

MRA Information Service

By invitation of the Editors
this issue has been produced
by members of the cast of
'Anything to Declare?'
while in Northern Ireland

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EUROPEAN EQUATION

by Richard Weeks

THERE HAVE BEEN many reactions to General de Gaulle's departure from the European scene. Some say it will increase Britain's chances of being subtracted from the seven EFTA and added to the six Common Market countries.

It seems probable, however, both mathematically and politically, that Europe will remain at 'sixes and sevens', failing the intervention of some wholly new factor.

Whatever permutations and combinations take place, we in the cast of *Anything to Declare?* have been discovering that it is possible for the nations of Europe to work together. We come from eleven different European countries and

Continued over

what has been learned at the conference through the application of the ideas of MRA in different situations; and for a closer contact with men from industry.

Another wrote of the need for new and unselfish ends to work for. 'Should the students' aim not be the maximum development in intellect and character for the greatest number', she said, 'and surely the universities are meant to bridge and not widen the generation gap!'

'Workers need to learn that to work just for the money is not enough. We need to care for people and to take full responsibility for the situation we are in,' stated Rosemarie Dauwalder, a young Swiss hairdresser.

Alison Lodge of Kent University is keen to take practical action outside the conference centre in the different situations in the country during July. She is convinced that students have to break out of 'our tiny student situation to world vision'.

This conference is by no means exclusively for young people and we would like to stress the importance of the invitation to people of all ages and occupations to join us. ROSEMARY PHELPS

go beyond

**criticism to constructive thinking
discussion to participation
apathy to involvement
and beyond**

reaction to responsible leadership

LAST WEEK IN BELFAST the first invitation to a unique conference rolled off the press. It is the result of the decision and work of many students all over the world and those of us in the cast of *Anything to Declare?* The conference will take place in Caux, the training centre for Moral Re-Armament in Switzerland, 5-28 July.

The invitation committee consists of students, trainees and young workers from a wide variety of backgrounds. Many who will come first heard of Moral Re-Armament through the performances of *Anything to Declare?* in their region.

'The events of the last years in France, Japan, the USA and Czechoslovakia have proved beyond doubt that students represent by themselves a very powerful social force,' writes Catherine Guisan, Lausanne University graduate and one of those initiating the conference.

It is with this in mind that the pro-

gramme is being planned. The sessions will deal with not what should happen to students or around 'youth', but what contribution we have to make to the world and society as a whole, and the training in leadership necessary.

Thus we will meet with men from all sides of industry, politicians, scientists and teachers, including delegates from Eastern Europe and the developing countries, to see together realistically what it will take to build a new society and to plan the strategy to bring it about.

Participation

Suggestions and comments from many who want to participate are coming in from all over Europe

Christoph Steinbrink of Munich University would like to plan for a 'mobile force of young people available at certain times in certain places where the battle for man is at its highest'; for the production of more literature expressing

from every conceivable background: from a princess to a pastrycook; from a senator's daughter to a mining electrician; from a glass-blower to an aspiring politician, and students from bookshop and barricade.

We feel it significant that in a European revue every continent is represented. Those in the cast from Vietnam, India, Ceylon, Australasia, Ethiopia and the Argentine give us a world perspective, in addition to a healthy view of ourselves and what is expected of us.

Jean Rey, President of the United European Commission, said two years ago that the only hope of Europe finding unity and the right destiny lay in her taking on big tasks outside her own borders. *Anything to Declare?* was created to express what we feel Europe's task in the world is meant to be and to enlist everybody in that task.

Shock

We have realised in the last eighteen months that nothing much will be achieved unless many long-held and dearly cherished national attitudes change. This is not just a matter for governments. It was a shock for me to discover that one young Frenchman so hated the British that he had decided never to set foot on English soil. He apologised.

Lenin once said, 'There is a plank in the mind of every Englishman through which no new idea can pass.'

It was some while before it penetrated my thick skull that the reaction of that young Frenchman may have been due to my own superior and self-righteous attitude. The fact that people across the Channel, across the Irish Sea and across the world have at times reacted strongly against the British, may be due more to the brag and bluff of the British than to the foolishness of the foreigners.

A politician recently told one of the cast that it would be madness for himself and his party to admit where they had made mistakes. That, he said, would mean complete capitulation.

From our experience we have found that admitting our mistakes and being ready to move forward on a new course is the only way to inspire trust. In a world torn apart by differences of language, religion and race we cannot afford to continue in attitudes which perpetuate division.

$$6 + 7 = 13.$$

Could we not fool the mathematicians by proving that

$$6 + 7 + \text{a world task} = 1.$$

Frustrated goodwill to fruitful action

A SCHOOLGIRL said to me the other day, 'I would like to work in a developing country for a year but I have no qualification to do it. I am planning therefore to go to university. In six years' time I will be qualified. But then I will be dragged into the career-machinery and will most likely not be going out.'

She is typical of many. In these last nineteen months we have visited hundreds of schools from Stockholm and Gothenburg in the North to Austria in the South and Derry in Northern Ireland in the West.

Everywhere you meet a great concern about the world situation, a longing for world peace and a desire to do something worthwhile in life.

In my country, Sweden, the problems in the schools are mounting, especially since the introduction of drugs. In some of the classes we visited, up to 70 per cent of the pupils are on drugs of one kind or another

and many arrive in school in the morning already having taken them. For many the reason is boredom and lack of purpose.

But do we have to stay bored or is there a way in which everybody can have a part in bringing the world a better step forward? We in the cast of *Anything to Declare?* have found that there is and we have met a great response to that idea wherever we have been.

We have put the question, 'If the way I am living is multiplied three and a half billion times will the world be better or worse?' If it will not be better then a good place to start is by improving ourselves first and by putting right what is wrong in our own lives.

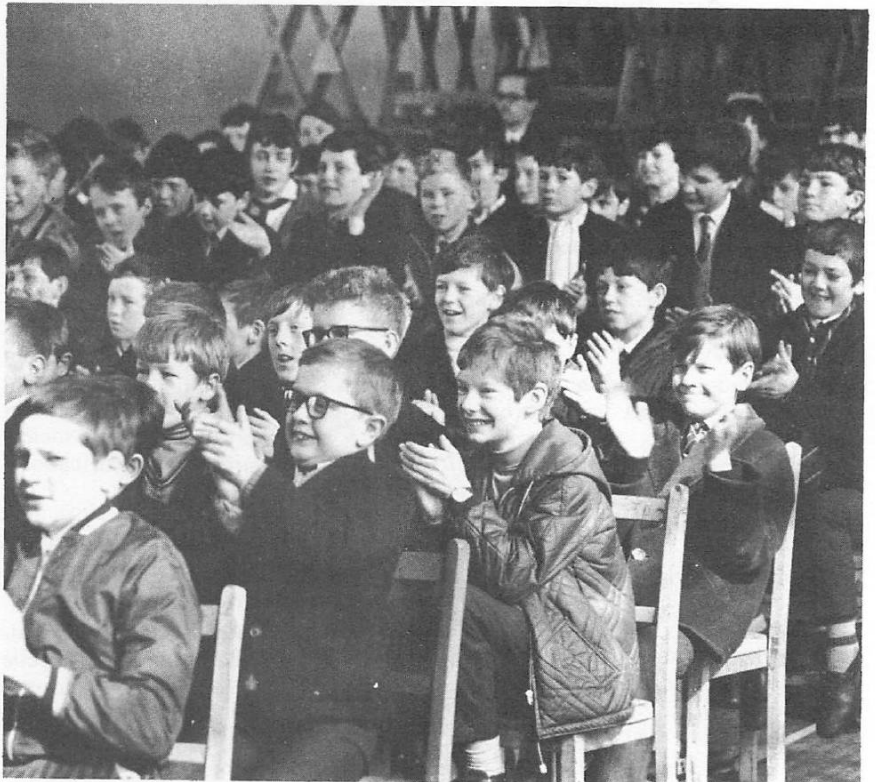
Another thought that has fascinated many is that God can give anyone the key thought in a difficult situation and that if we follow it the situation can change. Many have decided to listen to God and obey the thoughts they get in their daily lives. For some it has led to a decision to join us, for others to fight for what is right in their schools and their countries.

Whether we spend a year in a developing country or not everybody is needed and has a part to play.

ANN-KRISTIN THULIN

St Patrick's School, Londonderry

photo Franzon



Family rows to national teamwork

Paul Maton was born in the Congo 18 years ago and spent most of his life there. His father is an aerial surveyor, now running his own firm back home in Belgium. Andrew Stallybrass interviewed Paul Maton:

'I WAS A RASCAL in revolt, against the authority of my parents and my teachers, against the hypocrisy of society,' says Paul Maton. Relations were so bad at home that he ran away, covering the 250 miles to the port of Matadi, en-route passing 17 police road-blocks set up to stop him. He tells how he used a police mechanic's car to escape detection. In the port, while waiting for a boat, he hid up with a priest—a safe place he thought. So his father thought too, when he arrived looking for somewhere to leave his car where his son would not see it. So Paul was brought back home. After some time in a psychiatric hospital he left school and started work in a factory, but relations at home were just as strained.

Soon after the family had returned to Europe, Paul's father sent him to Caux—the Moral Re-Armament centre in Switzerland where *Anything to Declare?* was created. His father knew about MRA and hoped that his son would return easier to handle. A battle took place inside Paul: a Vietnamese challenged him that if he was doing nothing positive to change the situation in the world, such as the war in Vietnam, then he was irresponsible. He measured his life by the four standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love and sent a long letter home. 'A section of the letter asked my father to go to a certain drawer, and burn some dirty books and photos. He did, but at the same time he burnt his own.'

But Paul also wrote that he wanted to join the cast of *Anything to Declare?* His father had not envisaged this—but telegrams and express letters failed to budge Paul, so his father came in person. Together, with absolute honesty as a framework, they decided by listening to the voice of God that Paul would stay for training.

A revolution of honesty swept the



Paul Maton (right) speaks to British students

photo Franzone

home and the Maton family decided that it was their task to export their new found unity to their sorely divided country of Belgium. Paul has now been travelling with the cast for nine months, learning about similar situations—the South Tyrol, Jura, Wales, N Ireland—from first-hand experience, and also using the experiences of his parents at home, in these places.

It has been a two way flow. His mother has sacrificed her dream of a house of her own to finance this work: 'We mothers must leave our children an idea stronger than walls of brick.'

Taxes paid up

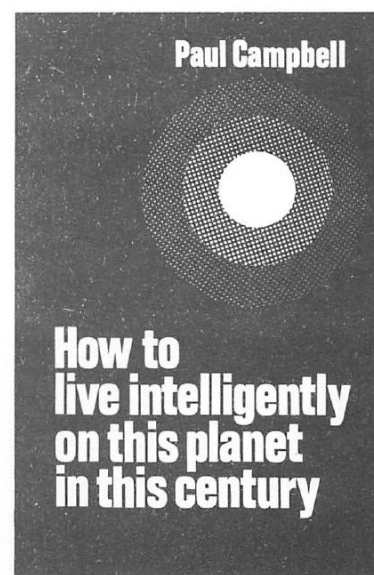
They are a French speaking family, and although they knew Flemish, had refused to speak it. The atmosphere in the business changed as Mr Maton applied honesty—taxes paid up—and an application of 'a fair day's work for a fair day's wage'.

Belgium is a country bitterly divided by language, and the Flemish speaking, though they comprise 60% of the population, have often felt exploited. Mr Maton's Trade Union was divided along linguistic lines, but every two years they held a united congress. Last year, to save money, the congress was to be held in the one language—French. Realising the bitterness that could be caused by this, Mr Maton unexpectedly translated from the floor. It was a simple action, but one that went to the heart of people and of the problem, resulting in a new official unity of the two sections.

Twice Paul's family brought large parties from Belgium to see *Anything to Declare?* in Paris and each time the ripples have spread.

An answer is passing from man to

man; a team of dissimilar people united to unite their country—a family jazz band, a Walloon schoolboy alone in a Flemish class who has changed the most bitter and anti-French extremists, a delinquents' school who have decided to give the new spirit they have found to the borstals of Belgium.

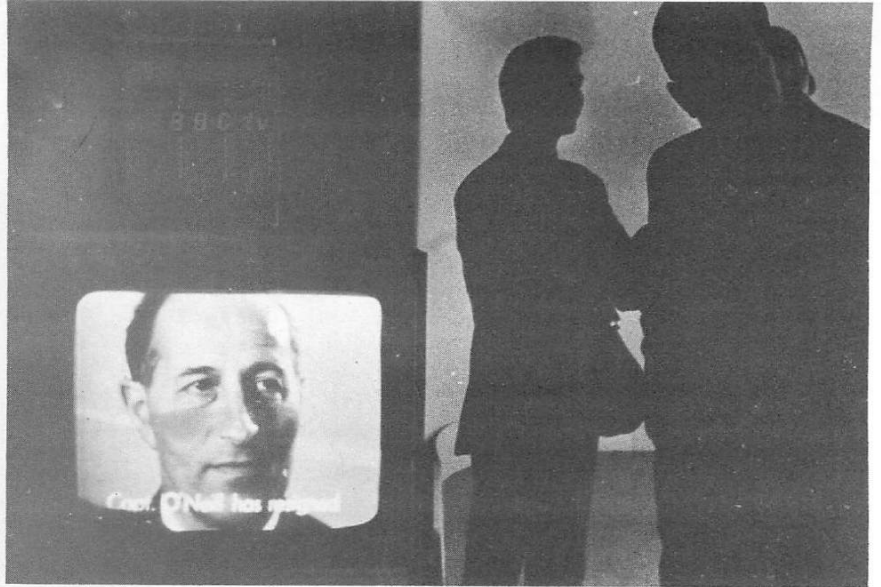


'Men who know the developments in our research laboratories give us twenty years in which to inject a new factor into human affairs if we are to avoid untold suffering for the millions of the earth,' says Paul Campbell in this new pamphlet just published.

Price 1s 6d, 10 for 10s, postage extra.
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MRA Books
4 Hays Mews, London W1X 7RS.



3.59 pm: The cast record for BBC-TV a song they had written specially for Ireland



4.00 pm: Studio in turmoil as news flash comes through that the Prime Minister has resigned. The cast wait, as the news goes out, before resuming their recording.

At the heart of Northern Ireland's crisis

by Peter Hannon

NORTHERN IRELAND has remained constantly in the headlines for these past weeks. Captain O'Neill resigned as Prime Minister. The youngest ever Member of Parliament has been returned to Parliament at Westminster. Vital installations of water and electricity have been blown up – no one is quite sure by whom. The crash of breaking glass has been heard once more in the streets. Old fears of 'Catholic domination' on one side and resentment of 'Protestant domination' on the other, have kept breaking out.

But the press in Asia, Africa and America has carried different news too. The Catholic and Protestant Bishops of

Derry, Dr Neil Farren and Dr Charles Tyndall, with other Church leaders, took unprecedented initiative in going out together into the streets to the flash points of violence, talking to their people in homes and pubs. Front-page photographs took this new picture of Derry to the world. Captain O'Neill in his resignation broadcast called it, 'a shining example'.

The courage and vision of these Churchmen have provided a focus for a growing number of men on all sides who want to lift Northern Ireland out of the slough of self-centred divisions.

At the heart of events has been the visit of the European Moral Re-

Armament musical, *Anything to Declare?*, invited to Londonderry by Dr Tyndall in consultation with other Church and community leaders.

The final performance took place in the historic Guildhall to the accompaniment of wailing sirens as ambulances rushed to the aid of those injured in pitched battles between rioters and police in neighbouring streets. In the audience were leaders of all sections of the community, from Civil Rights men to militant Protestants. A senior citizen commented, 'What is happening here (on stage) is the answer to what is happening there (on the streets).'

Speaking to the cast, Dr Tyndall stressed the importance of what they contributed to the city. 'When I say thank you, I know I have the mind and heart of a very great friend of mine, Bishop Farren, with me. He too felt that the content of this message that you have was important. I know that the Church leaders as a whole have backed you in their thoughts and in their prayers, and on their behalf I can truly say "thank you for coming".'

'Thank you for opening our minds and what is far more important, opening our hearts. Thank you for querying our pre-suppositions which are so badly in need of change in this city. We pre-suppose things. We lay down positions and are unwilling to budge. You have budged us.'

French student Martine Algrain speaks at a reception given by the Minister of Education
photos Mallefer



In the following days Dr Tyndall took vital initiative with his Catholic counterpart. *The Londonderry Sentinel* of 23 April reported:

'Dramatic moves behind the scenes averted the possibility of further violence in Londonderry on Sunday, when the Royal Ulster Constabulary was given an ultimatum to withdraw its strengthened forces in the Bogside (Catholic) area in the two-hour period during which the district would be evacuated. The police were told that the organisers of the mass move (of 2,000 men, many armed with home-made cudgels) would be unable to accept responsibility for the consequence if there was no withdrawal before the people returned.

'The deadline was five o'clock and during the afternoon there was a meeting of the Churches Industrial Council, which had been summoned following contacts by the Rt Rev Dr Charles Tyndall, Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, and subsequently there were discussions with police officers and direct telephone talks with the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Robert Porter, QC. The outcome was that the additional police moved out by 4.45 p.m., on the agreement that normal patrols would continue' . . .

Peaceful solution

When the 2,000 people returned to the Bogside area a meeting was held. The newspaper report continues, 'Mr Hume MP (the Civil Rights leader) related the terms of the police guarantee of withdrawal if the people caused no trouble and said it was up to the residents to see that the agreement was kept and so prove that they were sincere in their desire for peace. Mr Grace, Chief Steward of the Civil Rights Citizens Action Committee, read to the meeting the message from the Churches Industrial Council giving the police assurance. The message, which had been written by Dr Tyndall, said that the police were anxious for a peaceful solution of the present situation.'

Bogside was one of the areas into which the Bishops moved together the following weekend.

From Londonderry *Anything to Declare?* moved to the capital, Belfast. They were received at the Parliament Buildings by the Minister of Education, Rt Hon Phelim O'Neill on behalf of the Government. Speaking on that occasion, Martine Algrain from Paris said to the M Ps present, 'This time last year I



The windows of this hall were broken by demonstrators and the Guildhall surrounded. Nothing happened during the performances of 'Anything to Declare?' The day after the cast departed the square outside was again occupied
photos Maillifer

was on the barricades in Paris and not very keen on ministers of education.

'But after the demonstrations, there was disillusionment and deadlock. I know that we in France are now looking to see what you will do in Ireland.

'I realised I had been faced with a false alternative. The choice is not between apathy and anarchy. There is a third way. It is a change in people and the passionate determination to put right what is wrong, starting not with the other person, or other group, but with ourselves.

'I hope that those who are on the barricades now and those who sit at home complaining may soon be taking an answer together that works for everybody, to the world.'

The Lord Mayor of Belfast gave a reception for the cast at the City Hall, in which Catholic and Protestant City Councillors joined. He said, 'Your visit will help us sow the seeds of common sense we all need.'

The Minister of Education, Phelim O'Neill, receives members of the cast

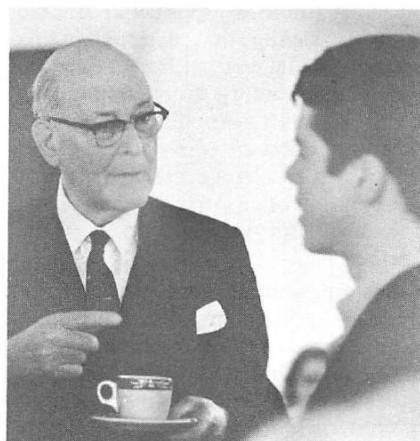


Thousands filled the city's main theatre for the performances. There were other occasions, in Queen's University, in the ecclesiastical capital of Armagh which had also been torn by riots, and in homes, clubs and colleges.

The intense relevance of *Anything to Declare?* stood out in three ways: 1 The change in attitude necessary to bring a meeting of minds among the sincere men on both sides who still too often regard each other with suspicion; 2 A programme of change realistic enough and revolutionary enough to attract the militants; 3 A vision of Ireland's Christian role in the world, great enough to enlist all in a common aim.

Division is the mark of this age. An answer to division is of universal importance. This summer will see Irish men and women of all backgrounds at the MRA Conference Centre at Caux in Switzerland, to plan with like-minded people for a world answer to this world need.

The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, Lord MacDermott
photo Franzone



From a divided Europe to changed motives in East and West

THE COUNTRIES of Eastern Europe have a heritage of human wisdom and experience which the rest of the world needs. I long to see a Europe—East and West—which unitedly serves other countries.

At university I studied Russian literature and Slavonic philology, and today I work with Moral Re-Armament, which offers a basis of co-operation between men of different political opinions.

The common task of transforming people's motives, starting with our own—this could be the programme which would take us all beyond competing doctrines and distrust of each other. It is the primitive motives of fear, avarice and lust for power which render any social system open to abuse, be it socialist, free enterprise or communist. And it is the modern motives of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love which are a necessary catalyst of real progress in the Western, Communist and Third Worlds.

Since *Anything to Declare?* was launched eighteen months ago, I have had the opportunity to meet representatives of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and other East European countries. They came to performances we gave in Geneva, Paris, London and elsewhere, and many were intrigued to find a force of people with a plan for changing society. A Soviet journalist whom we spoke with quoted Lenin as saying that after changing the system, it was still necessary to change man before true communism could be built. An East European sociology professor commented: 'Some people aim to change the structure of society, and others try to change the individual. But you aim to do both together.'

Western and Eastern thinkers today are approaching questions in a manner which is less mechanistic and more human, less doctrinaire and more realistic. An example of this is that in Western industry, the fact is slowly

impinging that money alone cannot provide an adequate incentive to work.

The Times recently published an extract from the novel *Cancer Ward* by the great Soviet writer and thinker, Alexander Solzhenitsyn. It contained drastic and challenging thoughts on the future of socialism. But what struck me most was the equal applicability of the challenge to Western society. It was in effect a challenge to lift man above just being an animal—to teach him unselfishness and supercede materialism.

Shulubin, a character in the novel, begins by rejecting capitalism as a solution. 'If private enterprise isn't held in an iron grip it gives birth to people who are no better than beasts . . . with appetites and greed completely beyond restraint. Capitalism was doomed ethically before it was doomed economically.'

The only trouble was, socialism had also not yet succeeded in eradicating these 'appetites and greed beyond restraint.'

' . . . We thought it was enough to change the mode of production and immediately people would change as well. But did they change? The hell they did! Man is a biological type. It takes thousands of years to change him.'

Materialism and the 'anti' spirit had proved shaky foundations for socialism. (Where Solzhenitsyn writes

Continued on back page

From coalface to British sunshine

I HAVE SEEN more sun in England in the last three months than in the last three years in Germany. That is due not to a miraculous change in the British weather but to my place of work being a thousand metres underground in a Ruhr coal mine. As an electrician I worked through the night and slept during the day. For the last months I have been travelling with the revue *Anything to Declare?*

The idea of grappling with the problems of the world fascinated me. But a radical change in my motives and my manner of living with others in my job had to come first. Such a personal change is the only solid basis

for a fundamental social and economic change.

As a miner I am particularly interested in industry. It was in the heart of German industry—in the mines—that I first experienced this radical change of attitude towards my fellow workers. I could not have cared less about my work. My perspective was that of the switchboard for which I was the responsible electrician. I tolerated the other workers provided they did not tread on my territory.

Returned radios

I began to care for the other men. The apprentices, instead of being young fellows who could help me finish my work quicker, became men to be equipped with any skills I could teach them. I began to be honest. There was considerable astonishment when I brought back the transistors I had pinched from the company. There was relief in some quarters when I stopped using the name of my father—who was in a more senior post in the mine—to get things for myself.

We in the cast of the European revue have taken on the task of meeting the men on the shop floor and in the board rooms of European industry and helping them find the world perspective in which problems can be solved. We have visited the ports of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Rotterdam, St Nazaire and Gothenburg—the lifeline for their nations. We worked in the steel towns of Lorraine and the mining area of Northern France.

My father, a foreman miner in the Ruhr, came to Rotterdam when we were there. He brought with him a group of miners and students. They were enthusiastic about the ideas in the show. They began too to find a new basis in their pit, helping each other in their work. One job of work for example that used to take my father and a squad of miners 8½ hours can now be done in 6.

They then decided to stage Peter Howard's play *The Ladder*. They travelled to a conference in Caux, Switzerland, to meet with other workers, trade unionists and industrialists, share their experiences and work out constructive solutions. Now as I move this week with the European revue to the industrial towns of Western Europe they are planning showings of *The Ladder* in schools, factories, and youth clubs in the Ruhr and in Berlin. HUBERT EGGEMAN

From beyond Europe's borders

Africa

WOLDEMICHAEL ABRAHA, son of a forestry worker, was sent to Europe by the Governor General of Eritrea for training in MRA.

I AM PROUD of the good image my country has from the outside. But inside there have been bitter divisions between Christians and Moslems, North and South, students and government. My despair and frustrated ambition led me to hate the authority of my family and the government. My bitterness blinded me to the needs of my country and even of my family.

I have come to realise the force of these things in African society. They will be changed either by a voluntary and radical transformation in the motives of men like myself or by violence and coercion.

Africa needs not only successful graduates but people who will put their countries before personal ambitions and selfishness.

Many of us Africans who come and stay in Europe live for what we can get for ourselves. I am personally sorry for that.

I want to see the tragic war in Nigeria ended. Unless we in other parts of Africa find a big enough purpose beyond our class or tribal differences then we undoubtedly face the same kind of problem in the future.

We need the help of Europe. Places where there are divisions such as Northern Ireland, where I have spent the last few days, are meant to export an answer to fear and hate to my country, Nigeria, South Africa and Rhodesia.

Asia

ANJU CHINAI comes from an Indian industrial family.

THERE ARE no two countries on the Asian continent that really get on well with each other. My country, India, is torn and divided. Millions have little or no hope for the future.

Yet something new has begun to happen through the MRA training centre in India because of the work done by men and women coming from all parts of the world. In these last two years I have seen Indian politicians, farmers, businessmen, students, professors, workers, Brahmins and Harijans bring about a



Woldemichael Abraha (Ethiopia), Anju Chinai (India) and Luis Acuna (Argentina) outside Stormont, the Parliament Building in Belfast. *photo Franzon*

radical change in their lives. Jealousy, ambition, fear and hate were answered. This has started a social revolution and also brought a political solution in part of our country.

At a time when many Indians living overseas in Africa and other places are being asked to go back to India, an African nation, Ethiopia, has invited a force of Indians and Ceylonese to come with an answer. Led by Rajmohan Gandhi, they are participating in the MRA international conference at Asmara. It is remarkable that Indians are learning to work with Ceylonese in this way to serve another nation.

We are grateful for the material aid the world has given us. But we want to ask for one more thing—send men and women like the Europeans in the cast of *Anything to Declare?*

If Europe does that she will not only enable us to do what we are meant to do for our own countries but also help us find our true destiny of taking on responsibility for other parts of the world.

Latin America

LUIS ACUNA from Argentina writes:

LATIN AMERICA is entering upon what is probably its greatest period of economic growth. Yet political and social structures largely remain the same. The innumerable revolutions since the

Spaniards left the continent 150 years ago—my great grandfather was the last Spanish Viceroy—have changed little. One Central American republic, for example, according to a *Time* magazine reporter, is still run by two families.

All agree that something must happen to the whole structure of thought in Latin America. A robust faith in the future of man (the essential impetus without which not much can be done) is good and healthy. But it is not enough.

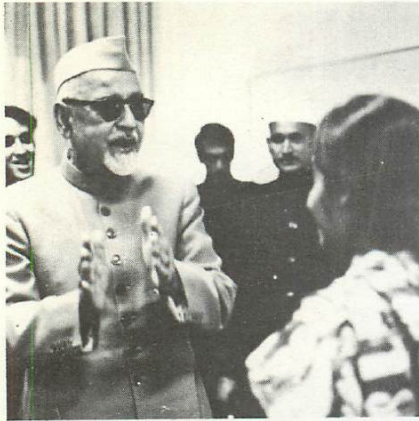
The only way to bring our continent a revolution which will end exploitation, inequality and suffering is on the basis of changed lives.

I come from one of the sixty families which run Argentina. I had all the chances of a glamorous career in business or in politics in the tradition of my own class of indifference and effortless superiority.

One day I met a South American Indian. He said to me, 'I can't speak to you. You are white. I have 200 years to forget.'

Since then through Moral Re-Armament I have learned to treat people as people, to understand what goes on inside them and not just to use them for my own ends.

I shall give my life to bring about in South America a final revolution which will make of it a continent in which everyone has enough.



Dr Husain receiving the cast of 50 of 'India Arise' on the eve of their departure for the Middle East in 1967 photo Channer

DR ZAKIR HUSAIN—man of faith

HUNDREDS STOOD in honour of Dr Zakir Husain, President of India, at a memorial time in the Westminster Theatre last Sunday.

He was remembered as a great statesman and respected leader of modern India, a man of faith who knew the heart of the common man.

On one occasion he received seven men from the Harijan Colony in Delhi, part of the rising force of Moral Re-Armament in the community. The Harijans have known great injustice and exploitation. They were known as untouchables. Mahatma Gandhi gave

them the name Harijans (Children of God).

The President received the group royally and after tea was served he asked each man in turn how he had met MRA and what it had meant to him. The stories that followed were probably the most colourful that had ever been told in that august residence, for many had waylaid people and taken their purses and spent the money on drinking and gambling. These men told the President they were now trying to be as responsible as him for the running of India.

They said, 'We are honoured to meet a great man like you. We invite you to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in making India a great country.'

Dr Husain replied, 'I am very fortunate in meeting men like you this afternoon. One does not meet this sort of experience often in a lifetime. Just as evil catches on, so does good, and I have caught a lot from you this afternoon.'

They invited him to come to their colony so that they might be encouraged by him. The President said, 'I would certainly like to come, but you don't need encouragement. You have encouraged me.'

As a Muslim his Presidency was in itself a unifying factor in the nation and by his leadership he drew the loyalties of every section of the country.

European businessmen plan globally

EIGHTY DIRECTORS and managers of British and European industry last weekend committed themselves to mobilising Western industry and the energy of businessmen to resolving problems worldwide.

To accomplish this they undertook: support of the industrial sessions this summer at the MRA world conference centre in Caux, Switzerland; work in the industrial trouble centres of Europe; the sustaining of the advance of Rajmohan Gandhi's campaign in India and the raising of money for the financing of MRA's advance.

Alfred Nielsen, Chairman of the European Wood Industry Committee for Relations with the Developing Countries, and recently returned from a visit to India, addressed the conference. He said that a Western industrialist, whose primary motive was not financial success but the meeting of the material needs of people in his own country and the world, could change the mutually antagonistic attitudes of Asian capitalists and Communists.

Asia is vital

Robert Carmichael, former President of the European Jute Industry and one of the initiators of the world price agreements on jute, said that much of the future of the world would be settled in India and Pakistan where he planned to go for an extended period.

Directors and managers from the steel industry, banking, textiles and shipping insurance expressed, from their own experience, a revolutionary concept for management: people before profit, and absolute moral standards in business.

Jack Carroll, Chairman of the Transport and General Workers' Union branch in the Port of Bristol, in response offered to bring workers' representatives to meet with the management men at a further conference where together they could 'plan how to cure the cancer spots of the world'.

EAST AND WEST *continued from page 6*

'socialism', we could read 'society') '... You can't build socialism on an abundance of material goods,' continues Shulubin, 'because people sometimes behave like buffaloes, they stampe and trample these goods into the ground.'

'Nor can you have a socialism that's always banging on about hatred.'

Shulubin finally proposed as a solution what he calls 'ethical socialism'.

The question of how to raise man above an animal preoccupies Shulubin (and presumably Solzhenitsyn) deeply. It is fascinating to notice that the 'ethical socialism' which Shulubin describes is in fact a picture of a Christian society which the West still fails to demonstrate on an adequate scale.

'When we have enough loaves of white bread to crush them under our heels, when we have enough milk to choke us, we still won't be happy in the least. But if we share the things we don't have enough of, we can be happy today!

'If we care only about "happiness," and about reproducing our species, we shall merely crowd the earth senselessly and create a terrifying society.'

In the West, we rejoice to see such a vision being expressed in the Soviet Union, but will we apply the same drastic standards to our own society and our own lives? The fight for change will take courage, on whichever side of the old iron curtain we may find ourselves. P R W THWAITES