

NEW WORLD NEWS



FROM STRIKE-BOUND MARSEILLES

Page 8



BATTLE LINE

|||| THE NEW YEAR USED TO BE A TIME for good resolutions. Father decided to catch the 8.35 every morning and mother promised that the breakfast would always be ready on the table. The children decided they would go to bed when they were told, and let the kids next door play with their toys.

Today we have lost faith in good resolutions, just as our greeting, "Happy New Year" has lost its ring of conviction. The trouble is, we feel we know only too well what 1948 will be like. And good resolutions look pale in the light of world revolution.

|||| The year 1948 is dawning, just as did the year 1848, on a Europe swept by famine and political and social upheaval. Out of the strife of 1848 an idea was born. In that year Karl Marx outlined in his Communist Manifesto the principles of revolutionary materialism. His idea, fostered by the bitterness and frustration which he saw on every side, bids fair to shape the destiny of our age.

|||| Marx offers a formula for 1948. To the materialist the future has already been determined by the past. He sees class war as inevitable and indeed as the prime law of progress. He expects a year of widespread strikes, insecurity and the war

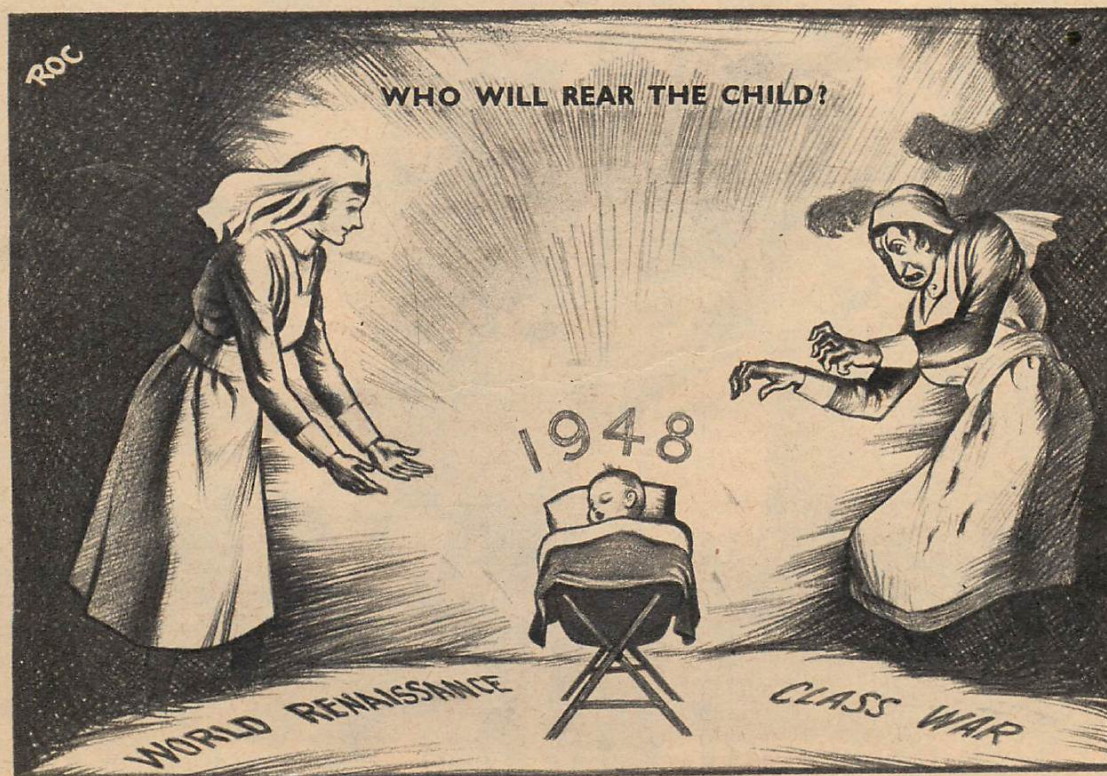
of opposing interests. He assumes that human nature is unalterably selfish and that progress is only achieved by a fight, and the triumph of the strong men.

|||| Moral Re-Armament offers for 1948 the possibility of world renaissance. There is a way out of the spiral of class war and hatred and it lies in the rebirth of the spirit of the ordinary man. Renaissance is the fruit of a change of heart and the determination to make the voice of God the will of the people.

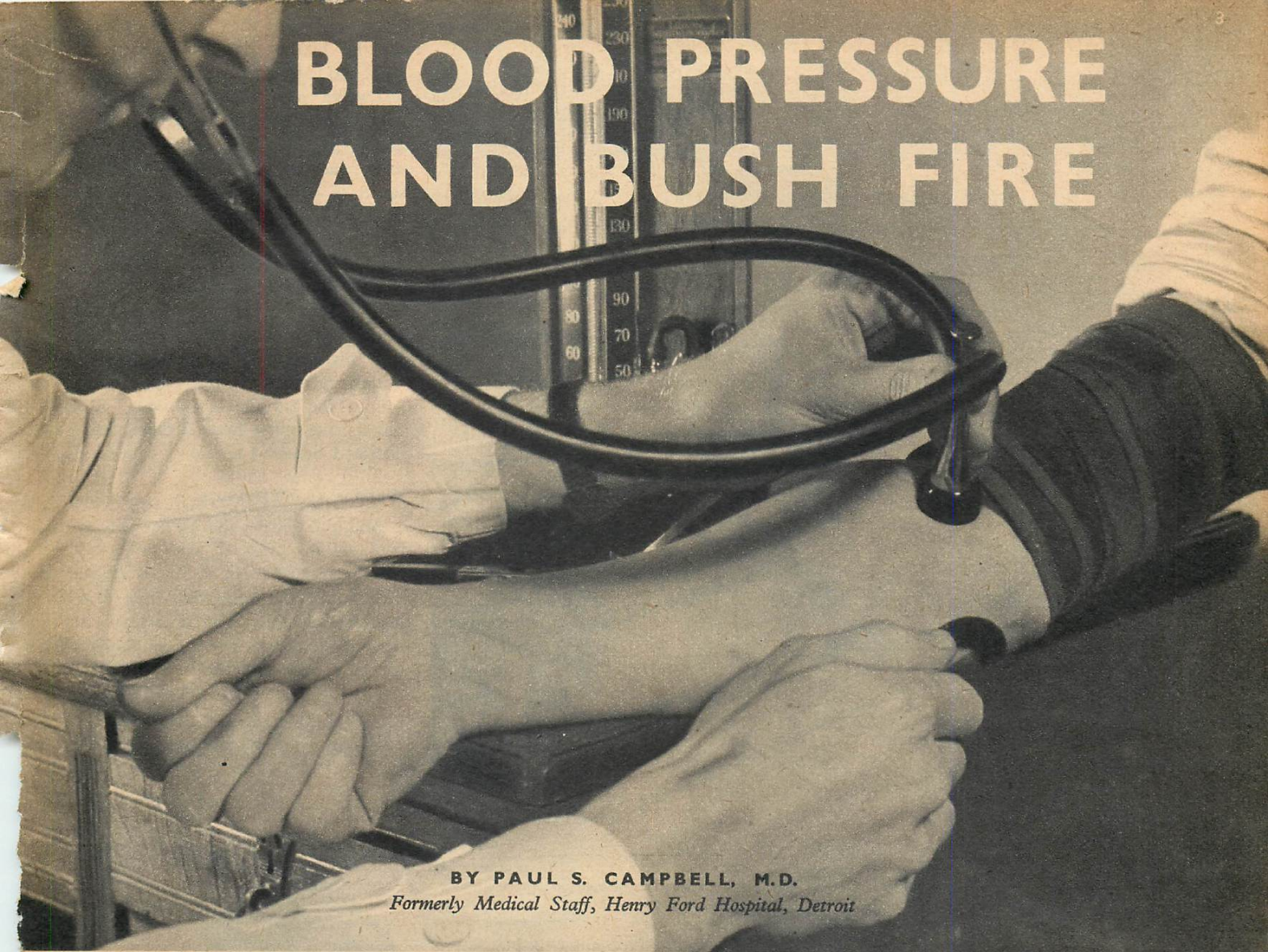
"Human nature can be changed. That is the basic answer. National economies can be changed. That is the fruit of the answer. World history can be changed. That is the destiny of our age."

|||| The choice which confronts Europe confronts each of us. If we, individually, live without the answer to bitterness and division we are aiding the materialist revolution, however much we may fear it, or try to oppose it.

But 1948 does not have to be merely one more step in the course of world revolution. It can be a NEW YEAR as the ordinary man and woman is resolved to find the secret of renaissance in his own life and as part of a world force gives the answer to each nation.



BLOOD PRESSURE AND BUSH FIRE



BY PAUL S. CAMPBELL, M.D.
Formerly Medical Staff, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit

RECENT research is beginning to uncover the mechanism of one of man's worst enemies—high blood pressure. This disease, which makes physical cripples of men and women, often in their prime, has been the subject of exhaustive and brilliant work by some of our best scientific minds.

As the medical history of more and more people has accumulated, many interesting facts have been uncovered. One of the most important is that high blood pressure is not to be feared. People have lived actively and normally for a quarter of a century with what at one time was considered dangerous levels of pressure. Another discovery is that the causes of this baffling rise in pressure is often in the kidney. We know now that by reducing the normal flow of blood to the kidney, for example, by clamping the artery feeding blood to that organ, a substance is produced in the oxygen-starved kidney which constricts the size of the small blood vessels throughout the body. The pipes through which the blood passes are thus reduced in

size and, therefore, to get the same volume of blood through them requires greater pressure. In many instances the surgical removal of a diseased kidney has reduced an abnormally high blood pressure to normal.

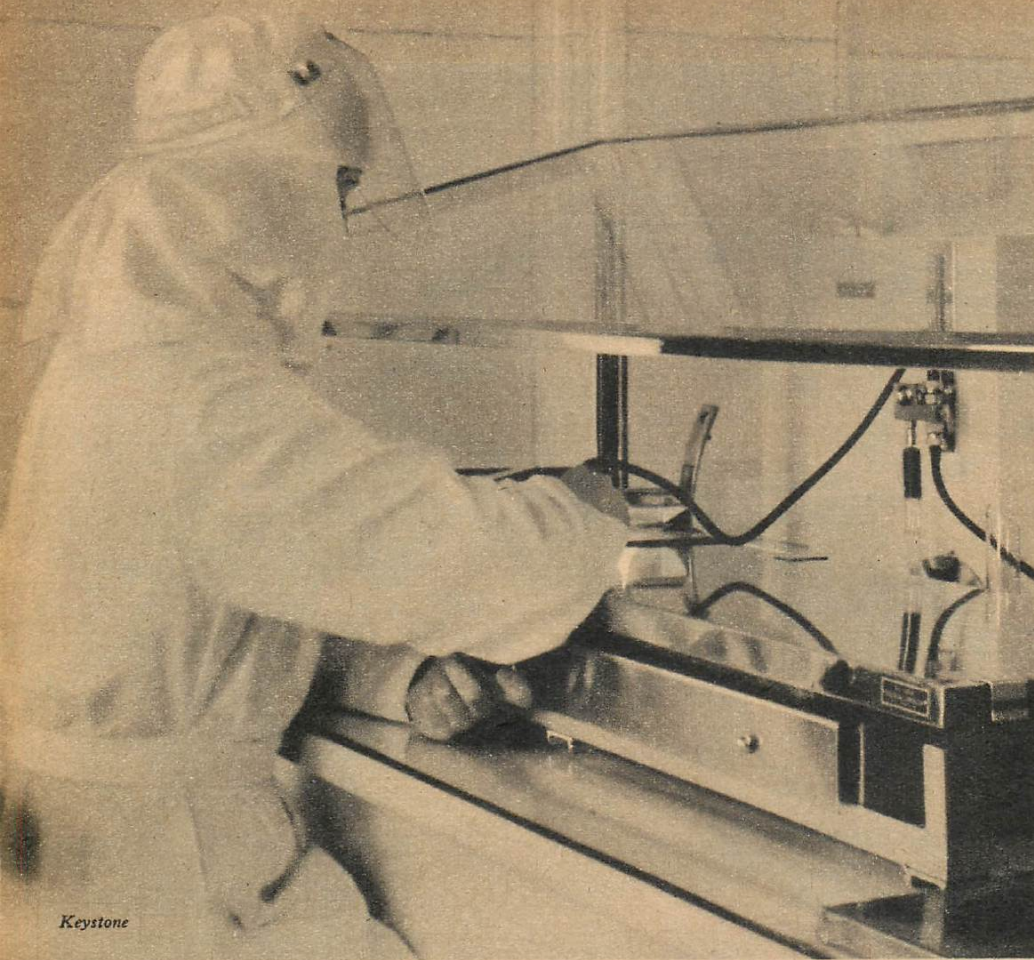
Very recently another physiological fact has come to light. For many years it has been known that fear, anxiety and resentment are blood-pressure-raising emotions. Now it has been discovered that the kidney possesses a nervous mechanism, on which the emotions play. By shutting off certain small vessels, fear, anxiety and resentment act in much the same way as clamping down the Renal artery. This reduces the flow of blood through the kidney, and starts it producing its blood-pressure-raising substance, and an increased blood pressure is the result.

Medicine's oldest problem

Many experiments have been made to produce a counter-substance which could be injected to offset this narrowing of the blood vessels; something which would

immunise the body against the blood-pressure-raising factor produced in the kidney. So far this has resulted in limited success. But although progress is slow, it is bringing fresh hope that an answer will be found to one of medicine's oldest problems.

The work on the effect of emotions on kidney circulation helps to explain the interesting case of Mr. X. He was flown two hundred miles from the Bush country to the clinic of Dr. A., one of the leading surgeons of Kenya. The man's blood pressure was high. The kidneys were obviously failing to do their work. Water was accumulating in the legs, arms and lungs of the patient. The usual drugs had been tried without success. After careful observation the surgeon had an idea. He said to his patient: "There is something in your life that is responsible for your condition. Medicine cannot help you. There is a major thing on your conscience." That night something happened. The man's kidneys started to work again. The next morning the patient looked different. There was obviously a change



Keystone

for the better. He explained to Dr. A. what had happened.

Twelve years earlier a bush fire on his neighbour's farm had got out of control and set his own farm ablaze, destroying the work and capital of years. Mr. X had saved to educate his children and provide for his wife. In one day the work of years had gone up in smoke. Said Mr. X: "I blamed my neighbour. I never spoke to him again and never thought of him without cursing him inwardly. Bitterness and frustration have rankled in my mind ever since. Last night I saw that I had been wrong. I have decided to ask my neighbour to forgive me for the resentment and ill-will that I have borne him all these years—and, doctor, I believe I am going to get well."

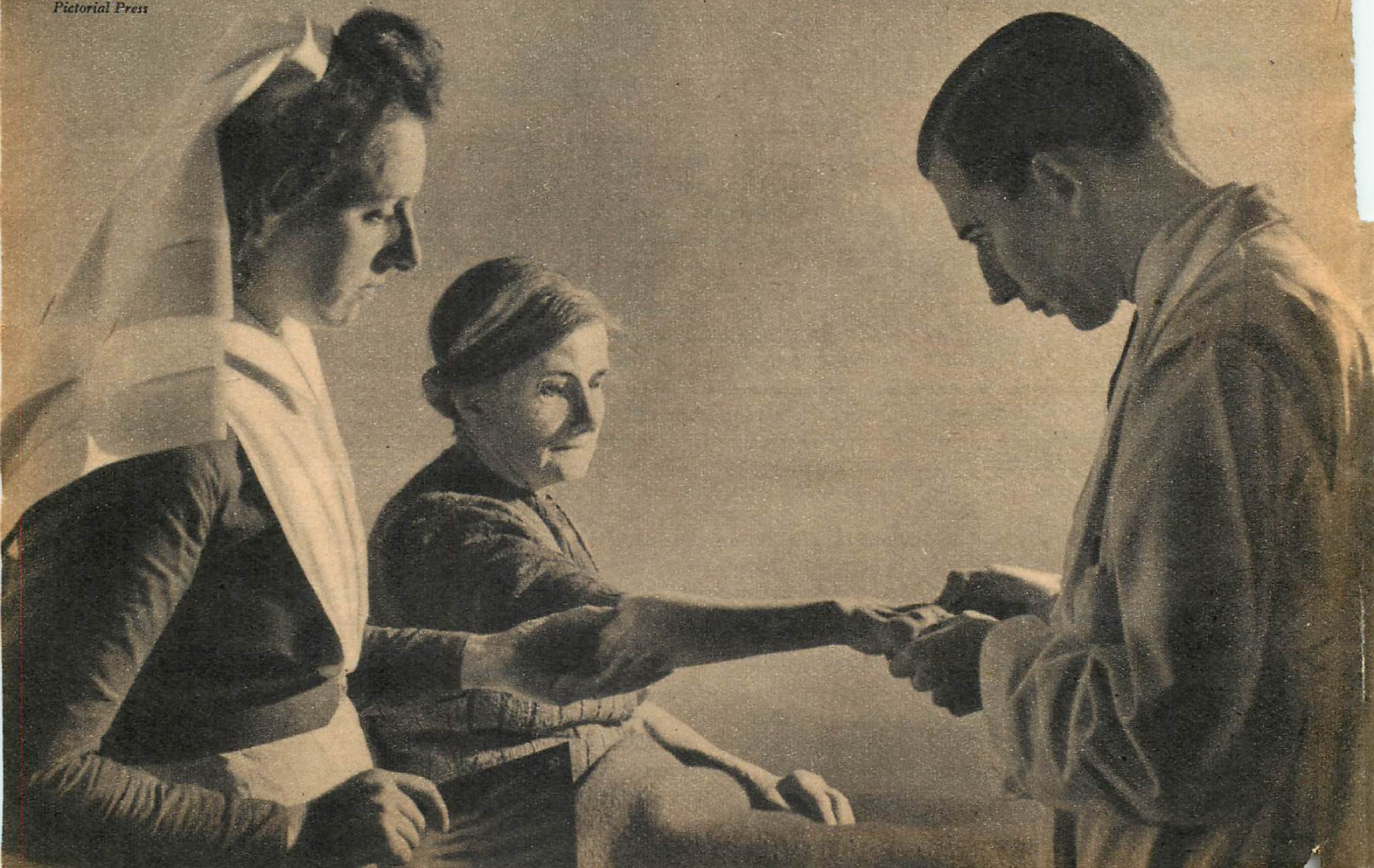
Wonder to neighbours

And get well he did. That man today is back on his farm at work with a normal blood pressure. He is the wonder of his neighbours and somewhat of a miracle to his local doctor. The miracle is not that he is well. For when the resentment went the tiny vessels in the kidney expanded to

"Advance from the poultice to penicillin"

"Arthritis, dreaded and crippling disease"

Pictorial Press



let the life-saving blood through. The miracle is the change in the man which had the power to dissolve his bitterness and fear. Dr. A. has story after story to match that of Mr. X.

A noted Boston specialist, Dr. Loring T. Swaim, has written extensively in the medical journals of his work on arthritis, a disease which affects about six million people in the United States alone. It is a major factor in the nation's economy, often taking young men and women in their twenties and thirties and rendering them unemployable and bedridden.

Over long experience and careful observation, Swaim reports that insecurity, anxiety and resentments accompany a great percentage of the dreaded and crippling flare-ups of this disease. He has a file full of records to prove his point. He also gives story after story about the far-reaching effect of men on their families and communities when they go back freed from their frustrating emotions and attitudes. Like the Kenya surgeon, he has found that a change of heart which frees the patients from fear and bitterness is one of the strongest weapons in his medical armament.

This change in people is so radically altering the appearance, treatment and outcome of disease that the medical head of one well-known United States Hospital has said: "We shall have to rewrite our text-books of medicine."

The men and women doctors who are pioneering this new advance in medicine are emphatic in pointing out that the change that they produce in their patients is not a psychological trick, nor is it limited to specialists. They say that any doctor can have that power, on one condition: That he who would free a man from fear or anxiety or resentment must be free of those things himself. Dr. Irene Gates of New York, formerly on the staff of the New York City Hospital, writes: "You cannot cure a patient of fear and be an infectious case of the disease yourself." The change in human nature which these men and women are pioneering is a moral change. It is restoring moral standards as a priority to medical men and to the profession.

Teamwork in research

Take the case of a London surgeon. One of the highlights of a recent meeting of leading world surgeons was the presentation by him and two other specialists of research work done together. The teamwork of these men in the operating theatre and in the presentation of their scientific papers was commented on by the attending surgeons. Behind this teamwork is a story, a story of change.

The surgeon was jealous of the man whose

book on their common subject was accepted as the standard work everywhere. Both men have vast knowledge of their subject, but that jealousy kept them both from adequately pooling their experience. One day a simple apology from the surgeon to his colleague for the jealousy he felt broke down barriers of fifteen years standing, and made the two men fast friends. The result was teamwork in research, which is being acclaimed as the most important advance of the past ten years in their speciality.

Hope for millions

The ability to bring a change in human nature means the hope of a new deal for the health of millions. Experienced physicians estimate that upwards of 60 per cent. of their consultations are made by people whose symptoms arise from their habits of life, self-indulgence in food, drink, sex and indis disciplined expenditure of energy. As a



Canadian physician has observed: "The only possible way fundamentally to raise the health level of the nation is to fight for moral standards and inner discipline for the millions." What such a fight can mean to the venereal disease rate, blood pressure, peptic ulcers and nervous diseases, to mention a few, is of paramount importance to the nation in these days of national health insurance plans and policies. For whatever our attitude to national health bills, the simple fact is that neither the health of a person nor of a nation is solely dependent on the number of doctors, hospitals, clinics or X-ray machines available. For health cannot be legislated into being by a government nor purchased by an appropriation from an exchequer. It is the product of the way we live.

Dr. Ernest Claxton, long-time British

practitioner, medical author and now an official of the British Medical Association, puts it this way: "Since the days when Hippocrates pioneered the ancient art of healing, medical men have waged unceasing war against disease. Many of the great killers of the past have now been conquered, to the benefit of mankind: typhoid, pneumonia, diphtheria and smallpox, to mention only a few. Medicine has advanced from the "horse and buggy" type of practice to the skilled specialist, from the poultice to penicillin, from blood-letting to blood transfusion. We are developing men of greater and greater skill, with better and better methods of healing more and more illness. We must ask ourselves if our advances are enough. Ought not Medicine to apply itself to those factors which lie behind disease? As Medicine has progressed it has realised that the prevention and cure of disease is no longer adequate as an objective. The stated aim of Medicine is now the highest possible level of health for all people. This can only be achieved if the problem of human nature is resolutely tackled. And this applies equally in the socio-political sphere of medicine. When we doctors fight for what is right for the nation rather than demand our rights from the nation, then Medicine will regain its moral authority and find its destiny."

Plan for world health

The revolutionary experience and philosophy of Swaim, Claxton and others like them is engaging the attention of leaders of medical thought throughout the world. The Chairman of the World Medical Association, Dr. T. C. Routley, of Canada, attended the Moral Re-Armament Assembly at Caux, in Switzerland, in August, 1947. Officials of the British Medical Association were also present and representatives from many European and Eastern countries. There they discussed and planned together with leadership in politics and industry and education, youth and army, from many countries, how to wage war on the bottlenecks which prevent a healthy life from being the normal for men and nations. For health is no longer a local, national or solely a medical problem. It has to be planned for on a world scale.

Many are coming to recognise that a profession which could make selfish men unselfish, dishonest men honest, and resentful men free from bitterness, would be a tremendous force in creating sound national life.

A change of heart is the door opening into a new world. It enables medicine to fulfil its vocation in the world and doctors to play their full part in establishing a way of life in which freedom and peace and health are made secure.

STARK ALTERNATIVE

REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD speaking at the Premiere of "The Good Road" in New York

Rear-Admiral Byrd heads a National Committee of Invitation which includes seventy-two leaders of Industry, Labour, Farmers, Women's Clubs, Republican and Democrat members of both Houses of Congress. Among them are Senator Styles Bridges, New Hampshire; Senator H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey; Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia; Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah; Congressman Christian Herter, Massachusetts; Congressman James W. Wadsworth, New York; Albert S. Goss, head of the National Grange; William Green, President, American Federation of Labour; Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs; Emil Schram, President, New York Stock Exchange and George W. Welsh, President, U.S. Conference of Mayors

I AM speaking to you today from New York, the home of the United Nations Organisation.

In this twentieth century, through mechanical science, the world has shrunk with dizzying rapidity. It has shrunk with such dizzying rapidity, in fact, that our civilisation is faced with the very stark alternative of learning to live together or not living at all. Our scientific knowledge has outrun our spiritual understanding. We have developed physical force beyond our moral power to control it.

When we dropped that bomb on Hiroshima we leaped in that fatal instant a thousand centuries ahead, into an era rendered malignly sinister by our utter unpreparedness to cope

with it. A couple of dozen of these atomic bombs that utilise the forces that power the mechanism of the whole universe could not only lay waste our great population and control centres, but could make most of the United States uninhabitable with radium impregnation.

And now there are other weapons that man is making just as destructive as the atomic bomb. Our materialistic sciences of destruction are thousands of centuries ahead of the science of human relations. The atomic bomb is here to stay and within five years other nations will have it.

But in this atomic age it is not the atomic bomb that is the problem, it is human nature

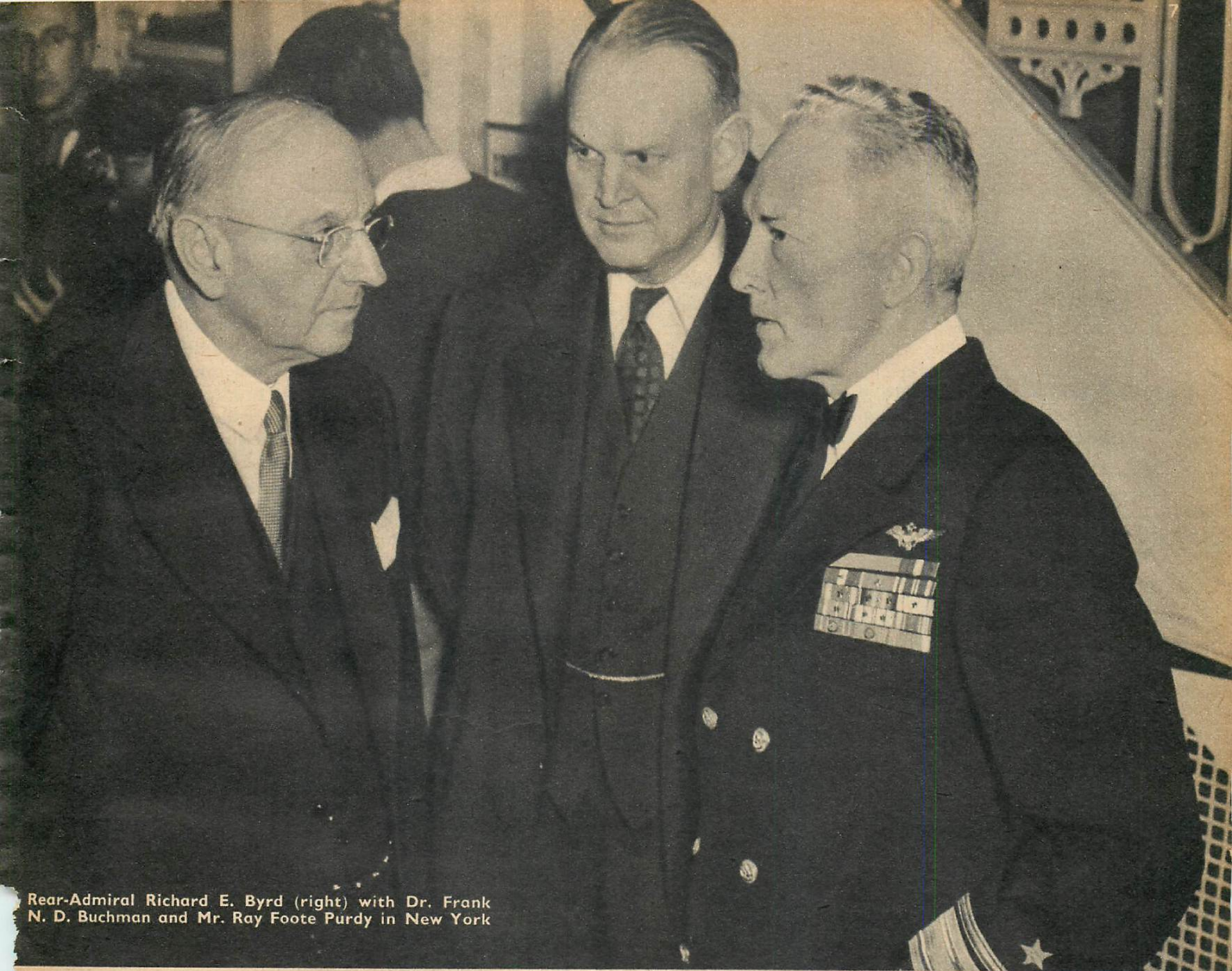
itself. The generation that has learned to split the atom must learn to unite the hearts of men or it will vanish from the earth. The root problem lies in the human heart.

Human nature can be changed. Governments and nations also must find a radical change of heart if we are to build a family of nations. Statesmen must choose between the moral law and the law of the jungle.

Time is short. It is later than most of us realise. But there is hope. I say there is hope because I have seen a practical answer at work on a world scale. This summer I have been in continuing touch with the incredible advance of the work of Moral Re-Armament. The World Assembly has just been concluded



Admiral Byrd is welcomed on the stage by the cast at the premiere of "The Good Road" in New York



Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd (right) with Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman and Mr. Ray Foote Purdy in New York

at Caux, Switzerland, attended by over 5,000 from fifty-two countries. Twenty of these countries were represented by Cabinet officials or Members of Parliament. Moral Re-Armament is a world force with a global strategy to restore God to leadership in the hearts of men and of governments. It is the most effective force I know of in the world today that has the philosophy and the fire to unite the people behind a common global purpose by means of a workable method.

That common purpose, as I see it, is the achievement of our Creator's design which I take to be a chance for liberty for the human race, and the pursuit of happiness. And the workable method to achieve that common global purpose I take to be the utilisation of Christian principles. It is the brotherhood of man, the goodwill idea.

The new incentive that MRA is bringing for increased production and political unity within the democratic nations constitutes what one high Washington official attending

Caux called "the brightest spot in the dark picture of Europe."

The time I feel has come to present the first-hand evidence of this to America, since the United States is the focal point in the effort to preserve freedom the world over. I therefore cabled Dr. Frank Buchman, urging that he come to America at this time and invite representative European leaders who have participated in the Assembly at Caux, bringing with them evidence of the new spirit they have developed in their countries.

I have also suggested that a national committee of invitation be formed, similar to that which presented the industrial drama *The Forgotten Factor* in Washington in 1944, representing outstanding political, industrial, labour, agricultural and military leadership.

We of this National Committee of Invitation are presenting to New York and Washington at this time the programme and the plays of Moral Re-Armament which dramatise our democratic ideology so powerfully.

These performances seem to me to be

inspired. I am more moved by them, I am much more moved by them, than I am willing to admit. And when I think that the 270 members of the cast have left their homes and have given their all to this Moral Re-Armament movement with an unselfish and selfless effort, working without pay and for long, arduous hours to save the American way of life and to save liberty the world over; I must admit that I stand here in reverent admiration.

I believe that here on Broadway, known to many as "The Great White Way," centre of the theatrical world in America, this revue is dramatising a pattern of renaissance that will, if you will get behind it, set the people of goodwill everywhere rolling down the Good Road together. I bespeak your active help behind this world force of Moral Re-Armament which is strengthening the moral arm of the peace-loving and freedom-loving leaders of the world. Then this great city which has become a home to the United Nations Organisation may cradle the rebirth of the nations and secure liberty for our children's children.

ROUND T

NEW YORK

WHEN the new Moral Re-Armament revue, *The Good Road*, opened on Broadway last month, Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd announced the formation of a national committee to arouse America behind the programme of Moral Re-Armament as a "movement which is a 'must' to save freedom all over the world." He described Moral Re-Armament as:

"A practical answer at work on a world scale, the most effective force in the world today that has the philosophy and the fire to unite people behind a common global purpose."

During the same weekend America, Norway, Britain, France, Switzerland and Australia felt the effects of this force which is bringing a world answer to world crisis.

A FEW days before Byrd spoke at the Broadway premiere, *The Good Road* was presented before the 81st annual session of the National Grange in Ohio's state capital, Columbus. Master of the Grange, Albert Goss' visit to Europe during the summer had convinced him of the desperate need for food and America's part in providing it. It also showed him that food

was not enough—that Europe needs, above all, a pattern for a democracy that works.

To the farmers of America the Moral Re-Armament task force brought evidence that the seeds of a working democratic ideology are being sown in the European countries. The audience crowded round the cast after the show. Many of them responded to the challenge of the revue to look to the roots before attempting to export the fruits of freedom. It has offered them the chance to give an ideological as well as an agricultural answer to Europe.

OSLO

AT the same time as *The Good Road* was opening in New York, the Crown Prince of Norway, with three members of the Norwegian cabinet, the President and members of both Houses of Parliament, the Chief of the Armed Forces, and Trade Union and industrial leaders of all the Scandinavian countries, attended a national Moral Re-Armament assembly in Oslo.

Madame Irene Laure, President of the Socialist Women of France, came from strike-bound Marseilles to address the gathering. (See cover picture). At this

critical time in France she has weekly conferences with Leon Blum, veteran Socialist leader.

"Nothing less than an opportunity to have a part in the world answer that Moral Re-Armament is bringing," she said, "could take me out of France today. If France goes under, the rest of Europe will go under, too. I have come here to tell you that a great constructive revolution not of guns, but of the heart, is going on in France today. Through Moral Re-Armament, amidst all the hatreds and conflicts, workers and employers are finding a common platform to rebuild France."

James Haworth, Labour Member of Parliament for the Walton Division of Liverpool, said: "I have found in Moral Re-Armament the self-sacrifice and fire which is the answer to the self-seeking and cynicism that has crept into our Labour Movement in these later days. Along with Parliamentarians of twenty countries, Members of the British House of Commons are now fighting as one team, that European Cabinets shall work on a basis of not who's right, but what's right. Unity can be found only if national negotiations are carried on in this way."

PARIS

IN Paris senior officers in the army and the navy took part in a Moral Re-Armament training course for officers. At the end of the course the General commanding the French Military Academy invited the French cast of *The Forgotten Factor* to give the play before his 800 officers.

The navy was represented by Admiral Ortoli and members of his staff. General de Grancey, Director of the cultural and social section of the French army, and the head of the information branch of the army were also present. A group of officers represented the French occupation army in Germany.

Two colonels from the Swiss army addressed the course, giving special prominence to the morale-building programme initiated in the Swiss armed forces during the war by General Guisan. (*New World News*, December, 1947). Major Vandendriessche of the Belgian Army was also present.

The ideological training was illustrated

Madame Laure addresses a meeting in Oslo. Fourth row (left) with his A.D.C., is the Crown Prince of Norway



THE GLOBE

by means of visual aids and was conducted by Captain John Caulfeild and Lieutenant R. A. E. Holme, formerly of the American Air Force. Particular emphasis was given to the part the development of sound leadership in labour and management has played in the battle for control which is taking place in the industrial field today.

BERNE

IN response to the demand for further training in Moral Re-Armament after the two presentations of *The Forgotten Factor* in Berne, the first of a series of training meetings took place this same weekend.

The audience included Trade Union leaders of Switzerland, journalists and manufacturing chiefs. The secretary of the Federal Government was among the political figures present.

M. Alexandre Dubois, managing director of a French steel works, addressed the meeting on the industrial situation in France. "The reason Communism meets with such a response from millions of workers," he said, "is that they do not feel themselves an integral part of industry. Employers who adopt a paternalistic attitude and try to improve social conditions, or others who give the workers a part in running the factories, still do not reach the real solution of the problem. A revolutionary change of heart, such as I experienced this year at Caux is necessary, if we are to create teamwork between bosses and men."

MELBOURNE

THE same weekend a gathering in Melbourne, second city of the Commonwealth, of nearly 500 people from labour, management, education, civil service and church met to make preparations for the Australian Summer Assembly for Moral Re-Armament.

The widely representative audience heard evidence of the answer which this force is bringing to the nation during this turbulent post-war period. The speakers lining the platform included a delegation of both labour and management from the Australian factory of the International Harvester Company, large-scale manufacturers of agri-

cultural machinery. With them, too, were Dr. Donald Davison, senior research physicist of Melbourne University, and the Treasurer of the Australian Tramway Employees' Union, Mr. Alec Watson. They were introduced by Mr. Michael Thwaites, Rehabilitation Lecturer in English at Melbourne University. Students from the University reported that the spread of Moral Re-Armament was answering the materialism which infects much of university life.

STOKE-ON-TRENT

THIS weekend was chosen by the miners' leaders in the British Midlands to launch the return visit of *The Forgotten Factor* for a month of showings for the coal industry. Within fifty miles of Stoke-on-Trent, centre of the North Staffordshire coalfield, 60 per cent of Britain's coal is produced.

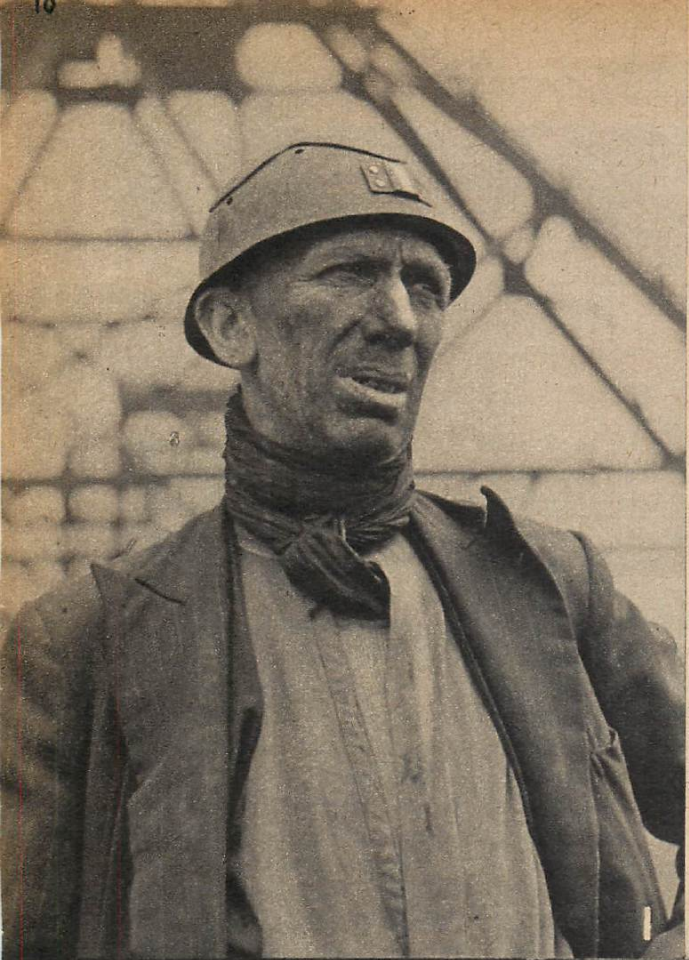
The leaders of 63,000 miners, together with coal-face workers and their families and the heads of management of Britain's electrical and leather industries, met at the home of Lord Harrowby, Lord Lieutenant of the county. "Moral Re-Armament," said Lord Harrowby, "means a marriage of management and labour. It means a

new spirit of understanding and a sound leadership. It means not only realising the danger ahead, but taking the necessary action to avert it. It must extend to all our great industries. If this great effort fails it is good-bye to all that we hold dear."

The Forgotten Factor was presented in Stafford at the invitation of the consultative committees of the five Cannock Chase collieries and was introduced by Mr. Jack Ashley, Coal Board Labour Officer for the area, and by Mr. Frank Smith, Secretary for 7,500 Leicestershire miners. Mr. Smith, who was formerly active in the Communist Party, said: "Here we see the solution to the problems we meet in the manager's office, the union office, local government and the Labour Party. When MRA is applied to the coalmining industry, dishonesty, mistrust and lack of faith will be eradicated. The many 'isms' we have tried have not been successful. Where they have failed Moral Re-Armament will succeed." The President of the Warwickshire miners said, "This has been an historic day for the Midlands!" One miner commented after seeing the play, "I'm going to fill two extra tubs of coal on Monday."



Mr. Harold Lockett, President of N. Staffs Branch, N.U.M. (left), discusses with Lord Harrowby, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, the visit of *The Forgotten Factor* to Stafford

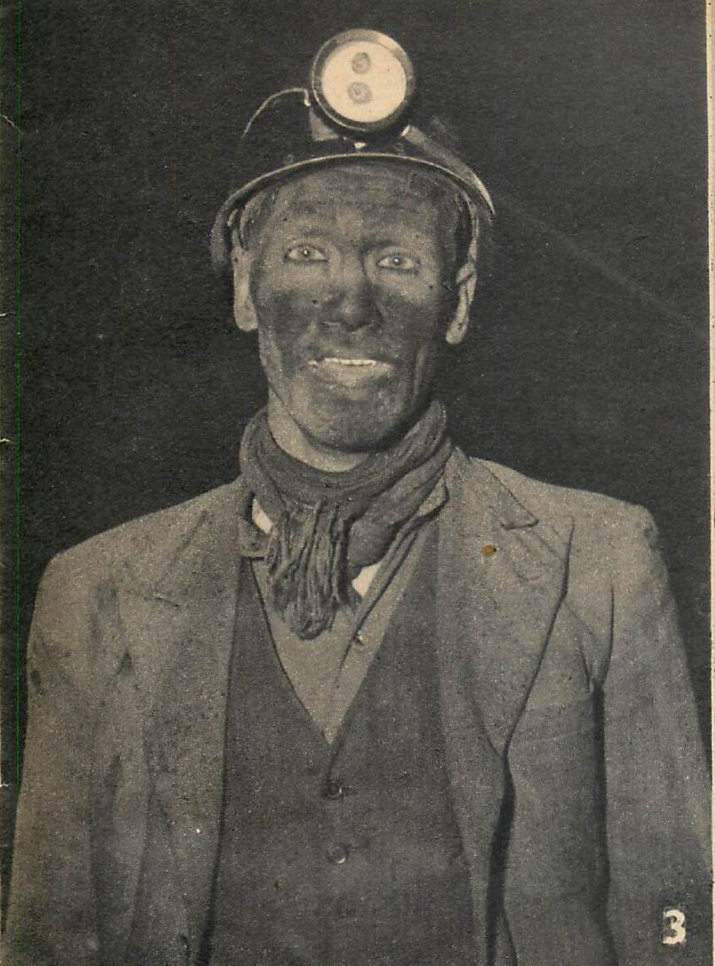


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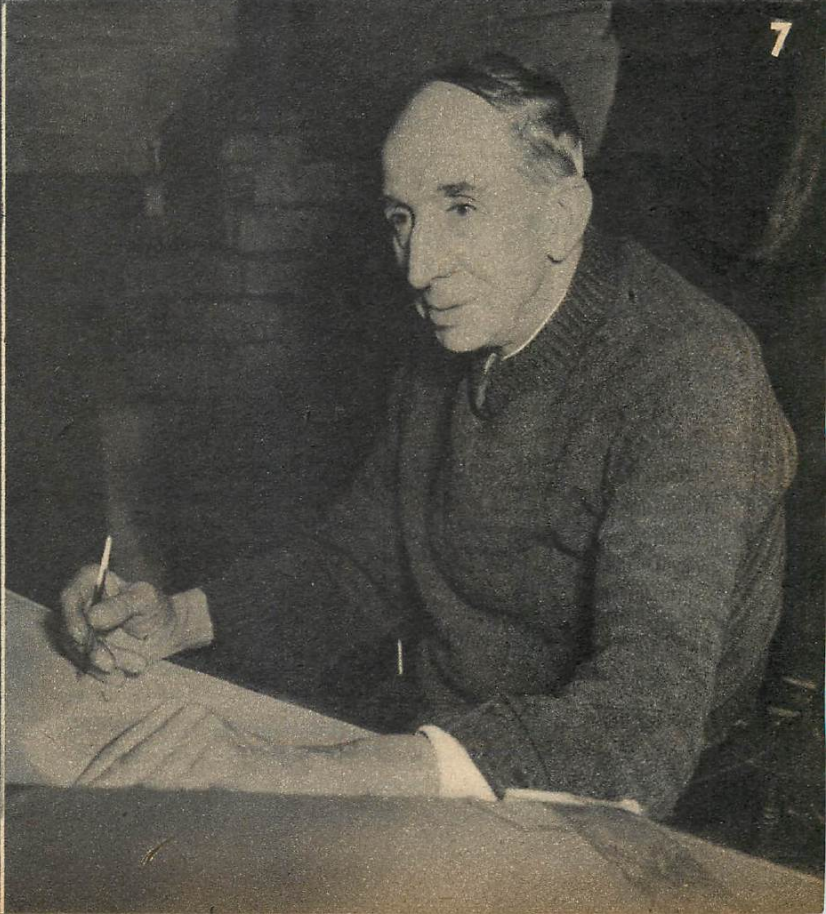
LAMPS
IN





F A C E S

SEE OVER →



ON December 2, 1947, *The Birmingham Post* reported: "To a play, *The Forgotten Factor*, is attributed the development of a new spirit of honesty and unselfishness in the mines of North Staffordshire. . . . The new spirit is so revealing itself in increased output that, according to one computation based on recent figures, if the same results were obtained in all Britain's coalfields, the target of 200,000,000 tons a year would be exceeded by 30,000,000 tons."

In these pages *New World News* introduces to you a few of the men and women who are fanning this new spirit into a blaze as bright as their own coal fires.

COAL FACES

AARON COLCLOUGH, Branch Secretary, Glebe Colliery:



To see Aaron surrounded by his men at the pithead canteen may give you an idea what sound union leadership means to the life of a mine. With a slow, friendly smile he'll tell you: "The under-manager and I hadn't agreed for fifteen years. I took every chance of rubbing him in the dust, and he said himself he'd sooner meet the devil than meet me at the coal-face. Now all that's entirely changed. I went to him and

told him I was sorry for the past and wanted to work with him, not against him 'I'd like to see it happen,' he said. 'All right, will you try it?' I asked. We've been friends since that day. It makes a difference to production."

JOE CONWAY, Branch Secretary, Sutherland Colliery:



Joe has worked underground for twenty-seven years; and for twenty-five of them he has been a trade union official.

One day at the Sutherland pit, the winding gear broke, throwing 600 men idle. Instead of drawing pay for no work, as they were entitled to do, the men volunteered to work in neighbouring pits while repairs were made.

"That happened because there's team-work between the Coal Board Labour Officer, the colliery manager and myself," says Joe Conway. "As a working man I will do all I can to spread this spirit among my mining colleagues. It's needed more than ever before, to save Britain and maintain a decent society."

Ruby, Joe's wife, agrees in a word. "I'm with him all the way."

HARVEY SWETNAM, Fireman, Glebe Colliery:



Harvey has recently been made a fireman. Of his year's working at the coal-face, he says: "When I first got my own contract I kept falling out with my mate. I'd looked forward to a few bob extra in the wage-box, and I thought he was slacking. One day I realised that the trouble was not him, but my own selfishness. I went and offered him a full share of my profits, and we started working as a team. Our output increased by

10 per cent., wages rose accordingly, and we had a far happier spirit."

BILL WILD, Union Delegate, Glebe Colliery:



For thirty years a miners' trade union official. Bill walked the picket-line in the 1921 and 1926 strikes.

"Only this week," Bill says, "some of the men had to work at a difficult section, and their wages would have dropped accordingly. In the old days we'd have gone to the manager and said: 'We shan't work unless we get higher wages.' Instead I went into his office—where it used to be 'Knock at the door and await further instructions'—and brought it to his attention. Two days later he offered to pay the men the same as the highest-paid face-workers in the pit. I told them at 'snappin' time,' and they said themselves: 'That gives us encouragement to do our best.'"

ALBERT BENTLEY and BILL McNEAL, Branch Secretary and Under-manager, Park Hall Colliery:



Bill and Albert are both men of few words, but they like to talk about each other. "Bill's a great lad," says Albert, "he's all for the men, and doing his best to make Park Hall a pattern of this new spirit."

In his home, kept spotless and beautiful by Mrs. McNeal, Bill will tell you about Albert. "We often have him up here. When the mines were nationalised, Clause 8 of the Miners' Charter called for a new spirit of team-work. Albert and I went round all the pit explaining it—especially to the men who were likely to be unreasonable. In the twelve months since then, I don't think we've had above two or three complaints."

TOM SMITH, Branch Secretary, Berry Hill Colliery:



Tom started mining at fourteen. In 1935 he first became branch secretary, with only fifty-eight members in the union. Elected to build it up, in eight years he had over 700 on the roll.

In 1946 he lost office for a year, through a prearranged plan by a "Bolshie gang." "It was done well, too," he concedes, "—and I was that pig-headed. I said: 'If that's the way you want it, you can have it!' I was the kind of man who was 'always right.' If anyone didn't agree with me, I'd tell him he could go and have his hair cut! But now I can listen to the other fellow—for three-quarters of an hour if necessary; because it takes us all to get at what's right."

"Yes, I've been unanimously re-elected secretary. And the leader of the Bolshie gang—his satellites have practically evaporated."

TED DUTTON, Branch Secretary, Norton Colliery:



Ted has been a miner for fifty years, and for forty of them a union delegate. They call him "the grand old man of the delegates' board." As a boy in Stoke he worked half-time in the potteries to earn three shillings a week. He has taken part in many a mining struggle.

"We've got a new incentive these days," he says, "and it's had a major share in increasing our production at Norton from 7,700 to 9,000 tons a week."

IT COULDN'T HAPPEN TO ME!



Canadian National Railways

By JOHN MAIN

I THOUGHT it could never happen to me. I thought I would always be able to work and make a living. I lived with my brothers on a farm in Manitoba. There had been drought, depression and drifting soil, and in 1932 we knew we were going to have a tough time pulling through the winter. I figured it would cost less to feed two than three. I was in the best shape physically so I decided I would head out to see what I could find. I harvested through that Fall. Top wages were \$1.75 a day. I worked from 3.45 a.m. until nine o'clock at night. Then the harvesting ran out and I started West.

Hunger and Hopelessness

I felt I was a failure and I wanted to run away. I never told my brothers. In the back of my mind I thought of going to the Orient, where I knew they needed mechanics, and I was a farm machine expert. I arrived in Edmonton by box-car with the thermometer at ten degrees below zero. I had fifteen cents and my watch. The fifteen cents bought me a meal Sunday and I pawned my watch for two dollars. On Tuesday I tried to get work but couldn't. Then I got a ticket for the bread-line, where it cost the government

seventeen cents a day to feed me. I just never thought it could happen to me.

The thing I remember is the apathetic attitude of the fellows. They had no hope. The worst thing in the world is when a man sees nothing ahead. He feels "What's the use?"—not wanted, useless. Hunger doesn't matter as much as the hopelessness. For weeks at a time I went with less than one good meal a day. That's the way Europe feels today.

Hungry people are good ground to sow seeds in. The Communists were active among us as they are in Europe. They told us we were being treated as ciphers. They said the government couldn't let us die on the streets, but otherwise we didn't matter. I felt the Communists were wrong, but at the same time I grew to hate anyone who looked well-fed.

One night I met a man whose experience was a lot like mine—gradually getting on the skids and going down. He told me that God had a plan for everybody. I was interested. I said to him, "If God has a plan I have a chance to live again." He said, "If you have made a mess of things, you won't lose anything by the experiment of listening to God."

I listened. The next morning I got a job. It was a job I would not usually have done. It was shovelling snow, and I was glad to get it.

I found a new interest in keeping myself presentable and began to work around the place where I was living. I stopped swearing every other word. I wrote to my family, which I had determined I would never do. I made an apology to my older brother which I had also determined never to do. I had blamed him for our quarrels. I had resisted his methods of "putting me straight." When I apologised there was a new relationship between us.

Restore the Soil

I went back to farming and worked as a tractor operator and hired man. Then I got a job with a larger concern in British Columbia.

At this time I went to Peace River in northern Alberta. I saw the last agricultural frontier. Even there I saw the soil beginning to drift. I decided to fight to restore the fibre to the soil the only way I knew it could be done—by changing the hearts of the men who work it. I would give all my time to that.

Today more than food for Europe is at stake. We are fighting not only to feed people, but to secure the new world by restoring the soil.

When I was on a bread-line, charity had little appeal to me. Today Europe is on a bread-line and she feels the same way. The fellow who sees hope will work and fight. He will risk his heart, his life, his anything. Moral Re-Armament offered me a chance to give everything for a new world. I believe that's what Europe wants today.

NEW ROAD FOR BURMA

BY
PROFESSOR L. ALLEN
of Rangoon University

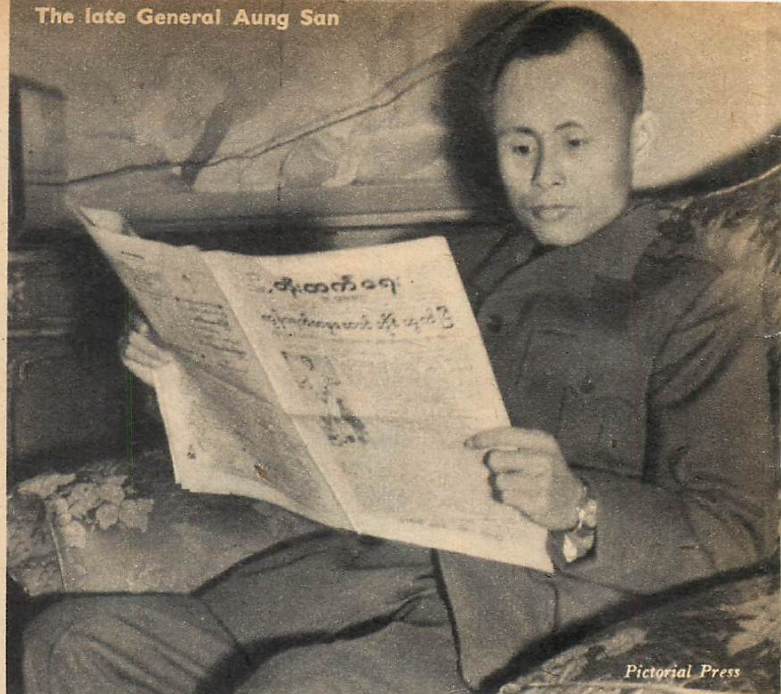
JANUARY 4, 1948, will be known in history as Burma's Independence Day. This country of 17,000,000, lodged in the heart of Asia, will now fend for herself on the most turbulent continent of the world.

All political ties with the British Empire will cease, bringing to an end a century and a quarter of foreign administration which began with the first Anglo-Burmese War in 1824 and culminated in the overthrow of the last Burmese dynasty at Mandalay in 1885. The ensuing struggle for independence, vastly accelerated by two World Wars, has now reached its goal. Burma henceforth will be a sovereign state, as Britain yields control.

Twice a battlefield in World War II, Burma has felt the heavy hand of world forces seeking to frame the new Asia. Her famous Burma Road provided China with a crucial life-line for supplies from 1939 to 1942. Then her broad paddy fields and mountain trails provided Japan with a springboard for a futile attack on India. Now the Japanese have gone, driven before the combined forces of Britain, China, America and the Burmese Resistance Movement. Burma, once an idyllic land of peace and plenty, has been left stricken and impoverished as this mighty tide of world forces has come and gone.

"But it isn't so much a matter of what's going," said an observer of Burmese affairs the other day in Rangoon. "It's what's coming that counts!"

On one side of Burma are India's 400,000,000, now divided into two hostile states. On the other side of Burma are China's 500,000,000, locked in a life-and-death ideological war, which is part of a growing world conflict. Among Burma's smaller neighbours, Indo-



Pictorial Press

China is in eruption against the French; Thailand has recently had a military *coup d'état*; Malaya is feeling her way towards unity and freedom; and Indonesia is bidding for independence from Holland by an alternation of diplomacy and sten guns.

In this turbulent sea Burma will launch out now to guide her own destiny. What are the prospects?

Burma has always been considered a naturally protected land. High mountains and swift rivers guard her jungly land frontiers. With a trained army, at present, of 12,000 to 15,000, but without artillery or air force, she will have to depend largely on the continuing goodwill of her neighbours for security. By treaty arrangements, Britain will undertake now to train and equip more adequate military forces for the independent Burma.

Economically, Burma's position is not so serious as might have been expected for a war-ravaged country.

War damages have been estimated at 170 crores of rupees, or somewhat over £125 million. Burma's outstanding debts include about 40 crores to Britain (£30 million) and the same amount to India. To a country with less natural wealth than Burma these debts might look like a huge handicap with which to face an independent future.

However, the 1947-48 estimates of national income and expenditure submitted by U Tin Tut, until recently Minister of Finance, and now Minister of Foreign Affairs, give reasonable promise of a balanced budget, provided the rice export comes up to expectations, which in turn depends on stable political conditions. There is a chance, therefore, that Burma's foreign indebtedness will not increase and that she can begin to liquidate the debts already extant. Before the second



Thakin Nu the Prime Minister of Burma on the eve of independence

BURMA

World War
Burma was the
largest exporter of
rice in the world, with an
annual exportable surplus of
about 3,500,000 tons. Once this
standard is attained again, Burma will be
able to face the future financially with con-
siderable confidence. And this does not
take into account her rich deposits of oil,
lead, tin and tungsten, and her vast
teak reserves which should also be in wide demand on the
world market.

For a land so richly endowed Burma has very good
prospects of being able to pay her way as a free nation of
the world. She will need to import all her heavy machinery,
railway locomotives and rolling stock, airplanes and motor
cars, and most of her textiles. But, with the import controls
that the Burma Government has already established, the country
need not develop extended unfavourable trade balances.

What is of greater concern as Burma faces the future is not
economics, but politics.

The late U Aung San made a promising beginning towards the
achievement of national unity. Of her 17,000,000, 11,000,000 are
Burmans, with about 2,000,000 Karens and 1,000,000 Shans;
the rest are accounted for by Indians, Chinese and various
hill peoples. Aung San's policy was to join the large minority
areas into a scheme of voluntary federation, already formally
achieved by the terms of Burma's new constitution.

In spite of surface appearances, however, divisive factors are at
work in the Burmese political scene. Many firearms were left
behind by the various armies during the war. These have now fallen
into the hands of bandits who sometimes operate with a political bias,
and into the hands of minority groups who are fearful about their security.
A death penalty has been imposed for banditry and for the illegal
possession of firearms, which so far has acted as a limited deterrent only.
Even in normal times banditry is endemic, and the smouldering racial
suspicion between Burmans and Karens, greatly aggravated by tragic
conflicts during the Japanese regime, still remains.

Deepest of all is the ideological tension, reflecting the broader, world
conflict as it applies to Burma.

In October 1946 U Aung San expelled the Communists from his
political coalition, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League.
Following Aung San's assassination on July 19, 1947, together with
six of his Cabinet, the Communists have been attempting a
comeback under the leadership of Aung San's brother-in-law,
Thakin Than Tun. A serious effort to bring about a reconciliation
was made by the present Premier, Thakin Nu. However, on
November 17, 1947, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League
officially announced that all efforts at harmonising the policies of
AFPFL and the Communists had failed. The official announcement
declared that "the Communist Party is found to be adopting
measures designed to stab the AFPFL in the back, though
the Party ostentatiously shouts about the need for unity." The
announcement goes on to state that "It is obvious now that the
return of the Burma Communist Party within the folds of
the AFPFL is no longer a possibility." Meanwhile the Than Tun
Communists have issued a rejoinder accusing "right-wing
elements of the AFPFL" for the failure of the merger.

At the same time, thoughtful Burmans are aware that a negative

policy alone cannot be the permanent answer, especially when
there is a danger that South Eastern Asia may go the way of
South Eastern Europe. Already it is obvious that the Com-
munists are supplying the ideology for most of the political thinking
of the country.

Is there another road?

Aung San used to talk about "the people's way"—the coopera-
tive, neighbourly ways of traditional Burmese life at its best.
He was suggesting a recovery of the positive ideology of Burma,
rooted in the long folk-history of the people and in moral precepts.

Unless Burma does make such a moral recovery, her future,
amid clashing continental forces and domestic undercurrents,
will remain highly unpredictable.



"REMAKING THE WORLD"

THE collected edition of Dr. Buchman's speeches will be published this month, under the title, "Remaking The World." This 280-page edition opens with a foreword by the Hon. C. J. Hambro, former President of the Norwegian Parliament, and an introduction by Alan Thornhill, author of "The Forgotten Factor."

The forty-two speeches, many of which have not been published before, include the two addresses given at the 1947 World Assembly at Caux, entitled "The Good Road" and "Answer to Crisis."

Throughout the book, editorial comment links the speeches, and together with contemporary newspaper articles and statements it gives the historic setting of the speeches in current world events. There is also a supplement containing documents of considerable interest in the history of Moral Re-Armament, including eight pen-portraits of Dr. Frank Buchman drawn from books and newspapers from 1923 onwards, and ending with an account of the 1947 Caux Assembly.

The book is finely printed. To make it available on the widest possible scale, it is being produced in stiff paper covers. It is being published by Blandford Press, Limited. The price will be 5s. net. It will be obtainable from your bookseller or from The Oxford Group, 4 Hays Mews, London, W.1.

From the Introduction by Alan Thornhill—

One of the interesting aspects of Frank Buchman's work is the way in which he has been inspired to create and use ever new forms and patterns in which to express his message. In the more leisured, spacious days of ten to twenty years ago, there was the "House Party"—an informal gathering of friends in a hotel or college or large country house, where countless people who would never have darkened the door of a church found a practical, working faith in surroundings where they felt at

home. Later there were the great national and world gatherings where many of the speeches in this book were delivered. In the crucial early war years there were round table conferences, where men of management and labour met in a new atmosphere and often found a new approach to old embittered problems. These led to the great world assemblies and ideological training centres at Mackinac Island in the State of Michigan and at Caux, in Switzerland.

Most men tend inevitably to develop their work along the lines of the things they themselves can do well. Buchman's work develops along the lines of the things which he can inspire others to do better. He does not now make many speeches. He does not need to. All over the world, through books, plays, films and other instruments, teams he has trained are winning men and nations to the Christian ideology.

The speeches in this volume were all made within the span of a dozen years. Written for widely differing occasions, and delivered against the fast-changing background of some of the most dramatic years in the world's history, they nonetheless make up a coherent whole.

It might be claimed that by virtue of his personal achievement Frank Buchman had earned the right to speak to the men and women of today. But it is less by virtue of what he has done that he commands attention than by the burning relevance of what he has to say. For in these days

powerful ideologies, many of them as seductive as they are false, are fighting a determined battle for the hearts and minds of men. They begin by affirming their belief in man and man alone. They end by despising and betraying him. They promise him liberty and give him regimentation. "Man is so great," they say, "that he can do without God." Soon man is so helpless that he cannot do without dictators.

Into this confusion of half-truths Frank Buchman comes with a message of trenchant simplicity, a message backed by a sensitive understanding of human nature and by an ever-relevant experience of the transforming power of Christ. The words he used are for the most part simple words; it is the language of every day. The truths he utters, too, are simple; but they are the truths by virtue of which the world may come to salvation and sanity in our lifetime or for the lack of which our civilisation may perish forever from the earth.



Dr. Frank Buchman, from the portrait by Frank O. Salisbury, C.V.O