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THE FUTURE IN GERMANY A FORMER COMMISSAR IN LONDON
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ENCLOSURE : REPORT ON ASIA

ONE of the Foreign Ministers attending the Lisbon conference said in London last week that three European issues underly all other questions of Western policy : What is the future of Germany, especially in relation to the defence of Europe ; How can France maintain a stable government, without which the stability of Europe is constantly endangered ; What will happen at next year's elections in Italy, the country with the largest Communist party outside Russia ?

THE FUTURE IN GERMANY

Whatever decisions are taken on German re-armament and integration in the defence of the West, two decisive factors are the attitude of the youth, and the attitude of the German worker.

In 1951, each of the 152,000 students of Western Germany and West Berlin received a copy of *Welt in Aufbau*, the German edition of Peter Howard's book *The World Rebuilt**.

As a result, 17 universities of Western Germany and West Berlin invited Moral Re-Armament to visit them.

At Bonn last week, the Federal Minister of the Interior, Dr. Robert Lehr, and Dr. Heinrich Hellwege, Minister for Upper House Affairs, addressed a mass meeting at the University in the Auditorium Maximum,

on the invitation of the Rector and Student Council. Dr. Lehr, who is responsible for the internal security of Germany, gave his wholehearted support to the MRA task force now operating in the Universities.

Speaking with the German Ministers was the well-known French writer Didier Lazard, who lost twenty-two members of his family in German concentration camps. He said, "What we need today is a common aim. The French are anti-German because they fear Germany. Fear is no policy. We need an idea which can bring together the millions not only of Europe, but of Africa, Asia and everywhere."

**The World Rebuilt*, by Peter Howard : Blandford Press, London (2s. 6d.). This book has gone to 620,000 in ten languages since its publication in January, 1951.

ONE OF LENIN'S OLD GUARD

In London this week is a former member of the Central Control Commission of the Bolshevik Party of Russia. He is Karl Albrecht, a veteran German Socialist, and one of the few survivors of Lenin's old guard.

Albrecht believes that Moral Re-Armament offers a new destiny to the workers in Germany, and that today it holds out the most realistic hope of unity and peace to the masses of Europe.

Last week Karl Albrecht addressed a luncheon in London for Conservative and Socialist members of both Houses of Parliament. He spoke to crowded audiences after *The Forgotten Factor* in St. Helens, and

addressed meetings in Birmingham, Leeds, London, Oxford and Cambridge. A thousand people filled East Ham Town Hall to hear him on Sunday night, 24 February.

Albrecht came out of the first world war a militant Socialist. In 1924 he was invited to Moscow as a young engineer, "to help in the building of a new world, the first workers' state."

Albrecht rose rapidly. In 1929 he became Deputy-Commissar of Forests for the Soviet Union. He controlled 15,000,000 men. He sat with Stalin and other present leaders of the USSR on the Central Control

Committee of the Party, on the Politburo and the Committee of People's Commissars, and helped to launch the first Five Year Plan. Kaganovitch, Stalin's father-in-law, wrote the foreword to his book on Forestry.

He finally clashed with Stalin over the growing disregard for the human factor, both within the Soviet Union, and in the long-term planning to develop Russian industry at the expense of the countries of the West. In 1932 he was imprisoned, and spent 18 months in the Lubianka prison in Moscow.

Albrecht was finally released and returned to Germany. There, he was imprisoned by the Gestapo, and wrote his book *The Betrayal of Socialism*, which sold two million copies. For years he searched for the answer to two questions: Is there another way of applying the Socialist idea? Is there an alternative to an ultimate clash between Communism and the capitalist world?

THE MOST REVOLUTIONARY FORCE

Last summer, he came to Caux. He listened to one of his comrades of the old days, one of the rugged Communist fighters from the coalmines of the Ruhr, Paul Kurowski, who spoke of Moral Re-Armament as the true international, the true destiny for the workers of the world. Then a French employer stepped on to the platform and shook Kurowski's hand, and said, "It is

not your fault that you became a Communist: it is mine. I will fight with you to build a new world free from hatred and destruction."

Albrecht says, "I realised this was the solution to the age old struggle between capital and labour. I saw how right Frank Buchman is when he says: 'Begin with yourself.' The changing of men on the basis of the moral standards of MRA is the most revolutionary force of the twentieth century. Here is a new ideology, based on *what is right*, which solves the problems of North and South, East and West."

IMPRESSIONS OF BRITAIN

The impressions he has gathered in Britain are sobering. Too many people in Britain, he says, think that because the Communist Party polled only 4% of the votes in the last election, they are a negligible force. Nothing could be further from the truth. The very people who say these things have also told him that the Communist penetration of the unions in Britain's key industries has gone very far. Nor will Communism in Britain turn out to be more British than Communist as some wishful thinkers suppose. He wonders whether apathy may not make it easier for Britain to fall to Communism than Germany, which at least understands the danger.

FRANCE — THE ANSWER TO CLASS WAR

France's basic need is unity, and an answer to class war. The unity and stability of the nation could be built through industry. But the forces of division are strong.

A correspondent has interviewed 18 leaders of the Communist dominated CGT, which claims 4,000,000 members, and of the Force Ouvriere and the Christian CFTC (1,500,000 together), in the past few weeks. Dockers' leaders have been visited in every main port. Many of these men have been studying MRA. Others have been to Caux. They have held meetings and are reading the MRA books with great interest. These facts are significant in view of the trends reported by our correspondent. For instance:

1. A CGT General Secretary of one of the most highly industrialised areas, with 150,000 textile workers, 110,000 metal workers and 48,000 miners, gave as the 3-point strategy of the CGT for 1952: (i) An 8% wage increase; (ii) the fight against the Schumann Plan; (iii) Unity of action: already, he said, 65 out of 71 unions in the three federations had united.

2. There are 25,000 dockers in France, and 25,000 other portworkers. The majority is CGT. In one port our correspondent met the CGT Secretary of the dockers, who is also a Communist member of the municipal council. Through him, the dockers accept completely the Party directives from Paris. They have

refused to unload 17 ships with urgently needed arms from America. Recently CGT dockers were at Antwerp, working out the international strategy for the ports with the Belgian and Dutch dockers' leaders. By contrast, MRA meetings for dockers have been held in Antwerp, Amsterdam and Rotterdam in the past month.

At the same time, there is a powerful movement towards unity in the industries of France, in the North, in Paris. 30,000 French workers and their families have seen *The Forgotten Factor* in Paris and the North. 5,000 came to the recent meeting in Lille.

In Lille 150 workers and industrialists from all over the North of France met recently for a special conference to plan future action. This includes a series of mass meetings—the first, of 2,500 at Roubaix, the centre of the textile industry—with training meetings every night for the factory workers, and round-table conferences with management. The press and radio are giving their support.

In Paris, regular Saturday night training sessions for workers are held in the Red Belt area. Fifty workers met last week at one of these, with a group of employers from the North. The subject was, "What makes an employer change, and what does he do after he has changed?" It was a brisk and breezy affair, with frank exchanges. At one moment a CGT militant said,

"That is fine in the North where you have factories of 1,000 workers ; but will it work in Paris where we have factories of 10,000 ?" Up leapt trade union Secretary Raoul Cramés, from the SNECMA, the

Nationalised Aero-engine Industry factory, with 7,000 workers. He said, "It does work. If I am here tonight it is because of what I have seen our director general do in our plant, and because of the way he has changed."

ITALY : HOW WILL THE WORKERS VOTE ?

The President of one of the Italian banks, himself a former leader of the Resistance, expressed to one of our correspondents last week his concern over the universally hostile reactions in the Italian press to the treatment of Italian workers in Britain. This man is a long-standing friend of Britain. He is enthusiastic about the forthcoming launching of *The Forgotten Factor* in the industrial areas of Italy. But in common with many other leaders of his country, he understands Italy's crucial, and critical, position in Europe. The Communist Party of Italy is two million strong. The Communist leaders are among the most brilliant and highly trained in the world. Economically Italy is in an exceedingly difficult position, and must find both long term and short term solutions for her over-population and lack of raw materials.

One of the Socialist leaders who has given his full support to MRA is Signor Ettore Calvi, head of all the Free Trade Union organisations for Milan, in the North of Italy, and a member of the National Executive of the Free Trade Unions (2,000,000 members).

"Not everybody who votes Communist in Italy has a clear idea what Communism is," says Signor Calvi. Yet, even though they do not know what they are fighting for, "as a political force they represent one of the greatest problems in Europe today."

Communism flourishes in Italy, says Calvi, because the economic situation is so depressed and difficult that the Italian workers vote for the strongest force they see, in the hope that it will provide them with what they want.

In the last twenty-five years the Italian workers have suffered many disappointments. They have had five wars. "On the eve of each, their leaders promised many advantages at the end of the war. Before each war the distribution of land was promised to the peasants. But today, the Italian peasant says that all they got was six feet of land in a cemetery. At long last, however, the

Christian-Democratic Government has now started a programme of land reform."

There is great poverty everywhere. A worker, Calvi says, has to work an hour to buy a two-pound loaf of bread—and the Italian worker lives on bread. He must work twenty or thirty hours to buy a pair of shoes ; and for a suit of clothes or an overcoat, twenty days or a month, according to the quality. There are nearly two million unemployed all the time. At least the same number work a reduced week.

When you remember, says Calvi, that the present generation has not had the remotest training in what democracy means, you realise that they do not know where to put their faith. That is why they are so easily led to put their hope in the Communist Party.

The aim of the Free Trade Unions has been to draw the workers' allegiance from Communism. But they have been pushed by Communist pressure into demands for wage increases, thus increasing inflation.

Whatever happens in such circumstances, comments Calvi, the Communists will have gained their aim. They will, (1) appear as the defender of the workers' rights ; (2) provoke great inflation ; and (3), since inflation leads to poverty, they can then say that poverty is the result of the Government's policy.

WHAT MRA CAN DO

In this situation, says Signor Calvi, MRA can help do two things. First, those responsible for industry must be convinced that the workers want to regard themselves as co-responsible and not merely pawns. Secondly, training courses must be set up to educate the workers themselves and fit them to be co-responsible. This is where Moral Re-Armament has a major role to play—to get the democratic workers together and to educate them, and so meet Italy's greatest need : a democratic conscience and consciousness.

PRODUCTION IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

In the Birmingham area a series of training courses has been held for trade union officials, shop stewards, business men and factory managers, as well as factory training meetings and study courses.

In the last three years, no major strike has taken place in any of the factories in this area where men have been trained in Moral Re-Armament.

A number of factories report increased production as a result of improved labour-management relationships.

The works manager of an engineering works says, "I don't always agree with the shop-stewards' convener, but I can always trust him since he met MRA." "We used to black list this factory," said a union organiser, "It is an absolute miracle what has been achieved." In another factory the production manager said, "We used to waste months haggling over the national wage agreements. On our return from Caux the workers representatives and I were able to settle the new national wage award for engineers in two meetings."

Another factory works manager says, "Our export production has risen 20%, and the shop-stewards have requested further training in Moral Re-Armament." At an engineering works with 8,000 workers, the shop-stewards' convener was a Communist until he

met MRA. He says, "I am a far better workers' representative. Before, I thumped the table and came out empty-handed. Now we have achieved a series of significant advances in wages, working conditions, and in production."

NEW ZEALAND DOCKS

In the last issue we reported on the part played by MRA in the nation wide dock strike in 1951. For eight months there has not been a stoppage in the docks of New Zealand. Before the 1951 strike there was a stoppage nearly every week. The port of Auckland is now handling over 50% more cargo than a year ago. In Wellington workers in the new Cargo Workers Union are turning round ships up to three times as fast as before. Meanwhile the Press report the decision, this month, of New Zealand dockers

to work on holidays in order to speed up the dispatch of three British-bound food ships from Auckland and two from Wellington. The Executive of the Cargo Workers' Union in Wellington has passed a resolution supporting Moral Re-Armament. The secretary of the union, Mr. Gamble Roelants, on behalf of the executive has sent a message to dockers leaders in London stating: "In all our future dealings affecting this world-wide industry we undertake to abide by the four moral standards for the betterment of this divided world."

NEWS IN BRIEF

United States—The first coast-to-coast broadcast in the United States on the death of H.M. King George VI was made by Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Cochrane. Admiral Cochrane said, "We can look to the future with great hope and confidence that we have a Queen on the throne who has shown, by what she does, by her speeches and her actions, that we have a great Queen."

Burma—The Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, recently interviewed members of the MRA task force in Burma. At his suggestion, they then flew to Mandalay for a meeting of 1,000 people headed by the District Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police. Next they moved to Bassein, the rice port on the Irrawaddy delta, where 5,000 people gathered to see the film of the recent World Assembly at Mackinac, *Turn on the Light*.

New York—The Mayor of New York, Mr. Vincent Impellitteri, was presented with a copy of *Rifare il Mondo*, the Italian edition of Dr. Buchman's speeches,

by Egidio Quaglia, General Secretary of the Chemical Workers' Union of Northern Italy. The occasion was a luncheon for delegates to the Assembly of the Americas, given by the Department-Store Workers' Union, headed by their President Paul Milling, in co-operation with John Rash, Chairman of Wanamaker's Stores.

Kenya—*The East Africa Star*, Nairobi, (leading Moslem paper in Kenya), 18 January, 1952, devotes its entire front page to *The Forgotten Factor*. His Excellency the Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell, attended the opening performance together with the Mayor and Mayoress of Nairobi and many other leaders of life in Kenya. A new MRA headquarters has now been opened in Kenya.

Miami—William D. Pawley, now in Lisbon on a U.S. Defence Department mission, cabled thanks to MRA for their co-operation in settling the 40-day Miami transit strike in the companies of which he is the owner.

Seven Pamphlets

THIS IS WHERE ALL FIGHTERS FOR A NEW WORLD BELONG

By Dr. Karl Albrecht, former Deputy Commissar for Forests in the USSR. Price 3d.

REVOLUTION ON THE MARCH IN FRANCE

By Maurice Mercier, National Secretary of the Textile Workers of France (Force Ouvrière) Price 1d.

WE WILL REBUILD THE WORLD

By Carlos Pronk, formerly Secretary of the Communist Party in Rotterdam Price 1d.

INDUSTRY IN A REVOLUTIONARY AGE

By Robert Tilge, Secretary-General of the Employers' Federation of Northern France Price 1d.

THE REVOLUTION FOR OUR TIME

By Hans Bjerkholt, one of the founders of the Communist Party of Norway Price 3d.

FRANK BUCHMAN AND THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD

By William Jaeger Price 1d.

LIFE-LINES OF THE WORLD

Dockers' leaders speak on MRA: Tom Keep, London; V. C. Alford, Australia; F. W. McNeil, New Zealand Price 4d.

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Report on Asia

From a correspondent in the Far East who writes from intimate personal knowledge of the leaders and peoples of Asia

IN ASIA two dominant forces are at work : first, the revolt against the West, which appears as nationalism, a passion for independence, mistrust of the West, especially of Britain and the United States, in a flowering of Oriental religions (especially a renaissance in Buddhism), a cultural awakening, a longing for neutrality in the world war of ideas, and a growing sense of kinship between Asian countries, despite many bitter antagonisms. Secondly, Communism which has taken over some countries, is a powerful force in others, and elsewhere threatens in the form of military invasion.

I. Ideological Survey

Perhaps the simplest approach is to outline the attitudes of different countries towards Communism, which is so far the most potent single force in Asia.

On the right wing of bitter anti-Communism stands FORMOSA. Her leaders are preparing a standing army of 600,000. They are still threatened with invasion. Communism is ruthlessly stamped out. THAILAND perhaps stands second in feeling against Communism, which operates in that country underground. The chief reason is the traditional fear of China, an ever present threat. Thailand also has three million Chinese, many of whom have pro-Communist sympathies.

The predominant feeling in JAPAN is anti-Communist. The Communist party is not outlawed but rigidly controlled. The Government is strongly anti-Communist and there is among most people a fear of Russia. But there is much confusion. Youth and the intelligentsia often express Communist sentiments ; the labour movement is Marxist and often follows the Communist party line ; Osaka industrialists clamour for the opening of the China markets at any price ; there is widespread fear of provoking Russia, and hence distaste for the U.S.

Security Pact or whole-hearted alignment with the West.

PAKISTAN is an anti-Communist country chiefly because of her Moslem faith. She is also fiercely proud of her new independence and willing to resist any infringement by force of arms. There is underground Communist activity.

CEYLON took a firmer stand in her ideological alliance with the West than any other Asian country at the San Francisco Peace Treaty Conference. Her Government is anti-Communist. She is a Buddhist stronghold, relatively prosperous, and the ordinary people are largely anti-Communist. There is however a Communist movement which forms the strength of the Parliamentary opposition.

In Malaya, Burma and India there is much ideological confusion. MALAYA is, like the Philippines, a scene of open Communist insurrection. Communists are able to make powerful use of the issue of the desire for independence and of the racial antagonisms between Malay and Chinese.

Of all the Asian countries BURMA, together with Indo-China, appears most vulnerable to armed invasion. Militarily, the approach is wide open and the forces available could not prevent it. This factor makes the Burmese government extremely cautious ideologically. Its philosophy is strongly influenced by earlier Marxist training. The fighting between Burmans and Karens, which still drags on, could also be an invitation to invasion. Burma would like to remain neutral. She jealously guards her newly won independence.

INDIA'S attitude to Communism is ambiguous. To the very poor and the underprivileged the appeal of its cleverly presented propaganda is strong. But except in certain demonstration areas and trade unions, dislike of the violence of strikes and revolt of "land-hungry"

peasants is equally strong. There is wide-spread belief, however, that Communism has already done wonders for the Common Man in China. Many would like to see the People's China succeed in face of Western opposition, in the hope that some future "modification" of Communism might solve the economic problems of India. Internally, the Government's official attitude is anti-Communist. (Many Communist leaders have only recently been released from detention under emergency regulations.) But in world affairs ambiguity persists. India is practically indefensible against a continental invasion. Extreme poverty, deep division of class, the confusion and frustration of unsolved refugee problems together create the mood of hopelessness which so readily turns for relief to the promises of Communist propaganda.

Class war : While Communism is feared and shunned in several countries, it has a most potent ally all through Asia in the shape of Marxism and the doctrine of class war. Many politicians, labour leaders and educators unconsciously prepare the ground for Communism by their teaching and policies. Marxism has gained a firm hold on the minds of a large proportion of the younger generation, while they reject other forms of Western thinking. Class war has gone far beyond the stage of academic theory. It is an explosive factor among the millions of workers who face shockingly low economic standards. This is especially true in India and Pakistan, but also among the relatively better-off Japanese workers.

It is clear in Asia as in the West that anti-Communism, however, strong, is no adequate answer to Communism. Nor will political, military or economic assistance from the West by themselves prevent the Communist takeover of Asia, since they do not allay the basic suspicion of, and antagonism to, the West.

Only a positive ideology, which can unite these key countries internally and externally, and give them the moral and spiritual impetus to grapple with their economic problems, can possibly answer Communism. Some leaders are beginning to appreciate that truth and they welcome MRA because of it.

2. Religions of Asia

The demands of religious observance are pervasive, and the influence of religious concepts far-reaching, in social, economic and political life. The distinction between sacred and secular is much less clearly defined than in the West. The religious influence, however, is not always in the direction of progress. Social reforms have often meant breaking from sacred traditions.

It must also be remembered that all the great world religions, Christianity included, have been born in Asia. In this respect the Orient feels superior to the West and suspicious of the West's dominant materialism. Some states are based on a religious faith in a far more deliberate manner than most Western countries are avowedly Christian. For instance Islam is the bedrock upon which PAKISTAN is built, and her separation from India was the result of her demand for religious as well as political autonomy. Hinduism is the predominant faith of INDIA. CEYLON, BURMA and THAILAND are fortresses of Buddhism, which is not only their religion but contributes largely to the mental and spiritual climate in which affairs are conducted. In JAPAN the Government is secular. Buddhism is the predominant religion, adopted like all of Japan's culture, from China. Recently various sects have sprung to new life. Many of them have borrowed heavily from Christian practices. Shinto, like Confucianism, is less a religion than a code of ethics. Since the war, it has greatly declined.

Though the effects of the teachings of Christ have been widely felt, Christianity as a religion has made little headway in Asia as a whole. In JAPAN, for example, Christians form approximately one per cent of the population. Christianity is associated with the West, and while many individual Christians are greatly respected, their influence in public life, is on the whole on the decrease. The struggle to remove Western domination has kindled the flame of Buddhism and Islam. Marxism, a product of the West, has provided the chief opposition within the countries of Asia to their own religions.

Moslem and Buddhist leaders are beginning to express the conviction that MRA may be

the means of helping their peoples to apply basic moral and spiritual convictions in their daily conduct. Most of them realise that the problems of Asia are closely tied up with the failure to do so.

Influential Buddhist, Moslem and Hindu leaders have been at Caux. In addition the recent visits of U Rewata and U Narada, prominent leaders among the 80,000 Buddhist monks in Burma, to Caux and Mackinac, and their wholehearted support of MRA on their return, is of the very greatest significance for the future.

MRA in fact offers a moral and spiritual bridge between East and West unique in the history of the contacts between their civilisations.

3. Economic Factors

In Asia the economic factors dominate the political. Overshadowing all is the grim fact of the terribly low standard of life of most of the population. There are urgent economic needs in all Asian countries, the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter.

Several countries have been enjoying a temporary prosperity because they have a temporary monopoly of valuable commodities or because of conditions such as those created by the Korean war. Japan, Thailand, Pakistan and Ceylon are the foremost of these. Many believe that without the Korean war the economy of JAPAN would have collapsed, even with the large-scale assistance of the United States. With her emergence into independent status Japan will only survive by great industry, domestic unity of a high order and wise economic and financial policies. With the isolation of China, her main market and source of raw materials, she will be dependent to a great extent on her economic and financial ties with America.

THAILAND is in a strong position as a great supplier of rice, the one essential food for most of Asia. Her rice export makes her relatively prosperous. CEYLON also thrives through her exports of tea, copra and rubber. PAKISTAN is

enjoying a boom. She is one of the few countries with a self sufficient food supply. She can export wheat and sugar and has virtually a monopoly on the production of jute.

INDIA is making great efforts to raise her supply of basic commodities above the barest subsistence level. Life is a struggle for many of her millions. She has made some progress but without great capital funds invested in the means of increased productivity, her progress will be extremely slow. MALAYA, rich in natural resources has been in the grip of guerilla war, and as a result her production of rubber, especially, has been cut. She has even so, had a surprisingly high level of output. FORMOSA cannot sustain her present population, greatly swollen by the Chinese exodus from the mainland. Her people are living at bare subsistence level. American E.C.A. Funds have helped food production however, and this year Formosa has been able to export rice to help pay for her essential imports and the maintenance of a very large army.

Since the war several factors have tended to lower rather than raise the living standards of the Orient. First the war itself, and its aftermath of bitterness, fear and disorder. The natural flow of international trade has been hindered by the feelings stirred up against Japan in such countries as the Philippines, Malaya and Indonesia. Secondly, the Communist take-over of China and the near-sealing of her ports have greatly disturbed the balance of imports and exports between Asian countries. Thirdly, the conflicts in Indo-China, Malaya, and Burma and the dislocations caused by the partition of India and Pakistan, have also hindered trade.

While the isolation of China is a long term problem, the distrust between nations, new and old, the civil disorder, and the industrial friction are all basically moral rather than economic issues. **They can be solved only in the atmosphere of a compelling, constructive, uniting ideology. MRA offers an alternative economic philosophy to that of class war. Class war has a natural and growing appeal at the moment, but it can never unite Asia or meet her peoples' need.**

4. Significance of MRA in Asia

In the situation of Asia today, MRA has a significant mission to perform. The main reasons for its wide appeal are :

(i) It is a universal ideology, and it gives evidence of change in the West. It provides for some countries the only acceptable means of full co-operation with the West.

(ii) Its simple moral and spiritual truths meet with quick acceptance, not only by the leaders but by the millions of ordinary people.

(iii) It offers a way out of the otherwise inevitable clash of world ideologies.

(iv) Its revolutionary economic implications provide a positive alternative to Communism in tackling the overwhelming poverty and economic inequalities of Asia.

(v) It understands the legitimate national aspirations of new countries and at the same time gives a means of healing the international antagonisms in Asia, and so bringing security and trust.

The nucleus of those who have started living MRA in Asia is highly potent and influential. Awareness of MRA among the leadership of most Asian countries is even further developed than in the West.

The most significant single fact is that representative top-level national leadership in five countries—India, Pakistan, Japan, Burma and Ceylon—has formally issued invitations to Dr. Frank Buchman to bring an MRA force to their countries. In each country the visit is an eagerly awaited event. These invitations are a unique gesture at a time when Asia is more and more taking an independent line in world affairs, and even accepting vital financial and economic aid from the West only with great reluctance. **These countries, which themselves are sharply divided by religion, race and, in some cases, by events of violence, are united in their welcome of Moral Re-Armament. MRA is the first idea coming from the West to be accepted by Asia not as a product of the West, but as the fulfilment of her own genius for religion and culture.**

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