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NAGAS GO TO INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN WESTERN INDIA

THE MEN OF NAGALAND are passionate fighters for their homeland and their beliefs. Side by side with British and Commonwealth troops they turned back the advancing Japanese in a decisive battle of World War II in North-East India.

Now many of them long with equal passion for an independent state. Already armed conflict has taken place between Nagas and the government of India.

Among the leaders are men who are eager to obtain help for their cause from any source, including Peking if need be.

New statesmanship

A new statesmanship is needed to re-establish trust between them and the rest of India's leaders, bridging ethnic, religious and social differences.

Last week the President of the Nagaland National Organisation, the ruling party of Nagaland, and delegates representing the different racial groups

of the area, attended the MRA world assembly at Panchgani, Maharashtra.

The President of the NNO, the Reverend Megosiesso Savino, said that his coming to Panchgani to study and understand MRA was the work of God. He had just come from consultations on the future of Nagaland with the Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and members of her Cabinet.

'If we are to bring something new it must start at the individual level where people take seriously absolute moral standards and live them,' said Savino.

'We Nagas must understand them. We expect others to do everything for us and think in terms of what others do to us. We are beginning to realise we are very selfish and concerned about ourselves, not thinking much about other people.'

'Today I went to a village and I felt something was different about these people. It is because of the ceaseless giving by people from MRA. This has produced a transformation and newness in their lives. When I go home I am going to describe the things I have seen today and the kind of family you are creating out of the villages.'

Earlier at the first world assembly at Panchgani in January came Stanley Nichols-Roy, a member of the Legislative Assembly. Since that time a new thinking has been growing with the tribesmen of the Assam hills and the plainsmen of the Assam valleys. Another member of the Legislative Assembly of Assam, expressing a new-found political honesty said, 'I have been bluffing those who have elected me for too long. I have looked into my heart and this is the truth.'

Hope is abroad that suspicions can make way for trust. The North-East of



'Asian Plateau' training centre, Panchgani

India may yet shed light for North, South, East and West.

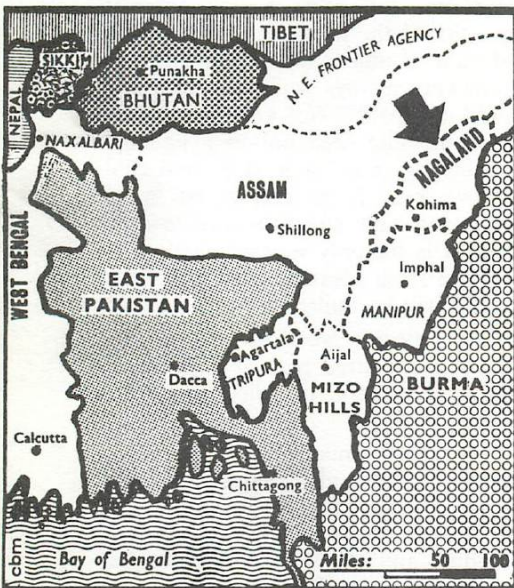
DALAI LAMA'S REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS

TENZIN THONDUP, Press Officer of the Dalai Lama's Secretariat, addressed the MRA Panchgani assembly on Tibet and the new convictions he had acquired at the assembly.

He said, 'It has been nine years since we came to India, driven out forcefully by the Chinese. The Chinese took advantage of the misunderstanding and disunity among the Tibetan people.'

'We blamed other nations and we thought we were right, but there is much we have to face that was wrong. We were concerned about ourselves and we did not take responsibility for other nations. Such things have happened because of selfishness. I have learnt this in Panchgani.'

'I stayed in China six years. I tried to find an answer to the difficulties there, but had no experience of the guidance of God. Today I feel China needs Moral Re-Armament.'



Dialogue held with Lucerne's leaders

LEADERS OF the Conservative Party in Lucerne, Switzerland, discussed with members of the cast of *Anything to Declare?* last week how to answer the divisions in the world. There has been a dialogue between responsible personalities of Lucerne's political and economic life, educationists and students and members of the cast at meetings, business lunches and interviews.

Commenting on the European revue, *Anything to Declare?* the Liberal daily *Luzerner Tagblatt* said, 'The songs call on us not to neglect our obligations towards a suffering world.'

Luzerner Neueste Nachrichten said, '*Anything to Declare?* calls on the

people of Europe to open their hearts to think and care for the whole world to eliminate physical and spiritual hunger.

'When you think of the protesting and rioting students in the university cities in recent weeks you will have all the more respect for the attitudes of these young people. Many are university students who have joined with professional actors and people from jobs to fight for unity between classes, races and nations. Their show poses the question whether for successive generations Europe has not aimed at false goals.'

Vaterland, the Catholic daily, said the 15-nation cast 'demonstrate in this

play for something that is as difficult as a camel going through a needle's eye: they want to create a new, better world, and they don't do it theoretically. They start with themselves and their experience.'

At the Lucerne première of the revue were members of both houses of the Swiss Federal Parliament and the Lucerne Cantonal Parliament.

Irresistible

The President of Lucerne's Cantonal Parliament and of the Liberal Party, Albert Krummenacher, came backstage at the interval to meet the cast.

The former President of the Catholic Conservative Party and head of the film censor board for the canton, Hans Korner, said, 'This show is the best thing of its kind I've seen in my life. Its message is irresistible.'

A trade unionist who spent three hours after the performance talking to a member of the cast, said, 'This show goes to the root of the problem. It's what the world needs today.'



WHY WORK?

ASKS CLAIRE COOPER

WHEN GOD'S NEW WORLD is built, will people still have to work or will it be a period of idyllic idleness? Technological society is already beginning to give men and women more hours of leisure than they have hours of work.

The urgent question is: do people find greater satisfaction and develop new capacities in their hours of leisure or of labour?

Some people seem to accept the proposition that they should only remain with a job for as long as it is new and exciting, and when it palls they must, for their own development, move on to new fields. But these are often the same people who give nothing to their work, or to the people with whom they work. Their one motive is their own advancement.

There are those who float through life using ingenious methods of avoiding as much work as they can.

There are others who bury themselves in a welter of busy-ness that may make them feel indispensable but which cuts them off from the world around them.

Hard work without thought is as meaningless as the armchair revolutionary who talks but never acts.

I have worked for the last ten years as a secretary with Moral Re-Armament. It has meant long hours, no pay, few holidays. Far from feeling exploited, I count it a high privilege to play a part in this task. In fact I would not swap my job for the highest pay offered in the land!

'Train ten men'

The creation of a new world will demand a different type of worker. Frank Buchman, the initiator of Moral Re-Armament, used to say, 'Train ten men to do the job better than you.' An intelligent revolutionary is more interested in developing the potential of the people around him than in his own advancement.

For this reason I am, each day, heightening my own standards of workmanship. The result is that people leave the office with their tempers intact, deadlines are met and there is less in the wastepaper basket. The opposite is also true: if I think that

because my work is as good as the next person's it is good enough then there is a deterioration in quality. Could this be what has happened to the once world-recognised perfection of British workmanship?

Work is an adventure. One boss told me with some feeling, when I questioned the need for using a piece of new equipment, 'If you stick to your known ways you will turn into a staid old maid!' Not knowing how to do something need not be a liability. Launching out each day into unknown seas is in fact a far more satisfying and effective way to live. And it is the only way we shall pioneer the fresh ideas on which the new world will be built.

Most people work at routine jobs which fill a large part of each day—at home, school, in offices, factories, mines.

Moral Re-Armament can give the incentive and the goal that makes every hour of the day relevant and productive. The division of the day into on-duty and off-duty hours could become an out-of-date demarcation.

THE OPEN ROAD TO EAST AND WEST

Mary Wilson writes on Britain

First published in the Australian 'MRA Information Service'.

AT FIVE O'CLOCK one morning Jim Beggs of the Melbourne waterfront landed in Delhi. But he had not come from Melbourne. He was on his way back there after two months in the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Malta and the Middle East.

He is Australia's answer to the British withdrawal from East of Suez. Everywhere he has been he has thrown open the doors to the world, which many in Britain at any rate, have been steadily shutting, and locking ourselves into our own self-centred determination to put Number One first.

Jim is one of many. In the last two years Australia and New Zealand have sent many of their finest ambassadors to Europe—some young, some older. They have battled with us, in all weathers, to lift the mental fog that has been closing in on us lately, and we are deeply grateful for them.

I am very sorry myself, and so are many others, for the one-sidedness of certain policy decisions in my country. They were not worked out in comradeship with our friends and partners in the Commonwealth, nor do they seem to have been directed towards benefiting anyone but ourselves.

Cause of withdrawal

What has caused this withdrawal from responsibility? It is odd in a nation like ours which with all its faults did for several centuries see a bit beyond the end of its nose.

There were symptoms of the coming fog several years before it closed in on us, but because they were publicized as signs of progress, they fooled an awful lot of people. It started with the launching of the New Morality, with its philosophy of 'what I do concerns no one but myself.' A well-known politician was one of its early mouthpieces, when he announced in a statement headlined in the press, that there was no connection between a man's private behaviour and his public performance. There followed, soon after, the Profumo scandal. Many

people felt it risked the security of the country, and it resulted in the resignation of the Minister most involved.

Faith in the government's reputation was shaken, and it did not survive the next election. However, while in office it had introduced measures which led the country still farther into the realm of 'progress'. One was a bill making provision for legalizing obscene literature, provided a body of experts could be found to say that a given book was 'art'.

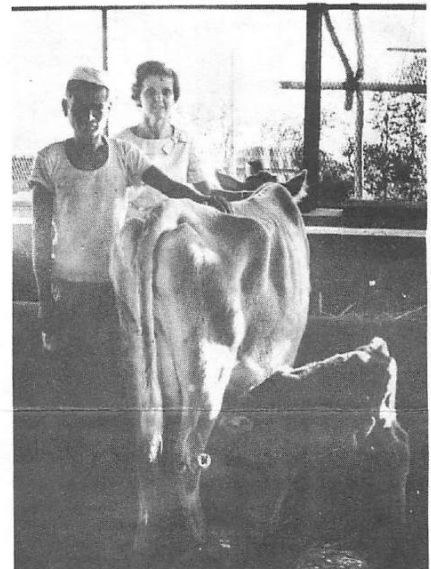
This unloosed a flood of publications calculated to undermine character. Some were studied in the higher forms of schools, and our own daughter brought one home, which had been recommended by her French teacher. I complained to the headmistress, who replied that the book had been chosen not for its content, but for its style, which she had been assured was excellent. So we began to have girls and boys studying pornography quite seriously as part of their education, and being told that the situations described were purely objective. They were not right or wrong, but just things that everybody should know about. This coincided with propaganda to the effect that the Bible was unsuitable for children and young people, so that though there was an outcry at the thought of censoring such books as *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, it was considered progressive by certain 'experts' to ban the Bible.

Another bill legalized the opening of betting shops, and lifted certain restrictions on gambling because it was said that everyone ought to be allowed to have the form of fun that suited them best. Children were asked to 'pop into the betting shop on the way back from school to find out what won the 2.30'. As people became more and more absorbed in the pools and bingo, the sense of responsibility for lands and situations other than our own rather naturally began to dwindle.

Our present government has supported bills to legalize abortion and

homosexuality, and to make divorce easier. As laws have been progressively modified to suit what we have already decided to do anyway, 'what I like and what I want' have become the standard of conduct. The next natural argument is that 'the welfare of other countries, and even of old friends, are no concern of mine'.

So it seems perfectly logical to say that we can no longer afford to honour our commitments in the Far East, though the sums spent annually on drink, gambling and tobacco exceed by at least twenty times the £150 millions it costs us to maintain our bases in Singapore and Malaysia, which provide employment for thousands of families, or the £15 million



One of the Australian cows given to the MRA training centre at Panchgani in India by Australian farmers *photo Ingrid*

to honour pledges made to governments in the Persian Gulf.

The fact that this way of life, far from producing rounded and mature personalities, only leads to frustration and despair is shown by the way even boys and girls now escape into drugs and drink, or delinquency—often all three. There are signs that the truth about this is beginning to dawn in certain quarters, though the cost of letting it go on for so long has been very great. 'Where the vision fadeth the people perish', and our shortening skirts seem to have been accompanied by shortening sight.

Added to all this we have broken faith with British passport holders in East Africa, who in spite of everything, do still want to come to our country.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY: MANPOWER AND MODERNISATION

INDUSTRY IN INDIA is at a crucial stage. Important decisions concerning automation and rationalization need to be made. The trade unions are resisting firmly. Management and government are advocating it strongly.

In the port of Calcutta 60,000 workers are employed, compared to

which 20,000 work in all the ports of Australia.

But in 20 years there will only be 8,000 dockers in Australia. To unload a ship at the Melbourne docks carrying 8,000 tons of cargo, used to take 120 men 10 days. After modernization the same job is done by eight men in 36 hours.

If the port of Calcutta is not modernized, ships might bypass it. India's biggest foreign exchange earners, jute and tea, go from there. But if automation is brought in what is the future for the 60,000 men and their families?

The jute industry employs 50,000 men. A machine has been developed which will streamline production and need only 5,000 men. What happens to the remaining 45,000?

Four British trade unionists, trained in Moral Re-Armament, were in Calcutta recently. Les Dennison, Chairman of the Building Trade Operatives of Coventry, Frank Abbott, a shop steward from London airport, John Mackenzie, a shop steward from Lithgow's shipyard on the Clyde and Duncan Corcoran, a former shipyard worker.

They talked at length with the chairman of the Port Commissioners.

He listened with interest to what they said about British employers and workers who had started with themselves and who had been able to break deadlocks in the British ports.

In Bombay the President of the All-India Port and Dockworkers' Federation, S R Kulkarni, declared a boycott on all British ships. This was after the march of British dockers to Parliament backing Enoch Powell's statements on immigrant labour.

The four British trade unionists met Kulkarni. They told him that the support for Powell came from a very small minority which did not represent the true voice of the British trade unions. Similar messages were sent to the Indian dockers from British and international trade union officials in London. The ban was lifted from all the docks in India.

Men in management and labour, who work together to meet the needs of India and the world instead of being demand-oriented or profit-oriented, would arrive at the right solution to India's technical problems.

At a time when Britain is withdrawing militarily, these men have demonstrated a new kind of involvement.

KALPANA SHARMA



Rice given to the MRA centre at Panchgani, India. Seventy-three schoolboys and schoolgirls, each carrying a bag of rice, walked eight miles barefoot from their village to make this gift *photo Ingrid*

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We face grave economic difficulties, it is true, but what we have failed to grasp at government and all levels, is the truth of Frank Buchman's statement that 'moral recovery must precede economic recovery'.

Though this sounds a rather discouraging picture, the other side to it is that a determined fight is being put up for the restoration of our national conscience by men and women who are not prepared to let Britain go down in a welter of debts and dishonour.

But we need help.

The spiritual home of the British is said to be the last ditch. All the same, it seems a pity to tempt Providence by landing in it too often.

Could Australia and New Zealand consider coming once again to our assistance? It cannot be argued on a basis of deserts. We are only too well

aware of that, but it is a request from the heart. We know too that neither sentiment, nor even past association, can finally bind nations together, but we do believe that a united battle for a world can, and does.

What the men and women from Australia and New Zealand have done in Britain both for management and labour, and for the homes that lie behind them, in the docks and other vital industries of our land, has yet to be fully recorded and assessed.

Their aim has been to keep a flow, not only of goods, but of friendship and a common purpose, moving freely round the world. They have not been here to carve out spheres of influence, but to make the work and the wealth of the many nations of the world available to all, and for the exploitation of none.

We shall never answer the fragmentation of mankind by letting the na-

tions be divided and grouped into armed power blocs precariously keeping what is called 'the balance' by alternate threats and bribes. We can only answer fragmentation by enlisting all the truly progressive elements in each continent to restore God to leadership. For we live in one world.

Though we have reached a point of self-absorption unparalleled in our history, an increasing number of us are determined to break out of the straight jacket of mini-thinking and mini-living brought on by self-seeking and self-indulgence.

Australia and New Zealand, with India and many other lands, have come in past years from the ends of the earth to support us physically. Will you come and help us now to find our soul again?

Could we in Britain learn our role anew from these lands, and not least from Australia and New Zealand.

Panic-proof people are needed now

by H S Addison

PETER HOWARD in one of his speeches refers to a conversation which he had with Frank Buchman not long before he died. 'We often talked privately in his last years about what lay ahead,' he recalled. 'So far his predictions have proved amazingly accurate. But he said to me, "We are going to win, if we decide to win. We will never do it on the cheap." He added, "It is the best life in the world. I would choose no other. But I would not want to live through the times you will have to face".'

War and revolution

Neither Buchman nor Howard was an alarmist. Both were men of unquenchable faith and boundless vision for the future. Buchman would never have used these words lightly, nor would Howard have repeated them in public without careful thought. Buchman's life spanned two world wars, a world economic depression, the rise and fall of Fascism and Nazism, the emergence of Communism, the Russian and the Chinese Revolutions, the invention and use of the atom bomb, and years of the Cold War. They were hardly halcyon days of peace and prosperity.

His words come inevitably to mind as one looks at the TV news and scans the newspaper headlines. 'Is France on the eve of revolution?' asks *The Times* in a leading article. When three million British workers went out on a token strike the other day, working-men's clubs in two northern towns staged strip shows for their benefit, 'just to keep them off the streets.' The secretary of one club said afterwards: 'About 750 men packed the club. We took £350 and

sold ten extra barrels of beer.' 'It has been a good time for everyone,' said the secretary of another. 'I wish we could have something like this every lunch-time.' In one town, known throughout the world a generation ago for its silent shipyards and its hunger marchers, a public house laid on free food—'three-foot square ham-and-egg pies.'

These of course were exceptional cases. Most of the men stayed at home watching TV and digging their gardens, in loyal obedience to their elected leaders.

No one wishes to cast stones. We are all guilty. But the fact remains that democratic governments seem to have lost the art of winning the co-operation of their peoples for any policies which call for restraint or sacrifice. Appeals to conscience or patriotism, even to enlightened self-interest or far-sighted materialism, reverberate in a moral vacuum. Rulers and ruled hardly seem to speak the same language. Cynicism expresses itself in apathy or bloody-mindedness. Authoritarian governments, both of the left and of the right, find themselves confronted with revolt and face the alternatives of harsh repression or abject surrender. Concessions simply encourage further demands.

The rebels agree only in rejecting what exists. They are united only to destroy. If they achieve control tomorrow, they would either look at one another in bewilderment or turn on one another in bitter rivalry.

World Communism, divided and disillusioned as it is, has proved incapable of ushering in the new world of its dreams. It too faces the revolt of its youth and its intellectuals. But, to quote the words of John Strachey, written just before he died, 'even this waning faith could prove irresistible if it were met by a wholly faithless generation whose sole silly ambition was to get rich quick.' Unable to cure hatred, selfishness and greed, it would still exploit them to dominate the world.

We are very close indeed to moral and spiritual bankruptcy. For generations we have lived on our steadily diminishing capital. 'For my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns that hold no water.' So said Jeremiah nearly 3,000 years ago.

We are living through a period un-

paralleled since the last days of the Roman Empire, of which one of its greatest historians wrote: 'We have reached a stage at which we can neither endure our vices nor face the remedies needed to cure them.'

The very cement of civilisation is cracking and crumbling. Only Moral Re-Armament stands between the world and chaos. 'Our job', said Frank Buchman, 'may be to cure the maelstrom of disorder and have the answer to panic throughout the lands.'

The most urgent need today is to multiply the morally re-armed men and women who are panic-proof, because their trust is in God; immune to bribery or bullying, because they live by absolute moral standards; unswayed by success or failure, because they seek the approval of God alone; unshaken by the storms of history, because their house is founded on a rock; unwearying in the task of winning others, because their strength is renewed from a source beyond themselves; unmoved by the temptation to offer less than the challenge of absolute moral standards and commitment to God's will, because they know that nothing less will save the world.

Such men and women may not be immediately popular. But ultimately the world will beat a path to their door, because they alone had the answer.

'EDUCATE WHOLE MAN'—TEACHERS

SVEN MASEN, Gothenburg headmaster, said at an MRA conference on education last week, 'Our youth need to understand themselves, to find a purpose in life, to have their share in our nation's responsibility for the world.'

A lecturer at a teachers' training college in Oslo, Erling Foerland, said that the revolt of youth against society underlines the contemporary challenge to teachers. 'We must educate the whole of man, also spiritually and morally. In following a materialistic, narrow conception of life which leads to a vacuum, we the educators have failed the younger generation. That is why they have taken to drugs or revolted.'

Teachers, parents and youth from 10 cities participated at this Gothenburg conference.

FRENCH INDUSTRIALISTS AND WORKERS MEET IN NANTES AREA

LAST WEEKEND in France as the wave of strikes was spreading to many branches of the economy, MRA brought together at Pontchateau, near Nantes, politicians, industrialists and workers of the area. These men were determined to tackle together the crisis of trust which grips France.

Senator Sambron, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Expansion and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of St Nazaire, and Roger Gouet, Director of the independent port of Nantes-St Nazaire, opened the first meeting on the problems of employment and technical evolution.

Frank Ledwith, partner in a City of London insurance company which insures a fifth of the world's shipping including about half of the French merchant fleet, outlined recent developments in the maritime industries of Great Britain. 'After a period of stagnation,' he said, 'progress has been made both in adopting new methods and in improving understanding between men. Behind some of this progress there is the quiet force of MRA. For instance, more than 2,000 shipyard workers from Scotland have been to see the plays of MRA. Many of them signed the agreement on co-operation and productivity. MRA also made possible a number of unofficial contacts between union men and ship-owners during the serious conflicts which we have been through.'

Edmond Louis, an industrialist of St Nazaire, said he had succeeded in doubling in two years the number of men employed in his firm. He attributed this to the new climate of trust made possible through a decisive talk he had had in February 1966 with a worker during an MRA meeting.

Jack Carroll, chairman of a Transport and General Workers' Union branch in the Bristol docks, was listened to with the greatest attention. Two years ago Carroll, who is proud to be a fourth generation docker, had strongly felt that the trade union leaders were neglecting the interests of those who had elected them. He therefore took part in unofficial

strikes in Bristol. He was called by the press and the BBC, 'a wrecker'. Speaking to the French about his own change of approach and attitude Carroll said he now negotiated as branch chairman in an entirely new spirit.

Bernard Legrand, Mayor, county councillor and an administrator of the port, welcomed delegates to the conference from Denmark, Switzerland and Great Britain. During a session on the developing countries, especially India, Legrand said, 'If we care for the problems of the less privileged nations, we shall be better placed to know how to settle our own problems.'

ASIANS SPEAK IN LONDON

DANG THI HAI from Saigon, referring to the current Paris peace talks, said she had decided to 'live an answer to hate and bitterness for the sake of my country and of those around me.'

She was among a panel of young Asian speakers at a meeting at the Westminster Theatre, London, last Sunday on the theme: 'Asia's Road to a World that Works'.

N N Acharya, the Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in India, said that meeting MRA had made him take a fresh look at his life. He urged the application of moral standards in politics.

Medical conference opens at Caux

DOCTORS, SCIENTISTS and nurses from many European nations are this weekend discussing 'Medicine and the World of Tomorrow' at the MRA centre at Caux in Switzerland.

Among the speakers at the conference are Professor A Jores, Professor of Chemical Medicine, Hamburg; Professor Jean de Rougemont, Professor of Surgery, Lyons; Professor

NEW ZEALAND — UK RELATIONS DISCUSSED

THE MARQUIS OF GRAHAM said that he believed Britain's handling of her relations with New Zealand had been governed by national selfishness.

He said at an MRA assembly near Wellington, New Zealand, 'We've got economic difficulties but the thing I feel is that selfishness has taken over in Britain. As in families, so in nations when selfishness takes over, it's the people closest to you who get hurt the most. I'd like to say sorry on my own behalf for the way my country has been treating you.'

A New Zealand Member of Parliament, D J Riddiford, said his country 'must essentially be outward looking'. It could not remain in its own area for economic and military reasons.

Lord Graham earlier met the New Zealand Prime Minister, Keith Holyoake MP, with Bryan Robbins, former Secretary of the Institution of British Engineers, Dr Reuben Taureka, Assistant Director of the Department of Health in Papua-New Guinea and George Wood of Aberdeen. They discussed the work of MRA in New Zealand, Asia and Europe.

Jim Biggs, last year's Vice President of the Melbourne Waterside Workers' Federation, who had recently visited 25 ports in 10 countries, said that the major problems facing the docking industry were not mechanical but human. Industry had been modernised but not the attitudes of men. A big purpose could unite worker, union boss, boss and government, he said.

Donald Robertson, Senior Lecturer in Anatomy at Edinburgh University; and Dr Ian Robertson, formerly lecturer in Biology at Mackinac College, USA.

Professor J Bonnal, Professor of Neuro-Surgery, Liège and Dr Ernest Claxton, former Principal Assistant Secretary of the British Medical Association will lead discussions.