



MY HISTORY TUTOR at Oxford was stationed in Northern Ireland during the war. He would often afterwards exclaim, 'Those people were at war with the Nazis. But Cromwell was more real to them than Hitler.'

I write this from Londonderry where the fusion of past and present has led to the explosion of street rioting which has hit TV screens and front pages across the globe.

When I arrived in Derry I asked, 'What are the facts?' Someone answered, 'Facts! Facts only confuse the issue. Feelings are what count!' It is a situation where facts can be interpreted to bolster this or that point of view.

For centuries resistance to the English had a focus in the North of Ireland. Finally, in an effort to end defiance for ever, the English 350 years ago confiscated the lands of the defeated Earls of Ulster and settled them with Scots and English Protestants. London Chartered Companies took up the offer of land and the ancient city of Derry became Londonderry.

Derry: division or destiny

Peter Hannon writes from Northern Ireland

Independence came to Ireland in 1922, but the North, now with a two-thirds Protestant majority, chose to remain part of the United Kingdom. Derry has remained a symbol for both sections of the community—to the Protestants for its resistance against the Catholic King, James II; to the Catholics as a reminder of Protestant rule.

Various factors have heightened feeling. A ratepayers' franchise keeps Derry government in Protestant hands despite Catholic numerical superiority and the demand for 'one man, one vote' in the city; there have been allegations of 'gerrymandering'; geographically on the fringe of the UK, Derry has not found it easy to attract industry to answer high unemployment; shortage and accusations of unfair allocation of housing have all aroused bitterness.

But many on both sides say that, of late, there has been improvement. Government efforts to bring industry has dropped unemployment from over 20% to 12%. Representative of the new spirit has been the Industries for Derry Committee formed by unemployed men from both sections of the community. Not content to sit and wait for others to act, they launched a responsible programme to interest industrialists in the possibilities of their city—and the Committee's leaders have continued their efforts even when they themselves have found employment.

So progress has been in the air. Then the explosion happened. Why?

Once change was seen to begin, the 'revolution of rising expectations' demanded quick results. Spreading from the United States, civil rights became a current issue. Some of the so-called 'New Left' saw a ready-made issue. On 5 October many elements coalesced in the now famous protest march through the city streets. Violence ensued and television carried the story across continents.

A new committee was formed—the Citizens' Action Committee—by men who felt there were wrongs to be righted, but that the campaign must be free of violence or bitterness otherwise their city's prospects for the future would be destroyed.

In the last weeks more marches and counter-marches have taken place, but stewards trained by the Action Committee, mostly working in harmony with the police, have kept the peace. A climax was reached when 15,000 marched, and 450 stewards fought successfully to contain the fringe elements of violence. Television that day carried a new picture of a responsible city.

Throughout the previous night the

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Children eager for 'GIVE A DOG A BONE' (see page 2)



photo Strong

Children call the tune

*Out came the children running,
All the little boys and girls,
With rosy cheeks and flaxen curls,
And sparkling eyes and teeth like pearls,
Tripping and skipping, ran merrily after
The wonderful music with shouting and laughter.*



Len Maley as Pa Merry delights children with a Ringo puppet
photo Strong

HAMELIN TOWN was nothing to the Westminster Theatre last Sunday morning. Like the Pied Piper, actor Len Maley, dressed in his full pantomime regalia, led a band of children into the auditorium. Twenty-three of them marched on to the stage to the strains of 'I dream of Ice Cream, Sausages and Cake'.

One by one several of them told the audience about *Give a Dog a Bone*.

Maley held the microphone at an alarming angle so that 7-year-old Jay Kistasamy could speak into it. He told how he and his mother and sister had sold 50 tickets for the show and were still at it.

Many of the children had been to the theatre in previous years and said that they were coming back with their friends this year.

Give a Dog a Bone is for every-

body. There are many children who would not normally get a chance to go to a pantomime. Michael Rundell, aged 11, said that last year he and his friends had gone carol singing to raise money for orphans to come to the theatre. He is doing it again this year—and of course bringing his own friends as well.

The audience joined in as they finished by singing 'Wonderful World'.

Give a Dog a Bone was so much alive for those children aged from two-and-a-half upwards, that they wanted all their friends to see it. Alison Channer, daughter of one of the company of the Westminster Theatre, is bringing two classes from her school to the 'Day of London Theatre', which includes seeing the pantomime.

'Please, Thank you and Sorry' could and should become the magic words for everyone, young and old, in this nation. With many that has begun to happen. This year once more, thousands of children will learn the secret of how to build that Wonderful World.

MARGARET WILSON

The campaign to raise money to enable under-privileged children to see *Give a Dog a Bone* is once again under way. Those wanting to have a part should send their contributions to The Secretary, Friends of the Westminster Theatre, Westminster Theatre, Palace St, London SW 1. Cheques should be payable to Friends of the Westminster Theatre.

A pound will make it possible for two children to see the show.

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Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals held vigils for peace, with the respective Bishops welcoming the Citizens' Action Committee and worshippers of both faiths to each Cathedral.

In response to the movement for change, the Government has introduced a programme of reform which has been given a cautious welcome on both sides.

At a time when local issues go deep it is easy for the country to turn inwards and forget the world outside. John Hume, Vice-Chairman and main spokesman of the Citizens' Action Committee, spoke at the end of an hour-long BBC TV programme. 'The Derry problem,' he said, 'is a challenge to the whole people of Northern Ireland to produce a solution to division everywhere throughout the world. Derry is a legacy of the past, with division of class, creed and race. A solution can be applicable to all such issues.'

Creative friendship

A number of Derry citizens of all backgrounds took part in arrangements for the visit to their city last week of William Jaeger and Conrad Hunte to speak from their experience of working with Moral Re-Armament.

Questioned in a BBC TV interview on what his experience on the issue of race could mean in Ireland, Hunte

said, 'The real question is, what can Northern Ireland, with divisions answered, do for the world?'

Addressing a gathering of leading Catholics and Protestants, politicians, churchmen, Citizens' Action Committee members, businessmen and trade unionists, Hunte, well-known in Ireland for his cricketing prowess with the West Indian XI, challenged them to build a new society 'prejudice-free and purpose-filled. At a time of world crisis, Derry can be a voice of sanity, a voice of vision.'

The Rt Rev Charles Tyndall, Anglican Bishop of Derry, then spoke. He paid warm tribute to the visitors for the contribution they had made to the city. He said, 'The ultimate simplicity of Bethlehem and the Cross of Jesus is what Moral Re-Armament stands for. We must go out and build bridges,' he said. 'With our Development Plan we have got to build a new city. It can be a wonderful thing which will transcend all the old entrenched positions. There is a body of faith and vision in this city to build a creative friendship.'

Where there is no vision, the people perish. What is our vision for Northern Ireland? Jobs and houses for all? If we achieved those tomorrow—and were agreed on voting rights—we would still not be relevant to a world need if we stop at our own comfort and well-being.

Multiply Northern Ireland and what do you have? Cyprus, Kashmir, Nigeria—Biafra, Ceylon . . . the list is endless. Details of disunity may vary, but feelings are alike. Similarly Northern Ireland with an answer could be a pattern for all these.

Derry has epitomised division. It could speak for our destiny.

The Missing Factor

by Dr Paul Campbell

The Times, in a major editorial on 9 December, said the answer to the economic peril that threatened Britain, was 'a government which can engage the patriotism and the individual energy of the British people, for in the end it will not be any government that can save Britain but the exertions of the British people that alone can save them.'

Dr Paul Campbell, in a speech made a few days earlier, said:

THE MISSING FACTOR in national life is that the ordinary man is without a cure for Cabinet and country, and the Cabinet is without a cure for the ordinary man.

We bring to our problems, economic, political, social and moral, a deluge of diagnosis and a dribble of cure. In our present financial stew, for example, the Germans and British chide the French, the French shake their heads at both, America reproaches Europe, Europe taxes America, management saddles the blame on the unions, the unions charge management, the Conservatives throw stones at the Labour Party and the Labour Party claims our difficulties are an inheritance from Conservative incompetence.

The fact is that the muddle is simply the echo of our own character. We buy more than we can pay for. Spend by all means, but we have got to produce enough to pay the bills. The eco-

nomical problem is a human problem.

We want to wrest from the nation all we desire without an equal passion to restore to the nation all that it needs. Because we have no national solution to selfishness, we are limited to makeshift remedies such as devaluing the pound, more tax on drink and petrol and a restriction on imports. At the very best these are stopgap measures.

Avert war

The Hon Lester Pearson, recent Prime Minister of Canada, said in one of his Reith Lectures that he sees in the necessity to avert war the common target with which to unite Russia and the West above their differences. No one will quarrel with that view. But between the vision of a world at peace and a world at war there is some rugged country to be crossed.

The nations will have to forge their passage over the quicksand of bitterness, mountains of mistrust and deep torrents of race, class and national ambition. Neither Government decree nor popular vote created these attitudes. They are the stuff of the human mind, nourished by exploitation, ruthless indifference to human suffering, countless betrayals of liberty and the repeated smashing of hopes. Frank Buchman never spoke a truer word when he said, 'Peace is not just an idea. Peace is people becoming different.'

Money-making

Communist society wants a new type of man—a man who will voluntarily and sacrificially support techniques employed by the State in its struggle for world power. Western society wants a new kind of man who by education and orientation will support the techniques of money-making.

Some of today's young people rebel against this pre-judging of their future, this channelling of their aims and activities which seems inescapable if they are to survive and succeed in our tech-

nological society. The young say that those guided by tradition and who serve the machine of society have lost their freedom, so they sit in, sleep in and march and fight in the streets. They want to be free.

But those who rebel against the machine and seek to smash it have also lost their freedom. The man who pushes against the current may attract attention by the splash and noise he makes, but he will not transform the stream. For he is still in the same murky waters even though he is swimming against the flow. He has all the freedom of a fly in a bottle.

Freedom and a new order are not to be found either by being in favour of society or against it. The establishment and the anti-establishments are both enmeshed by the cussedness of human nature. Any change they effect is of necessity superficial. It is but a change of clothes. Today many complain of the moral anarchy that has swept over our society. But is it not that we are taking the moral practices of business and politics to their logical conclusion? People who live by relative standards raise up a generation with no standards at all.

Tempered steel

The character of society, as well as its clothes, will be changed when the character of man is changed. Honesty, purity, unselfishness and love when made absolute gain a knife edge of tempered steel. They have the sharpness and toughness to cut through the netting of our nature in which like fish we are enmeshed. When the sword of absolute honesty slices at the practices of the economic, political and home life of Britain, Russia or America, Communist, Capitalist and Socialist society will no longer be recognisable. Moral standards made absolute shatter the bottle and let imprisoned man free to seek a wider and cleaner air.

Tolstoy, faced with the network of corruption in society, exclaimed, 'People must change and we must begin with ourselves.' We have launched a global assault on poverty, crime, disease and illiteracy. We now need a worldwide assault on human nature.

It is the only practical programme for Prime Ministers and people if we are to secure peace and a social order worthy of the sons and daughters of God. The only men and women who will apply drastically and courageously absolute moral standards to national affairs are the men and women who live by absolute standards in the home.

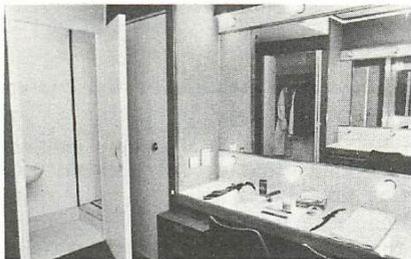


photo McCabe

The Westminster Theatre's dressing rooms were given high praise on the Eamonn Andrews 'Today' programme last week. Eamonn Andrews, in starting the discussion with Dora Bryan and Peter Plouviez, Assistant General Secretary of British Actors' Equity, said, 'I hear the Westminster Theatre is a paragon among theatres.'

Plouviez said, 'The people who are responsible for building new theatres don't understand the requirements of the actors. The Westminster is an exception.'

We must rethink our priorities

TELESCOPES and microscopes are useful for getting to the bottom of things. They are specialist's instruments and you need to know exactly what you are looking for before you start. If you look too long and too hard there is the danger that you will learn more and more about less and less and, to complete the well known remark of some university professor, you finally end up knowing everything about nothing!

Britain is taking a long look at herself. She is determined to stop the rot and make two ends meet. Whereas in times gone by character, leadership, purpose and moral values were the all-important keys to pull the country out of a predicament, today they are productivity, exports, automation and business efficiency. We are looking at ourselves at close range and in a direction that can only turn the country inwards.

Is it possible that we are using the wrong instruments? Would we not get a better picture if we looked out of the window of a space capsule circling the globe? For a fleeting moment we would see Britain through the clouds and then, for many fascinating minutes, we would see continent after continent where over the centuries Britain has played her part.

We are told that Britain cannot afford many of her overseas commitments, although we are also told that we spend more on drink and tobacco than on the whole of our defence at home and abroad. No, it is not a question of economics but of priorities. It is a question of whether we put the future of millions of people before or after our own pocket.

There is a very close connection between character and productivity, leadership and exports, but again we put them in the wrong order.

What would happen if industry gave as much attention to the growth of character as to the development of the machine and production programme?

This is my experience. For the last 14 months I have been working in India on the construction of the Moral Re-Armament Training Centre at Panchgani. A labour force of between 80 and 100 have consistently over the months hit their construction deadlines so that the new buildings can be made available in the shortest time. These men have a spirit that is catching and which has largely developed through the high standards that are demanded on the job.

Rajaram, the foreman plasterer, says, 'Thank you for pointing out mistakes in my work. I am naturally annoyed if I have to do it again, but then I am happy. I want to do perfect work and the more difficult it is the bigger the challenge and the more I like it.'

Rajaram goes home a satisfied man

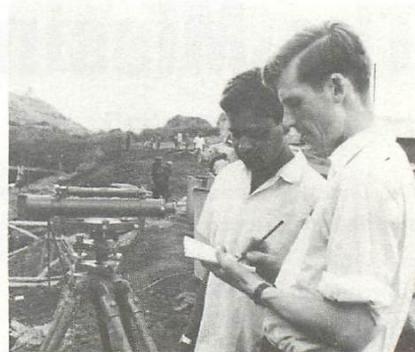


photo Leggat

David Neal on the site of the second residence block at Asia Plateau

through what he finds at work. He is also one of the fastest plasterers on the site.

It is not so complicated; and from the perspective of space we may see that it is a secret that Britain could give to all her old friends.

DAVID NEAL

Employers must change says Managing Director

'IT IS nothing short of treachery not to create and multiply an answer when it is available,' said Leeds oil company owner John Vickers in Sheffield last weekend.

Speaking at a Moral Re-Armament Conference on 'Britain's Uniting Purpose', Vickers said that employers should not tolerate endless analyses of problems without going on to create answers. 'I believe we employers should feel just as responsible for what goes badly as what goes well in the nation,' he said.

When a Belgian customer recently received the wrong delivery due to a mistake at a British dock, Vickers' company immediately flew the correct order from Manchester to Brussels, at considerable cost, to avert a factory closure in Belgium.

'Some employers behave as though workers were problems which get in the way of their precious schemes,' he continued. According to Vickers, management often needs to change in attitudes and motives more than labour.

In his own factory such changes have meant new policies and practices, for example hiring 6% extra men at a time of depression to create more jobs for men who were out of work. A trade union leader commented, 'You have done more here voluntarily than any extreme government could compel you to do by law.'

Successive sessions of the conference were chaired by Labour Councillor John Pate, William Franklin, managing director of a Sheffield bedding firm, Ralph Priestley, joint managing director of a chain of clothing stores, and David Peters, also of Sheffield, who is one of the men responsible for MRA in Britain.

Industry, immigration and education were the main focuses of the weekend assembly, and people active in each field spoke. Among these were four Oxford undergraduates who travelled to Sheffield for the conference. Three of them have already had experience working with Moral Re-Armament in the Middle East, India and Australasia.