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PEACEMAKERS

CONTENTS

LEAVES FROM A DIPLOMAT'S NOTEBOOK	130
PACIFIC REPORT By Willard Hunter	132
CAUX 1951—FOCUS ON UNITING THE WORLD By Reginald Holme	134
THE ECONOMICS OF CAUX Picture Story by Peter Sisam and Graham McColl	136
THESE MEN MAKE NEWS	140
REACHING THE MILLIONS Picture Survey of <i>The World Rebuilt</i>	142
THE BACKGROUND WAR Book Review by the Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford	144

COVER STORY

San Francisco—the mighty city dedicated to the humble saint of far-away Italy—once seemed a remote spot to the people of Europe. To them it was the city of the Great Earthquake, but today the remotest European is acutely conscious of the tremors that go out from this city to the world.

The eyes of the world are on Japan and the signing of this treaty, for the world knows that the future of Japan will determine the future of Asia. But, like all other treaties in history, this one, too, requires men and women who will give flesh and blood and spirit to the written word.

Of such men and women are the Japanese on our cover, coming down the steps of the San Francisco City Hall on their way to the Assembly for the Reconstruction of Pacific Relations in Los Angeles. They and their colleagues in Japan, who in the last three years have studied, acquired and applied a democratic ideology, know the issues at stake. Last summer, when visiting Europe they said, "We appeal to the governments and peoples of the West to make themselves expert in the philosophy and practice of Moral Re-Armament, which is the ideology of the future. Then all Asia will listen."

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LEAVES FROM A DIPLOMAT'S NOTEBOOK

Korean truce negotiations proceed . . . Japanese peace treaty ratified . . . ?



Many difficulties still lie in the way of truce negotiators in Korea. As always we are finding it easier to discuss than to agree. Complex issues are involved—political and ideological as well as military. And it seems that the attempt to isolate the military issues is proving more difficult than appeared at first sight.

It is again one of those situations where we are wont to overlook the ideological factor which, in fact, is primary. We recognise that now with regard to atomic research, and to some extent in international negotiations. But it is not always easy to grasp in military affairs.

A group of military leaders addressed the opening sessions at the World Assembly now meeting in Caux along these lines. The former Chief-of-Staff of the Royal Netherlands Air Force, General C. Giebel, laid great stress on the nature of the threat in the West—a threat to paralyse the mind and the will to resist totalitarian ideas. He warned that if we did not deal with the factor of ideology the effectiveness of our purely military measures would be prejudiced.

One might even go further. No surgeon would waste time amputating a limb when his patient was suffering from general septicaemia. It would not greatly matter where he cut it or even if he cut it at all. Perhaps the most immediate task before the United Nations truce-makers is to establish some ideological initiative, so that whatever line is agreed as militarily defensible also gives the United Nations an opportunity to prove the effectiveness of a democratic ideology in dealing with the issues that have so disastrously divided this nation. In this connection the convictions of Lieutenant-General Roger Blaizot, Chief-of-Staff to the French Forces in Indo-China in 1950, are noteworthy. "Moral Re-Armament is the only factor that can solve the situation in the Far East which has ended in military deadlock," he told the Caux Assembly last month.

While one hopes with little conviction for something helpful to happen in Korea, there is solid ground for confidence in the ratification of the Japanese peace treaty. John Foster Dulles' achievement in piloting it through the prejudices of every nation in the Pacific and public opinion at home has been remarkable. His inspiration seems to have been partly his conviction of the danger of Communism swallowing the East, partly his Christian belief in forgiving your enemies. Once during World War II an outraged associate of Dulles described the behaviour of the Japanese as "unforgivable." "Christ teaches us," said Dulles, "that nothing is unforgivable."

Whatever history records of these events the judgment of many leading Japanese today is that to Frank Buchman it is due that Japan has so swiftly been received back into the family of nations. One of the 40-man delegation to the Conference for the Reconstruction of Pacific Relations in Los Angeles, said that the Japanese would be ever grateful to Frank Buchman for his "great efforts to establish real bonds of unity between America and Japan, and Japan and other nations."

More U.S. Aid for China . . . 307 million dollars to modernise the Nationalist Army on Formosa



Many people in the West greet such news with cries of "Operation Rat-hole," and "throwing good money after bad." They say with one American senator that U.S. military aid to

China since VJ-Day has amounted to over two billion dollars and that the Nationalist Armies lost no battles for lack of arms or ammunition.

But here is an interesting fact. Only two to three hundred million dollars worth of military aid ever reached China—and 125 million dollars of that, the munitions voted under the 1948 China Aid Act, did not reach China until nine months to a year after it was voted—until, in fact, the battle for the mainland was over.

And the way the rest of military aid was computed is interesting. For example, half a million old gas masks were charged to them at eight dollars apiece, and rifles which were being sold to European countries at five dollars ten cents were charged to China at fifty-one dollars. Machine guns which were being sold elsewhere for less than five dollars cost Chiang Kai-Shek ninety-five dollars each.

In fact, the U.S. military aid to China is a classic example of the futility of legislation, if even a few of the key individuals administering the law are not ideologically in tune with the purpose of the legislation. There can be no reasonable doubt that some men set about to sabotage the will of Congress and did it most successfully.

And this is a principle far more widespread than the particular instance. Many in Britain feel, rightly or wrongly, that the two missing diplomats would have been caught in France had not the information given to the French police been made incomplete and late by someone, somewhere who was ideologically at one with the escaping men.

How many more of these disasters do we need before the leaders of democracies realise the importance of the ideological factor? We are still opposing a four dimensional threat with a three dimensional reply—and the missing factor is ideological awareness, training and effectiveness.

British military Commander states that Russia is winning the Youth of Germany . . .



General Bourne, the British Military Commissioner in Berlin, at the time of the great Communist Youth Rally, stated: "Russia is winning the hearts and minds of the youth of Germany. There is nothing like it in the West." He also stated that there are now 11,000 Mayors in the Eastern Zone who are under twenty-three and that the Russian plan is to run the country by putting the ideologically-trained youth in control.

The seriousness of the whole affair is brought home to Britain by the fact that sixteen hundred children and young people set off from this country to attend the Rally. And, from the press reports, it does not seem that those who were turned back in France or Austria are any less attracted to Communism through being frustrated from getting there.

It was the knowledge that some more fundamental idea is needed that prompted the student leaders of the Western German universities to send a copy of *The World Rebuilt*

to every student in West Germany and Berlin. One of them, the Vice-President of the arts students in West Berlin, said at the time of the Communist Youth Rally, "German youth will not respond to the negative philosophy of anti-Communism. But they will rise and respond to the moral challenge of Moral Re-Armament."

Agreement in sight in Anglo-Persian dispute . . .



Although final settlement has not been reached, some agreement seems to be possible now in the oil dispute. The problem is now much more a question of satisfying national feelings and finding some simple formula on which compromise is possible. A member of the Persian Majlis speaking at the Caux Assembly suggests such a principle. "By applying the principles of Moral Re-Armament," he said, "the economic questions facing Persia and Great Britain could be settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The people of Iran will accept the four absolute standards of Moral Re-Armament—absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. My prayer is that both Iran and Britain will be able to change and listen to God."

I notice that the Swiss Political News Agency in an 800-word dispatch on the conference highlights these moral standards as a basis for international peace. "The four absolutes have already shown themselves as a common basis of understanding between Africans, Oriental people and the peoples of Europe," it states. "It has a great part to play in the task of uniting the west and winning the east."

New Zealand Dock strike ends . . . re-registration of waterside workers in new union . . .



On the eve of elections in New Zealand the strike which tied up the nation's ports for five months has been brought to an end. Shipping companies say it has cost them nearly six million dollars. Workers on strike lost at least eleven million dollars in wages. The military training programme stood still as the regular forces were drafted to the ports to load food ships for Britain. A report I have received from Auckland gives some interesting sidelights on the settlement of the dispute.

Robert Freeland, National Secretary of the Harbour Board Employees Union, and Walter McNeil, President of the Auckland branch, whose moves to end the strike I mentioned in June, took the initiative of putting the issue of "what is right" to the members of their union and pointing out the ideological basis of the strike. Freeland wrote to British dockers' leaders he had met at Caux and urged them to unload the food ships loaded by his union, which had continued at work during the dispute.

The Mayor of Auckland, Sir John Allum, who was chairman of the Emergency Committee for Auckland, paid tribute to the "men who have been prominent in helping to bring a solution. The moral courage they have shown has been in large measure due to their interest and belief in Moral Re-Armament." The Harbour Board chairman, Mr. Harvey Turner, told the Harbour Board Union that without the sound leadership of that union the recovery of the New Zealand waterfront could never have been achieved.

Once again it was a few men trained ideologically who provided the key to industrial recovery.



Ewing Galloway

PACIFIC REPORT

BY WILLARD HUNTER

THIS month the statesmen of the free world gather at the Golden Gate to ratify a "peace of reconciliation" and bring a new nation into the international family. Most of the world has applauded. Only six years earlier another conference was held in San Francisco, a conference that formed the United Nations, a conference attended by more countries than will be represented this month.

The Japanese pact was being hailed everywhere as a highly advanced step in the long history of post-war treaties. Here was the first time after a major conflict where the victors were content to let the devastation of the war itself suffice for punishment, and where, as far as was humanly possible, all the "dragon's teeth" of recrimination had been pulled.

There was another factor that was making it a new kind of peace. To "reconciliation" was being added "reconstruction". And it was but another of the scores of instances that have marked the vision and leadership of Frank Buchman, one of the Americans nominated for this year's Nobel Prize, that he had called—before the announcement of the place and date of the treaty-signing ceremonies—a world assembly for the Reconstruction of Pacific Relations. It was held on America's West Coast, in Los Angeles.

California is fast rising to its new and modern rôle in world statesmanship. The famed climate and supersalesmanship brought not only vacationers and retired pensioners, but major industries as well. The sprawling aircraft plants, the oil wells and refineries offered jobs for population masses that came in droves.

With the increase in numbers has come growing political

power. The reapportionment of Congressional seats which followed the 1950 census gives California seven more Members in the House of Representatives. Only New York and Pennsylvania have more. The same factor will make the Golden Bear's voice that much more decisive in the 1952 political conventions where the candidates for President and Vice-President are chosen.

The rising importance of the Pacific area in world affairs, plus San Francisco's shipping and Los Angeles' aircraft and airlines industries, have also thrown the spotlight on the West Coast. "The Pacific joins us. The air makes us close neighbours", said California's delegation in Congress in a joint statement to the delegates to the MRA Pacific Relations conference.

The entertainment industry—one of the first to boom in California—was in a transition stage. The movies were wrestling with the problems presented by television and also were re-examining their own conceptions of what the public really wanted. Many executives and entertainers were giving the MRA productions "Jotham Valley" and "The Forgotten Factor" a careful eye to see whether there might not be here a germ of an idea that could not only spread democratic ideas around the world at a time when such ideas were badly needed, but also might even save their own industry from financial doldrums or worse.

Because of shipping, the vital defense industries, the movies and radio and television, California has long been a key state in the strategy of world Communism. A few days after the special committee of the State Legislature investigating Un-American Activities in California issued its 1951

report, twelve California Communists were picked up by the FBI in the Government's present drive to put the Party out of business.

It was on this very issue that California's junior U.S. Senator, Richard M. Nixon, gained national prominence as a Congressman. It was he who was responsible for pressing the Alger Hiss case to its conclusion.

Nixon comes from a solid Quaker family in Whittier, California; has always been a hard worker and conscientious thinker. At the age of 12 he read all about the Teapot Dome scandals in the newspapers that he spread over the living room floor. One day he ran to his mother and said, "Some day I'm going to be a lawyer that nobody can bribe".

It was he who announced in the Senate the opening of the Moral Re-Armament Assembly for the Reconstruction of Pacific Relations. Speaking on behalf of the other members of the California delegation in Congress who sent a message to the conference, Nixon said, "In these days when our thoughts and hearts are turned so often to the Pacific in prayer for an honest peace, it is fitting that there should be conducted on our shores a demonstration of what can be done in winning the minds and loyalties of people in critical areas to a democratic faith.

"The World Assembly for the Reconstruction of Pacific Relations, July 6-16, in Los Angeles, California, deserves the careful attention and support, not only of those in the Congress but also those in the executive departments who are charged with American relations in the Pacific area. For I believe that with a relatively small investment of time, effort, and money in the ideological field, we will save ourselves and the free world billions of dollars and millions of lives, and help to usher in that new era of security and progress for which we all are looking".

The City of Los Angeles fêted the delegates to the Assembly as they arrived on the West Coast. Mayor Bowron joined with the City Council and the County Board of Supervisors to welcome the visitors in the City Hall, where members of the Consular Corps were also present. Both the City Council and the Board of Education passed resolutions endorsing the objectives and the contribution of the Assembly.

Leading citizens of the city formed a committee headed by Joseph Scott, outstanding Catholic layman and attorney, to pay tribute to Dr. Frank Buchman and the Overseas delegations at a dinner at the California Club. The Committee included Lieutenant-Governor Goodwin Knight; Roger Jessup, the Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors; Louis B. Mayer and Harry Warner of the motion-picture industry; Oscar Trippett, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Al Cock, Chairman of the Board of the Bank of America; CIO President John Despol; Neil Haggerty, President of the California Federation of Labour, and Roy Brewer, President of the Hollywood Stagehands' Union (IATSE).

The themes of the Assembly were: to answer the bid of Communism in the Orient by providing a democratic idea that is more dynamic and satisfying; to eliminate the causes of race, colour and class conflict; and to establish the conditions necessary for a genuine and lasting peace. Among the delegates present were those from Japan, Formosa, Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand. European representatives included British, French, Dutch, German, Swiss and Swedish spokesmen.

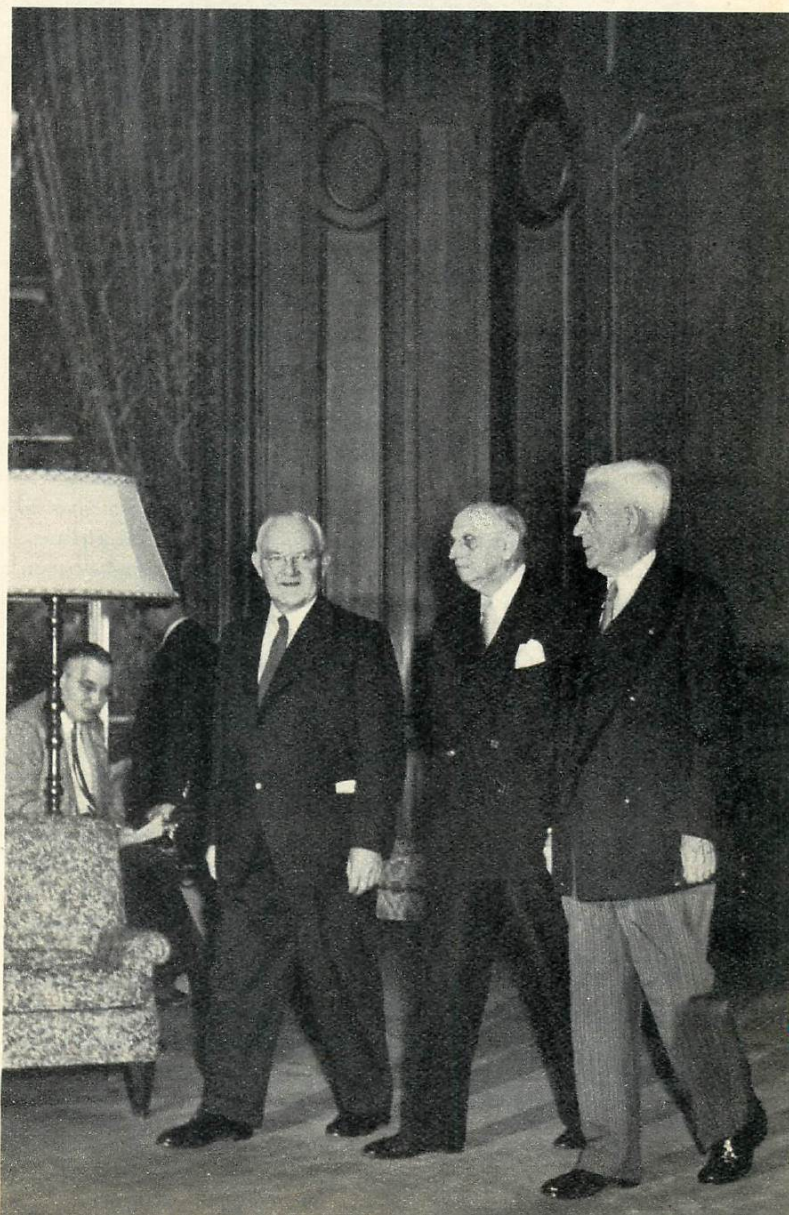
Forty-one of the new Japan's leaders were there, among them: Hon. Chojiro Kuriyama, Leader of the Prime Minister's Party in the Diet; the Hon. Mrs. Shizue Kato, Socialist Member of the Senate; the Hon. Mrs. Satoko Togano, Socialist Member of the Diet.

Mr. Takahashi, Managing Director of Japan's largest electrical company, the Tokyo Shibaura, attended the Assembly with the company's union chairman, Morio Hasegawa. They proposed a new basis of industrial co-operation and pledged themselves to work for "what is right" in their industry. Takahashi acknowledged that the company had been "notorious for its struggles with the union." Hasegawa said that he had been worried by "reactionary management" when he left Japan.

"But Mr. Takahashi and I agree here on the need for moral standards for ourselves. Now our actions can give security to Japan and we will have the moral standards we need to build up the standard of living."

Men like these, trained in democracy's ideology, will indeed "usher in that new era of security and progress for which we all are looking."

At the California Club, Los Angeles, Mayor Bowron (left) and Joseph Scott, leading Catholic layman and attorney (right), arrive with Dr. Buchman for the dinner held in his honour





CAUX

1951

FOCUS ON UNITING THE WORLD

BY REGINALD HOLME

Prof. Hazeghi, M.P. for Teheran (right), with Aage Schultz, 20 years in the Danish Communist Party.

A PERSIAN Member of Parliament leans forward in entranced attention. An Indian journalist in homespun suit is taking notes for a chain of Indian papers. An African chief ponders how Uganda can get the news. Koreans, Japanese and Chinese are there. In the front row sits the massively built Speaker of the Sudan Parliament whose flashing smile suggests he is enjoying every minute of it. A French General who commanded his country's troops in Indochina is intensely interested.

Mr. Peter Howard, author and journalist, back from several months of active combat in the war of ideas in America, gives heartening evidence of the impact of MRA in the American Congress, on the Pacific Coast and in United States industries such as the great national airlines. The American press he shows from many examples has been carrying news of MRA across the continent.

"Wherever Moral Re-Armament has been fully deployed", he tells the assembly here, "the hearts and wills of the masses have been captured. It deals with reality. It is for East and West, for everyone everywhere."

His words are confirmed by what is said from the platform and seen on the faces of people round the tables over meals or in small planning groups.

Referring to the Japanese peace treaty, Mr. Tadao Watanabe, President of the Sanwa Bank of Osaka, expresses the gratitude of his people to Dr. Frank Buchman for his "great efforts to establish real bonds of unity between America and Japan, and Japan and other nations.

"The only way to build a lasting peace within a nation and in international relations", he says, "is to solve the class struggle and the tragic differences between nations. In Japan I have seen such differences miraculously solved, and both sides united in a common aim through Moral

Re-Armament." Mr. Watanabe says he and his wife are determined to bring the message of MRA to the 30,000 employees and dependents of his bank. "The best and quickest way I know to create this revolution is to start by living it myself."

From another key spot in the world clash of ideas—Berlin—there speaks a student leader, Heinz Krieg. A veteran, with grey gloved hand hanging stiff at his side, he is here with other student leaders from Germany. He declares that MRA is the superior alternative ideology to that which led thousands from the West to attend the communist youth rally in Berlin. He calls for the West to proclaim something far bigger than anti-communism, to which, he said, German youth will not respond. "But they *will* rise and respond to the moral challenge of MRA" he affirms. Krieg declares that there was a very definite response to the distribution by student leaders of the book, *The World Rebuilt*, to 152,000 West German students. Among these were 20,000 in Berlin, over half of whom live in the East sector.

This assembly shows how MRA spans East and West like a mighty bridge. From this vantage point above Lake Geneva you get a spotlight on world problems and the heartening evidence of a working solution to the otherwise insoluble deadlock in international affairs.

One answer in East and West

Here is a spotlight for instance on what is needed in Asia: "Three forces which dominate the Asian scene and seek to win the minds of the masses are the class struggle, the clash between races and the rising force of nationalism. When all three converge a tremendous disruptive force is released.

Our statesmen think in terms of economic measures and military aid to bring a solution. These are important but alone, inadequate." The speaker is Mr. Thio Chan Bee, member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Singapore, who speaks from experience of a new factor—MRA—which he says has played an important part in reconciling leaders of the Malay and Chinese communities.

The Malayan leader speaks from experience when he says that, in addition to applying military and economic measures, "We need an ideology which will produce unity and teamwork where there is division and deadlock. Moral Re-Armament has been applied in many parts of Asia and has played a great part in reconciling antagonistic factions in politics, industry and international relations. Our one hope in the East is that this ideology will spread throughout the world fast enough."

From a very important country in the Middle East comes the Speaker of the Sudanese Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Sayed Mohammed Saleh Shangeiti, of Khartoum. He declares Caux shows the way to the renaissance of which he felt the need. As an Easterner he had always been proud that the sun rises in the East, and that the world's greatest faiths have sprung from these regions. "Now that I have been at Caux", he says, "I find the sun shines in the West as well. I pray that the rays of this sun may reach to all corners of the world. It is my duty to bring a torch from

Caux to the Sudan. We in the Sudan will do our part for the Moral Re-Armament of the nations."

Labour and management demonstrating the answer

Management and Labour, the supposed eternal class enemies of Marx's 19th Century theory, find a new basis and level of unity here.

Mr. John Nowell, Director and General Manager of Camden tannery, Runcorn, has been planning here with other men of management for a European team of industry who will commit themselves to demonstrating the answer to the class struggle. "Management must accept responsibility for the existence of the class war", he says, "and the responsibility is on us to change and give the answer. We must give inspired leadership to bring about a superior revolution before it is too late. The need is for the 'established order of leadership' to fight for revolutionary change. We must also set men, money and materials free to equip this world-force of MRA."

On the other side of the green baize table of industrial negotiation are the spokesmen of labour.

There is a certain rugged and hammer-like quality to the life, expressions and humour of Bert Allen which gives hope for the future of Britain. Men like him from the fac-

tories and mines may yet save the country from the consequences of ideological blindness due to pride, slipping moral standards and lack of a sense of destiny. Allen is convenor of shop stewards in the Reynolds tube factory in Birmingham.

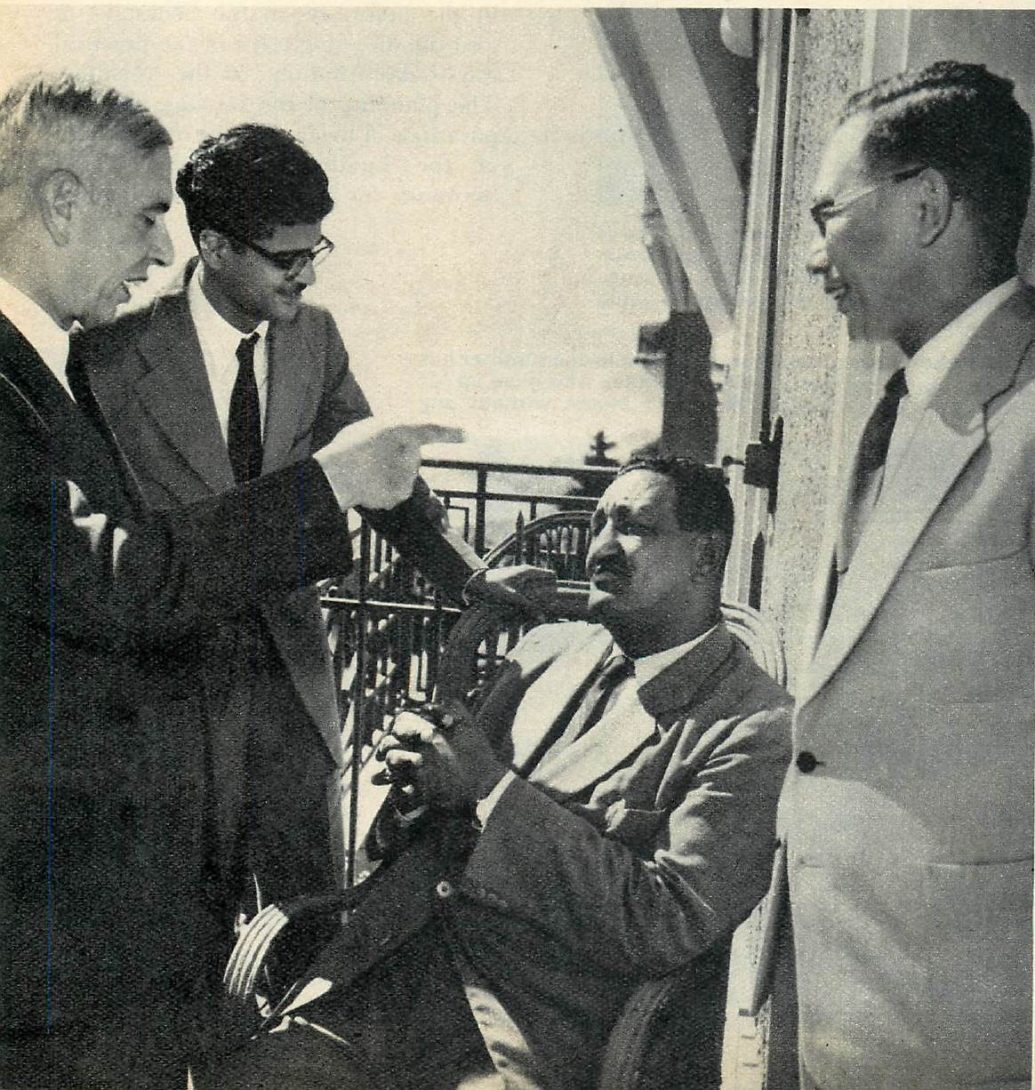
"Many people today are like boats," he says amid laughter. "They toot loudest when they are in a fog." He tells a practical story of how to dispel the class-war type of fog.

Because of shortage of steel the men had to go on four days a week instead of five. A motion to propose a strike was being prepared. Bert met with the representatives of the men and management. They decided together to close one of the mills. Men left without work in the closed-down mill were brought at once into the others. There was no need to strike. There was no loss of wages and no short work.

"A few years ago", says Bert, "I'd have been the man who'd have brought them out. It would have meant loss of wages, everybody discontented, wives and children miserable, and loss of money to the nation. Which is best—the way we settled it or the other way?"

Continued on page 139

The Speaker of the Sudan Parliament, seated, and Gen. Blaizot, former C-in-C Indo-China



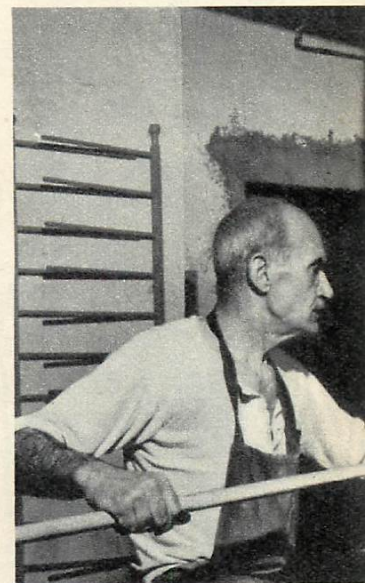
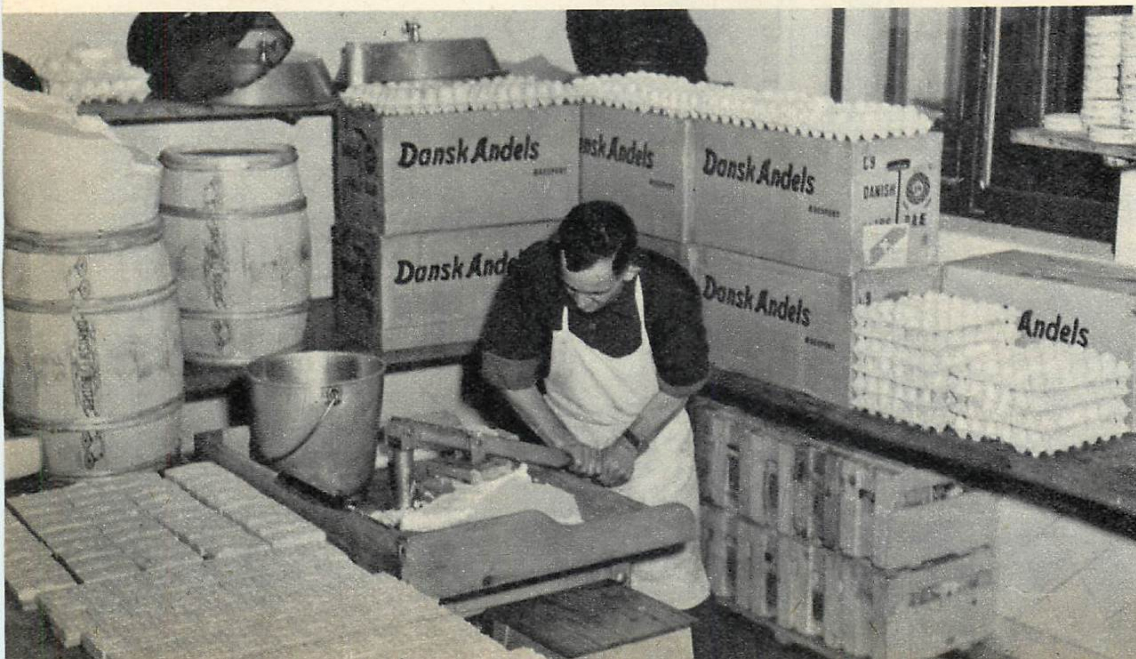
THE EC OF

BY PETER SISAM



Two tons of coke a week are needed to feed the furnaces at Caux. This load is part of a 200-ton consignment brought from the Ruhr by barge and train. Hundreds of miners and managers from the Ruhr have been to Caux. In gratitude for what they received they sent coke to help keep the Assembly going

A large part of the twenty tons of butter and eighty thousand eggs used at Caux in one summer has come from Denmark. The storekeeper preparing the butter is Walter Zentner who gave up his job in a Swiss engineering plant to help set up and maintain Mountain House without pay



Victor Laure of Marseilles return night to make bread and fresh was in the French merchant na tionary he received from the Fre

NOMICS AUX

GRAHAM McCOLL

strate an idea at work. The giving of goods, skill and services is the application of the simple economic truth that where everyone cares enough and everyone shares enough then everyone has enough. Through Caux the work and wealth of the world are made available for all and for the exploitation of none. With friction and frustration reduced to a minimum there is a true economy in which time, energy and materials are used to the maximum.

From this pattern of a new society many thousands go out to the four corners of the earth and apply the training they have received, thus becoming the generating cells of a new world.



In each room to welcome the guest is a fresh bowl of flowers gathered from the hillside or the gardens of Mountain House. Gathering African marigolds on a fine summer morning is Charles Pilet, one of the Swiss gardeners who keep the lawns and flowerbeds in trim, as well as supply decorations for the house



is old craft and works through the for breakfast. For many years he is training as a political revolutionary, Marcel Cachin

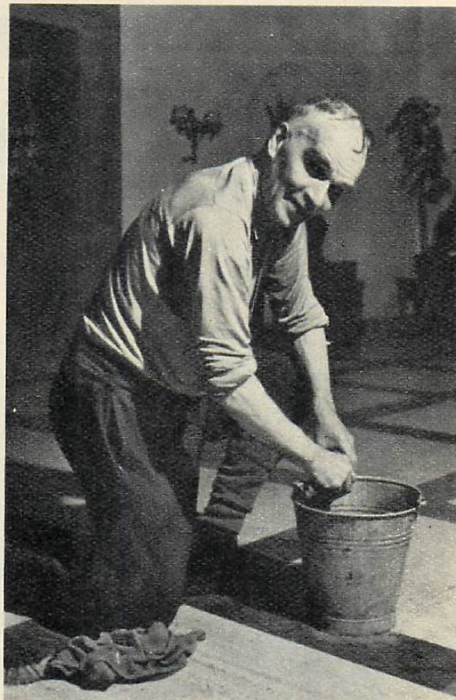
Four thousand cups of tea and coffee are served each day at Caux, and these seventy tea and coffee pots were given by citizens of Sheffield. Frank Stockil, an engineer from Britain's steel city, hands over the gift to Mrs. Kate Cross, of Canada, who sees the guests are fed and looked after



THE ECONOMICS OF CAUX



Students and housewives, teachers and millgirls are amongst the fifty housekeepers who help the guest to keep the rooms clean and tidy. Rose Grabe, who is a student, crossed from the East Zone of Germany to discover for herself the ideology of Caux



A Finnish farmer and landowner takes a turn on the cleaning squad to make the entrance hall spotless. In Finland many visitors come to his farm because they have heard of high standards, good yields, and revolutionary team spirit in the community



In a soundproof studio this German girl translates sentence by sentence the speeches from the platform. The voices of five interpreters are transmitted by ultra short-wave radio so that the delegates can tune on their portable receivers to their own language

Every day a volunteer squad takes on the job of preparing vegetables for the thousand or more delegates. Here, from Japan, a governor of a prefecture, a metalworker, a member of parliament and an industrialist work on the morning shift

Recipes of many nations are used in the kitchen at Caux and cooks of many nations work together there. Marianne Lemnel of Sweden and Katie Beerhorst of Holland pour from a giant electric "saucepan" the soup prepared for the evening meal



FOCUS ON AN ANSWER

C O N T I N U E D



Representatives of management in European industries plan at Caux a new approach to their tasks

In his own whimsical way he declares that if we are to avert another war we must "live our lives so that even the undertaker will be sorry when we've died."

The vital defence and export industries are well represented from Britain—men who led dock strikes a year or so ago and have found a constructive idea to fight for with all the fire of trained revolutionaries, workers from the coal-face, engineers from the motor and jet engine factories of London and the Midlands. Harry Phillips, of the Merseyside Portworkers' Committee, who had led the 3,000 Manchester dockers on strike earlier this year, says his attitude towards his employer has entirely changed. A long-standing disagreement with a trade union colleague has been solved. "Moral Re-Armament is the one way to bring peace to the world," he tells the Assembly.

Trades Union men from many nations constantly flock to Caux. In these six world assemblies already they have come from forty countries and represent sixty million organised workers.

Among these labour leaders have been men like Paul Finet of Belgium, the first President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU); Evert Kupers, President, Dutch Confederation of Trade Unions for 15 years, and Chairman of the Trade Union Advisory Committee for the European Recovery Programme; Hariharnath Shastri, Vice-President of the ICFTU and General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress; Hans Böckler, late Chairman of the German TUC; B. I. Aguila, General Secretary of the Chilean Confederation of Labour and a member of the executive of the ICFTU; and from Japan, Etsuo Kato, Chairman of the Japanese Transport Workers' Committee, representing one million workers.

Men like Maurice Mercier, National Secretary of the Textile Workers' Federation of France, and Silvio Ascari, Secretary General of the Clothing Workers of Italy, come

themselves with delegations of workers. They return to their countries to get more of their colleagues here for what may be a last chance to operate freely.

Mercier, who was also a member of the National Resistance Council, points out the danger that the "twelve million people in France who voted for a solution by force may get together. The only alternative to a solution by force," he tells this Assembly, "is the solution based on the practical results achieved by MRA."

Ascari, recently elected to the world executive of the Clothing Workers' Union, leads an initial delegation of twenty-two Italian workers from Milan, Turin and Genoa. At the Assembly from Italy are also three couples, themselves communists last year, who this year have brought three other communist couples. In the group is Angelo Passetto, who wrote many songs for Togliatti till he came to Caux and changed last year. Now he writes stirring songs for MRA as well as fighting for the bigger revolution.

From his experience of the uniting power of MRA within international unions and in Italian industry, Ascari declares that when the political, trade union and industrial leaders of Italy meet in the spirit of Caux, his country's problems will be solved.

Milan delegations include a director of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Lombardy; a member of the national executive of the Agricultural Workers, the Assistant National Secretary of the Woodworkers, the General Secretary of the Municipal Workers of Milan. Fourteen out of 23 in one delegation are Communists.

At night far below this once unknown village the lights of Montreux and Vevey sparkle like diamonds scattered on black velvet. Across the valley against the dark mountains twinkles the little town of Les Avants like a starry constellation. But in the halls and corridors and rooms of the great buildings at Caux, blazes a new illumination of man's heart and mind and spirit.

T H E S E M E N

THE elections now taking place for the first Legislative Assembly under Nigeria's new constitution are the main pre-occupation of that country this month. Over a period of weeks, representatives will be chosen from three regions to form "Electoral Colleges," which in turn will select delegates to the Central Legislative Assembly.

In every part of the country's life there is scope for new leadership. The trade unions are rapidly becoming an important factor in the political development of the country. The tribal unions have for years played a unique part in the social structure of the community, representing as they do the interests of the various tribal groups which make up the 30,000,000 inhabitants of Nigeria.

Secretary of the Ibo State Union and formerly Secretary of the Railway Workers' Union in Nigeria, is **Mr. B. O. N. Eluwa**. In an address at the annual conference of the Railway Workers' Union, which is the largest trade union in Nigeria, Eluwa said that if he were just now at the outset of his career he would do most of what he had done in the past, "write petitions and agitate for improvements in the workers' conditions, but with an entirely new spirit."

"Today," he remarked, "I am conscious that we live at the end of one age and at the beginning of a new era."

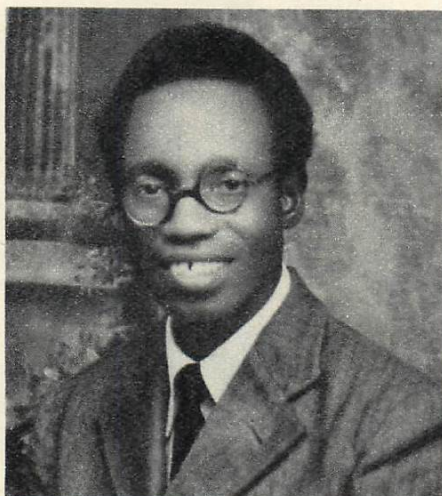
"The age of aggression, atomic and material power with their concomitants, greed, class and racial bitterness, is giving way, steadily but surely, to a new and more edifying era of conciliation and moral power."

"It is in this age that the true classless society will be achieved."

"Millions before us have pinned their faith to material power only to be disappointed and disillusioned."

"The moral weapon is an ageless and invincible weapon. Its ideology harmonises rather than divides society."

"Think of all the isms of today. Does it not strike you that they all appeal only to a section of the human society? Such isms are no weapons for outlawing the society based on class or race or creed."



Ibo Union Secretary Eluwa

"If we seek total freedom"

"What is more, this new power breeds a new nationalism—nationalism that wins self-government."

"Perhaps you did not expect this nature of talk from me. But this is the way I look at things now. If we seek total freedom, not only the political freedom of our country but freedom of conscience in all our affairs, let us begin today to change our morals."

Eluwa congratulated the union on sending their general secretary to the United Kingdom for further education—an example worthy of emulation by other organisations.

"But," he continued, "unless your present and future candidates crown their academic career with the ideology of Moral Re-Armament, you will find academic education alone inadequate for the new leadership demanded in this new age of teamwork and absolute moral standards."

"Because nobody with questionable morals can make a successful leader."

"To get this moral factor, send your candidates to complete, or better still, to begin their education in Caux, Switzerland. Other countries have been doing that, and it is time we emulated them by giving our political and trade union leaders scholarships to Caux."

PUBLISHER OF GOOD NEWS

Born in Cambridge the son of a

schoolmaster 51 years ago, **Richard (Dick) Harman** was destined for the teaching profession. But first soldiering, and later publishing, claimed his loyalty. On demobilisation after World War I he joined a firm of trade paper publishers and if you were to open his arteries today printer's ink would flow.

In 1924 Harman helped found the Blandford Press. At the age of 31 he became director and it was largely due to his leadership that his publishing house weathered the economic storms of the early 'thirties. He learned to take a risk early in life—for besides being a shrewd businessman Harman is a cricketer of dash and some note. He played for his county of Buckinghamshire on more than one occasion.

Dick Harman came into touch with Moral Re-Armament when a copy of *Rising Tide*, an early MRA publication, found its way on to his office desk. He soon grasped what this revolution of change would mean to the world and decided to devote his life and business to it.

It was from times spent on his friend Peter Howard's farm that Harman caught the vision of what one man could do with his business, under God, for the remaking of the world. He saw the practical application of absolute moral standards to farming, and its effect in producing teamwork among workers and boss and raising record crops from the soil.

Dick Harman realised that his own publishing business could sow the seeds of renaissance in every nation by reaching the millions with the facts and philosophy of MRA. And from his publishing house during the past five years over a million books and pamphlets have gone to every part of the English-speaking world.

This month, *The World Rebuilt*, the true story of Frank Buchman and the achievements of Moral Re-Armament—first published by Blandford Press—appears in an American edition. Appropriately it has a new opening chapter, "The airlines lead the way"—the story of the initiative the American airlines

MAKE NEWS

have taken. The New York publishers are one among over a dozen now who have joined Harman on the way he has led in the world of the printed word.

GERMAN GENERAL'S NEW COMMISSION

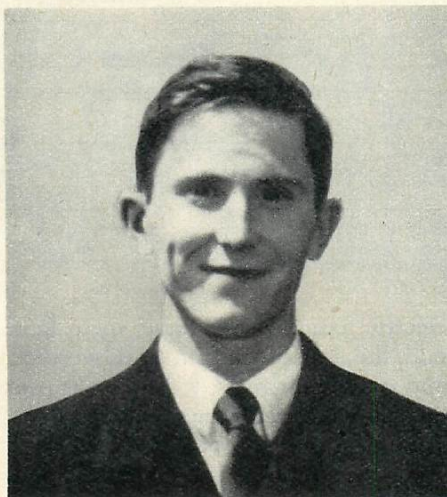
After the end of the war, **Hansjorg Gareis**, son of a former Wehrmacht general, went to work in a Stuttgart machine factory to raise the money for a university course.

One morning several months later, young Gareis arrived at the foreman's office with a full suitcase and a long list. In it were all the tools and equipment he had "borrowed" from the factory. The foreman was amazed. All he could say was: "You must be mad!" But he changed his tune in a few days time when another worker brought things back—and another and yet another.

A week earlier, Hansjorg had been among the thousands of people in Stuttgart who had seen a musical revue being presented by an international cast in English. He did not understand all of it but, like Mark Twain and the Bible, it was not what he did not understand but what he did understand that worried him. These people had talked about "change" and "absolute moral standards". They said that you had to begin with yourself if you wanted to build a new world. It had taken Hansjorg a whole week to make up his mind. And it had taken a lot of courage to start putting things right—especially down at the factory.

But people began to take notice of the new spirit that had been created by the honesty of Hansjorg and his friends. Production went up in the plant. Even the director became interested and himself asked to be trained in Moral Re-Armament. But the people in the factory were not the only ones who noticed what was happening. Another person who watched the change going on was his father, **General Martin Gareis**. And father was not an easy man to convince.

Martin Gareis was brought up in the true Prussian tradition. Two of his ancestors were at the court of Frederick



General's son Hansjorg Gareis

"If you want a new world"

the Great. One was the Royal Announcer and the other the Conductor of the Royal Band. So it was natural for him to enter the army at an early age. At the outbreak of war in 1939 he was sent to the Eastern Front.

While fighting in the Crimea, Gareis senior refused to obey an order from Hitler and was relieved of his command. The Führer had instructed that a certain position be retaken at all costs. Gareis believed such an attempt would waste valuable lives. The new commander carried out the order and the division was wiped out almost to a man.

Though Gareis was detained for some time, the scarcity of trained officers soon made it necessary to reinstate him. This time he was told to clear up Tito's guerillas. Transferred later to the Central Front he found himself between the Russians and Americans. Making a personal reconnaissance into nearby territory Gareis was captured by the Americans. He made a bold proposition. If they would allow him to return to his unit, within three days he would surrender his whole regiment into their hands—incidentally saving them from the advancing Russians. The Americans agreed and Gareis kept his word.

In the solitude of captivity in England, and especially as the news of the Nuremberg trials reached him, his

mind dwelt more and more on his country's guilt in the events of the last few years. He saw how completely he and so many others had been fooled, and how terribly his idealism had been exploited to bring destruction to millions. This was his state of mind when his son met Moral Re-Armament.

Having tried the new way of life and found it worked, young Hansjorg decided he would devote all his energies to bring it to his country. He left the factory and abandoned all thought of a personal career to work with the international task force of MRA which was then operating in the Ruhr.

When Gareis senior heard of his son's decision he wrote demanding his immediate return home, threatening to disown him. Unperturbed, with newly-acquired self-assurance, Hansjorg replied that he still stood by his decision to give his life for this idea. Curious to learn more about this new determination which had so completely captivated his son, General Gareis accepted an invitation to a conference of military leaders on ideological security in Caux in the summer of 1950.

There a miracle happened. A former British Admiral publicly apologised for Britain's failure to give Germany and Europe a positive Christian ideology which would fill the vacuum that made Hitler's climb to power possible. This simple statement was like an electric shock to Martin Gareis. It opened a door in his mind and he suddenly realised two things very clearly.

First, he would have to identify himself with the things Germany had done however small a part he himself played in it. And second, here was the key to a new world, if enough people did it. So he began. "I realise now that, instead of pointing the finger at other nations, I must first see my own country's terrible failure and my part in it, and change," he said. "I want to give all my time and energy to fight for MRA. It is the only way to build a bridge between nations who have fought each other for centuries." And Hansjorg knows it can also build bridges between father and son.

REACHING THE MILLIONS



WHEN Wilbur and Orville Wright made and flew the first aeroplane in their hometown of Dayton, Ohio, no one took it seriously. It is a remarkable fact that though at one period they were making flights almost every day, their local newspaper never once reported the fact. When asked many years later why this was so the editor replied that if he had published the news no one would have believed it.

Human nature does not normally welcome change, though history teaches us that the decision to accept the discomfort of change may determine whether a civilisation lives or dies.

History has another lesson to teach us in this connection: that revolutionary changes have almost always been brought about by the persistent action of a determined and convinced minority, whether they have been Leninists, Franciscans, Puritans, or the pioneers of the loom, steam engine and

electric lamp. And these men have had the fire of passion and sacrifice, and the willingness to do what was unorthodox, revolutionary and possibly, in polite society, "not done".

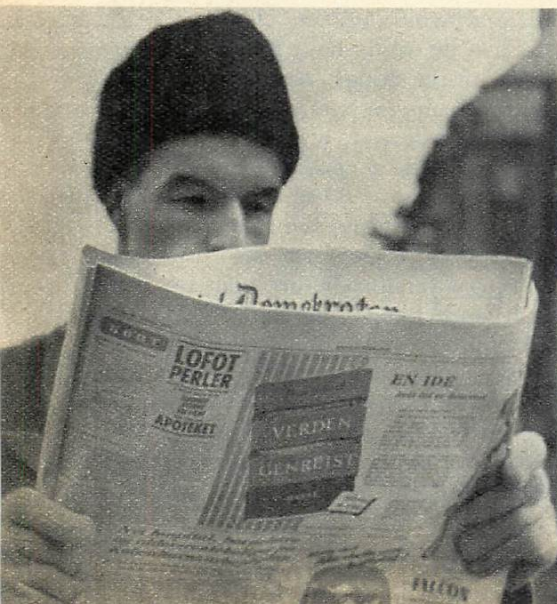
Revolutionary action by individuals and groups of individuals is taking place at this moment at many points on the continent of Europe. *The World Rebuilt* is their battle-cry, and they are determined that the leadership of their countries shall become conversant with the philosophy and programme that this book presents.

Four members of the Dutch Parliament, from different parties, have seen to it that every member of their Parliament shall have before him for study a copy of *The World Rebuilt*. The members of the Cabinet have received it from a group of men working at the Royal Dutch Blast Furnaces, who likewise have banded together for this purpose. In this action they have moved in step with the dockers of London

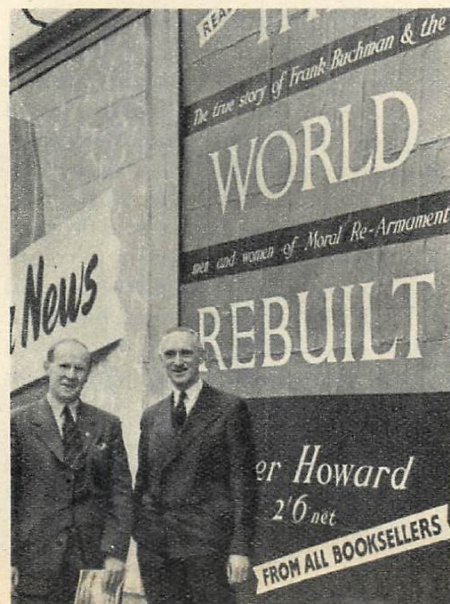
who took similar action with the members of Parliament sitting at Westminster.

Many of the men initiating such action have a revolutionary training behind them, and are therefore quick to recognise a world programme more far-reaching than anything they have seen hitherto. In a town in the north of France where guerrilla warfare was a common occurrence during World War II, an old Resistance leader, who himself had sold seventy copies of the book remarked: "We have given everything to resist the enemy; now let us give everything to resist the devil". Down in the Avonmouth Docks of Bristol, a man, who a few months ago led a strike of 200 men, came to the conclusion that every home in the dock area ought to be able to have the book. He organised a jumble sale, himself conducted the auction, and raised £75. Every night, with a group of friends, he has been going from house to house

Copenhagen. Newspaper advertisements



London. Billboard posters



Paris. Tradesman's van



distributing the books bought with the proceeds.

Living right on an ideological hot-spot where the frontiers of East and West Europe meet, the students of Berlin are only too well aware of the issues at stake in the cold war. "Welt Im Aufbau" is providing them at last with a belief and programme powerful enough to attract their colleagues of the East, and on which both can ultimately unite. One of them, Heinz Krieg, who lost his arm in the last war, said recently, "German youth will not respond to propaganda from the West which is based on the negative philosophy of anti-Communism. But they will rise and respond to the moral challenge of the ideology of MRA. We are determined to follow this new path and ensure that Berlin plays a major part in the ideological struggle to unite the West and win the East."

Those who are ideologically trained immediately recognise an ideological force when they meet it, though the rest of the world may pass it by. It is for this reason that twice this summer, within a matter of weeks, the Communist London *Daily Worker* has focused on the growing distribution of *The World Rebuilt* in Britain.

The well-known philosophical journal, *The Contemporary Review*, of London has also featured *The World Rebuilt*. Writing in this review on his 97th birthday, Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, the distinguished Free Church leader, said of it: "Its essential meaning and purpose is to offer an uplifting alternative to Marxist Communism. It challenges attentive study by all who are seeking to win peace for mankind, and fellowship between all peoples and all classes in every nation."

Today the peoples of Sweden, Germany, Italy, Holland, Denmark, France, Norway and Switzerland are reading and studying the same book; and not only the same book but the same uniting practical programme of world-reconstruction. Before the year is out the people of America will also be reading it. Over and above this, it is providing a common programme of action for both sides of the Iron Curtain, on the basis that both have to change. The conclusion is that, if the determined minorities of this day and age fulfil their tasks, then the hopes of which men have hitherto only dreamed may very soon move into the realms of possibility.

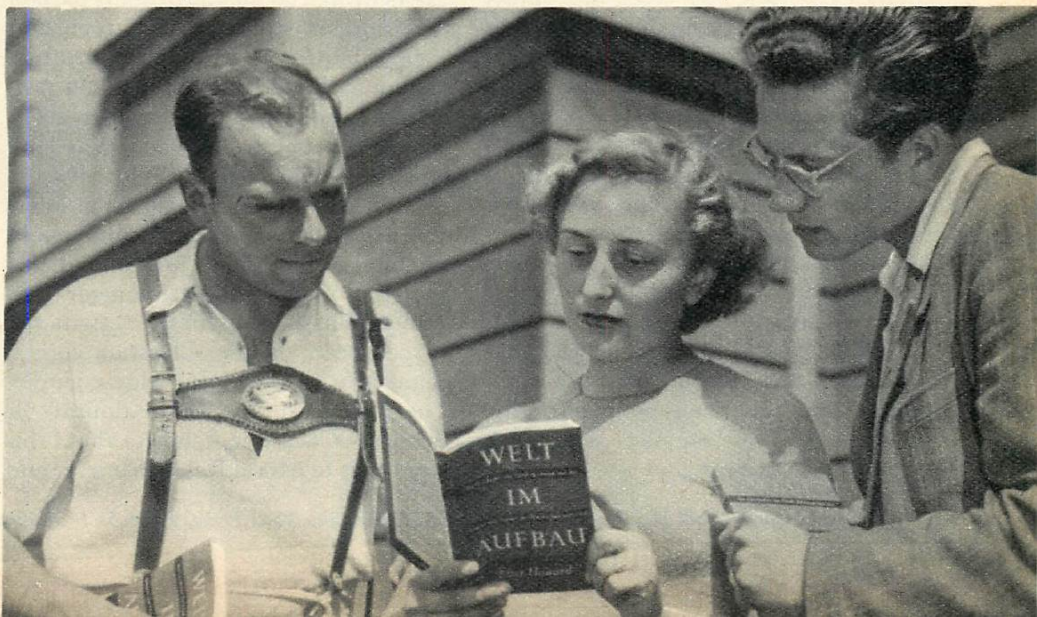


Milan. Umberto Calosso, Italian deputy, presents the first copy to the Mayor of Milan



Stoke-on-Trent. Miners despatch copies to all pit consultative committees in Britain

Hamburg. Students from the Eastern Zone are among the 152,000 who received copies



THE BACKGROUND WAR

REVIEWED BY

J. P. THORNTON-DUESBERY

The Rev. J. P. Thornton - Duesbery, who reviews Brigadier Forster's new book, is a distinguished Biblical scholar. At present Principal of Wycliffe Hall, he was earlier Master of St. Peter's Hall, Oxford, Head Master of St. George's School, Jerusalem

THE BIBLE is the most up-to-date and exciting book in the world. As that great ideological warrior, St. Augustine of Hippo, wrote of one of its truths, "there are shallows where a child can play and deeps where a giant must swim." It lies wide open to anyone who brings to it the child's eagerness to know and a will ready to obey what he learns. But out in the deeps it is certainly a help to have the hand of some strong swimmer who knows what he is about.

Such a help is provided by Brigadier David Forster in *The Background War** just published by the Blandford Press, which also gave us Roger Hicks' *Letters to Parsi* on St. Mark's Gospel.

"All through the Bible," writes the Brigadier, "runs the story of conflict between the opposing forces of right and wrong, of which the present ideological struggle seems to be a phase. We read of clashes and crises in the fight with unprincipled materialism, be the participants individuals, communities or nations. The conditions for victory over evil are laid down; miraculous intervention is promised; ultimate triumph is foretold."

That is absolutely true. But it needs a vivid, because God-directed, imagination really to see and hear the completely real men and women of the Bible—and their equally real God, Who is just as real and ready today.

That is the sort of imagination which Brigadier Forster has himself and can help others to develop as they study their Bibles with his aid, whether by themselves or, better still, in groups and teams.

Brigadier Forster is every inch a fighting man. He has led troops in battle and held high command in many parts of the world, as well as carrying important responsibilities in the field of strategic planning. Here he combines his professional outlook with a cover-to-cover knowledge of the Bible which any professional theologian might envy.

He tells what an already "considerable acquaintance with the content and teaching of the Bible" (and that I suspect is a modest understatement) has gained from sharing "in the activities of a spearhead of the Christian forces, engaged with the world-wide enemy." The Foreword, by Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Cochrane, shows that this allusion is to Moral Re-Armament, and

I know from personal experience what insistent stress has always been laid upon such Bible-study by Dr. Frank Buchman and every other MRA leader.

The book is in the form of 75 "Studies", each providing six to a dozen questions for individual or group study, together with seed-thoughts and Bible references to help the student with each question. These are printed in each case on the next page, so that the honest man can "have a go" himself (and should certainly do so) before he turns over and seeks the author's quite admirable help. The titles of the eight sections show the scope of this book; Action, Combined Operations, Battle in Communities, The Basic War, Enlistment, Fighting Fitness, Sinews of War, and The Outreach of Victory.

As one whose business it is to help in equipping men for whole-time Christian warfare, I welcome this book as a first-class training manual.



Brigadier David Forster, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., for 40 years in the British Army

* "The Background War" by Brigadier David Forster, Blandford Press, Price 5s.: Obtainable 833 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, \$1