

BRITAIN'S ECONOMY IN DANGER

PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS AT CAUX ASSEMBLY

SAVING THE UNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICA A FORCE FOR UNITED ACTION IN KENYA THE UNIVERSITIES AND STUDENT LEADERSHIP

THE voting on wage claims at the TUC Conference at Margate showed a growing awareness of the danger in which Britain's economy stands. The most important of these is the Confederation of Engineering and Ship-building Unions' demand for a £2 rise, the battle for which was taken a step further at York on September 10th. If the recommendation made there to ban overtime is carried through, it would mean that between three and four million man-hours per week would be lost to the national effort.

Put forward by the AEU some time ago, through the pressure of Communists in the National Committee and against the advice of the Union's national executive, the £2 demand was immediately backed by such Communist-led unions as the ETU and the Foundry men.

EMPLOYERS SEEK A POLICY

The employers are seeking a policy. A well-known industrialist said recently: "We are much to blame. We have competed with each other like fools for the scarce, skilled labour, knowing that we could add the cost of the increased wages, plus a little for ourselves, to the price of the product. Now, just when markets are falling off and German competition is coming back, we are faced with this enormous demand. We know that the lower-paid worker needs some advance. But then we come up against the skilled men's demand to maintain the differential. What are we to do?"

Others feel they are clear what to do. "At last we have a policy—to say 'No'," said one employer.

But, even recognising the extent of Communist influence and the warnings of the Chancellor against wage increases, is "No" and "Will not budge" an adequate policy for the present set-up? Does it show a grasp of the ideological tides at work?

Many men in the Labour movement are courageously fighting for restraint. They believe Communist strategy is directed as much against them as against the employ-

ers. They think the demand has been made extreme so that the employers will be compelled to reject it and the rank and file will feel they need a more radical leadership.

LEAD FROM LABOUR MEN

MRA-trained labour men have played a significant part in recent weeks. In a two column report on a crucial day's meeting of the Confederation at Southsea, *The Times* gave only three speeches for moderation and good sense. All three speakers were men in close touch with MRA. One of them was Fred Copeman, representing the Constructional Engineers a man who had been, in previous years, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

A telegram which was used as a principal argument for moderation at these meetings was one from the AEU shop stewards at Hadfields, Sheffield, headed by their convener. It was sent through the inspiration of a group of shop stewards and shop floor workers who have been giving a new leadership since *The Forgotten Factor* visited Sheffield recently. This wire had a real part in the successful plea for a breathing space.

After the Confederation Conference, the shop steward's convener, a Communist, called a lunch-time meeting outside another Sheffield factory and proposed backing for strike action. The visiting spokesman continued speaking until the first whistle for the men to go back to work. Then the convener said: "Well, boys, if there is no amendment we will take a vote". An MRA steel-worker quickly came forward. He spoke briefly and put an amendment promising "full support for the official policy of the Confederation in its demand for a reasonable wage increase" and "declaring against all unofficial action which might impede negotiations."

Four hands shot up to second the amendment, and when the vote was taken it was carried by a good

majority. A man who had attended these lunch-time meetings for five years said it was the first time he had seen a resolution put by the Communists opposed, much less defeated.

Meanwhile, in the midlands an MRA trained trades union official met with the leaders of 30,000 engineers. He took up the three major issues in the dispute—redundancy, overtime and wages.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS AT CAUX ASSEMBLY

On 28 August, the 41st Inter-parliamentary Union Conference opened at Berne. Representatives from the parliaments of 35 countries met to consider the organisational framework of democratic government. This was the 5th such conference since the end of the war.

In the debate on the Secretary General's report Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stressed the priority of a common ideology for democracy. He urged the delegates to attend the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly at Caux where such ideological training was being given.

"We are in a battle of ideologies," said the Senator. "We have made mistakes in the West by supposing we can solve these problems by physical force. But it is a battle of ideas. I have been to Caux. Ideas are working there. French and Germans are coming together. Communists are being changed. Management and labour are uniting. Only two days ago a high German official left Caux. He came for a rest: he found hope and a new determination to go back and co-operate with the leaders of his nation."

"Asks nations to back Moral Re-Armament" headlined the *Detroit Free Press* the next day.

DELEGATES AT CAUX

Seventy-one representatives from 24 countries attended parliamentary sessions at the Caux Assembly. They have included Mr. Ole Bjorn Kraft, the Danish Foreign Minister; Sir Zafrullah Khan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan; Mr. Heinrich Hellwege, the

German Minister for Upper House Affairs; Mr. Ahmad Matine Daftary, a former Persian Premier and son-in-law of Dr. Mossadeq; and the Pakistan Minister for Information and Refugees, Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi. From India came a group from the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament led by Shri Guha who had spent 23 years in prison in the fight for India's independence. The Thailand representatives included the Hon. Muni Vejyant-Rangsrishit, the Minister of Industry and Commerce; Phra Nides Rajadharm, the Vice-President of the House of Representatives and the Thailand Minister to Berne; from Burma came U Hline Hoke and U Kyan Khin. A group of nine Members of Parliament of all parties represented Sweden.

Similar action has been taken in scores of factories all over the country.

Per Orggaard, Labour M.P. from Järvsö, on behalf of the Swedish delegation, declared that "Caux provides the common platform and common values essential for international understanding. In Berne we pass resolutions by compromise. At Caux everyone makes his own resolutions without compromise. These two worlds must be united. The fire must go from one to the other. Every honest democrat will respond to the challenge of Caux."

Gustaf Morf, Member of the Swiss Federal Parliament, underlined the dilemma of politics today. Despairing of a radical answer to the social and economic problems, he said, politicians resigned themselves and tried to avoid responsibility. "They think it is enough to keep the ship of state afloat," he said, "so it is a prey to every passing storm. We politicians need to find a sense of direction and that is what Caux provides."

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A FORCE FOR UNITED ACTION IN KENYA

The Times on 2 September, in its opening editorial headed "Unrest in Kenya" discussed recent events in East Africa. In a continent suffering now from racial and nervous tension any disturbance assumes major importance as a potential starting point for further trouble.

The disturbances in Kenya have centred on the activities of the Mau-Mau, a subversive group among the Kikuyu which has terrorised its fellow Africans and

vowed to drive the white man out of Africa. The fact that the name Mau-Mau is not known in the Kikuyu tongue suggests that the agitation is promoted from outside the country.

AFRICANS ACT AGAINST MAU-MAU

A number of African leaders have realised the danger of this movement and recently took wide measures to check its growth. *The Times* on 23 August drew attention

to a meeting of religious leaders of all denominations which denounced the Mau-Mau as a "violent organisation". "The meeting is remarkable," states *The Times*, "because it is one of the rare occasions when Protestant and Roman Catholic missions have acted together in this way. Those present agreed that Christians should have nothing to do with Mau-Mau. It was blamed for demoralising and terrorising Africans, especially the Kikuyu.

"We believe God has a plan for Kenya", one of the elders said, "and through co-operation among all people of good will and intention—people who have the interest of the country at heart—we can perceive what God wishes. But Mau-Mau cannot solve the problems that face the country—in fact it retards its progress."

This meeting has been followed by a national gathering of the Kikuyu called by ten of the leading Africans in Kenya; among them the Hon. E. W. Mathu, the first African member of the Legislative Council, Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Kenya African Union; Senior Chief Waruhiu and his son David Waruhiu. The local press estimated that 30,000 people attended the meeting, but other observers were inclined to place the number much higher—between 50,000 and 60,000.

The *East African Standard* reports it as follows: "From dawn yesterday, thousands of Kikuyus trekked into the township's sports ground for the meeting. Some went by car, some by bus, some by taxi, but the majority walked—and most of them were from Nairobi.

"All roads leading into Kiambu were thronged with men and women, trudging through the dust to hear their leaders speak. A unit from the African Information Service was there in force with microphones, cine cameras and recording apparatus to make a sound film of the meeting.

"After prayers had been said, Senior Chief Waruhiu, who presided, took up a tuft of elephant grass. 'The Kikuyu country,' he said, 'is like this grass, blowing one way and another in the breeze of Mau-Mau. We have come here to denounce this movement; it has spoiled our country and we do not want it.'"

"WE ARE LOOKING FOR PEACE"

Jomo Kenyatta, one of the most powerful African leaders in Kenya, was the first speaker. "We are looking for one thing and that is peace," he said. He

read out the aims of the Kenya African Union: self government, removal of the colour bar, more land, more education, African elections, trade unions, agricultural loans, equal wages for all races, and freedom for meetings. He went on to denounce the activities of the Mau-Mau and called his people to new standards of behaviour. He spoke out against beer drinking which has become a national problem. "It has spoiled the young Kikuyus," he said, "because they have drunk until they become so poor they have to start stealing and robbing."

At the end of the meeting Jomo Kenyatta announced that the Hon. E. W. Mathu was going to Europe to attend a Moral Re-Armament conference. On 26 August the Hon. E. W. Mathu and David Waruhiu left for the Caux Assembly. 5,000 people gathered at the airport to see them off with their wives.

Both the meeting of church leaders and the mass meeting at Kiambu owed their inspiration to Moral Re-Armament, one of the organisers stated at Caux on 3 September. David Waruhiu, whose father, Senior Chief of the Kikuyu, presided at the meeting, said that the idea had come to him after his meeting Moral Re-Armament during the recent tour of *The Forgotten Factor* in Kenya.

"We look to Moral Re-Armament as the only organism of unity in the world," said Mr. Waruhiu. "It is the only way to bring peace in the world. Through Moral Re-Armament we have seen South Africans change, Kenya settlers change, and we ourselves have changed. Many ideologies have come to Africa in the past, but nothing has appealed to Africans like Moral Re-Armament has to every section of the Continent. Africans will give everything for Moral Re-Armament."

It is interesting that amongst the men who have sponsored these moves were many who had welcomed the visit of Moral Re-Armament to Kenya some months back. A Government official said a few days ago, "If you could sit at my desk for a couple of hours these days you would realise the change that has taken place amongst the people during these last weeks."

It has just been announced that two more delegates from Kenya are expected at the Caux Assembly on Monday, 15 September. They are: Meshak Ndisi, Government Labour Officer, and Henry Muoria, editor of the Kikuyu vernacular paper *Mumenyereeri*.

SAVING THE UNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICA

The issue of Central African Federation has become the burning question for the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland. At the time that the proposals were discussed in London six months ago the African representatives refused to attend as they felt their views had not received consideration.

One of the spokesmen of the Africans in Northern Rhodesia is Mr. Godwin Lewanika, of Kitwe, founder and former president of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress. He is the son of King Lewanika of Barotseland, who signed the original treaties with the British. His party is opposed to federation. "Mr.

Welensky, leader of the Elected Members in the Legislative Council, and I were the bitterest enemies," Mr. Lewanika said on 5 September. "He speaks for the Europeans and I speak for the Africans. Meeting with Moral Re-Armament has impelled me to apologise to him and assure him of my friendship in the future. He has accepted my apology and invited me to discuss the question of federation."

On account of Moral Re-Armament, the Northern Rhodesian leader stated, he is advocating a round-table conference for Europeans and Africans to discuss federation informally and without ill-feeling. He is

receiving support from many people in Northern Rhodesia who had earlier opposed what they regarded as a volte face. The articles criticising his party's views on federation used to anger Lewanika and draw forth bitter replies. His change of attitude towards his political opponents has brought a much more co-operative press and augurs well for the talks which are to develop.

Mr. Lewanika, accompanied by his nephew Prince Siisii Mwanawina, has joined the large delegation of Africans from South, East and West Africa at the Caux Assembly.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND STUDENT LEADERSHIP

During the past six years the leaders of 82 universities representing 18 million students have taken part in the world assemblies at Caux. During the first month of the Assembly this year 150 students from seven British universities and from the universities of France, Germany, Italy and the Scandinavian countries, have met to consider the role of student leadership.

Dr. Ottmar Buhler, Professor of Tax Law, Cologne University, addressed a group of 40 from the University of Aachen at the Assembly. He said that the future of Germany depended on Moral Re-Armament winning the minds of the 152,000 students of the German universities and technical high schools. "Germany will be the centre where the ideological war is fought out," said Professor Buhler. "In this war of ideas the battle for the minds of the students will be no less vital than the battle for the minds of the workers. We professors have given our students technical training but neglected to give them a purpose in life without which they fall prey to Communism or National Socialism. But here in Caux I have found a way of stopping the rising tide of red ideas. Representatives of 40 nations

here are convinced that we can succeed."

Professor Buhler said that as he took up his new post as Professor of Tax Law in Munich, he would make MRA the basis of his work in the University.

At a later session a number of the students declared that the moral and ideological clarity they had found at Caux was the factor most urgently needed in university life in Europe today.

A group of 33 doctors and medical students from the Midlands of Great Britain came with Professor C. F. V. Smout, Sub-Dean of the Medical Faculty of Birmingham University. Professor Smout said that he had arranged the visit because he was "concerned with the threat of materialism to the medical profession in Britain." His nephew, Mr. Christopher Smout, said, "I have seen here something I have never seen anywhere else in the world. That is Christianity in practice. I thought of the world as a big question to which there is no answer. But here there is an answer and everyone can achieve it. I came to Caux as an observer and a cynic. I go back as a revolutionary and a fighter for a revolution transcending class and privilege."

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WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

CAUX, 1952

13 September

Supp. 3

WE CAN CREATE THE UNITY OF EUROPE

Heinrich Hellwege

Minister for Upper House Affairs in the German Federal Cabinet

WE bring to you in Caux the greetings of the German people and of the Federal Government. We would like to thank you, too, for the great friendship and the warm reception that we have had here from you all. It was Dr. Frank Buchman who for the first time in 1946 received back the German nation, who had suffered so much, to the conference table of the family of nations. I would like to bring very special greetings to him and say what tremendous respect we all have for him.

We in Germany face very difficult decisions in the coming weeks, decisions on internal and external policy. The question is whether we will ratify the Defence Treaty and the German Contractual Agreement. These questions are not capable of any easy solution. They have weighed very heavily upon me. I thought of Frank Buchman, and the many friends I would find here in Caux. Here I have found the inner peace that I was looking for.

Since coming here I have thought of my friends in my own party, and of my friends in the coalition which is the basis of the German Government today. I thought also of all my friends who are among the Opposition. You will agree with me that we cannot all belong to one party, but in any case we must treat our political opponents with the greatest respect. The less we love ourselves and the more we love the truth, the less we will fight to try and convince them of our own particular convictions. But we will fight all the more that they might arrive at a complete understanding of what is true along the road that suits them best.

We politicians must get rid of bitterness from our own hearts. Going to one of our party congresses, and looking through the main lines of my programme speech, I said to my expert who was accompanying me, "Have I any point in my speech here which could harm or hurt my political opponents?" I examined my speech and had to revise it. I believe if we all go on this road, whether it is in our own nation or the work that we do that affects the whole world, we will make progress.

Europe certainly needs a defence system and a plan for a unified economy, but the formation of a supernational organisation is only one small part of creating a new world. Dealing with organisation is only a part of the whole. The main point is the spirit of the men and the nations who have to make this organisation work. This spirit must completely transform the materialistic spirit which up till now has ruled our whole life. A moral revival must extend

right out into our daily lives, and it must be a revival not only in the highest questions of politics, but in the smallest affairs of daily life.

I hope that each one of us will take part in a plan of action which embraces our own lives, our families, our nations and the whole world. We must create a strong team which goes from one nation in Europe to another and calls upon all the nations to fight for the unity of Europe. We have had enough conferences in Europe. I believe that people are waiting for the Europe which has been talked about so much, to be realised at last in practice. Each one of us must try, wherever we are, to spread the idea of Moral Re-Armament. We must take what we find here to the smallest village and the smallest home.

We must achieve what conferences up till now have not achieved. I have the belief and hope—otherwise I would not stand here—that through Moral Re-Armament we can create the unity of Europe and understanding between France and Germany.



DR. HELLWEGE OF THE FEDERAL GERMAN CABINET WITH
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES AT CAUX

Left to right : Dr. Gustaf Morf, Switzerland ; Minister Hellwege ; Mr. Tom Oswald, Great Britain ; Mr. A. Andersson, Sweden ; Senator Jackson, South Africa ; Mr. Paul Bausch, Germany.

Seventy-one Parliamentary Delegates from 24 countries have attended sessions of the Assembly.

TIME IS NOT ON OUR SIDE

Tom Keep

*President of National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union,
1945-46*

I WAS one of the leaders of the great 1949 dock strike in Great Britain which cost our nation £217,000,000. It doesn't take many of these strikes to ruin the whole economy of a nation. Serving on the Strike Committee of thirteen, eleven of us were either members of the Communist Party or very closely associated with it. Today I am pleased to be able to say that many of them are working together with me to bring the answer of MRA to the world.

What is more important is that we have built a united force in almost every major port in the world. And we have been able to give a positive line for the first time instead of the destructive line given by the subversive elements. It was the contact between those of us working in these international ports which enabled us to prevent the New Zealand strike from spreading to London because we were able to give a positive lead.

People often ask me how MRA can work in industry. In 1947 I negotiated, on behalf of the men on our wharf, for a tonnage despatch figure of 1,000 tons per eight-hour shift. Since meeting MRA and applying absolute honesty we have been able to remove the restrictive practices, and this tonnage has been increased from 1,000 tons to 2,300 tons without pressure from the Company or the Trade Union.

Our interest is not confined to industrial problems. We are just as concerned with the international situation. Today we find the world divided into two power blocs. It would be tragic and foolish if either side, realising that they are losing the cold war of nerves and propaganda, should resort to arms as the only solution.

What are we going to do to avert this catastrophe? The only way we can do this is to accept an ideology that unites and embraces all classes, all races, all creeds, all religions and political parties all over the world. An ideology which is based on moral standards in place of those based on materialism. The division and chaos in the world today prove the very inadequacy of materialism, either of the right or of the left. The first thing that must be done is to get the people together in a uniting ideology, an ideology that fits into our lives instead of these ideologies that make our lives fit in with them.

Time is not on our side. It is wrong to live in the hope that by the time our children grow up things will have changed. Our future and the happiness of our children rests with us, and it is an inherent part of our duty as parents and citizens to see to it that things are changed, to allow our children to grow up in an atmosphere of goodwill. I am not prepared to wait for this promise of a better world for my children; I want to see it myself and I am prepared to make my contribution towards getting it. This is not the responsibility of a few individuals, it is the responsibility of every citizen in every country, whether they be managers or musicians, stevedores or scientific workers, dockers or directors. Moral Re-Armament gives to us the opportunity to change the course of the world away from war, unemployment and exploitation towards an age of peace, security and prosperity.

A MISSING FACTOR IN SOCIALISM

James Leask

Midlands Area Union Official in the engineering industry.

FOR over twenty years I have been a trade unionist and a socialist. For almost ten years I have been a full-time trade union official. Like millions of other socialists, I believed that when we had achieved socialism and brought nationalisation to our important industries, then our problems would be solved. That idea is a complete fallacy. Socialism can alter the system, can bring improvement, and can raise the standard of living, but does socialism make people less ambitious, less greedy, more honest?

These are critical days for Great Britain. Three million workers in the key engineering, ship-building and ship-repairing trades will no longer work over-time. Think of what that means to Britain and to Europe. To our defence programme. To our ability to help other nations. The export of our finished goods by which we meet the need to bring in food and raw materials will be immediately affected. How did this situation come about? By negative leadership on the part of the trade unions and the complete inability of the employers to see an honest positive measure. And so we have reached deadlock, a thing not entirely unknown in other countries of the world.

It is logical to assume that if the problem grows, then the ability to solve the problem in terms of thought must undergo not only a corresponding development but even go beyond it. Moral Re-Armament makes a practical addition to the whole process of human thought. If our leaders and statesmen have pride and prejudice, have likes and dislikes, affecting their thinking, then their vision, like a horse with blinkers, is restricted. When they can think honestly, their vision widens and heightens.

What is the plus that Moral Re-Armament gives to human thought? Even our greatest brains are limited by the boundaries of their knowledge. When you add to knowledge the plus of divine guidance, you can transform human thinking. Every person in every nation in this time of crisis must learn to accept this guidance. We trade unionists and socialists believe with pride that in the past we have given progressive ideas to the world. In this time of challenge here is the opportunity to renew again the ideals within our movement, to give to our people the capacity to make a contribution to international problems.

We have always believed that the welfare and happiness of people were the important aims of our movement. By the application of this new kind of thinking we can avoid war. Peace is a matter of more than trade agreements and common understanding. It is an attitude of mind and a desire to live in harmony. The evidence of such a force is here before your eyes in Caux. Here those of coloured skins and white skins, of different religions, of completely contrasting politics, can live together in harmony. Let each of us take from Caux this determination to take to our town and to our nation, the ability to apply that new kind of thinking which alone can preserve peace and add to the prosperity of all men.

A REVOLUTION FOR MANAGEMENT

Robert Carmichael

President of the Jute Industry of France

MANY people think that the great problem of the modern world is Communism. But the cause of Communism has been the attitude of people like me. For twenty years I learned to be a dictator and I think many employers of labour have been the same.

If a few years ago I had been told I was motivated by self-interest I would have denied it immediately and thought of all the good things I did for other people and especially my workers. I would have overlooked the sums I set aside under the shelter of my business operations as a security for the future. But now when I look at my actions in the light of absolute moral standards and in teamwork with my workers, I am forced to see right to the very bottom of my motives.

If they had told me I was reactionary I would have reacted violently. On the contrary. I was convinced that I was in the vanguard of industry and that my life was a model for my colleagues. But even to run my business simply for the sake of having a successful business is reactionary. The real aim of industry is to satisfy the needs of the world and to remake the world. No other motive is big enough to find the solution to the problems in the world today.

There are many people in the world who have thought an employer cannot change. My wife and daughter are here. I have also one of my workers from Montereau here with his wife. These people will admit that I have at least taken certain steps toward change. What has interested me in this force of Moral Re-Armament is that change is brought about on exactly the same basis for everybody, so that Mr. and Mrs. Vesval, my worker and his wife, can help me find the points on which I need to change.

M. Marcel Vesval

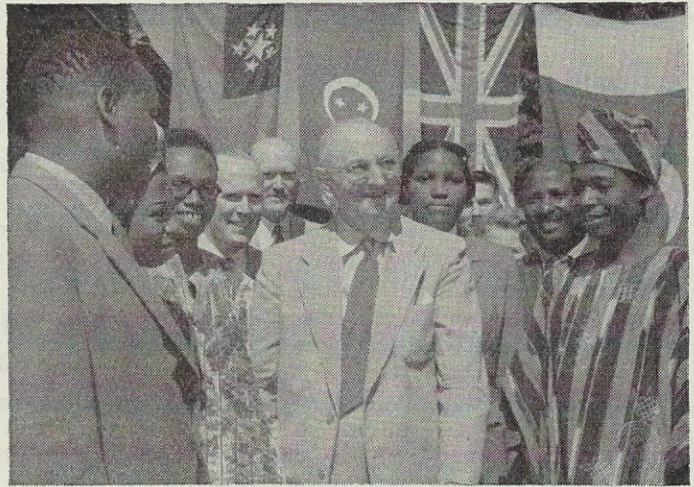
THREE years ago when I started to work for the Carmichael firm, my first job was to set up a Communist cell in which there were fourteen members. We specialised in producing material of a very poor quality with the result that millions of francs' worth of goods went unsold.

A year later I came to Caux and here I saw things which made me stop and think. Other comrades from the factory also came.

We were partisans of peace after the war. We had cried "Long live the peace!" I remember taking part in a demonstration with placards saying "For Peace" and carrying the dove as a symbol. And when we came back home after that demonstration I was ready to have a fight with my wife. But thanks to Caux we saw that we could begin by making peace with ourselves by applying the MRA principles in our home.

Previously we used to say "We will have a strike and we will argue afterwards." Instead of having a strike and talking afterwards, we decided to talk first and on every occasion we have found a solution. Our factory at Montereau is a small one but we have 10% more wages than at other factories, not because we have increased production but because the quality of goods we now produce is so much better that everything can be sold.

continued on page 12



DELEGATES FROM SOUTH, EAST AND WEST AFRICA WITH DR. BUCHMAN

Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. David Waruhiu, Kenya; Mr. B. O. N. Eluwa, Nigeria; Mr. Bremer Hofmeyr and Dr. J. LeGrange, South Africa; Dr. Buchman; Mrs. Mathu and the Hon. E. Mathu, Kenya; Mr. H. K. Offonry, Nigeria.

THE KEY TO A NEW SOCIETY

Purushatham Trikamdas

One of the founders of the Socialist Party of India, and formerly Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi

THE quest for truth was inculcated in me by Mahatma Gandhi, with whom I had the privilege of beginning my political life. And I also had the privilege of learning from Mahatma Gandhi that while you should hate injustice, hate the system, you must also love even the men who were oppressing you. If there is one thing I have found here at Caux, it is that you are all trying to apply that great message.

Some people warned me that MRA was dangerous. I told them that I wasn't afraid of dangerous people. It has been my privilege to live a dangerous life. After coming here I realise that the men and women here really are a great danger to all those who think that everything is right with the world and that this world can continue to live in the same way as it has lived for generations past, in security and complacency.

MRA wants to build a new world. The world sorely needs rebuilding. It may be that in MRA with its four principles you have found the answer to the Communist slogan, "the ends justify the means". Gandhi also rejected that slogan and you may be glad to learn that the Socialist Party of India, to which I have the privilege of belonging, has also rejected it. We are seeking a new way of life, not with slogans but with a quest in our hearts for something which will give us a new world, a free world, a democratic world. The four principles must guide every life. The old social system is not worth saving. I am glad that Dr. Buchman emphasises a revolutionary change in society. Parties and Party divisions are not enough. We must try and find a common agreement which must be in the interest of the country and the world.

A NEW TYPE OF CONFERENCE

Miss Eleanor Butler

Formerly Member of the Executive of the Irish Labour Party and Member of the Irish Senate

PEOPLE constantly ask me this question all across the world: "What is it that brings the statesmen and the leaders of the world to Caux?" What is it for instance that brings the leaders of Africa and of Japan that we have with us here today, or the Foreign Minister of Denmark and the Cabinet Minister of Germany who were both here last week, or Senator Wiley and members of the McCarran Committee who have been here two weeks ago? The evidence that we see here is the answer.

You can see that here we are forging a superior ideology, and we are building the world force which will sustain it. It is one thing to have a superior ideology, and it is another thing to have the force to sustain it in the world. I often think of what the Foreign Minister of France, M. Robert Schuman, says about this force. He says, "Moral Re-Armament is not only a philosophy of life applied in action, but it is also building a world force at the disposal of the statesmen and the nations. And that is the first step towards a far-reaching change in society." How much ahead of the thinking of many statesmen M. Schuman has been in seeing the potentiality of this force.

One of the greatest weaknesses of our democracy has been our inferior thinking. But for the last 35 years one man has been thinking in terms of building a force to change a thousand million people if necessary. That is the historical significance of the work of Dr. Frank Buchman, because nothing less than drastic change in human nature on a world scale is adequate today. Anything else is unrealistic and a waste of time.

Now think of some of our international conferences, where we talk more and more and decide less and less, and where the problems we bring with us make the big problem of uniting Europe or uniting the world even bigger than it is. All the resolutions we pass are on paper and nothing happens in our hearts: then when all else fails we send for the experts. At the last conference I went to, we could not get any further because all the experts were off at another conference; so we resorted to setting up small committees and commissions, and it took us three days to elect the chairman of one.

When I first came to Caux, I was a member of a delegation at Strasbourg in 1949, and at Strasbourg I had seen the failure of idealism because we did not know what to do with the human factor. I came here and I found a conference that dealt drastically with the things which divide men. It got right down to the root of division, hate and fear and greed and political ambition and all the things of the past. Here was a challenge for a new kind of leadership. Leadership must change. That was the challenge that I had to face—personal change. The idea of beginning with myself.

The whole future of the world today depends on our answer to this moral challenge. Atomic war is the ultimate conclusion of the class war. Millions give their lives and accept tyranny for the hope of a new world. At Caux the hopes of the millions become a reality day by day.

THE ROLE OF MRA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Nicholas Hadji Vassiliou

Personal Representative of the Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of Greece

WHEN the other day I was given the opportunity of thanking you for your kind reception, I told you of the high appreciation in which Moral Re-Armament is held in political quarters in Greece.

At the university during long years, I was taught that the essence of international intercourse is the subordination of internal law to international law. This tendency actually existed between the two world wars. I am sorry to say it is almost non-existent since the second world war. Here comes the role to be played by Moral Re-Armament, because the main mission of MRA is to create an atmosphere of progress, a new quality of life in which international realisations will become possible.

My country has played an important part in history, and it has proved the high moral standard of its people even in the course of our generation. Nevertheless, unhappily Greece faces bitter division. The essence of Moral Re-Armament is unity. MRA might become an important factor in bringing unity to Greece.

If I may be allowed a suggestion, I should say that the main issues for Moral Re-Armament would be the creation of an elite in every country. This has already been done to a certain extent—to a disquieting extent—by the Communists. You have all heard of the tragic story of the kidnapping of Greek children. The second world war did not end for Greece until the autumn of 1949. From 1946 to 1949 we had to fight a war against the Communists. That is to say we had to fight an internal war which was waged upon us from behind the Iron Curtain. The Communists felt at the end that they were losing this battle and what did they do? They captured about 25,000 Greek children who have been transported to several countries behind the Iron Curtain. There they are educated in the Communist principles so that when they become men they go back to Greece and impose their own ideology on the nation.

How can we counteract this Communist movement? Since I am here at Caux I think this is it. If MRA educates into a force not 25,000 but 2,500 or 250 or 25 Greek children in the doctrine and principles of MRA, I think that will be a decisive step in the solution of the ideological issues in Greece. The future of my nation may well be linked with MRA. I will place myself at the disposal of this world force.

Vesval—continued from page 11

I found myself with my back to the wall when I was faced with my comrades in the Party. One of these men said to me, "Marcel, either you choose MRA or you choose the Party. You have got to take one or the other. The door is open if you are ready to come with us now, but if you stay with MRA we consider you having gone to the other side of the barrier." I said, "My choice is made. I have peace in the home and I am sticking to what I have found."

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