe to the ideas of Caux.

We in Germany have sown a great deal of bitterness through the factories and between the trade unions and the employers' federations. Wrong things have been done by both sides. The trade unions and the employers are both today fighting for the minds and hearts of the men in the Works Councils. That is not good for the organisations and it is not good for the Works Councils. I have come to the clear realisation that we in the Works Councils must take the ideas of Caux into the trade unions and into the employers' circles, so that we find a solution.

We Germans have been called a people of great thinkers and poets. If we accept the ideas of Moral Re-Armament and can convince Germany that this is the right road for it, then I believe the saying will become true again that Germany is the heart of Europe.

A SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATION

John Dibblee

Personnel Manager, Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, Canada

IN the latter part of 1950 our Commission started a very large power plant at Niagara Falls which will cost, when completed, about \$300,000,000. We had had almost no direct labour contracts with the building trades, the craft unions of the American Federation of Labour. But here was a mammoth building project in the heart of industrial Canada.

We had a conference with the heads of the American Federation of Labour and out of that meeting came a radical agreement. It was that we get around all the difficulty of negotiating separately with a large number of craft unions—in this case 17—and instead consent to their forming a council of all these unions. There were many in management who thought we had lost our senses. They said, “Isn’t it a lot easier to push the unions over one at a time than all together?” But I was not impressed with these arguments, for I knew from my experience of Moral Re-Armament the tremendous power of simple honesty and sincerity.

The result is that we have established a relationship of inestimable value to both sides. Thousands of men are getting good wages, good working conditions, conditions consistent with the dignity of the workers. My organisation is getting an efficient and trouble-free job, and the people of Ontario are getting a lower cost power than they could get in any other way.

It is amazing suddenly to discover that instead of having 17 craft unions against you, you have them working with you. Many people think that is impossible. Many of our own people could not understand that that was a sound basis, that it was a possibility, and that it would work. So we have been training our people. We have had classes to train ourselves, our superintendents and foremen, and the trade unions have been training their shop stewards not in how to see that somebody does not take advantage of us, but in how to do the things we should be doing under this agreement.

The best evidence of labour’s satisfaction is to be found in the grievance record. In the first 18 months we have had only 13 grievances. Only one of those has gone beyond the foremen level. Further evidence was furnished by the national organiser of the AFL in Canada, at a dinner given for shop stewards and for foremen and superintendents of this job at Niagara Falls. He said, “The works you are building here in stone and steel will last for hundreds of years. But the spirit that is being born here will last much longer.”

Our vision for this job is not limited to a good relationship at Niagara Falls, important though that is. We are out to prove to the whole of industry that management and labour can establish this kind of partnership; that work can be a satisfying experience, and that we can be worthy of each other’s trust. We have already proved that when men dare to be honest and sincere, they can reach a common mind.

THE CHOICE FOR THE WORKERS

Alf Bryan

National Union of Railwaymen. Former Chairman, Joint Negotiating Committee, Neasden Depot.

PEOPLE often ask me how I became a Communist. It was the appalling indifference of those who had plenty towards those who had nothing that made me a Communist. I came up the hard way and I have had to fight and struggle. My father deserted my mother when I was 20 months old and I knew all about injustice and degradation. I fostered and spread class hatred. I became a Communist because at that time it seemed to me that the Communists were the only people who were aware of the wrongs in the world and were doing something to put them right.

But my work in the Communist Party and later in the Labour Party still left me extremely dissatisfied. Wrongs were still being done throughout the world by class against class. I was bitter about the inability of the world’s leaders to get together and I was discouraged by my own futile efforts to do anything about it. But here I saw for the first time the kind of society I had always envisaged. I found in the ideology of MRA what I felt was missing in the teaching of Marx.

The propagation of materialism leads only to class division with its consequent world conflagrations from time to time. But with Moral Re-Armament we have a classless society uniting all classes above class or colour—for everybody, everywhere. I had been singularly unsuccessful in the past in changing the world. I learned here that if I wanted to change the world I personally had to change. I had to get rid of deep-rooted class hatred which I possessed, and I came to learn the true meaning of my Trade Union badge. My badge says: “Workers of the world unite.” That is a very laudable objective. But it is limited in its vision. It has not got to be the unity of the workers alone, but the unity of all classes. That can come with Moral Re-Armament and it has to come unless we want to see civilisation as we know it disappear.

You have heard here about the situation in British transport. Transport is the lifeline and arteries of the world. Disrupted transport, particularly in Britain, could bring economic collapse in a very short time. In the face of this position we MRA-trained men in Britain are deeply concerned with the spreading of our ideology as rapidly as possible through the key industries of the country, particularly transport. It is the responsibility of both sides—management and employees—to change, unite and fight for this new superior ideology. Changed British transport could give a positive lead to the transport chiefs of the world.

The need for change is immediate and imperative. We face three choices today—to cling to outmoded ideas, class hatreds and prejudices, or to sit smug in the false security of indifference, or to accept the challenge that Moral Re-Armament presents. If we remain aloof we shall see the world set aflame with the weapons of destruction, but if we accept this challenge today we can set the world aflame with a new renaissance. As a former Marxist, I say to all of you, “Accept this superior ideology now.”

TO BUILD INSPIRED DEMOCRACY

B. O. N. Eluwa

Secretary of the Ibo State Union, Nigeria

I WAS born in Nigeria at a period of national awakening and I grew up through a period of struggle for the rights of man in that part of Africa, and in Africa you do not love your enemy. So you can understand that I grew up bitter against the British, and I apologise for it.

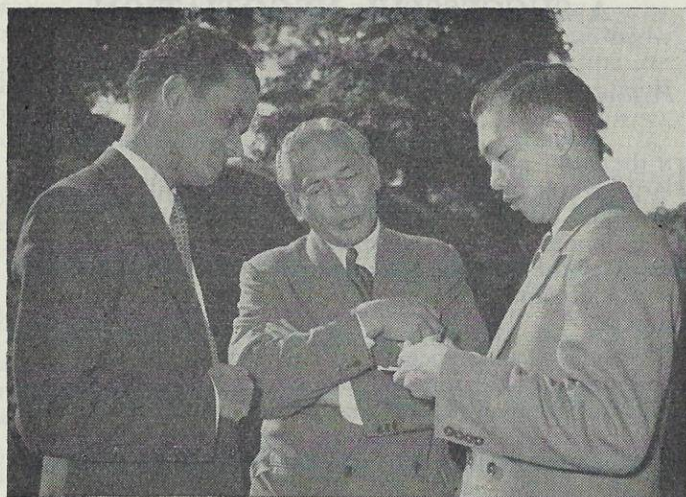
Now I want to tell you how I got this spirit to apologise to the British for having been bitter against them. It was through my wife. I could not ignore her simple honesty and her ability to accept full responsibility for her mistakes. It used to disarm me but more than that it used to make me feel uncomfortable, because I have never been very good at accepting the full burden of my mistakes. I would reduce everything down to argument and find somebody whose original mistake led to mine. So her frankness impressed me. I read some of her books on MRA, and after reading those books I accepted the idea of having a quiet time with her to find God's guidance.

Shortly after that I was invited to address the annual conference of the railway workers' union, the most important trade union of the country. So with her aid I prepared a speech on Moral Re-Armament that was later on published in our newspaper and also printed overseas. That publication put me in contact with Europeans in our country and many other people. And in that way a team of us began to fight for MRA in our city, and it was that team that sent me to Caux. One of them, who is now a member of our town council, contributed four-fifths of the total fund that brought me here. He was once my landlord with whom I quarrelled. Recently this man made a public statement that his conduct in the town council would be guided by the four absolute moral standards.

It is my conviction that a new civilisation is in the making here in Caux, and that the greatest country in the world will be that country that will remake itself and start a new civilisation in its own place with the spirit of Caux. Western civilisation had its inspiration from Christianity. Europe understood this message and built its civilisation upon it. But unfortunately while they saw the vision of liberty, equality and fraternity they removed the idea of love and put materialism in its place. So that this is cracking the foundation of European civilisation today. To want revolution for what you want to get—that is the materialism of the left. Not to want revolution because of what you want to keep—that is materialism of the right. But to want revolution for what you want to give to everybody, that is inspired democracy. It has been evolved by Dr. Buchman but we are looking for the country that will first apply it. It is my hope that it should be from Africa because the whole world will look up to the country that will apply Moral Re-Armament without stint.

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY LOWE AND BRYDONE (PRINTERS) LTD., LONDON, N.W.10



MALAYAN DELEGATES CONFER AT CAUX

Left to right: The Hon. Mr. Dasaratharaj, Elected Labour Member of the Legislative Council of Singapore; The Hon. Dato Hadji Eusoff, Member of the Legislative Council of the Federation of Malaya; Mr. Eric Wee, President of the Singapore Youth Council.

A HOPE FOR INDIA

Shankar Hegde

President, All-India Aero Employees Federation 1950-51

MY struggle has been the struggle of Indian youth— a struggle to be free from external domination and a struggle to be free from internal conflicts. I left my home, my education and my security to fight for my nation's cause, and as an Indian soldier I fought for my country's freedom. However, after we got our freedom we had nothing to fight for. There was frustration and there was a vacuum.

As an Indian I feel today the survival of the free nations depends on understanding between the democracies of the West and the democracies of the East. In this ideological age the crucial thing is what idea is going to capture the minds and imaginations of the millions of the East. If there are not given the right idea and hope for the future in time, they are bound to accept any other idea that promises them hope and peace.

People die of starvation for want of food because they do not get work to get food. But the cause of our difficulties and hunger is not entirely due to economic conditions. We want a programme that brings sharing of food, clothes and work in India. It is quite essential, but we want more than that. We want a way of life and a new social order which can help dispel fear and an impending third world war.

I find in MRA the hope for that new social order. Political, industrial and social leaders of India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, and Malaya have the same conviction. They all hope that by the arrival of Dr. Frank Buchman and an MRA force we may have a new era and we are all anxiously awaiting that occasion.