

High Diplomacy

'Its sparkle is the quality of the cast' DAILY MIRROR

ACROSS four and a half million British breakfast tables lay news of *High Diplomacy* on the morning after its opening last week.

The popular *Daily Mirror* reviewed the premiere—a premiere which marked the return of Muriel Smith to West End glamour and glory.

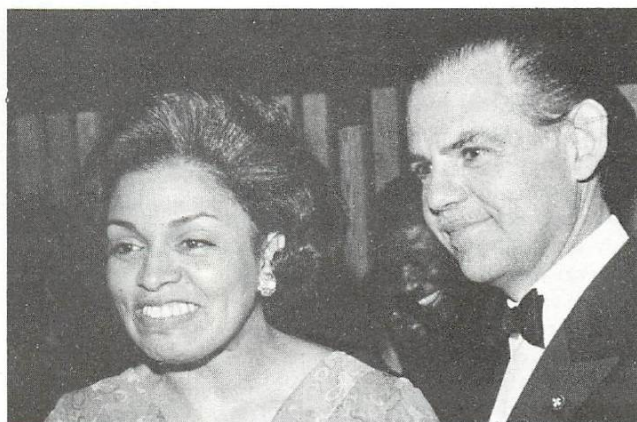
Arthur Thirkell of the *Mirror* wrote: 'A deadlocked international conference at a peace palace' which is shown the light by a gate-crasher is the unusual theme of *High Diplomacy* at the Westminster Theatre, London.

'But then this is a most unusual musical. It poses the question: if a USSR president can speak to a US president on the emergency line, why doesn't someone listen to God speaking on the hot line from way up there?'

'What really gives the show its sparkle is the quality of the cast. Muriel Smith has a beautiful voice—at its most appealing in "Will there be a street in the future?". Patricia Bredin is a sort of tomboyish Mary Poppins and Donald Scott represents the nice, ordinary guy in every country.'

Britain's biggest evening paper, the *London Evening News* said that *High Diplomacy* 'is slick, elegant, tuneful and with humour that is as clean as a whistle'.

In forty-eight hours Muriel Smith was interviewed three times over the BBC and recordings of her voice were played starting from her first days of fame on Broadway in *Carmen Jones*.



The Brazilian Ambassador, H E Dr Sérgio Corrêa da Costa, congratulated Muriel Smith on her First Night performance

photos Strong



The High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago, H E Donald Granado (right), greets Conrad Hunte, West Indian cricketer



The Ambassador of the United Arab Republic, H E Mohamed Hassan El-Feki. He was one of 10 Ambassadors at the opening night.

AUSTRALIA and BRITAIN: soft soap, shocks or inspiration?

by Geoffrey Gain, Englishman now in Australia

A RECENT VISIT to the 'gold town' of Coolgardie, in Western Australia, suggests some thoughts which I should like to pass on to your readers.

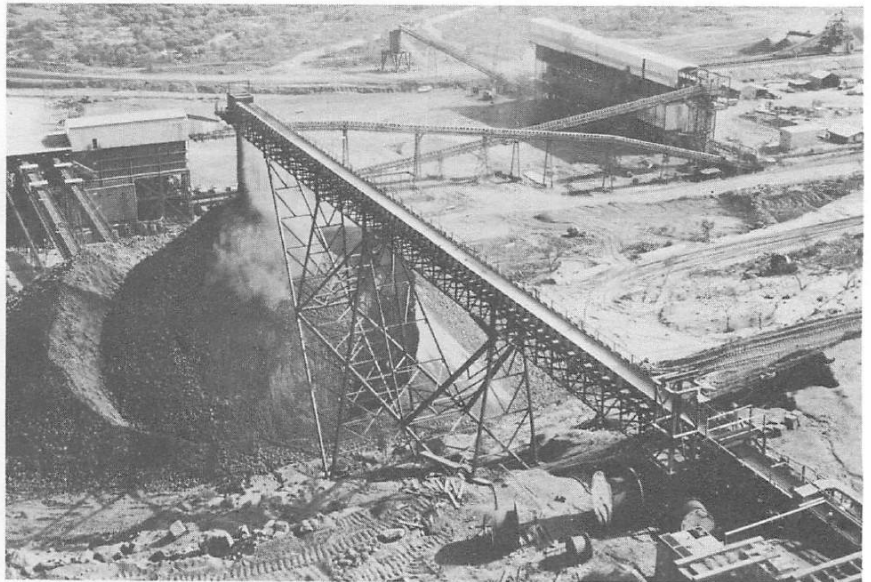
Coolgardie is a ghost town now. Its life was short but crowded. In 1892 the site was virgin bush. Six years later it had a population of 15,000. All took a hand in digging for gold. Many early prospectors struck it rich. Very few won lasting wealth. Thousands failed. Some died of thirst in the wasteland. But by 1967 the total value of the gold won was \$2,000 million.

Nowadays it is nickel that the gold-fields are yielding. Export contracts worth more than all the gold are already agreed. Nickel, moreover, is only a fraction of Western Australia's mineral wealth. Iron ore, bauxite, platinum, vanadium and many other precious, semi-precious or simply useful metals offer a glittering prospect for this Croesus state. Before 1980, according to the Minister of Industries, Western Australia's mineral export will equal in value the entire wool export of the whole country.

In Australia's economic outlook, however, there has been a questioning of optimistic forecasts. Some people wonder whether the low royalties which the Government takes from the mineral companies are simply making possible quick fortunes for investors, while doing too little for the State. Others ask if the ore trade with Japan merely enables her to make cheap cars and undercut the Australian car market.

There is also fear that less liberal American trade policies will affect Australian exports. President Nixon promised to deal with what he called a 'dangerous trend' in steel imports to the US and to restrict textiles still further. Beef, too, could suffer from American protectionist policies.

An indirect effect of steel protection could be that Australian iron ore exports to Japan might suffer. Much Japanese steel, manufactured with Australian ore, goes to America. The contracts with Japan, however, are long-term, and Australians are not much worried. The Mount Newman Mining Company recently announced



Australia's vast mineral wealth being processed at Hammersley Iron Ltd., Mount Tom Price
photo Foreman

another deal bringing its Japanese contracts to \$1,000 million in the next fifteen years. Hammersley Iron is believed to have fully as much on its books.

Labour troubles could arise. At present, the men who cut and load and work the ores are making big money fast and everyone wants to get on with the job. But one day greeds or grievances might blow up into disputes.

Output of ideas

Australia would be wise to pay close attention to output of ideas as well as of material things. All nations in today's world—Great Powers no less than small ones, advanced countries as well as developing ones—seem to feel the need of something new in the way of statesmanship. It would be interesting if Australia could 'fill the moral vacuum'. I was talking to a Goldfields journalist who said plainly that his country could and should give a lead to the world.

Could she, for instance, find ways of inspiring Britain to rise from her present slough? There are certainly factors which militate against strengthening the links which bind the two countries together. The attitude of many Australians to Britain's difficul-

ties is a mixture of warm sympathy and cold criticism. A Sydney paper spoke of Australia having mistakenly given Britain 'soft soap' when she needed 'shocks' and 'sycophancy' when 'blunt honesty' was called for. At the same time Australians want to see Britain recover.

Most Australians realise that Britain, whether or not she enters the European Market, will have to take some account of it. Australia herself is after all part of Asia, within hailing distance of the expanding Japanese market and of the vast potential of India and South East Asia. It does not take much imagination to guess that even a *one per cent* rise in India's living standard might open up immense scope for advanced neighbours with small populations like Australia.

On top of these considerations, which are certainly present to shrewd Australian minds, is a humane concern felt by many in this affluent land for the poor and the starving only a few flying hours away.

This conception of an expanding role for Australia, of a mission, an initiative, may suggest fresh ways of co-operation between Canberra and London which could have psychologi-

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'I will fight for German-Italian unity' says Tyrol MP

PARLIAMENTARIANS from the South Tyrol—flashpoint of conflict in Northern Italy—attended recent sessions of the Moral Re-Armament international assembly at Caux, Switzerland. The South Tyrol has been a centre of clash between Italian- and German-speaking people ever since it was ceded to Italy after the First World War on the break-up of the old Austrian Empire.

This was the fourth group to attend conferences at Caux from the South Tyrol in the last 18 months.

Dr Guido Lorenzi, President of the Christian Democratic Party in the South Tyrol Government, said at Caux, 'My job now seems to be clear . . . I will fight for the unity between the German- and Italian-speaking people which can become an example for so many other people in the world.'

The German-speaking representative in the Italian Parliament in Rome, Dr Karl Mitterdorfer, said, 'Here you can sort out the priorities among the many problems to be solved in a country like mine. The first pre-condition is the acceptance of inner change in oneself. Through this inner change in myself I find I get clarity on how to deal with the issues facing my country.'

We publish below extracts from Dr Lorenzi's speech:

'I have come to Caux with a general feeling of curiosity. And with a triple

position. First of all the position of an intellectual, who has to study an ideology. For an intellectual to get to know an ideology means to adopt a position which *a priori* must be critical.

'My second position was the one of a politician who wants to assess how much this ideology which he studies could be useful to him in his work and in his commitment.

'My third position was the one of a Christian who has a rather aristocratic idea of Christianity which is typical of a certain kind of Catholicism.

'During the time I have been in Caux, there have been changes inside of me. In the intellectual field I have not found an ideology. I found—more deeply and more fundamentally—people who lived an idea. Not a field of battle between ideas did I find, for which as an Italian I would have been prepared. I have not found an external and formal dialectic, but a demonstration of an inner revolution.

'First of all I saw the youth who were singing and I saw their faces which spoke more loudly than any book or any idea. They are the concrete demonstration of an idea. For which I thank you. I have been teaching in many schools, but I have never seen such an expression on the faces of my students.

'In the political field there has been

Australians will need to accept deep personal change of heart and motive. It will take courage and sacrifice, as well as vision, on the part of committed men and women who will live and fight for their country to arise to its God-chosen role in the world.

Perhaps the truth is that for Britain it is not a case of the European Market or the Commonwealth, still less of the Market *versus* the Commonwealth. It is rather that Britain, in or out of the Market, might lead Europe to join with Australia in thinking and planning unselfishly for Asia. She might be surprised at the warmth of the reception she would receive. Could Australians develop a public opinion in favour of such a move?

another change. I don't take away any precise ideas. But I take away a new conception of political values. I have come back to the point where I started when I came into politics. That is I have found again the will to serve, which needs to be at the basis of any political idea. It means to be open and at the disposition of everybody, to accept the complete reality of any person. The doors of my office need to be open from now on for everybody and their problems need to become my problems.

'To end I would like to say this. I have gone back to the origins. I remember the speech of St. Augustine which has been put into practice here. St. Augustine said: "Don't try to get out of yourself, the truth lies in the heart of everyone of us."'

ILO delegates at Caux

DELEGATES to the International Labour Organisation 50th anniversary conference in Geneva last weekend attended sessions of the MRA international conference at Caux, 60 miles away.

Abdel Mogney-Said, Director General in the Office of the Minister of Labour of the United Arab Republic, said, 'Moral Re-Armament is an idea not to be propagated but to be lived. God created us as human beings and gave us the responsibility of ruling this world, but instead of behaving like human beings, we are acting like parrots and monkeys. We need much more of moral standards.' He came with four of the UAR delegation and two journalists.

Also present were Osman Hassan, the Director-General of the Ministry of Health of Somalia, with his whole delegation, and the Vice-Minister of the Interior of the Republic of China, Henry C Tang. Other delegates represented Australia, Libya, Mauritius, Peru and Turkey.

Jacob Lemeki, Assistant Industrial Organizations Officer of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, said after having seen the MRA film *Freedom* he would request his Government to buy a copy to use for the political education of his people. 'This visit has given me something to contribute to my country when I return,' he said.

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cal as well as economic advantages. Whatever Westminster may say and do, there are many in the UK who do not want to see their country retreat in will and spirit and become a 'mini' Britain, abandoning historic responsibilities. It would be wiser and more satisfying if it could become British policy to spend energy and resources with Australia in a united effort to meet the needs of the needy nations. That would be a contribution to prosperity and stability in an area where the absence of these things could endanger world peace.

For this to come about, more than idealism or goodwill will be required. At least some individual Britons and

In my view

We can find unity in diversity

by Sirr Makwenanai from the Sudan

'I HAD CALLED myself the happiest Prime Minister, but now you can see the frustration,' said Tunku Abdul Rahman during the recent race flare-up (in which about 500 people lost their lives) in Malaysia.

Malaysia, with its many people of Chinese, Malay and Indian origins was—until a few weeks ago—one of the most stable countries in Asia. She enjoyed peace and unity in diversity, and was a symbol of a loving, laughing family in Asia and the world.

But, now it has become a battleground of racial and ideological struggles. Some national leaders, including the Tunku himself, are choked by this sudden turn of events. Many of them were of the opinion that the ideas being manufactured in China or the problems in Vietnam, India, Pakistan or Burma were none of Malaysia's concern as long as she enjoyed peace and unity!

This might be a warning to many leaders or nations who have the same philosophy in looking at world problems. Experience has shown that peace and unity, built on mere selfish motives, cannot last very long.

It is not possible, in practical terms, that tolerance and goodwill can cure the high explosive racial, religious or ideological conflicts which are presently tormenting the whole world.

Many nations seem to have been master-minded by the forces of violence. This is because good people have just turned out as good for nothing. They never bother to tackle any miseries they see around them.

It is doubtful whether it would be feasible for any group of people to enforce their will on other groups without meeting some kind of rebuff. This has been tried again and again by the so-called progressive forces, but they have never succeeded in setting up a society which could be a pattern for the world.

What is then the weapon which can be used by all peace-loving people to keep the world in permanent peace and unity in diversity? Could there be an ideology powerful and challenging enough to mould the human races into one big united family of nations? Should such an ideology succeed without using violence to enforce discipline?

Who will be the men and women of this century who, although their countries may be at peace, will take to such an ideology and launch out on the world offensive against all the divisive ideologies?

Unity in families or nations comes through a change of motives in individuals.

We cannot bring stability to this world of ours unless we accept the challenge to change beginning first with ourselves and then our nations.

Now the dateline to cast our vital votes is already decided. Our choice is between a 'materially re-armed-Godless world', or a 'morally re-armed world governed by men and women who are governed by God.'

Oxford hears of Howard book

'SOMERSET MAUGHAM said that the worst thing that could befall an author was that all the reviewers should say the same thing. "If they knock you from one end of the room to the other, you know you have something of interest." On that basis, I think I can claim that this book is something of interest.'

Anne Wolrige Gordon was speaking about her book, *Peter Howard: Life and Letters*, to 100 guests who attended a luncheon at the Randolph Hotel, Oxford, on 6 June to mark its publication.

She then proceeded to delight everyone in her audience by quoting a series of completely contradictory statements from recent reviews.

Mrs Wolrige Gordon said that an interviewer had recently asked her whether it was not a dreadful experience to grow up with a father like Howard thrusting his ideas down her throat.

'I replied that my father had never mentioned his ideas, nor did he need to, for we knew what they were from the way he lived,' she said. 'He was a totally committed man.'

Vincent Evans, who was Night Editor of the *News Chronicle* and Washington correspondent of the *Daily Express* said Howard was one of the great men of his generation.

U Nu starts fund to train Asian youth



photo Leggat

BURMA'S former Prime Minister, U Nu, has launched a special fund 'to be utilised for training young Moral Re-Armament leaders from various South-East Asian countries at Asia Plateau, Panchgani.'

At U Nu's request it will be known as the Peter Howard Memorial Fund.

The Burmese leader presented Rs 1000 as his personal contribution. He chose the occasion of his 62nd birthday, according to the Burmese Buddhist calendar, as the most auspicious day.

It was during his recent visit to Asia Plateau, where 225 from 21 countries were attending a Student Leadership Conference, that U Nu decided to launch the fund in memory of Peter Howard, who was a close personal friend.