



CHOICE BEFORE INDIA
FEEDING EARTH'S MILLIONS
TOMORROW'S AFRICAN LEADERS MEET
SECRET OF WAGE AGREEMENT

WHAT COMMON AIMS FOR EUROPE?

Britain for some time has had points of difference with France and President de Gaulle. Last week *The Times* correspondents in Paris and Bonn reported points of friction also in Franco-German co-operation.

M. Philippe Mottu of Lausanne, author of *The Challenge to the West*, has wide experience of European and world affairs. In answer to questions put to him, the former Swiss diplomat analyses causes of friction, and signposts the road to united aims for Europe.

Where do you feel the relationship between France and Germany stands now and what should be done about it?

The relationship between France and Germany is not as good as it was two years ago. Many people would like to have the fruits of reconciliation without paying the price for it. Unless France and Germany have got clear, common objectives outside their own immediate interests it will be very difficult to get this relationship straight. There is an amount of division inside France and Germany which makes it very difficult to create unity between the two nations. You cannot make a good omelette with bad eggs.

The greatest need in my view is to clarify the common objective for the different nations of Europe and to create the new type of man who is going to make the new institution work. I do not believe myself that any organization, however good it may be, will come about without paying the cost of a new behaviour in men.

Where did Britain's relations with de Gaulle go wrong?

I think Britain's relationship with de Gaulle went wrong at the time of the Yalta Conference in 1945. De Gaulle felt very deeply about Europe and was extremely unhappy about the way Churchill and Roosevelt were wanting to make a deal with Stalin.

In fact, in Yalta the division of Europe into two parts was accepted by the Anglo-Saxon leaders over the heads of all the continental statesmen.

In recent years I would say that the real division came in Rambouillet when de Gaulle met Mr. Macmillan. There the real problem was the defence of Europe.

De Gaulle feels very deeply about the need for Europe to provide the means of its own defence. He is grateful for the protection we have received from America in the last twenty years. But he is convinced that in the long run we cannot ask America to do for us something we should do for ourselves.

De Gaulle thought he could win Britain to this view and seems to have made a concrete offer to Macmillan on this basis. When two weeks later the British Prime Minister met President Kennedy in Bermuda and the British accepted all the American terms, de Gaulle felt that nothing more could be done. This was where the relationship with Britain became very sore on his side.

How can Britain achieve a better relationship with France and the Common Market?

As a result of this division in defence policy came the famous 'no' of General de Gaulle to Britain entering the Common Market. Personally, I am grateful for this. As a Swiss I felt very deeply that the view of certain British people that salvation would come out of the Common Market was absolutely superficial and wrong.

If Britain is to become an integral part of the Common Market she will have to accept certain basic transformations of her national life, which, for the moment, she is not ready to make. And unless she does, it is a completely artificial and superficial way to deal with the problems.

Sometimes you feel there is a deaf conversation between European statesmen. De Gaulle said that the unity of Europe should be made on a confederate basis

Continued over

(a loose association of sovereign nations). The statesmen of Italy and the Netherlands attacked him and said that they want to get a federal state (a close association of nations which have surrendered sovereignty) with Britain in it. But any thinking man knows that Britain is much nearer to the policy of de Gaulle than to that of Italy and the Netherlands.

What do you think is the strength and weakness of de Gaulle's outlook?

Personally I feel that de Gaulle is right in his view: (1) That Europe goes from the Atlantic to the Urals and

that we must find a way to get a common objective for all the European nations; (2) that Western Europe should be able to provide and control the means of their own defence; (3) that at this point in the game a confederation of the European states is the only practical way to get a certain amount of common life.

I feel that what de Gaulle, like many other statesmen, lacks is a realistic approach about what are our common objectives as European nations, what we should do together for Africa, Asia and Latin America, and fundamentally how to create a new type of European who will live not for himself and his own nation but to make other nations and other men great.

India: stern dictatorship or voluntary revolution

MR. RAJMOHAN GANDHI, in a wide-ranging address in London on India's Independence Day, spoke of his country's debt to Britain, the potential power of the Commonwealth and India's food situation.

The 29-year-old grandson of the Mahatma said:

'We owe a very great deal to your land, not just our roads, our schools, our hospitals, whose value we realize more and more as we govern our own country. But, above all, the character and integrity that tens of thousands of your people who went to our land at considerable sacrifice and hardship taught our people. I don't say that everybody from this country who went to India was an unselfish saint. That would be dishonest. But many of you with tremendous daring and care taught us the qualities of living, and for that I am abidingly grateful.

'The Commonwealth is not a perfect institution,' said Gandhi. 'It is not as strong and united as it could be. But the Commonwealth with its common background, culture, language, with so many races in it today, is a great instrument for peace and progress in today's world. And if we fight to give the right and revolutionary spirit to all the nations of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth may prove to be the one force that can prevent a clash between the Communist world and sterile anti-Communism that will blow up this world.'

Food hoarders

On the situation in India, Gandhi said that food shortage was not only due to increasing population. 'Vast numbers of our people are eating more and eating higher quality grain. Many farmers are producing crops and waiting to sell until the price is good.'

There were few rich hoarders, but many small traders were withholding and pushing prices up.

Communist volunteers, 100,000-strong, were planning this month to raid food and grain stores and attack government offices. Large areas of India had been paralysed by general strikes.

Corruption was estimated to be robbing the country

of 40-60 per cent of its yearly revenue.

There was cowardice and failure, in high places and low, to stand up and do something bold.

'Until we cure the corruption, division and lack of a revolutionary purpose in the Indian nation we shall never solve our economic problems.

'What the Indian Cabinet needs, what the Indian nation needs, are leaders at the helm of affairs as dynamic and determined as Mao and Chou En-lai,' said Gandhi.

Pride in work

There were two ways of curing India's 'economic catastrophe'. One was stern dictatorship, which could 'whip the Indian people into discipline' but would 'frankly have to murder many millions of people' in order to succeed. 'The other is a revolution of the people by the people, a spontaneous, voluntary revolution on the part of large numbers who decide to fight for a greater aim, to work harder, to take pride in their work and to make India the world's most advancing nation.

'The Indian people think in terms of men, of leaders they follow. They followed my grandfather. They followed him because he had a clear purpose in his life and he went at it from early morn till late at night relentlessly day after day.

'Up in the morning at four o'clock, working for his revolutionary struggle day after day without any let-up or holiday over fifty years. No compromise, no distractions, a relentless pursuit of his aim.

'Any Indian who does that again today, on a greater scale if possible, can command the loyalty of the Indian people, stir them to action, bring them to new and vigorous life as my grandfather did. I intend to do that.

'I promise them, and take a pledge before God Almighty, that I will work as hard as my grandfather worked, with greater determination if possible, and a greater world aim.'

The speech was widely reported in the British and world press. A statement by Gandhi was filmed for world distribution by United Press International-T.V.

Earth could feed 30-40,000 million people

IF the world cannot feed more than three thousand million people adequately today, what will happen to the six thousand million who will be alive in 36 years' time?

Agriculture is a problem for every nation and has been the Russian Revolution's chronic headache for 40 years.

Philippe Schweisguth, farmer, father of ten, and Chairman of the Board of the French agricultural weekly *La France Agricole*, sounds as though he may have more bold ideas than many experts.

Schweisguth addressed the Conference for Tomorrow's America.* He has since returned to manage the harvest on his 350-acre mixed farm near Paris.

Two-thirds hungry

Schweisguth sketches two basic problems of today—that two-thirds of the present world population do not have enough to eat, in quantity or quality; and this population will double by the year 2000.

Of three major groups of nations, two face problems of feeding their people, he explains. The industrially developed nations of the temperate zone are perfectly equipped to produce not only what they need but sometimes more than they can consume themselves.

The nations of the Communist bloc, some of which have the technical means to produce beyond their needs, have been unable to do this until now.

The so-called developing nations, handicapped by difficult climates and by their poverty, are also unable to raise the level of their agriculture.

'Technically means are available to us to double the land surface under cultivation and to increase its yield,' says Schweisguth. 'Experts say that the earth could eventually feed 30 to 40 thousand million people.'

Examples range from the clearing and cultivation of the vast interior of Brazil to the irrigation of the Sahara Desert and the wider use of fish and even algae as foods.

Real obstacles moral

'The real obstacles are of a moral, not a technical order,' he observes. 'The economy has lost its aim—to answer human needs. It has come largely to be directed to make money, thereby producing superfluities. The economy caters for the richer populace and leaves unanswered the needs of the poorer sections.'

'We can only resolve the problem of hunger by re-directing economies. This means basically tackling the greed and selfishness in men's hearts.'

He would like to see agriculture and industry collaborate, with the aid of educators, doctors, politicians, to achieve a better sharing of resources.

Schweisguth advocates a co-operative exchange of produce between nations, at just and fair prices. Tropically based economies should produce what fits their climate and conditions best—bananas, coffee, fruits. In return, temperate zone economies could sell milk, meat and certain fruits which are difficult to raise in tropical countries.

Related to the food problem is the controversial question—should cereals be sold to Russia and China? France, as one of the world's first four cereal exporters, sells to both.

'I see no reason why we should refuse to sell wheat to Russia and China,' Schweisguth asserts. 'But neither do we have any reason to sell, at the present low prices, which, in fact, amount to a subsidy for the expansion of world Communism.'

'We betray those countries if in selling them food we do not produce as rapidly as possible in our countries a revolution beyond Communism,' he says.

Help Russian farmers

'If we know how to modernise not only our machines but our spirits we shall be able to give to the Soviet leaders the necessary inspiration to bring their agriculture out of its stagnation.'

'Everywhere on earth where farmers are free and responsible, there is rising production. Everywhere there is bondage, there is stagnation, whether the farmer is the slave of the State as in Russia and China or of a feudal overlord, as in Brazil or Iran, or of false beliefs, as in India. Free farmers of the old Europe can help the Russian farmers—on condition that they become more revolutionary than the Russians, that they demonstrate a revolution which changes man's selfish motives and puts service before profit.'

'The true competition to win the world will not unfold between Communist agriculture and Capitalist agriculture, but between the selfish farmer and the farmer dedicated to the task of feeding the world.'

Fertiliser on couch grass

Western aid to underdeveloped lands, Schweisguth comments, sometimes feeds corruption. But this corruption often starts at home. 'We can help Africa,' he says, 'but it begins with cleaning up our own countries.'

'To send money and exports to Africa without at the same time sending the ideology of change under the guidance of God, is like sowing certified seed and spreading fertiliser on land choked with couch grass.'

'We cannot ask a country to pass in a few years from the mechanics of the Middle Ages to the techniques of an Atomic Age. But it is possible to pass immediately in Europe and Africa from Stone Age conduct to an age of Moral Re-Armament.'

*M. Schweisguth was interviewed by Robin Hoar at the Conference for Tomorrow's America on Mackinac Island, Michigan, U.S.A.

'Tomorrow's African leaders meet'

EAST AFRICA's independent weekly, the *Sunday Post*, announced under the above headline that this month ninety students from twenty-five leading secondary schools of Kenya would hold a two-week conference on 'Preparation for Leadership in the Africa of Tomorrow'.

'This will take place,' said the paper, 'at Narosurra in the Rift Valley where during the last two years a far-reaching co-operative settlement scheme has been carried out. It was described recently by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. J. G. Kiano, as a shining example of the spirit which the Prime Minister has appealed to the country to follow.'

'The conference has been arranged in response to the demand of students to know more about the ideas portrayed in the Moral Re-Armament films *Freedom* and *The Crowning Experience*, which have been shown in many schools during the last three months.

'They will study and discuss three main themes: the aims of post-independent African nations and the type of men who will achieve these aims; solving national and international problems by introducing the factor of a change in human nature; and the revolutionary role of Moral Re-Armament in the modern world.'

'A number of guest speakers will address the conference informing the students on issues confronting their generation. Among these will be Sir Samuel Quarshieidun, President of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, who will talk on the rule of law in emergent Africa.'

'During the conference students will present Peter Howard's play *The Dictator's Slippers* and it is expected that an original play will be written and produced by those taking part in the theatre workshop. Others interested in journalism will publish a daily news-sheet and send news stories to similar courses taking place in India, Japan and America.'

Secret of a successful wage agreement

From the Presidential Address to the Annual General Meeting of the South African Federation of Leather and Allied Trade Unions (an integrated union). This speech by the President, Mr. L. Allen, was published in the union paper, 'Shoes and Views.'

AT the very outset I want to recall the very successful wage negotiations concluded in October last year. Mr. Scheepers, Mr. Bundhoo and myself pooled our resources and planned a new technique in the method of approach to the negotiations with the employers. On the eve of the commencement of the negotiations we had a very successful social evening and film show, where the employers were present. At this stage I wish to convey to the Moral Re-Armament organization my sincere thanks, and the thanks of all the leather workers in South Africa, for showing their wonderful film *The Forgotten Factor*.

This film touched the very hearts of the employers, and I say this

without any fear of contradiction, that it was this forethought on the part of the officials, together with the dynamic opening speech at the negotiations by Mr. Scheepers, on behalf of the workers, that paved the way for the most successful wage agreement in the annals of the National Industrial Council.

Today there is chaos in the world. The tendency is to think in terms of violence and brute force as being solutions to our problems. These prevailing conditions of tension, stress and uncertainty could easily be overcome if we take cognisance of the teachings of that wonderful film *The Forgotten Factor*, so ably depicting the principle not 'Who is right' but 'What is right'.

NEWS IN BRIEF

London—*Mr. Brown Comes Down the Hill* was given its hundredth performance at the Westminster Theatre last Saturday, 22 August.

Port-of-Spain—The government of Trinidad and Tobago gave the 42-strong National Steelband half their \$10,000 fare to the Conference for Tomorrow's America and lent the other half. The loan is being repaid by gifts, through concerts and by benefit film shows given by Island film distributors.

Atlanta, Georgia—Judge A. T. Walden, first Negro to be appointed municipal judge in the Southern States, said at the Mackinac Conference that MRA had created the 'climate of success' of the integration programme in Atlanta. He said, 'If these principles were given the chance of all-out application today, the whole Civil Rights cause would be achieved on the right basis.'

Hokkaido, Japan—One hundred and two students gave nine play performances to 10,000 people in five cities in ten days. They were launching a campaign to clean up corruption in Japan's northern island.

New York—During a three-day visit to New York, Peter Howard was interviewed by *Look* magazine and *Saturday Evening Post*, two NBC radio programmes, and by Mutual Network's 'Today Show' broadcast by 156 stations across the country.

Poona and Madras—Students of these two cities presented their plays *You Can't Buy Us* and *Down with Cynicism* in the regional languages Marathi and Tamil.

Mackinac Island—Sydney Poitier, the actor, was welcomed to the Conference for Tomorrow's America by two daughters and two nephews. Poitier won an Academy Award this year for his role in *Lilies of the Field*.

Design for Dedication—72,000 copies of the book of Peter Howard's speeches in America were sold within three weeks of publication.