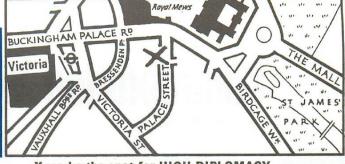
MRA Information Service



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Towards a saner global structure

from our correspondents

TODAY much is expected of Britain and other advanced countries from the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

At the International Labour Organization Conference in Geneva the President of 43,000 workers in one African country made this comment last week:

'We find it disturbing that employers and workers in Britain-should be preoccupied with fighting each other, wrecking the economy and preventing the country from contributing a full part in the world. After all we have copied so many of her institutions.'

His convictions were typical of those expressed by many delegates from developing countries. Delegates were astounded at what seemed to them, the pettiness behind the deadlock in British industry and the apathy shown towards the issues that face mankind as a whole.

Plenary session of the ILO



Underlining one of these issues David Morse, Director General of the ILO, said 'Despite the increased wealth of a privileged minority the inequalities between the have and have-not nations increase. For the ever-increasing masses the future is far from promising.'

Dangers to world peace

The danger of this to world peace was underlined by Emperor Haile Selassie in 'a plea' to the ILO for a 'concerted supreme effort and sacrifice towards the realisation of a saner and less self-seeking socio-economic global structure in the interests of mankind at large... Can we sit idly by when the very survival of humanity, its accumulated experience and civilisation are endangered by the impending calamity?'

Pope Paul IV and President Kaunda of Zambia also made urgent appeals to the assembled delegates from 121 nations to give priority to the issues on which the world's future depends.

In this context two important events took place last weekend. Sixty delegates to the ILO conference visited Caux at the other end of Lake Geneva to attend sessions of the MRA international conference.

In Britain trade unionists—national and branch officials—met in London to plan the moral re-armament of British industry, the changing of men from disruptive courses of action inside Britain to constructive leadership to meet the needs of the world. Chairman of the London meeting was Jim Worthington, national executive member of the National Union of Seamen.

Louis Ignacio-Pinto, President of the Supreme Court of Dahomey, speaking at Caux, said that getting hatred out of the hearts of men on Earth was more urgently needed than getting men on to the Moon.

'I want to call particularly on my African compatriots here to demonstrate that as we look to our own consciences and see beyond our political ac-



Pinto

tivities and our trade union work we shall realise that there are other ways of bringing about the changes we desire.'

Vincent Jack, Vice-President of the United Labour Congress of Nigeria, said many people and organisations had been asked to assist his country without a solution being found.

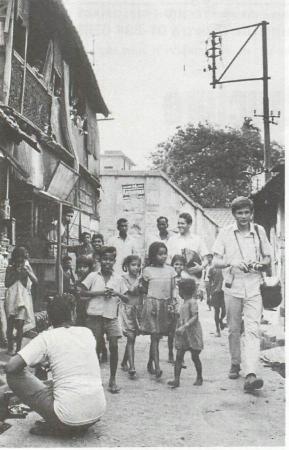
'We are at the crosroads,' he said. 'Human power cannot solve the problem. The basic solution will be to invite MRA. I am therefore appealing to you to approach this objective in a way which will meet with a solution.'

Among the 60 ILO delegates at Caux last weekend were the Ministers of Labour from Mauretania and Niger; Dr Abdel Khalek Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League; Dr Fawzi El Sayed, Secretary-General of the International Arab Federation of Trades Unions; and national trade union leaders from 13 countries.

Expressing gratitude for the invitation to Caux the government delegate to the ILO from Swaziland, Prince Masitsela Dlamini, said, 'Leadership without consciousness of the presence of God leads to catastrophe.' He recommended all national leaders to buy and study books like Frank Buchman's Secret and pass them on to their heads of state.

Confrontation with Calcutta

by Jens Wilhelmsen



Timothy Aitken (right) and Jens Wilhelmsen in Howrah, West Bengal photo: Leggat

OH, CALCUTTA is the name of a show which was produced on Broadway in New York this May. The show offers an evening of 'elegant sex' and according to the sponsors, aims to entertain only. It is not stated what Calcutta in all its misery and hopelessness has got to do with it.

Lenin once said that the shortest road to Washington and London goes through Peking and Calcutta. At that time he was probably sitting in Moscow pondering the advance of world revolution. His vision for Calcutta was fulfilled in February this year, when the Communists won the elections in West Bengal. But who could have predicted, from the heights of a triumphant Soviet revolution, that China and Russia at the same time would be fighting a border war against each other?

Calcutta is a shaking experience. You have a thick skin if you are not touched by the sight of 2-4 year old children sleeping on the sidewalks, with nothing over them and nothing under them, in the middle of the day or the middle of the night. Beggars with the most horribly crippled legs and arms limp after you 30-40 yards in the hope of getting a coin. A doctor tells us that 70 per cent of the population has tuberculosis in certain parts of the city, and that 12-13 families have to share one water-tap.

But there is also another Calcutta, where the great industrialists live. Big houses and wonderful gardens, behind high whitewashed walls and solid gates. Men live here who own factories with tens of thousands of employees. Birla, Goenka, Jain, Singhania, Thapar are among the best known.

They have played a central role in a fantastic expansion, so that India to-day produces her own jet planes, cars, washing machines, radios, operating theatres, and so on. They have earned millions, but they have also put millions to work.

The editor of one of Calcutta's big dailies tells us about one of these men. During a wave of strikes two years ago, there had been hardly a strike in this man's industries. The Communists, added the editor, had spent about 10 million rupees to win the elections recently. When we asked whether some of the money could have come from the industrialist, the editor twirled his thumbs and stared at the ceiling.

The Naxalites

A capricious element in Calcutta's and India's political life, is the Naxalites. Their stronghold is the University of Calcutta with some 100,000 students. The Naxalites see themselves as the only faithful followers of Mao Tse-tung. Their programme is bloody revolution, at once. They call the new government in West Bengal semifascist and reactionary, although it is led by Communists who are more inclined to Peking than to Moscow. There are signs that Peking now supports the Naxalites. The Chinese news agency recently accused the West Bengal government of having taken the road of parliamentarism.

'Gherao' is the favourite weapon of the Naxalites. A demand is put forth, towards an employer or the rector of a university. If it is not granted, the person concerned will be surrounded in his office and kept there, often without food and water, until he gives in.

A colleague and I had an appointment with the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Dr Sen, one hour before a Naxalite ultimatum expired, and a gherao was about to start. Surrounded by about 40 of his professors, the Vice-Chancellor was waiting in his office. We went into a small side-room and talked. Dr Sen had been to Caux, the MRA conference centre in Switzerland, and was eager to attend an Indian MRA Assembly at some point. When we left, the Naxalites were warming up with the rhythmic chanting of slogans in the university square.

One hour later a British journalist, Timothy Aitken, and myself were to address the students of the political faculty. A group of students who were interested in MRA had invited us. The meeting began peacefully, but suddenly about 40 Naxalites entered the room, coming straight from the battlefield around Dr Sen's office. They filled the back seats and began talking to each other. We continued speaking with all the passion we could muster.

After a while their leader, a young man with a beard and dark glasses, began to silence the others. For 30 minutes they listened with absolute attention. The applause that followed was led by the Naxalites! The first question in the ensuing discussion was: 'What do you in Europe think of our great Chairman Mao Tsetung?' The questions that followed were relevant and to the point. In the end we agreed to meet again in the evening.

The meeting never took place. That evening young Communist volunteers and students who support the government gathered to liberate the Vice-Chancellor. In the clash between them and the Naxalites, one young man was killed. The hunt which followed resulted in the Naxalites going underground.

But one fact was already clear: The simple human truths of Moral Re-Armament had penetrated the political barriers, and reached the hearts of

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Maharashtrian Chief Minister at 'India Arise'

V P NAIK, the Chief Minister of the State of Maharashtra, and his family were present at the final performance of *India Arise* at Bhulabhai Desai Auditorium in Bombay last week.

The three performances of this new production of *India Arise* were initiated by delegates to the May student leadership conference in Panchgani, the MRA world centre.

Commenting on the show, the Free Press Journal said, 'Drawing in bold relief the pettiness and selfishness that lay at the roots of the national malaise, the 60-member cast depicted the manifold problems facing the country and the solution that lay in self-help and mutual cooperation.'

Among others in the 'standing room only' audience were P G Kher, the Minister of Urban Development, the Chief Secretary of the State and the Consul Generals of the United States and Japan.

Plans were announced for a 450 seat theatre to be built at Panchgani, the MRA world centre near Bombay. Fifteen people have already pledged to raise Rs5000 each, the value of one seat. If 450 people raise Rs5000 each, the theatre will be paid for in full.



MRS MAGNAGO, wife of the Governor of South Tyrol, interviews a delegation from Caux in the Italian radio studios in Bozen. They include members of the cast of 'Anything to Declare?'—Hubert Eggemann (left) from Germany and Manfred Müller-Rienzburg from Austria,

During the past week the delegation conferred with leaders of the Italian and German speaking population in Alto Adige and Trentino, including the President of the Regional Government, Dr Giorgio Grigolli.

Many from the region will be attending the Caux conference which was featured in a further 15-minute interview on the radio's youth programme this week. photo: Henderson

Australian nickel town sees industrial play

THE FORGOTTEN FACTOR, the MRA industrial drama, played for two nights in new nickel-rush town of Kambalda in Western Australia.

Cradled in the red hills and gum trees above Lake Lefroy, the two-year-old township will by next year be producing £20 million worth of nickel annually.

Earlier this year the attention of the country was riveted on this township as work stopped for seven weeks while the miners struck for a bonus for mining nickel. The issue is still unsettled and is up for arbitration under Australia's industrial laws. There are daily rumours of further strike action.

Both management and miners came to see *The Forgotten Factor*, including John Oliver, Resident Manager and leading trade unionists. Five young miners took part in the play on the second night.

The Assistant Resident Manager, J E L Manners, who came to the play on both occasions told fellow-citizens, 'I went back again not only because I enjoyed the performance, but because I saw something in the people that I had never seen before, the absolute standards of MRA and the way they lived them.'

John Hughes, who has worked in the mining industry all over Australia and who has been asked to join the union committee at Kambalda, said, 'This is the second time that I have come across an MRA performance. I came into contact with Wake Up, Matilda in Port Hedland (NW Australia) last year. The benefits of the show were felt there and the subject was up for discussion in the dining room for many weeks afterwards.'

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Naxalites and non-Naxalites alike. The road to the future must lie along these lines. It is difficult to believe in an idea whose young militants kill each other because one group lies a few degrees to the left of the other.

The road ahead

'What Bengal thinks today, India will think tomorrow,' goes an old saying. It is not easy to prophesy India's future. Most observers seem to agree that the Congress party will suffer another set-back in the general elections in 1972. A coalition government in Delhi may be the result, with Congress choosing a partner on the right or on the left. In the latter case, the Communists may get into the central government.

Much depends on Jyoti Basu, Vice-Premier of West Bengal and leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the strongest party in the United Front now governing the state.

Indian and foreign journalists I talked to thought that Peking's strategy was to create a new North-Vietnam, consisting of West Bengal, East-Pakistan (formerly East Bengal) and Assam. Doubtlessly these three states form a natural geographic unit. The Chinese advance in 1962 showed how vulnerable India is in this area.

There are, however, other strong forces vying to shape India's future. The battle for a renewal within the Congress party is on. While democracy has died in one developing country after the other, it has survived in India. Only those who know the inner contradictions and multiplicity of this giant nation, can appreciate what an achievement that is. The country which brought forth a Mahatma Gandhi may still surprise the world.

Timed for Wimbledon

'AMIXED DOUBLE'

by H W ('Bunny') Austin and Phyllis Konstam

Chatto and Windus 42s

ON THURSDAY, 19 June, Chatto and Windus published *A Mixed Double* by H W 'Bunny' Austin and Phyllis Konstam.

This delightful biography reads easily and absorbingly.

The early sections are filled with colourful incidents from the sun-baked courts of Paris, the lush green of Wimbledon through to the fame that came to both partners in the thirties.

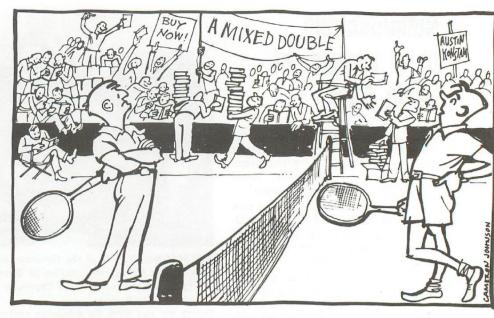
The drama of their lives was heightened as 'Bunny' Austin, looking for some greater purpose in a world preparing for war, decided to join Frank Buchman in his programme of world remaking. Phyllis's reaction was stormy and only after some years did she accept her husband's new aim.

'Bunny' went through a fierce inner struggle in accepting an invitation from Dr Buchman to go to America in December 1939, knowing full well what misunderstanding might arise in Britain and his own extreme reluctance to leave Britain then at war.

Yet the call to fight a larger battle for America to understand the issues for which Britain fought, prevailed. His decision was vindicated by many US leaders. The Army and Navy Journal, 6 May 1944, in a article on the MRA programme in which Austin was engaged, said, 'MRA has cut across and drawn the fire of self-seeking (subversive) elements and rallied the constructive and patriotic forces in the defence of the nation.'

The Hon Harold Youngblood spoke of Austin in the US House of Representatives as 'this great ambassador of Britain'. Austin spent three years in the American Army.

During these years in America, Phyllis and 'Bunny' were creating a new type of theatre capable of expressing the highest ideals of humanity—a theatre which now spans the world and inspires the Westminster Theatre Arts Centre.



In a later chapter, 'Bunny' refers to the facts surrounding his non-membership of the All-England Tennis Club. It was as a member of this club, that he successfully helped to defend and hold the Davis Cup for three years. His application to renew his membership which lapsed while out of the country has now sat with the Committee for seven years.

Inevitably, as the reader turns the pages of this book, some questions are raised which need answering. When will the British Press tell the true story of Austin's war record and when will the All-England Tennis Club recognise him and accord him his just place? The publication of this book could be a fitting occasion.

H.N.

World destiny lies with Africa

from a book review in the 'Morning Post' of Lagos, Nigeria, by Patrick Ogunshakin:

ONLY RECENTLY, a distinguished Nigerian and member of the Federal Executive Council told the peoples of the United States of America that the peoples of Africa deserved a better fate.

He observed that only a new leadership and a new approach to the problems of economic development and democratic Government can remove the widespread disillusionment and spiritual depression in Africa.

Today, it is another voice saying: 'Africa, which has suffered under white imperialism and brown self-seeking, can yet be the pioneer Continent in creating a world where men and women of all colours live as sons and daughters of an Almighty God.'

This inspiration has come from the concluding paragraph of the Fore-

word' written by Rajmohan Gandhi to Africa's Hour, a new book based entirely on the revolutionary concept of the late Peter Howard, one of the world's greatest and most effective newspapermen.

In an early chapter, a strong reference is made to the 'conquering' role which Africa can and will play in creating the right revolution on God's earth.

He then emphasises that Africa has the God-appointed destiny of uniting the entire world on the level of character.

Our common task, the author stresses, is to restore character to the Commonwealth.

And the way to do this? Moral Re-Armament is the answer. It happens to be revolutionary.

The book, Africa's Hour, is a book which all persons—no matter of what race or colour—who believe ardently, that Africa has a destiny, should read.

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