



"Each night, a play or film presents some aspect of this great uniting thing." A scene from the revue, "The Good Road," in which the youth of all the nations took part at Caux.

Youth Asks:

"What's Right?"—Not "Who's Right?"

CAUX is a tiny village clinging to the Swiss mountain-side three thousand feet above Lake Geneva. Before the war it was a popular resort for tourists and two colossal hotels ministered to their needs. During the war the hotels were used for refugees. By the end of the war they had fallen into a state of such serious disrepair that it was proposed to pull them down. Fortunately a group of people in Switzerland decided to buy the hotels and renovate them so that Caux might become a place where nations could meet and find the ideology that can answer every "ism" and bring unity to the nations. This is exactly what has happened.

This summer 6,000 people from 71 nations have attended the World Conference for Moral Rearmament. From the U.S.A. came a special plane bringing the four members of a bi-partisan committee elected by the House of Representatives to attend this conference. The German delegations have included Cabinet Ministers from six of the "lands," and Dr Adenauer has been here with his family. Amongst British Parliamentarians has been Mr Horace Holmes, who is Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power. South Africa has been represented by Dr Nicol and four other members of the Transvaal Provincial Council Executive. There have been many delegates from the Far East, and two interesting personages were Tetsu Katayama, the first post-war Premier of Japan, and Dr B. C. Roy, who is Premier

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of the Province of West Bengal in India. There have also been large delegations from the industrial centres of Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Scandinavia.

Youth from all over the world take a prominent part. I am one of a party of ten from Oxford. It includes Oxford's scrum-half, fly-half, one centre and one wing. We joined students from eighty other universities, including the president of the students in the French zone of Germany, the general secretary of the French Students' Association, the president of the National Council of Dutch Students, the chairman of the Berlin University Students' Council. We saw the kind of miracles before our eyes that give concrete promise that the world my generation longs to see may actually be realised.

One of the miracles has been the birth of a new relationship between France and Germany. This is typified by an incident which concerned Mr Georges Villiers, president of the National Association of Employers of France, and Dr Hans Böckler, chairman of the Trades Union Congress in the British zone of Germany. Dr Böckler told Mr Villiers that they should be enemies for two reasons. Mr Villiers was a Frenchman and he a German. Mr Villiers was a leader of the employers and he a leader of the workers. Then Mr Villiers pointed out that there was a third reason. He had been condemned to death by the Germans and had seen his comrades dying around him. Yet in the spirit of Caux they had agreed to forget the past and to work for the econo-

By **MURRAY HOFMEYR**



The writer, who is a second cousin of the late Mr J. H. Hofmeyr, is seen third from the left with student leaders from Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Holland, France, America and Germany. Mr Hofmeyr was one of a party of 10 Oxford students who attended the Conference for Moral Rearmament. He is a Rhodes Scholar, the third brother in his family to win this honour. He got a double Blue in his first year, representing Oxford in both rugby and cricket.

"Caux is the place where Capitalist and Marxist meet and both change"

mic and moral unity of France and Germany. On another occasion we heard a stirring message from Madame Irene Laure, former general secretary of the Socialist Women of France and a leader in the Resistance during the war. She said: "I had reason to hate Germany. (Her children were tortured before her eyes by the Gestapo.) When I found Germans living Moral Rearmament I lost my hatred. On a basis of a common ideology France and Germany are building what sentimentality failed to build between the two wars."

Delegates from Holland and Indonesia, too, have met in the atmosphere of Caux. Addressing the Assembly, Mr Parsi Soekawati, son of the President of East Indonesia, said: "If both nations really accept the ideology of Moral Rearmament, I am convinced that Holland and Indonesia can work together to build a new world." As he finished speaking, Dr Joeke, Minister of Social Affairs in the Dutch Cabinet, pushed through the crowd to shake his hand. I think we all found ourselves wondering why that sort of thing doesn't happen at The Hague.

Delegates from Japan—there have been thirty-four at Caux—and Burma have spoken from the same platform and extended the hand of friendship to each other. In a public address, Mr Katayama said: "I would like to take this opportunity of asking forgiveness for the great crime committed by us against our neighbours, especially the peoples of the East. We are fighting to build a new Japan, a peace-loving and democratic nation." In response to this apology, U Tun Nyoe, editor of a large Burmese newspaper, said he believed that the Burmese people would accept the apology and assure the Japanese of their friendship in the future. "At the same time," he continued, "we are conscious that there are things for which we need to ask pardon. For these we offer our apologies." I think that everyone who witnessed these dramatic scenes must have contrasted them with the sort of thing that is happening at international conferences all over the world where the finger is more often pointed at the other nation.

Then industry, battleground of conflicting ideologies. We have seen capitalists and Marxists stand on the same platform. We have heard capitalists accept their share of the blame for the social conditions that have produced Communism. We have heard Marxists from the coalfields of the Ruhr proclaim Moral Rearmament as being more revolutionary than Communism. A Communist of many years' standing said: "I have seen the 'Internationale' for 25 years, but at Caux for the first time I have seen an international not only of the bourgeoisie but of freedom-loving people of every nation, race and class. I have seen here in reality a classless society, for which I have fought in theory for all these years." Jack Jones, a miner and steelworker from South Wales, told the assembly how he, too, had been trained for many years in Communism, but had found here a superior ideology. "The only answer to the ideology of materialism," he said, "is the answer of change. Change in every man. Lives which are made new." Today he and the manager and foreman of the works are working together on the basis of what's right instead of who's right. It has been said that Caux is the place where Capitalist and Marxist meet and both change.

We were interested to meet fellow-students from East Africa, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Morocco and Ethiopia. Most of them are at present studying in Britain, where there are four thousand African students. We heard a Nigerian tell how many of them leave Britain with a hatred of Europeans and trained in the Communist ideology. That was his experience. At Caux he had lost his hatred of Europeans and found an ideology which is greater because it is based on love and unity rather than hatred and division. The grandson of the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia described the ideology of Moral Rearmament as the essence of Christ's own teaching. "I am convinced," he said, "that it is the duty of our young generation all over the world to fulfil the need of building up the civilization of the future in the spirit of Caux, and I hope to play my part." As a South African, I am vitally interested in what ideology African students do take back to their countries, for each of these men is a key to thousands of others.

Also new is the method of presenting the ideology. Each night a play or a film presents some aspect of this great uniting thing.

But Caux is doing more than creating unity. It is training people to carry an answer out into the world. I was interested in a statement made by Congressman Fox in the United States House of Representatives. He said: "I expect the other members were impressed, as I was, by the dispatches earlier this month reporting the return of ten thousand repatriated Japanese war prisoners from the continent of Asia. These men were not the bedraggled, brow-beaten prisoners one might expect. They were well fed, physically fit, disciplined and thoroughly indoctrinated and trained fighters for a

doubtless they have their commission to conquer Japan with that idea. When I read these reports I asked myself, "What are we doing to match that type of planning?" I had to answer, "Not enough."

What are any of the democracies doing? Surely each one must answer, with Mr Fox, "Not enough." Sandhurst and West Point train officers in the war of arms. Now here at Caux the College of the Good Road has been founded to train officers in the war of ideas. Eight hundred students from 81 universities have attended the summer session of the College of the Good Road at Caux. The French Ministry for Overseas Territories sent a party of twelve colonial students and the French Military Academy sent five of their graduates. The Government of East Indonesia is sending a party of picked students. Students of this unique college may be classified as follows:—

(a) Those who come for a long period and stay on to train others.

(b) Those who come for a shorter period, usually a year, and then take back what they have learnt to their jobs and their universities.

(c) Those who attend the summer session at Caux or spend a few weeks with the college elsewhere.

At the end of the summer session the college breaks up into smaller groups which go all over the world. It is a university on the road. Lectures, tutorials and practical experience are provided in economics, modern history, current events, ideological geography, journalism, home economics, domestic science, music and drama. Having seen it in action for six weeks, I am convinced that it will be the forerunner of other schools and colleges where men and women are given the equipment which is essential for the age of the idea and the atom.



Mountain House, the centre of the Assembly at Caux.



Gustav Rosenquist, a Finnish agricultural expert, and the head of the Finnish Agricultural Workers Union volunteer to wash up together. All classes and conditions of men and women meet on common ground at Caux.



"The Whole World is my Neighbour"—a scene from a musical revue being filmed at Caux.