

BOOK TWO covers the period between September 1940 and January 1942. At the start Russia and Germany are still allies, and at the end German troops are deep inside the Soviet. The Russians are counter-attacking. Following the defeat of France in June 1940 and the takeover of other countries in the West by Nazi Germany, Britain stands alone to resist the invaders. Churchill rallies the British people and the Poles, Czechs, Frenchmen, Dutch, Norwegians and Belgians who have courageously fled their countries to help the isolated islanders:

"If we can stand up to him (Hitler), all Europe may be free . . . But if we fail, then the whole world, including the United States, including all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new Dark Age. . . ."

"Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, 'This was their finest hour'."

At Lake Tahoe in California Buchman and those with him develop what began as a floorshow into a full-scale Revue, with a handbook to go with it. Both are called "You Can Defend America". General John J. Pershing broke the rule of a lifetime to write the foreword. Their immediate use is seen in California, also in New Orleans for the AFL and in Atlantic City for the CIO. For this campaign a large number of workers are required and Buchman needs every single one of the overseas men, trained specially for morally re-arming a country (p.51). (AFL and CIO described by Basil Entwistle on p.126.)

In the summer of 1941 Buchman launches the first School for Home Defense in New England based on the themes of the Revue and Handbook - Sound Homes, Team-work in Industry and a United Nation. This draws a wide response, especially in Maine where the school is held throughout the summer. The General of the First Corps Area, Major-General Francis B. Wilby, calls MRA "the arm behind the army" which becomes one of the main songs in the Revue. This gives a counter to MRA workers being called pacifists by the very people who, before Pearl Harbor, called them warmongers (pp.62,63).

This book ends with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. At the time the Revue is being given at the Academy of Music, as part of Philadelphia's Defense Week (pp.76,77).

The first casualty in war is truth. Deception takes over. Immorality of all kinds becomes normal. Britain was fortunate in having Intelligence of the Axis plans through Ultra and Enigma, and later with the Americans, of the Japanese through Magic. Without breaking the secrecy of the German and Japanese codes it is quite possible that World War II would have been lost by the Allies.

Are Buchman's workers - a highly trained and efficient force - to be allowed to continue giving America the basic elements of democracy or are its detractors going to succeed in scattering them? The government agencies which are mainly concerned to ensure the allocation of American manpower in wartime - the Department of Justice and the Selective Service - agree that the Moral Re-Armament program has a particular relevance to the war effort. In October 1940 the Justice Department approves the stay of 28 British MRA workers as performing an essential service. And the Selective Service defers the call-up of Americans, and later British, working with MRA as an essential element in the national defense program.

Senators, Congressmen and people throughout the land begin to be aware of the power of MRA. They start to apply its ideas in ways that lift the thinking of people from their own preoccupations to the world outside their continent. Many are prepared and find their part in home defense, not without cost to their previous easy-going ways.

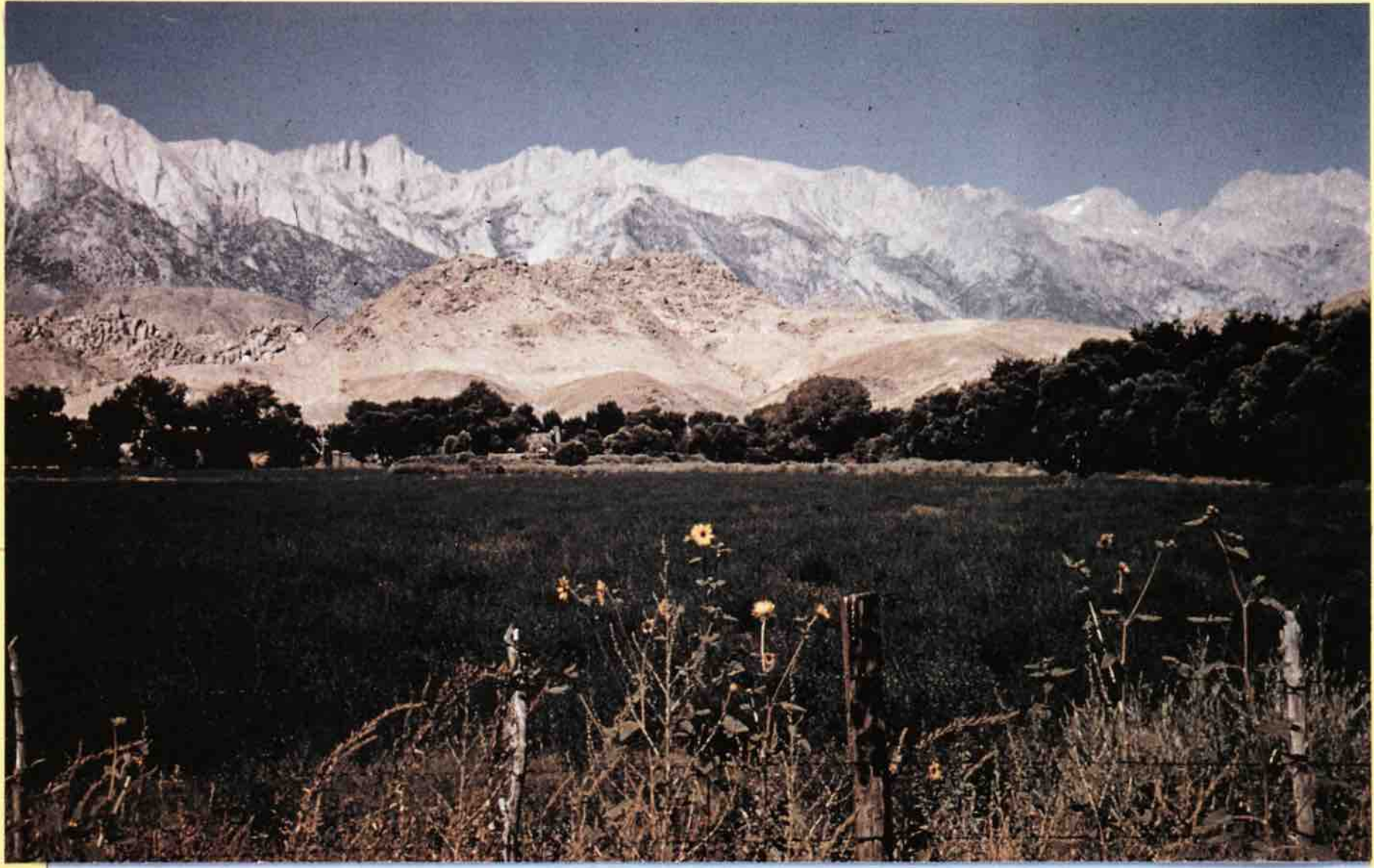
"It will require a complete moral reawakening". Harry Truman

August 24, 1940. Senator Harry Truman to Ray Foote Purdy, who was a colleague of Buchman's from the 1920's. (Purdy stands to the left of Buchman in the photo below.)

"I am pleased to hear from you and to receive the program for the Moral Re-Armament Week in San Francisco (pp.32-33). I am most happy to have it. You have hit the nail on the head when you say that it is going to be necessary to make tremendous sacrifices for the defense of Democracy. I sometimes wonder if we are not going through a cycle of events similar to those which preceded the American and French revolutions . . .

It will require a complete moral reawakening to stem that tide. I always talk to the taxi drivers when I ride with them, and I find a large number of them, and a large number of other people I talk with, are favorable to a dictatorship. That's not Americanism, but the result of, I think, Fifth Column activities, and I am not an alarmist in that regard.

I hope you can put on a program that will offset and overcome this tendency. It must be done."
(From United States Senate, Committee on Interstate Commerce, Washington, D.C.)



Beneath the Sierra Nevada lies Smith Valley. The farmhouse of John Dangberg lies in the middle distance. John and his brother Fred had a feud over water rights which split the community. As a result of the visit of both families to Tahoe (told on p.36) peace between the brothers brought unity to the valley. Their story was dramatized years later in a musical called "Jotham Valley". After playing at the Broadhurst Theatre, on Broadway, New York, it was performed as a play and on film and video in many countries.



Frank Buchman and his American team
L-R: Francis Bradley, Willard Hunter, Willi Rentzman, Ray Purdy, Warner Clark, Norman Schwab, A.H. Ely, Sciff Wishard, Cleve Hicks, Lee Vrooman, Garrett Stearly, Howard Davison, Fred Parks, Ed Perry, Don Birdsall, Fred Tooker.

BATTLE for CHANGE

Michael Barrett had the following during a time of quiet:

Riches, reputation or rest
have been for none of us
the motive of association.
Our learning has been the truth -
as revealed by the Holy Spirit.
Our security has been the riches
of God in Christ Jesus.
Our unity as a worldwide family has been
in the leadership of the Holy Spirit
and our love for one another.
Our joy comes in our common battle for a change of heart -
to restore God to leadership.
Our aim has been the establishment of God's Kingdom
here on earth,
in the hearts and wills
of men and women everywhere,
the building of a hate-free,
fear-free,
greed-free world.
Our reward has been in the fulfillment of God's will.

These thoughts of Michael Barrett were to become
the Preamble to the Articles of Incorporation of
Moral Re-Armament.



PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 Floorshow develops with paper hats and cardboard boxes. L-R: John Bair, Arthur Meigs, and George Marjoribanks.
- 2 Winter approaches. Snow freshens "the eternal cross" on Mount Tallac. The time comes to go on the road with the Revue.
- 3 Cece Broadhurst, radio singer from Canada, (centre) plans cowboy scene, "Change on the Range", with L-R: Francis Bradley, Richard Hadden, Victor Kitchen, and Warner Clark.
- 4 Duncan Corcoran leads the procession during the closing days at Tahoe, when bedding was returned to the owners. Wagner would have been surprised to hear the words which were sung to his famous bridal march - "Here come the bedding all nice and clean."
- 5 "Old Man Globin Had A Store" is sung in Globin's chalet, much to the amusement of the owner and his wife, sitting with Buchman (left table). He loaned the chalet for 3 months. During prohibition days he made his money as Sacramento's leading bootlegger.

Bunny Austin: Frank Buchman knew the thing that would capture the old bootlegger and the mayor would be something cast as a floorshow. But in fact this was the beginning of what became a great Revue which ran throughout America.

To its first performance Frank invited the many friends he had made at Tahoe: 5 Mr. Globin from the hotel, the chalet owners, the local residents, the shopkeepers. The floorshow could not have been more simple, but so enthusiastic was the response of those who saw it that Frank suggested it should be developed.

Frank began to realise that we had been given a weapon of great power. In "You Can Defend America" he saw the realisation of his vision that the theatre might be a powerful force for the changing of nations. Not since the miracle and morality plays of mediaeval days had the theatre been used for Christian purposes. Frank's belief was that God was intending us to use it again.

Many of his friends, however, especially those from conservative Christian backgrounds, were against such a revolutionary departure. It was an hour of important decision in Frank's life, an hour which was vitally to affect the whole future of his work.

As the days passed the conviction repeatedly came plain to him, "On the road, on the road with the show." The hesitant elements were won over. The Revue was taken in hand. Proper scenery took the place of what had been at first improvised cardboard settings, proper costumes took the place of makeshift paper ones. The Revue was hammered into shape so that it was capable of presentation throughout the length and breadth of America.



Paul Petrocokino conducts his "Solemn Chorus". It was anything but solemn, written to Handel-like music, and in appreciation to the owner for the loan of his chalet. He stands next Buchman.

Annelou Teixeira de Mattos: Another feature of our life together was the necessity for some to vacate the cottages in which they were living in the week, and make them ready for the owners in the weekend. Frank inspected them personally. One day he noted a dirty ring in one of the bathtubs. "Who was responsible for cleaning this?" he asked. "I was", said someone, "but the ring was here when we came." Frank got down on his knees by the tub and showed how to clean it. The ring disappeared.

"Always leave a house neater and cleaner than the way you found it", was his motto. The word soon got around among the cottage owners. More offers kept coming in, so that from then on, we seldom lacked housing!

Once on such a visit of inspection a hammer, belonging to a certain cottage could not be found. Someone had borrowed it for another cottage to do their own highly important job!

Frank's anger blazed. "See to it that it's in the proper cottage by the time its owner arrives. And no mistake!" The property of others should be sacred to you was a point made at a following meeting.

"The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life" by Hannah Whitall Smith was a training handbook that Frank used a lot at Tahoe.



Montreal Star, September 19, 1940: Carl J. Hambro, for many years President of the Norwegian Parliament, stated that the first Swedish volunteers to enlist to resist aggression in the North were leaders of the Oxford Group in Sweden.

Reggie Hale: The moving spirits in planning the Floorshow were Marion Clayton Anderson, a Hollywood film star, and Cece Broadhurst from Canada.

When Globin had a birthday Frank invited him to come and bring his friends. Frank said, "Nightclubs are his world so lets make this a Floorshow with tables around." Globin brought his wife and a crowd of friends including the Mayor of Carson City, Nevada's capital. It was a side-splitting show but not without point. Mrs. Globin laughed so much she hurt muscles in her face she'd not used for years. 5

After the show the Mayor rushed up to Frank. "That's the way to put patriotism to our people," he cried. "You must bring this show and put it on in Carson City." Some of us who overheard this request smiled at so foolish an idea. We were not actors and this was just a corny birthday rag.

Then we hear Frank say, "Fine. When shall we come?"

"Friday," says the Mayor.

"We'll be there," says Frank. This was on Tuesday.

Our corporate experience expressed itself spontaneously in a corporate way of living. We made lots of mistakes. There was the meal John Caulfield was in charge of, cooking eggplant. Every other department went wrong. The meat was burnt and the potatoes were rock hard, - but John's egg-plant was perfect. That meal taught John and us all that you cannot bury yourself doing your own little part perfectly. You must be responsible for the whole meal, the whole show, the whole world.

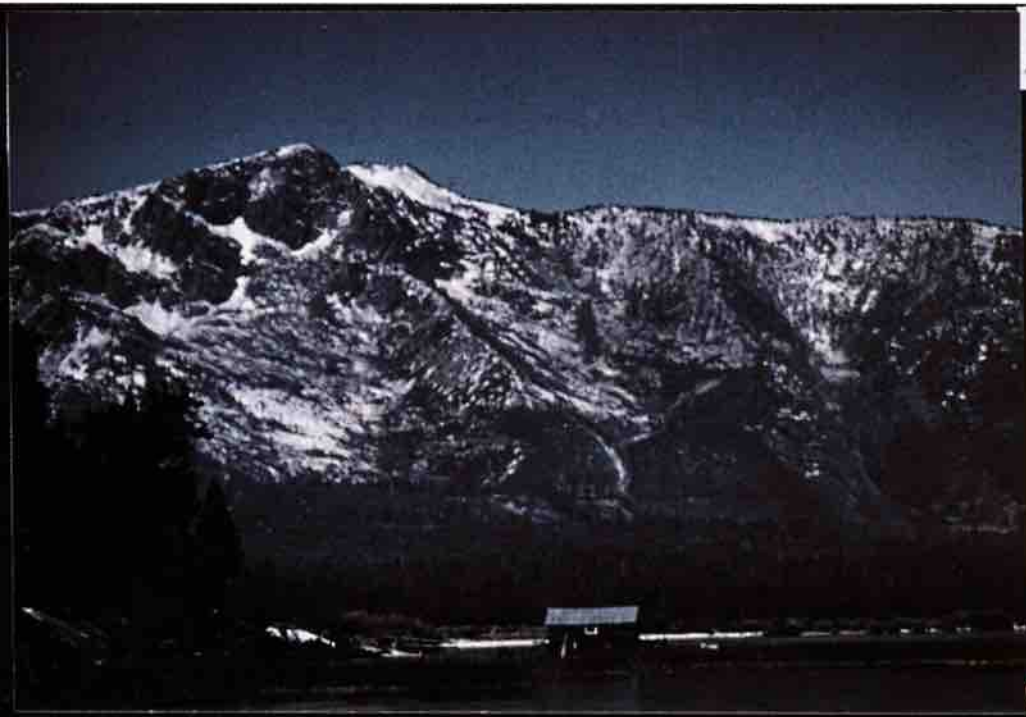


OPERATION SEALION

September 1940: OPERATION SEALION was Hitler's plan to destroy Britain's RAF defenses by the middle of the month. Occupy all southern England by the end of the month, with a victory march through London in early October. Hitler had 1,900 bombers and 1,100 fighter aircraft to hurl against 350 bombers and 700 fighters. Britain chose a revolutionary departure from traditional defense methods by training guerrilla forces. Recruits were drawn from 20,000 Poles who had escaped from France. Slipping across the narrow seas were Dutch, Free French, Norwegians and Belgians. Instructors included those who had studied guerrilla warfare from the Boer War in S. Africa to the Civil War in Spain, as well as Mao Tse-tung's Long March in China.



Goering and other Nazis look across the English Channel.



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"When I point my finger at my neighbor,
there are three more pointing back at me".

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RACE WITH TIME

Nevada State Journal

"A RACE WITH TIME TO STRENGTHEN THE INNER DEFENSES OF AMERICA"

It's Monday night, and this won't be published until Thursday morning. So why write it now? Because it's something that can't be put off till tomorrow . . .

I was sleepy when I went downtown just in time for a show that was starting at 8 o'clock. Now it's three hours later and I'm not sleepy any more. I've been waked up.

And I'd like to wake everybody in this town—everybody who wasn't there. Those who were . . . are awake. They've had something like a shot in the arm . . . with a nice jolt of electric voltage thrown in for good measure.

What woke us up? A show.

Some of the acts were reminiscent of the minstrel variety. Some were like the most popular type of movie: the "just folks" sort of picture that shows us ourselves at home—and makes us laugh at ourselves. Some were "cowboy stuff."

All were played by amateurs. People whose business in life isn't "play acting": big and little business men and women; housewives. People like us—you and me.

* * *

Only with this difference. These people are fired with—something that takes them out of the ordinary. Maybe it would be better to say they're just like us only they've been bitten by a germ. The germ of an Idea. And it's contagious. Once you've been exposed, you've caught it, too.

Once it has bitten you, there's no working up to fever pitch. No, it's Zing!—and you're on your toes. And on your way to being immune to a lot of nasty diseases: fear; greed; selfishness; hate; poverty; cruelty; laziness; treason; dishonesty . . . You're awake—and it's fun.

* * *

We can defend America—and like it! We can defend this precious land of ours—and without any grit-your-teeth-and-bear-it spirit either.

We who have seen the show have learned that

“. . . the trouble with nations
is human relations—
especially you and me."

We woke up and knew: "This nation is ourselves."

We learned that Moral Re-Armament is a race with time to strengthen the inner defenses of America.

We're on our mark. Are you? Then it's: Get set! Go!

Gladys Rowley

in the Nevada State Journal, Reno.



St. Paul's London, December 1940.
It was mercifully spared.

Washington 1940.

President Roosevelt wanted to hearten Britain. Hearing that Wendell Wilkie, the defeated presidential candidate, was leaving for Britain he asked him to give Churchill some lines from Longfellow:

"Sail on, O Ship of State.
Sail on, O Union, strong and great.
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

Churchill answered:

"Put your confidence in us. Give us your faith and blessing, and under Providence all will be well. We shall not fail or falter; we shall not weaken or tire. Give us the tools, and we will finish the job."



Miss Irene Prestwich, Tirley Garth, Cheshire, England: (She offered her home as the evacuation HQ for MRA during the war, when everything possible was moved out of London. The gardens, famous in Cheshire, were turned into a market garden. In 1939 Britain produced only 40% of its food from some 12m acres of land. By 1944 90,000 "land girls" produced 70% from 24m acres of farmland and 16m acres from marsh and wood land.)

In September 1940 forty whole-time workers came to stay. The market garden was cared for by 7 girls. In the early mornings they drove the lorry to sell produce in Chester and Liverpool markets.

But this was not our main purpose. Our essential task was to change men and women, to bring new life under God's direction to the nations and the world.

It was a time of slipping standards, when the war was made an excuse for carelessness in the home and country. One of our first challenges was to create this home on perfect standards.

Scores of people came to Tirley including service men on their leave. Some said the discipline was tougher than in the services. Many found fresh hope here and a vision of the world for which they were fighting.



Buchman in Carson City:
"MRA brings the pain of
an enlarged vision."

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 Reno - "the biggest little city in the world" - in neon lights welcomed us. The Revue was given twice in the largest theatre to packed houses. 30 unions asked for the 2nd.
- 2 Harold's Club. Until 1945 Nevada had no gambling tax.
- 3 Montgomery Ward. Seventy stores carried displays. Special discount for those with the Revue.
- 4 Annie Jaeger with Paula Day, State Secy. AFL, at the Revue.
- 5 Indian School, Carson City.
- 6 Willard Hunter, plays the arch-fiend with a team of "rats", representing fear, greed and hate; they aim to undermine the nation's morale, but are sent packing in the Finale.

John Caulfeild: Sept. 18, 1940 (writing home): Last Monday we gave our first public performance at Carson City, the capital of Nevada. Monday next we give a second performance at Reno. The revue lasts 2½ hours and at the end you could have done anything with that audience. It was terrific. They were thrilled, convicted and enthusiastic all at once, in a way that I have never seen in an ordinary meeting. We are developing a way of presenting our message which is marvelously adapted to American mentality - and which will win people as nothing else will. It is quite likely we shall take this show right across America changing people as we go. It is capable of unlimited adaptations and improvement. The props and costumes are almost nil.

Needless to say the great power of it comes from the conviction and freedom of the performers rather than the technical perfection of the show. We are fighting hard against subversive forces here - forces which, like those in Europe, are masters of rumor and whispering campaign. We have a scene in the revue, familiarly known as the Devil's team-meeting, in which the arch-fiend gives his minions a pep talk on how to undermine the country's morale. **6** Rising to his full shadowy height he cries, "Hate, hate, hate... Let them destroy themselves with their hatred. And then America will be destroyed, destroyed by things within herself she has never conquered. And the people will never know until it is too late. Listen I have a plan..." The audience's blood curdles to a considerable extent. Happily the arch-fiend and his crew are effectively dealt with in the Finale.



Reggie Hale: I have made many of the costumes and work as a stage hand. We played to **5** an overflow audience of 600 in Carson City. After the show I went down to the best Bar in town to await a telegram that was due from Sen. Pittman in Washington. Suddenly the bat-wing doors of the Bar burst open and a big Irish gold-miner burst in. "Boys, have you been up the street?" he bellowed as bar-stools swivelled. "I don't know what it's all about but it's terrific! TERRIFIC!"

Next the American Legion invited us to bring the show to Reno. It was enthusiastically greeted by a crowd of 1200, especially by the American Legion who have asked for a replay tomorrow.

Dr. Buchman with Kensuke Horinouchi, Japan's Ambassador to Washington. He came to San Francisco to say goodbye to his MRA friends in October 1940, one year before Pearl Harbor.

Despite heavy pressure from his government, Horinouchi maintained honest dealings with U.S. officials until he could no longer conscientiously follow their instructions. He asked to be recalled and had to retire from foreign service. During the war years he lived under close police scrutiny.



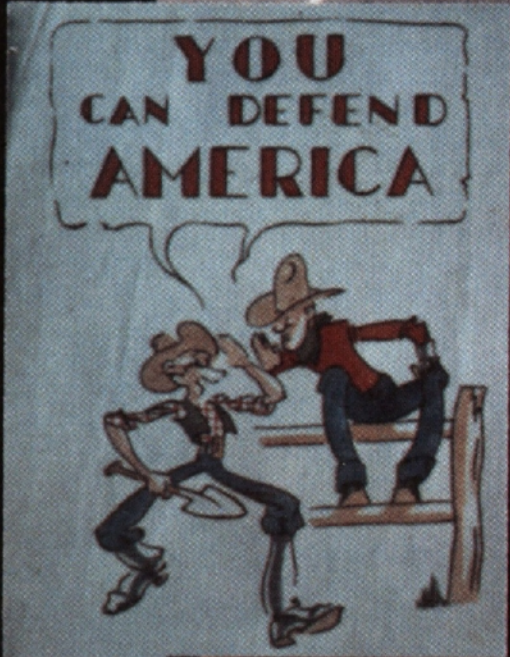
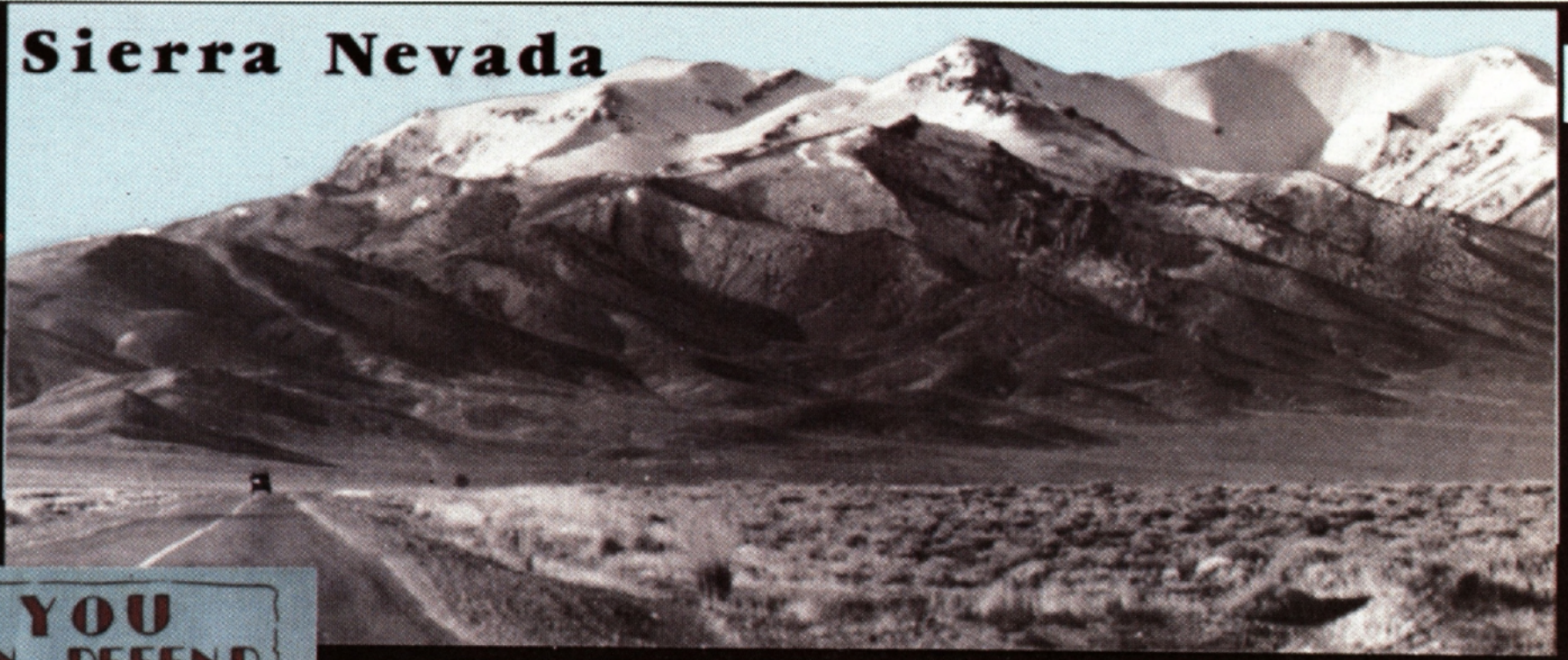
San Francisco
1940

April 13, 1941: Japan and the U.S.S.R. signed a non-aggression pact.

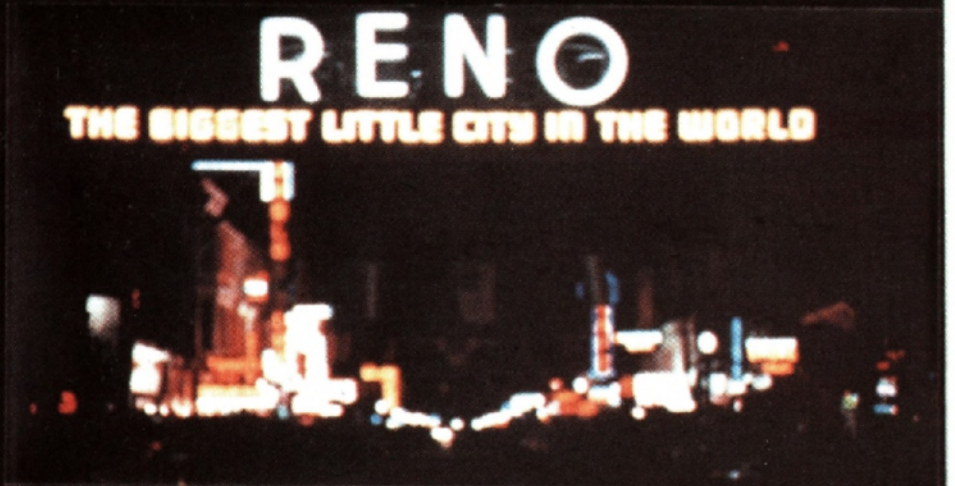
After the war the Japanese government was faced with the task of rebuilding its diplomatic corps from the ground up, in preparation for the time when the nation regained its freedom and could restore relations with other countries. Horinouchi was put in charge of training a new breed of foreign service officers. "Japan's Decisive Decade", B. Entwistle.



Sierra Nevada



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SEPTEMBER 1940

"It is the finest thing I have ever seen. I commend it highly to all Catholics. It was a remarkable performance and should be seen in every American city." Bishop of Carson City.

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Carson City

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BIRTH OF A NEW THINKING

Daphne du Maurier, best-selling British novelist, writes: "We believe that side by side with this war in Europe we are fighting another battle, the battle against human selfishness. Upon the outcome of those struggles depends the integrity of the home front. If that crumbles, it matters little what happens on the battle line."

The Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
Saturday, February 22, 1941

The Political Mill

England's Experience in Moral Rearmament Contains Lesson in National Unity for U. S.

By GOULD LINCOLN.

Moral rearmament has ceased to be a mere figure of speech in England. The gallantry of the British people, in the face of the most severe bombings ever directed against any nation, is more than sufficient testimony. With moral rearmament has come national unity.

The story of this achievement is told in 10 short tales by Daphne du Maurier, author of "Rebecca," put together in one little volume, of which more than 600,000 have been distributed in England. The first American edition was published here yesterday.

These are the stories of ordinary folk, the miner, the shopkeeper, the charwoman, the physician, the typist, the women who are behind every man who goes down to the sea in ships, and every man who has his place in the army. They tell of forgetfulness of self and selfish interests, of a rebirth of moral strength and character which, if it persist, should help to make a better world when armed conflict is over.

Miss du Maurier has gone back 300 years for the title of her book, to the days of John Bunyan and of civil war in England itself, when Bunyan wrote:

"Who would true valor see
Let him come hither,
One here will constant be
Come wind, come weather—"

Has Message for Americans

And so "Come Wind, Come Weather" is the appropriate name selected. Speaking of the book, Miss du Maurier said: "In the winter (of 1940) I wondered what I could do in the way of war service. This book is the result." It has been used to help build the very morale of which it speaks. It has spread the word of courage and selflessness. It has, distinctly, its message for the people of America today, who are not at war but who are engaged in a great effort for national defense and for whom the lesson of sacrifice is just beginning. Indeed, Miss du Maurier has included "A Word to America" in this new edition.

In this foreword, Miss du Maurier, pointing to the horror of air attack, with its numerous dead, its homeless victims and its orphans, says: "In spite of these things we are standing firm. The spirit of the British people is rising triumphant, the old lazy, go-as-you-please, every-man-for-himself attitude is becoming a thing of the past, and from this testing time of tribulation we shall arise . . . We believe that side by side with this war in Europe we are fighting another battle. The battle against human selfishness. When that battle has been won, we can look with confidence to the future and to a new world order, founded not on rivalry and greed, not on national interests alone, but on unity, co-operation and unselfishness. You men and women of America may never be involved in the war in Europe, but the battle against human selfishness is one that cannot pass you by. . . . In your country there are many replicas of the men and women in this little book. You will find them among the pioneers of the New America you are going to build—"

These stories—true stories—which Miss du Maurier has written down are not of the battle front. They are the struggles which take place behind the lines, in the hearts of men and women. Upon the outcome of those struggles depends the integrity of the home front. If the home front crumbles, it matters little in the end, what happens on the battle line.

Answers Make for National Unity

Miss du Maurier says: "We cannot all be soldiers. We cannot all keep watch upon the seas, or fight to freedom in the skies. Many of us are very ordinary men and women, timid of heart, selfish of interest, clinging to habits and customs that are not easy to throw away. Other people are to blame, we say. "The government has got us into this—! Those Allies have let us down." . . .



Yet think a moment of the real cause of failure, in war or in peace. Is it not always, in every walk of life, amongst the rich and the poor, because we put 'self' first?"

These stories of the British men and women back of the lines point up and give the answer to the questions of many American men and women who today are asking what part they may play in bringing

strength to this country. These answers make for national unity and for national morale, through the increased morale of the individual. They give the answers to employers and workers alike. As Miss du Maurier points out, "A house divided against itself cannot stand"—which the world was told 2,000 years ago.

Today there is a need for unity in America. The demand for moral rearmament is being made in all parts of the country. It has been voiced by many leaders in all walks of life—from President Roosevelt down the list. Miss du Maurier expresses her thanks to all the workers for moral rearmament, and especially to Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman. What they are doing up and down the country—she was referring particularly to England—in helping men and women to solve their problems and prepare for what lies ahead, Miss du Maurier says, will be of national importance in days to come.

Printed in U.S.A.

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MAY the Christ Child bring us the birth of a new thinking at this Christmas-tide and usher in the new world that the statesman and every man wants. We need a fourth-dimensional thinking—a gift from God—that will lighten our darkness and bring a speedy answer. Wise men came from afar, guided by a Star, at that first Christmas. May each one of us, illumined from afar, bring a gift to all mankind that will be more acceptable than any earthly reward. Trials and tribulations are the furnace which forges prophets. May we have the courage to accept the gift of this fourth-dimensional thinking for which God has prepared us with a common unity of mind to become the remakers of the world. Ours is the eternal unity of being guided by a Star to give to every man and the statesman the gift of a new world.

FRANK N. D. BUCHMAN

O Holy Child of Bethlehem
Descend to us for pray;
Cast out our sin and enter in,
Be born in us today.

We hear the Christmas angels
The great glad tidings tell.
O come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Emmanuel!

Christmas, 1940

Encouraged by Senator Key Pittman's message and the response of the audiences in Carson City and Reno, the team gladly accepted an invitation to work with the farmers in the valleys.

The Nevada Senator was Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in Washington. His message:

"I am heartily in accord with the splendid effort you are making for moral unity in this country."

"JOTHAM VALLEY"

The story of the change of the Dangberg brothers (p.36) was to become a musical - "Jotham Valley". It showed how deep divisions could be overcome and hatreds healed.

In September 1951 Buchman had unknowingly anticipated the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty in San Francisco. Months earlier he had booked a theater in that city. A number of the Japanese delegates were known to Buchman and his friends. Otherwise the Japanese found themselves almost totally segregated. Together and with other delegates, they saw "Jotham Valley". Buchman's efforts were seen as the one means of bridging the gulf with the other delegates. Governor Ichimada of the bank of Japan, a principle delegate, expressed it so.

At the NATO conference, one week after San Francisco, Robert Schuman of France, told Buchman, "The world is not big enough for you. You made peace with Japan before we did."

In 1952 the musical was played in Ceylon, India and Pakistan with enormous success.

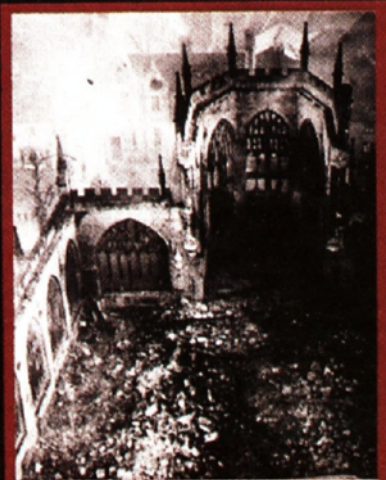


"COME WIND COME WEATHER"

by Daphne du Maurier.
Doubleday Doran's Bookshop, New York.
In Los Angeles the booksellers sold 10,000 copies in one day.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 2 3 Smith Valley. Basques look after the stock.
- 4 Virginia City, where 40,000 people worked, during the Comstock Lode mining, 1859-99, - silver and gold.
- 5 John Dangberg at home. L-R: Buchman, R.Purdy, Mrs. Dangberg, E.Forde, G. Broadhurst, J. Dangberg.
- 6 Fred, a J.P., World War I veteran, Farm bureau. His mother-in-law, ending a feud in the valley, said, "I reckon I don't hate no one, but I just don't neighbor." She baked a cake to help.
- 7 Industry scene from the Revue.
- 8 The Yerington school band starts the Revue off. The Valley newspaper has as its banner: "The only paper in the world that gives a damn about Yerington."



COVENTRY AIR RAID, 14 September 1940, was so devastating that Berlin boasted, "Every town in Britain will be Coventry-ized."

Churchill was driving out of London when he learned of a "more massive assault than ever before." He returned to London and sent his female staff home. Then he waited on the Air Ministry roof, "impatient for the fireworks to begin." But the bombers went north to Coventry. - "The Churchillians" by Sir J.Colville. (Photo: Fox)



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NEVADA
1940



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John Dangberg (right) and his brother Fred were the biggest ranchers in Nevada. They had 4,000 head of cattle, 16,000 head of sheep and 100 horses.



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waking, stirring, changing

PHOTOGRAPHS

48



Cece Broadhurst: In Minden the two Dangberg brothers sponsored the show in the Smith Valley Improvement Club. It sure needed improvement. That was its name from way back, 1890 or so. They used to have traveling shows in the hall. Nobody had been in it for 10 or 15 years. I remember going through the floor on the stage. Entwistle and I fixed it all up, hammering nails. We set the stage so it wouldn't fall over. The crowd came in and the hall filled up.

Before the show started someone said, "There's a house curtain here." So someone in authority said, "Let it down." It was one of those on a pole, which brought it down. It was full of dead mice, leaves, hairpins, and dirt. But just as it got six feet from the floor the pole came away from the curtain. Yankety, yankety, bang went the pole.

When you looked at the curtain it had "Abercrombie & Co. - fresh meats, So & So Lumber Co." They'd all been dead for years. Everybody was fascinated. "Oh I remember him," one would cry out. They got more kick out of the curtain than our opening number.

Then we had what was called "The Voice Of America". **4** It was a beautiful poem actually. There was a wedge of people banked up on the stage with the light just on their faces. There was no proper lighting in the hall, but we got enough power for a spot. But there was no place to hang it. So we got a lawyer, Jack Winters from San Francisco, - very enthusiastic about the show. We got him to hold it in his lap, sitting in the front row.

In the back of the hall we had Elizabeth Morris directing it with a pencil flashlight, like a lighted baton. The chorus was going fine - "I listened for the voice of America." Suddenly every light in the hall went out, except this pencil flashlight which was shining on the ceiling. At once everybody looked up at this light, like a snake. People thought it was part of the show. Afterwards people said they thought that part was one of the best things in the whole show!

I had to do the introductions and came on in a tuxedo, - a tuxedo in Minden, Nevada, of all things. Frank had said, with a smile, "You can't be a master of ceremonies without a tuxedo." I hired it from Reno.

Basil Entwistle: Representatives of our force in the Pacific North West, Los Angeles and Nevada met with us in San Francisco and arrived at two main decisions. First we would concentrate our efforts on three key industries - aircraft manufacture, shipbuilding, and the food industries. Secondly we would create a western production of the Revue. The three industries were crucial to the war economy, and in each we had men already at work.

In Seattle we talked with Harvey Brown, national president of the Machinists' Union, to which thousands of workers in the Boeing aircraft plants belonged. His great concern at that time was for the election of officials in the key union locals who could inspire their men to increased production as well as safeguard the interests of the workers. Through his efforts, Gary Cotton, an associate of MRA, was elected head of a re-organized local of Boeing in Seattle. In the fast expanding Lockheed aircraft plant in Los Angeles were several MRA-trained men, including Leland Holland. He was a young mechanic who had won the confidence of Dale Reed, president of the Lockheed locals. Through their teamwork at a time of crisis a serious strike was prevented.

The mushrooming Kaiser shipyards had recently made the San Francisco area the largest concentration of shipbuilding in the country. There we had a key ally in Dick Fernhout, chief of plant engineering for the Maritime Commission on the West Coast, with more than half of America's shipbuilding programs under his control. Through him we met senior representatives of both management and labor. As time went by MRA literature was widely used in their labor publications and round table conferences. Another friend at the heart of the shipping world was Frank Foisie, president of the Waterfront Employers' Association. Foisie told us later of his appreciation of the improved co-operation between workers and bosses, brought about in part by MRA in the Bay Area.

Two men in the food industry, with whom we worked closely, demonstrated their MRA training in their leadership. Paul Cornelius, head of a Los Angeles packing company, who had provided us with meat in Tahoe, became so effective in improving relations with competitors, employees and customers in his tough industry, he was made Director of the American Meat Institute. In the following years he was often called in to arbitrate disputes in other industries.

Ed Gallwey, a pioneer of MRA in San Francisco, was president of an Oakland food dehydrating firm which he made a pattern for management-labor relations. The labor press described conditions in his plant as the best in the industry. The Army, which later bought his entire output, appreciated his efforts in increasing production 200% in a few months at a time of severe manpower shortage.

George Wood, writing his brother in England, December 4, 1940: The Dangbergs gave a party for Henry Macnicol and me on St. Andrew's night. There were 24 to dinner and more came in after. We had a haggis!! We told about the sacrifice folk in Britain were making. God certainly blew a wind and shook people to the core.

This has been one of the best times of my whole life, because it has been such tough going. The truths we learned at Tahoe have stood us in good stead. Simple truths of obedience to God and open downright honesty with each other. We have the kind of team meetings where we speak out if we have any doubts about what is doing or not doing.

Frederik Philips was the only senior director left in Holland in May 1940. Remarkably he kept their factories running through the war, giving 30,000 people employment, and avoided assisting the German war drive. His efforts eventually landed him in prison.

The Germans considered Philips important enough to be under direct supervision of a ministry in Berlin. The firm succeeded relatively well in avoiding military contracts.

The Philips' 50th anniversary was on May 23, 1941. Every business firm they dealt with as well as an overwhelming number of private people, who wanted to show solidarity, sent flowers. As Frederik and his wife Sylvia entered the building in Eindhoven resounding applause broke out from all floors. The entire head office staff hung over the bannisters clapping and cheering. People were thinking "We are all under the heel of the occupying power, but today we can let go." At noon a mass demonstration of Philips workers gathered in the streets and Frederik was lifted shoulder-high. He feared the reactions of the Germans. They might call it a strike and that was illegal. At the top of his voice he called out, "I am giving you the afternoon off." Everywhere people put on national colors and there was dancing in the streets.

During the war the firm became past masters at developing without producing.

- "Forty-five years with Philips", published by Blandford Press, 1978.

1 Smith Valley, Nevada.

2 Virginia and Truckee Railroad.

3 Paul X. Brown, President of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Assn., (left) with a colleague look at Daphne du Maurier's book on MRA.

4 The chorus speak "The Voice of America."

THE VOICE OF AMERICA

I LISTENED for the voice of America—
I listened at the busy intersection;
I listened to the roar of the machine and the shop,
To the tread of the marching feet,
To the whispered tale at the cocktail hour
And the strident call of the loudspeaker.

I heard a voice, voices that said,
"I am rich. Where can I buy happiness?"
"Strong hands are at the helm; but I have lost my course."
"Others get what they want; why should I sacrifice?"
"I'm so scared I don't know what to do."

Are these, are these the voices of America?

Out of the darkness a whisper, almost a sob, a cry;
"Where there is no vision the people perish!"

Then the voice of the Past called to me,
Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, a hundred mighty
voices rolled into one and calling:
"O America! We nurtured you, we loved you, we
fought for you,
We founded you to be great, to be strong, to be free!
Great because you knew your strength,
Strong that you might be free,
Free to obey God."

I said, "Is this America?"

The voice of the Present answered me:
"We are the millions who work and long to work.
We go to our jobs, we return to our homes;
We long for a destiny, a greatness, a future,
A hope that is more than bread."

And I said, "Is this America?"

The voice of the Future answered me:
"I see an eagle striving, rising, soaring;
I see a nation waking, stirring, changing,
Re-armed in spirit, humbly triumphant, a nation united,
Fulfilling the hopes of its founders, the dreams of its
people, the plan of its God,
A maker of peace for the nations."

And I said, "Is this America?"

And the mountains said, "Yes!"
And the seas said, "Yes!"
"Yes, yes!" cried the lakes,
And a million million voices from city and farm,
From factory and workshop, from the shore and the
plain,
From the far North to the deep South,
Joined in one crashing, resounding, solemn affirmation,
"AMERICA!"

5 Backstage refreshment.

L-R: Harriet Taylor, John Morrison, Dr. Jim Cooper, Loring Swaim Jr., Barbara van Dyke and Eli Bager.

6 Smith Valley audience. The school auditorium had never been so full.

The farmers in the valley signed an agreement offering cooperation with government officials.

One farmer's wife, speaking of the way they had dealt with labor shortages, said, "Without teamwork we could never have got through the summer."

1940

Smith Valley, Nev.



Marion Clayton Anderson played in the first film of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" with Charles Laughton, and also in "Mutiny on the Bounty". She and her husband Robert produced the revue "You Can Defend America". Marion has a genius for directing not only teenagers just out of school, but professionals who know a lot. How she manages to get stiff youngsters who have never been on a stage before, to be free of themselves, has to be seen to be realized.



Peter Howard, of Express Newspapers, decided to investigate MRA personally. He wrote "Innocent Men", which both gave the facts about MRA as he saw them and described the unexpected change that it was bringing to his own life. The book sold 155,000 copies and led to his resignation from his highly paid job. The Man. Dir. had forbidden Howard to publish it.



HANDBOOK

Cost
one
dime

Unemployed man: "I gambled a dime and discovered a gold mine."

LOS ANGELES

Alan Thornhill, October 27, 1940, to his mother.

I hear from the K's in my old parish. There has been dreadful destruction and the church lies in ruins - strange that I might have been there.

There is a grand team of several hundred here. Now they are pulling together and forging ahead in an entirely new way. More and more I see that the heart of everything is our family life as a team in Christ. That's what the world is dying for, and that's what makes people want to change.

Our plan is to build up 12 families who are absolutely committed, united and working together. Like the 12 apostles they could turn Los Angeles upside down.

Feb. 18, 1941. We had a grand meeting last night. It was thrilling to see the change in them and to find new people there whom they had been changing. The Revue takes lots of our time.

March 7. The Mayor of Los Angeles saw the Revue. He spoke well and was tremendously gripped. He was determined to read Daphne's book **X** right through before he went to sleep that night. The show went with a bang (12th performance). There were at least 500 there. We feel it is a great weapon but of course it needs the personal work to drive it home.

April 15. The news once more is grave - Greece, Egypt, the heavy shipping losses. All are serious. My greatest anxiety is for America - that she will wake up before it is too late. The growing strikes everywhere are ominous.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 William Green, Pres. of the A.F.L. invites the revue to New Orleans.

2 Frank Morrison, Secy. Emeritus of A.F.L., welcomes the cast in Atlanta with five loaves and two fishes. However fried chicken was also thoughtfully provided for lunch.

3 Delegates from the C.I.O. saw the Revue in Atlantic City. Buchman (coat hangs over the balcony) listens to the convention.

4 Bill Edelblut (left), gen. man. of Judd and Detweiler, Washington, goes over proofs of YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA handbook with staff and Tony Geyelin of Philadelphia.

5 John Riffe, Exec. Vice Pres. of C.I.O., with Mrs. Thomas Edison.

Reggie Hale: Since Tahoe there had burnt in me a steady desire to bring to completion the handbook YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA. I had started the illustrations there but since then all efforts had been frustrated. Just before Christmas 1940 I was in bed at Calvary House (New York) with a bad cold. The thought came persistently that some one person would have to grasp the nettle and set down on paper exactly what he felt the handbook should look like. I began to make a dummy.

John Roots in Washington had shown most interest in the handbook idea, so I sent him the dummy. The very next evening Roots was on the phone. "Can you make another dummy on good paper with the text typed and pictures carefully drawn within forty-eight hours?" he asked. It took 42 hours continuous work to complete and I mailed it on Christmas Eve.

Dr. Dubois Morris Sr. invited me for Christmas dinner at his lofty Park Avenue apartment. Halfway through the meal the phone rang. It was John Roots. "Can you despatch as soon as possible two more dummies?" I excused myself and returned immediately to my desk.

In a period of ten days I made by hand seven perfected dummies. Each day I started work at 8 a.m. and my average time for going to bed was 4.30 a.m. Meals were brought to my desk. Twice I worked the clock completely round. When each dummy was completed, I would walk to Pennsylvania Station in the crisp night air and put the dummy on the train to Washington. Then I would have breakfast in an all-night cafe with the cleaners and cabbies of New York, the city that never sleeps. Then home to bed for a few hours.

The first of the dummies went to General of the Armies John J. Pershing, America's great commander of the first World War. He kept it by his bed and read it many times. Then he sent for John Roots. "This must go to everyone in the country," he said. "I have made a life long rule never to indorse anything. But this is a matter of national urgency and I wish to write a Foreword to this book."

"No patriotic citizen can read this book without feeling its inspiration," wrote Black Jack Pershing. "None can fail fully to indorse its objective . . . I commend its message to every American." The other dummies went to Mrs. Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President, and people of the same caliber and support began to grow for a printed edition.

WASHINGTON:

Loneliness gone

When I arrived at the home of Mrs. Aura Jones, a widow near the cathedral, where I was to stay and work, I found a letter in my Mother's writing waiting for me. She told of my Father's death. One night around Christmas Bristol had been badly bombed and our home had been quite shaken. My Father had suffered a severe heart attack. There was little hope of medical aid with all Bristol burning. He lingered till noon the next day, often delirious. Then he quietened and suddenly asked, "Where is Reg?" Before anyone could answer he said, "Oh, I see him. He's waiting for me on the other side." Then he prayed, "God be merciful", and died. At the hour of his going I had been on my knees at Communion.

Thousands of miles from home, a stranger in an unknown city, I felt desperately alone. I knelt by the bed and cried. And God gave me a vision of my Father. My eyes were closed but I saw him clearly, the big powerful man I'd known but with such a difference. Dad had an awesome sense of God's holiness and of his own unworthiness. But this was Dad free, forgiven and astonished to find himself held in the love of God. After quite a while the vision faded and with it went all my sorrow and loneliness. I never felt separated from my Father again.

The next day Frank and Bishop Roots (of Hankow) held a service of thanksgiving and remembrance for my Father in which Mrs. Thomas Edison took part. During the following weeks I drew with a concentration I'd never known before. I now understood the reason for the guidance I had received at Tahoe to "draw a picture a day". For nine months I had done so. Now when I had the chance to illustrate this book I was in training. Jim Berryman, Washington's leading cartoonist, was a great help to me. One of my most difficult hurdles was a portrait of Thomas Alva Edison, because it had to pass the scrutiny of his widow. With some trepidation I showed her my effort. Her face broke into a smile and she cried, "Ah, that's Dearie!" (Her pet name for Edison.)

When the drawings were done Dr. Morris Martin and I took the complete work to the best printer in Washington, Judd and Detweiler. The general manager, Bill Edelblut, was a character. He had a shock of grey hair, a big cigar jutting like a naval gun out of his teeth, and always a white carnation. Bill was also a patriot. His son was serving in the Army and Bill was very concerned about the conditions that his son described in his letters. When he had read through the handbook he burst out, "This must go to everybody. This answers the things my son has been telling me. We will do the printing at cost." Then he seized the phone and before he hung it up he had got the paper and ink donated at cost. One million, three hundred and fifty thousand copies of YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA rolled off the presses in the next few months. The book was adapted for use in Canada, Britain and Australia. It was translated into French, Chinese, Dutch and Swedish, in all twelve different editions totalling more than three million copies.

(Editor: Frank Buchman wrote to Reggie's mother, "Yes, we did remember Reggie's father, and Reggie's work here has been a real memorial to him for it will have lasting results on the future of our two great democracies. . . One of the top-ranking cartoonists in Washington when commenting on the drawings said he had never seen finer line drawings anywhere.")

blitzed city

BRISTOL 1941: From the official report of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Thomas J. Underdown: "The city's epic courage in the face of ordeal by air, emphasizes the spirit of Moral Re-Armament which brought new understanding and co-operation on both sides of the Atlantic." On the evening of the great blitz, Geoffrey Sanders, a businessman who daily listened to God, bought a page in the Evening News for all to read the Morale Call (see p.130), as they sat in the air-raid shelters.

Alderman L.M. Burgess, the following Lord Mayor, sponsored the distribution of "100 million listening" (see p.28) to all households - about 100,000 homes.

Left: The Lord Mayor, Alderman Underdown, gives an autographed copy of Daphne du Maurier's "Come Wind Come Weather" to Arthur Curtis, one of the many injured.

Right: Daphne du Maurier broadcasts to America about her book which sold 650,000 copies in Britain alone. She dedicated the book to "An American, Dr. Frank N.D. Buchman, whose initial vision made possible the work of the living characters in these stories."





New Orleans:

1 AFL delegates and their wives see the Revue.



New Orleans: Speeding the Revue cast by train - (L-R) B.Entwistle, D.Corcoran, W.Manning, W.Jaeger.



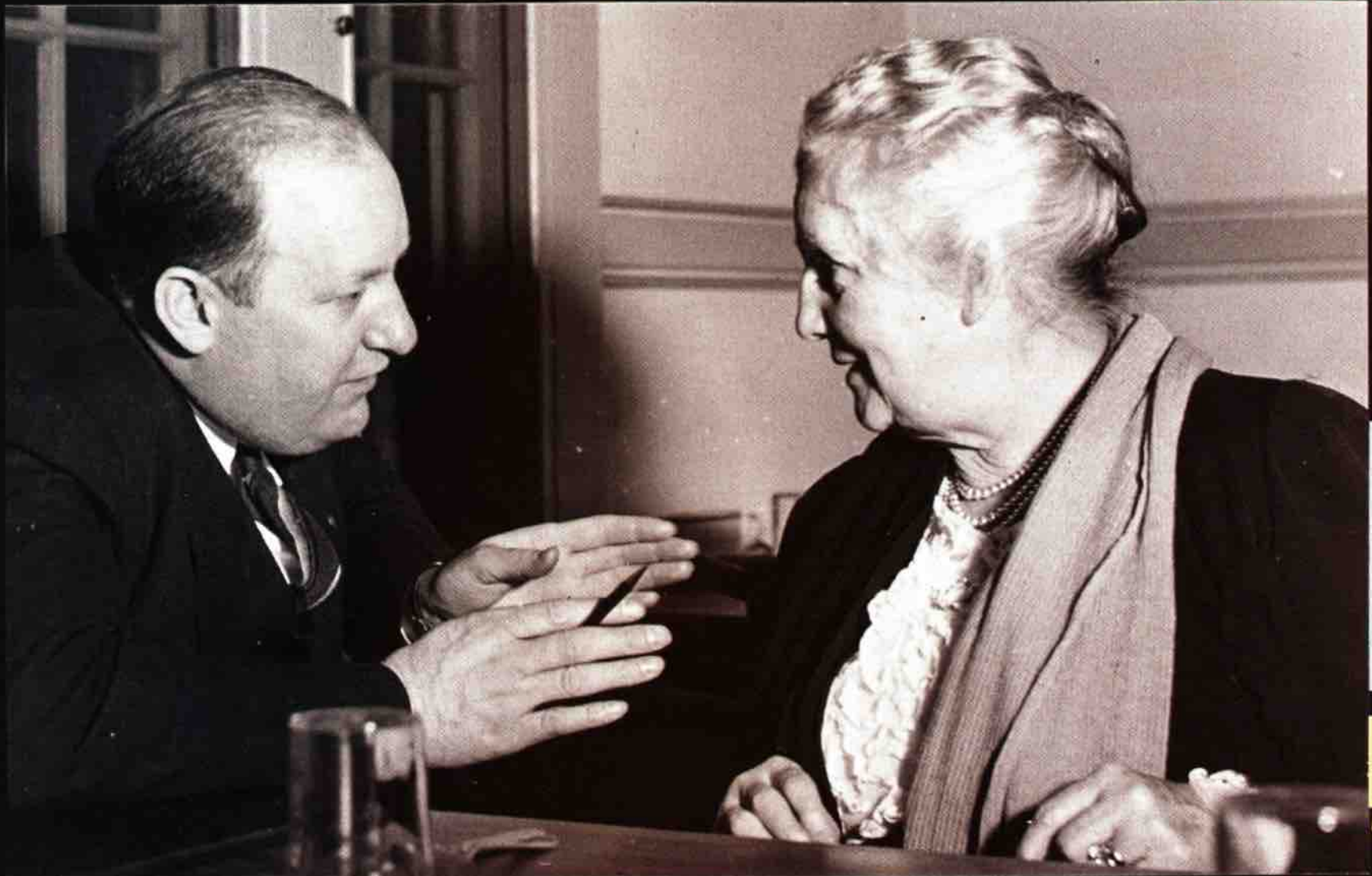
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3



4 Atlantic City, C.I.O. Conference



Thomas Alva Edison 1847 - 1931

"Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration."

Mrs. Thomas Edison listens to union leader John Riffe.

5

INDISPENSABLE FACTOR

-Congressional Record 1941

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

THE WALL STREET NEWS
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Office of the Editor and Business Manager

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

April 17

We Can All Use It

The movement known as "Moral Rearmament" has caused to be prepared a pamphlet entitled "You Can Defend America" which is now on sale for ten cents. It carries a foreword by General John J. Pershing recommending "its message to every American."

It is a perfectly simple message, the burden of which is that a nation's power to defend itself is not in Chinese walls, Maginot lines, or even ships, planes and guns, but in the spirit of man. The spirit of man comes from God, and in God is its strength, its sole reliance and its ultimate hope.

"Our fathers," says the pamphlet, "looked to God for their direction. We've looked about every place else."

"We still print 'In God We Trust' on our money. Everybody carries the idea around in his pocket. Is it just an idea? Or is it the main point?"

"William Penn said, 'Men must be governed by God or they will be ruled by tyrants'."

"Only God can change human nature. When you decide to be governed by God, then the change comes."

"To be governed by God means to listen to a Wisdom beyond your own. And obey."

"Human nature is the bottleneck in the production of national morals. We need a new spirit in the country. But to get it we must start with a new spirit in every citizen. And that means you."

"When you find the secret of change and getting direction from God you can play your full part in national defense."

Simple, indisputable, unpartisan, undenominational, non-sectarian and non-political—but what a difference it would make if it became real for us!

We know it is true. All this pamphlet asks is for us to make it real, real in the home, the factory

The editorial ended: "Simple, indisputable, unpartisan, undenominational, non-sectarian and non-political - but what a difference it would make if it became REAL for us. We know it is TRUE. All this pamphlet asks is for us to make it REAL, real in the home, the factory, the market place, as well as in the Army and Navy. As the Psalmist said: 'Unless the Lord guardeth the city, in vain do its guardians watch it.'"

Wall Street banker: I used to think enlightened self-interest was a good enough motive for any man. Now I see that nobody can trust you on that basis. People are afraid that you will be their friend as long as you think it is in your interest, but that they will be discarded when it suits you.

Behind my motive of self-interest was really a determination to be right and successful. My life had been ruled by duty. Innumerable things I had to do kept me so busy I hardly had time to think. When I put remaking the world first I began to choose priorities and leave out the irrelevancies. I decided to make the guidance of God the ruling factor in my life.

Hon. Martin F. Smith read an article by David Lawrence, editor of UNITED STATES NEWS, into the Congressional Record. 1

Referring to the handbook YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA he writes: It is a penetrating declaration that emphasizes the importance of spiritual defense in the world crisis. We have been thinking a good deal in terms of military rearmament. We are asked now to consider moral rearmament as an indispensable factor in the building of national morale. Without it we cannot face the exacting tasks that face us.

After quoting sections of the handbook the editor closes his article as follows: It may well prove that this booklet will become the basis for the national philosophy of total defense for America.... Individuals can derive inspiration by reading and rereading it and asking themselves in the meditative quiet of conscience whether the message doesn't really go to the heart of the effort we must make for military and spiritual rearmament.

Hon. Martin F. Smith also read Gould Lincoln's article from the Washington Evening Star, April 22, 1941, entitled: 1

"YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA" BOOKLET MAKING THOUSANDS THINK OF NATION'S DESTINY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Hon. Martin F. Smith of Washington reads into the Congressional Record articles by Gould Lincoln, from the Washington Evening Star, and David Lawrence, editor United States News.

2 Mother Tjader and Buchman on his 63rd birthday in New York City. She financed her "International Union Mission" in an office in Hotel La Salle. There in 1923 she gave Buchman an office and small bedroom for his group, which he not long after vacated as he felt it gave a wrong luxurious impression. Several times through the years 'Mother' Tjader offered him her beautiful home in Connecticut, but he wouldn't take it.

3 Buchman enjoys fun at his birthday party with the wife of his schooldays' Latin teacher sitting beside him. His hostess Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock crowns him amid much merriment.

4 5 Audiences at the Barbizon Plaza, New York City.

"This is it!"

Reggie Hale: On Monday we moved all the stage equipment and the cast of the Revue 5 to a beautiful little theatre in the Barbizon Plaza for a showing on Wednesday. We dress-rehearsed until 2 a.m. Many of the cast are in business, so are not able to show up before 6 p.m. We moved all of our equipment from the theatre again that night and got home just before 4 a.m. Tuesday was quiet and then on Wednesday came our New York premiere. It was rather exciting as all the tickets had been bespoken two days before and 700 people were trying to get into 600 seats.

They were an eminent and interesting crowd, mostly in Government or defense work. I shall remember longest the cast back-stage before the first curtain, - in their colorful costumes all kneeling like Bruce's Scots before Bannockburn. Of course I knew something of the amount of sacrifice, hard work, humility and change that these people had put in to make this show possible. The typist who drew out all her small savings to help buy the costumes. An unemployed girl who walked almost four miles, morning and evening to work on the stage props. When someone found out and gave her the subway fare she wept with grateful surprise. And the missionary from China who handed over his station wagon to us permanently. He said, "You need it to transport the stage equipment and I can go by subway."

I met a society girl at supper before the Revue. She had no idea what she was coming to as she was brought by a friend. Afterwards she said, "I guess there is an event in everybody's life that changes it right around. For me this is it!"

The theatre management too were thrilled with the response and have given us the theatre for tomorrow night again free. Hundreds after the show didn't want to go home and I left the party still roaring at 2 a.m. I packed up our stage stuff and at 4 a.m. munched some breakfast and shut my eyes on a memorable day.

On Friday twenty of us drove 150 miles to Atlantic City where the Women's Clubs of America are holding their Convention. Over 2000 women sat down to dinner with a copy of YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA at every place, donated by Mrs. Edison. In the middle of dinner we put on something from the Revue and sang.

CRETE

May 1941: Lord Hugh Beresford with John Joughin (right). Captain Lord Louis Mountbatten wrote: "Twenty-four German dive-bombers attacked in waves of three at a time. Hugh was in the after part of the ship. We had separated in the hope that one of us would survive to fight. Hugh was in charge of the four inch high angle gun and did absolutely magnificent work. We were hit by a 1,000 lb bomb near to where Hugh was, and though many of his gun's crew were killed, he himself survived. The ship turned over in fifty seconds and I saw Hugh swimming among the men cheering them up. It might interest your friends in the Oxford Group to know that Hugh was one of the few picked up by the 'Kipling' and that he gave his life trying to save others, when one of the 'Kipling's' boats was smashed while rescuing survivors. A worthy end for an officer who had such high principles." Hugh's ship was H.M.S. Kelly, upon whose story the film "In Which We Serve" was based. Hugh was 2nd in Command to Lord Mountbatten.

Three days before Hugh left Ireland to join his ship he had an interview with Prime Minister de Valera. Hugh apologized for his failure as an absentee landlord, which he had begun to put right to the appreciation of his tenants. Later de Valera said that Hugh's apology changed his whole attitude to England. The German losses over Crete delayed their Russian invasion by six weeks.



"ALL POSSIBLE AID"



William Jaeger writing friends in England, June 5, 1941: Southern California is the number one center of the country's aircraft production, so we have been battling to produce sound teams in the many plants. Two Lockheed workers who had been anti-labor joined the union when they got changed. The president of the union was so impressed by their keenness that he got interested in MRA. He took the handbook to the employers and last week the Lockheed plant bought 33,000 copies to give to every one of their employees.

Teams in other major plants have been meeting every day for lunch planning how to bring about teamwork that will result in maximum production. MRA has made similar progress in steel, building trades, and the meat industry. In a large meat-packing plant the meat and provision drivers union, the butchers union and the management each paid one third towards sending the handbook to every employee. 50,000 copies have been sold around this area.

At San Diego, which has increased 100,000 people during the last year because of the growth in the aircraft industry, after we had spoken to a central labor council a resolution was passed recommending that each of their 62 unions should discuss and consider how to use the handbook at their next meeting. The State Assembly passed a resolution "that patriotic organizations find means to aid distribution of the book and its theme to the fullest."

We have now got teams in 30 towns around Los Angeles where the work is progressing with the mayors, the council, and other civic and public leaders. In the last month 50 newspapers have carried photos or advertisements donated by the paper as part of national defense. The California Newspaper Assn. sent out a 400-word story about YCDA in their confidential bulletin to 300 papers. One leading radio book reviewer recommended YCDA as the book of the week.

One mayor called a citizen's committee to decide how to bring MRA there. The floorshow was given to a crowd of 450 there, and much hand to hand life-changing is now taking place, which results in many more sound homes. 12 couples began meeting in Hollywood. In two large cities men known for their work with MRA have been appointed president of committees of 500 pledged that organized vice and lawlessness will never again gain a foothold. A judge of the Superior Court in Los Angeles is giving a copy of YCDA to all 50 judges in her court. 15,000 "Come Wind Come Weather" were sold around Los Angeles.

It is a tremendous battle here because there is so much softness and complacency. To give the average Californian the idea of using every room or bed takes their breath away. It's a new language, a new life for them. But God has given us the people who can become the inspired leaders of the future. It means teaching them the simple principles of "hate, forsake, confess, restore", the five C's (confidence, confession, conviction, conversion, conservation), guidance, if they are going to give adequate leadership for the future, in their councils, boards, unions, committees, and so on. As Frank said in his message yesterday, "MRA builds for our democracy an unshakeable framework of actively selfless and self-giving citizens whose determination to bring unity cannot be altered by any beckonings of personal advantage, and know how to pass along to others their panic-proof experience of the guidance of God."

Love to all your family & all we know.

Bill Jaeger 5

P.S. I enclose an invitation which our younger couples have sent out to invite their friends to the floor show in an old Spanish barn in Hollywood.

Just a line to say how are you. It is great to hear all the English news of the Anniversary. One of the biggest things that is happening is that many husbands & wives are changing together these days & a team is developing, which can provide the answer for Hollywood. Much love Annie 5

TRUMAN
Senator Harry S. Truman, Chairman of the Senate Committee for the Investigation of the National Defense Program: (cables Foreign Office London 1941). "In this Election we Democrats were united more than ever in our determination to speed all possible aid to Britain in your glorious defense. You in turn greatly assist us in our defense program by enabling William Jaeger and his companions to continue their work for Labor unity."

Excellent press coverage makes it apparent that the Revue is hitting a responsive chord in the feelings of many people. It is an anxious time, as serious war headlines fill the papers. In North Africa Rommel's fast moving forces are pushing the British way back into Egypt, threatening to capture the Suez Canal. Germany has invaded the Soviet Union. Now Moscow propaganda is - get America into the war. Nazi submarines are stepping up their attacks on British ships. The fear is that American ships with war supplies might be the next victims. American armed forces are quietly occupying Greenland and Iceland to prevent them from being taken over as German naval bases.

America has moved a long way towards war in its thinking and its fears. And yet most citizens cling to their peacetime pursuits.

State and city officials tell us of their concern that the civilian defense councils, created to prepare for all kinds of wartime emergencies, are wholly ineffective in the face of the average citizen's unwillingness to make sacrifices. One official said, "Sometimes I almost wish a bomb would fall to wake us up. The Revue is better than a bomb as a call to awake and to act." - Basil Entwistle.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Mrs. Sally Slattery was a member of the founding families of New England. She was a daughter of an Episcopal bishop, the sister of a bishop, and at the age of 44 became the wife of a bishop. When travelling extensively with MRA she lent them her home in Boston.

2 The library in Mrs. Slattery's home in Beacon Street, Boston.

3 "Use All of Everything" from the Revue. L-R: Alice Tooker, Elizabeth Morris, Clara Clark, Rea Zimmerman, Marian Twitchell, Agnes Leakey, Polly Ann Eastman, Barbara van Dyke and Ruth Ridgeway.

4 The Revue is about to begin in Mrs. Larz Anderson's barn near Boston.

5 William and Annie Jaeger at the Grand Canyon.

6 The Revue's Industry scene: L-R: H.C. Davison, Robert Anderson, Marion Anderson, Ray Purdy, Bremer Hofmeyr, W. Holmes-Walker, Warner Clark, James Cooper, George Macfarlane, Duncan Corcoran, Henry Macnicol, Francis Bradley.

5 Annie first met Buchman at a meeting of 1,000 people in the Oxford Union. Three times she got up to speak very nervously, but someone else got in first. Just as the meeting was closing Buchman pointed to Annie. "You've tried to speak three times. We must hear from you."

When he heard she was Bill Jaeger's mother he came down from the platform and led her up by the hand. He drew out of her the whole story of how she had left her home and business and of the team of workers she and Bill were building in East London.

Buchman invited her to the following early morning meeting and got her to speak again. From then on he began to rely on her.

STOCKPORT, ENGLAND



5 Annie Jaeger's hat shop which she sold to J. Hulley for £40 in the mid-nineteen thirties.

Left: View from Bill Jaeger's bedroom at the back of the shop.



GOVERNOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL of Massachusetts sends a message to the New England premiers of the Revue in the John Hancock Hall in Boston, June 1941.

"I believe that the spirit of national unity exemplified in the pamphlet 55 YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA and illustrated in the play you have seen tonight is the greatest single asset for our national defense."



"You don't grow old until your sense of comfort overtakes your sense of adventure."
1 Sally Slattery.

BOSTON

2 1941

3 Mrs. Sarah Lawrence Slattery in her library on Beacon Street. She developed early in her life a social conscience and founded the Junior League in Boston.

4 She described them as "girls of privilege who took up seriously the idea of making friends and breaking down barriers between people of all classes and conditions." She worked with Moral Re-Armament all her life - into her '90's.



After seeing the Boston premiere of the Revue Mrs. Larz Anderson invited the cast to give two performances in her Barn Theatre.

Among 200 guests was Mrs. Sewell, wife of the Governor of Maine. She was so excited by the Revue that she began to agitate with her husband and among her friends for it to be shown around Maine.

Not only did she and her husband take part in the performances and reception at Bar Harbor (pp 60-61), but she also travelled with the Revue (pp 66-67).



Mrs Larz Anderson's barn



Grand Canyon



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6

DEMOCRACY'S IDEOLOGY

As the war went on, it became clear that the struggle was not only military but ideological. Victory in war would not, of itself, end this deeper conflict. If a new world of justice and harmony was to be built, something more far-reaching was needed by all nations, by victors and vanquished, by the democracies and the countries beyond what were soon to be called the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

Frank Buchman began to give increasing emphasis to the need for the democracies to find an ideology of freedom which would go to the root of human need more effectively than materialism could do. The flaw in any materialist ideology is that it has, in the end, no way of dealing with human nature except by compulsion, terror or liquidation. It has in itself, therefore, the seeds of its own destruction. Moral Re-Armament points the way to a deeper revolution in the will and motives of men. - The Revolutionary Path (Grosvenor Books).

A TRAINED FORCE

Frank Buchman: June 4, 1941 (63rd birthday): The aim of Moral Re-Armament is a nation fortified against attack from within and without. It is a national necessity. Moral Re-Armament is a message of the highest patriotism. It gives every American the chance to play his part.

Moral Re-Armament creates the qualities that makes democracy function. It is simple, non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-political. It gives to every man the inner discipline he needs and the inner liberty he desires. It calls out and combines the moral and spiritual responsibility of individuals for their immediate sphere of action.

It builds for democracy an unshakeable framework of actively selfless and self-giving citizens, whose determination to bring unity cannot be altered by any beckoning of personal advantage and who know how to pass along to others their panic-proof experience of the guidance of God.

The work of Moral Re-Armament to heighten public morale and strengthen the community's moral fibre is carried forward by meetings, radio broadcasts, patriotic dramatizations, books and literature, and by Round Tables where, in an atmosphere of mutual trust, Labor and Management sit down together and find the solution to their problems.

Those working with Moral Re-Armament have volunteered for this far-reaching patriotic service. Some have been serving ever since the last war (1914-1918). They possess a special training which they are giving to our nation gladly, freely and not without sacrifice. The morally re-armed have learned to live under a crisis-proof, fear-free discipline. They are a panic-proof, single-minded and intelligent trained force at the disposal of all who put their country before selfish interest.

These men are true fighters - patriots who have been fighting daily over long periods to bring this needed boon to our nation at a time when hostility piles up between nation and nation, labor and capital, class and class. They are out to break the bottleneck of confusion and division and to anticipate the strategy of the subversive forces.

The crucial importance of morale has been forcibly brought home to us by the example of Europe, and has been increasingly emphasized in this country by all our national leaders. In showing the essential place of Moral Re-Armament as an effective morale-builder, the Hon. Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee for the Investigation of the National Defense Program, has pointed out:

"I have felt a fresh certainty about the safety and security of America because of the evidence everywhere I go of the spread of Moral Re-Armament. This spirit of true patriotism is solving the internal discord that threatens our national life more seriously than any foreign power."

TIME BOMBS by Vic 1

You can never get ahead of the other fellow just by trying to get even with him.

If you growl all day, it is only natural to feel dog-tired at night.

The real problem after the war won't be who governs what, but what governs who.

Kitty Thornhill, a nurse in England writes to her brother Alan.

"I and my friends all agree that we would rather be living now than at any time in the history of the world. Because we live to see an entirely new world."

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird and her grand-daughter, **Ann**, played a major part in putting on the Revue in Boston. The death of the grandmother, fifteen months later, was a great loss to Buchman who counted a great deal on their friendship and support.

Buchman wrote to **Ann**, encouraging her to get to know the women leaders of the Garment Workers' Union in Boston:

"Some people are dying on their feet because their only goal seems to be the end of the cigarette and the next cocktail. You are truly doing what happened in the New Testament. I remember some lines when I was a boy:

Dare to be a Daniel,
Dare to stand alone,
Dare to have a purpose true,
And dare to make it known!

For Daniel you have only to put in the name 'Ann'. There are people who won't understand, but I would rather have the appreciation of those 400 Garment Workers than all the modern tittle-tattle which all of us have to listen to, but not always agree to."

"Frank talked about having Christ so at the center of our lives that there would be no more division, no more coldness or hardness, just joyous freedom and caring for each other."
- George Wood, June 29, 1941.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 **Vic Kitchen**, author of "I Was a Pagan", writing "Time Bombs" with L-R: Howard Blake, Henry Macnicol, Dr. Paul Campbell, Warner Clark, and Edith Shillington. Increasingly the newspapers carried them.

Bangor Daily Commercial, Sept. 6:

- When materialism gets us in its grip it is likely to prove as strong an enemy as any of the other "isms".
- Epitaph: To a Civilization That Was. Yes, they were great builders - See that broken arch and heap of bricks, fertile inventors too - This rusty engine they called a tank - Yes, they were prolific writers, and had a kind of culture; our museums are full of their journals. Yes, they had a religion of a sort, as far as we can tell - They worshipped themselves. - In this warfare of ideas, a superior philosophy of life can be our secret weapon.

2 **The Pilot**, New England's leading Catholic newspaper, following the Revue, carried front page article Sept. 6: "Program to strengthen U.S. Moral Endorsed - Support of His Eminence Seen Bearing Good Fruit." The article had a powerful endorsement by the Army Chief of Chaplains, Mgr. W.R. Arnold, also a statement by R.T. Adams, Co-ordinator for the Maine Civilian Defense Council stating "the work being done at the School for Home Defense at Tallwood . . . is vital for the success of the State Defense plan."

3 **Moving the piano** for singing Revue songs outdoors in Cape Cod. L-R: Henry Macnicol, Bremer Hofmeyr, Willard Hunter, Archie Mackenzie, with British Information Service in New York, (due to the war his research on the "Ethical Implications of Democracy with special reference to the work of MRA" was not completed at Harvard where he had a Commonwealth Fellowship), Basil Entwistle, J. Caulfeild and local official.

4 **"Pilgrim Fathers"** serenade Rev. Sam Shoemaker and his wife, Helen, Plymouth.

5 6 7 **Cast sing to the staff** of the Mayflower Hotel, Plymouth, where some stayed during Revue showings.

8 **Buchman plans with the Canadians** for 10 days in Cape Cod, June 19. L-R: Paul Nanton, Mrs. Agnes Bentley, Norman Keene, Howard Reynolds, Ruth Bennett, Cece Broadhurst, Mrs. Norah Reynolds, Bernard Hallward, FB, Bob Lowery, Eric Bentley, Cecil Harvest, Eleanor Forde.

London's months of blitz

May 1941: Londoners underwent sixty-three consecutive nights of air-raids. Fire-fighters and civil defense workers were heroes. In one seven hour raid on the docks and the City, 10,000 incendiaries made 2,000 fires out of control. 600 water mains blew up and the fireboats became the only source of water supply. Flames were seen 100 miles away. The smell of burning reached sixty miles away. 8,000 streets were blocked. Almost 200,000 tons of bombs were dropped during the Battle of Britain. More than 40,000 civilians died, and almost 200,000 were injured, but Britain stood fast. Typical Cockney humor came from a window cleaner: "If you've got no windows we'll clean your chimneys."

(Left): Three MRA firefighters: Peter Phelps, Dr. Will Reed, and Ken Belden.

(Right): Air-raid warden reads from Daphne Du Maurier's "Come Wind Come Weather" to Londoners in an air-raid shelter.





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The Pilot

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ESTABLISHED BY THE SECOND BISHOP OF BOSTON IN 1828
BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1941

DUTCH BISHOPS STAND FIRM AGAINST NAZIS

COMPROMISE WITH SOCIALISM BANNED
Pastoral Warns Catholics That Sacraments Will Be Withheld For Joining Nazis

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 4—There has arrived here a copy of the text of the Pastoral Letter of the Hierarchy of Holland in which is reaffirmed the prohibition against Catholics giving their support to either National Socialism or Communism on pain of being denied the Last Sacraments at time of death.
Reasserting the firm stand of the Archbishops and Bishops of the

PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN U. S. MORALE ENDORSED

SUPPORT OF HIS EMINENCE SEEN BEARING GOOD FRUIT
"You Can Defend America" Offers Six-Point Program in Home Defense—Msgr. Arnold, Chief of Army Chaplains, Urges Booklet in Every Home

LITURGICAL WEEK PLANNED IN ST. PAUL

The work being done at the School of Home Defense now in session at Tallwood, Lake Marano, Maine, is vital for the success of the State Defense plan, according to Raymond T. Adams, Co-ordinator for the Maine Civilian Defense Council.
To bring "patriotism down to brass tacks" is the aim of men and women gathered there from many parts of the country for the next weeks in September. They plan to

BL. SACRAMENT NUNS RECEIVE 15 NOVICES

AT MOTHERHOUSE IN CORNWELLS HEIGHTS
Many Sisters From Ireland Among Group Invested With Bl. Sacrament Habit

CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, Pa., Sept. 4—His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, presided at a reception ceremony at St. Elizabeth's Convent, Motherhouse of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament here, in which 15 postulants received the habit of the community and consecrated their lives to the apostolate among the Indians and Colored people.
In his Reception...



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PORTLAND SUNDAY TELEGRAM AND SUNDAY PRESS HERALD

August 31, 1941.

1

By Wayne Buxton

To "bring patriotism down to brass tacks" is the aim of men and women from many parts of the country now gathering at Tallwood, Maranacook Lake, for a school of home defense to be held during the remaining days of August and September. This will be the first home defense school in America concerned primarily with the building of morale. Those taking part are volunteering from the ranks of labor, business, farm communities, city government and ordinary homes throughout the Nation.

Inner Defense

The school has been organized to develop a program for civilian morale on the basis of three lines of inner defense - sound homes, teamwork in industry and a united nation. The motivating idea behind the school called Moral Re-Armament was started 3 years ago in London by Dr. Frank Buchman, and according to many Englishmen was responsible for the stiffening of British morale during the days of the blitz...

The school is directed by men and women who have had training in morale through daily contact with business and industry. Some have had experience in the solution and prevention of strikes which have prevailed in the nation's defense industries. A number of persons from England are attending the school who saw civilian morale developed before the war...

A Training Ground

The day at Tallwood begins at six in the morning. From then until breakfast at 7.30, families and members plan their day in cooperation with others at the camp. After a breakfast which was prepared and served by a committee for the day, each group has work planned to fill out their study course for the day. The adult groups may have a round table session with someone prominent in labor, industrial or management circles presiding over the discussion. The leader gives specific examples of certain problems that have arisen in his or her line of endeavor. The problems are dissected by the group, each member adding some light to the subject until the case can be used to solve others that may confront the members in their communities and homes.

The younger members of the camp have organized work and study groups. The boys have given a patriotic slant to their group by calling it the Minute Men of Maranacook. They do all the odd jobs, cut firewood, carry supplies, move furniture and co-operate in every way to make the youth group operate smoothly. The girls are the Minute Maids. In their daily tasks they learn to cook, sew, care for children and attend household duties...

Pay Their Way

At Tallwood members pay their way in accordance with their financial status, giving what they feel they can to the school. Under this arrangement there has always been sufficient capital to continue operations...

Reggie Hale: It became necessary to make some plan for a place where we could do round-the-clock training for all our new friends. Our eyes lighted, with the assistance of the State of Maine Improvement Society, on a disused hotel, surrounded by cabins, sitting disconsolate on its spit of land by Lake Maranacook. I went with an advance party, finding George Wood already there, unravelling the mysteries of the plumbing and lighting to such good effect that he nearly blew up the distant city of Augusta by connecting two powerful cables. We were taking over, in effect, a wooden ruined village. Under its mouldering cover of pine needles it had rotted for years and the chipmunks jabbered in its cobweb gloom. Within a week we had more than 50 bedded and fed, though the men had to shave in the lake. Everybody had to work, and mighty hard, else some wouldn't eat, or there'd be no water or bed for some new arrival.

We hadn't settled in before our visitors began to arrive from all over the States. An army engineer from New Orleans, a labor official from San Francisco, a parson from Mississippi, a school teacher from Atlanta, a textile factory owner from S. Carolina, a very gifted artist from Hollywood, and so it went on.



Arthur Strong: One day Frank gathered us together to read a letter from the Rev. Samuel Shoemaker, Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, who had recently been with us in Cape Cod (p.57). To the amazement of many of us, Sam wrote that he didn't want Calvary to be our base any more. (It had been the American headquarters of the Oxford Group throughout the 1930's.) For some time we talked about it all. After 1 hr. Frank said, "Whatever happens I'm going to live unity with Sam. Now we go on the road." His reply to Sam was, "Anything that gives you victory suits me." Later when one of us mentioned Sam, Frank replied, "He's already over the horizon." Frank saw the hand of God in it all, urging us forward from all security.

For me personally it meant travelling for the next three years with the Elwood enlarger (for 4" by 5" negatives) and darkroom equipment in a 3 cu. ft. trunk, with the negatives in steel drawers. The back of a station wagon became my office as we moved from city to city up and down the country. From time to time we rented an empty shop or rooms in a building for the darkroom work. This nomadic way of life temporarily ended in 1944 when we started a weekly paper in Washington called NEW WORLD NEWS. I was able to clear the back of the station wagon for good, moving everything into our small office.

Co-ordinator of Civilian Defense for Maine: Our State Defense Plan cannot be successfully achieved without the spirit of co-operation and civilian morale that the Home Defense School 1 at Tallwood is building. Moral Re-Armament is the foundation and the backlog of the whole defense effort. The sooner we get it to every citizen of Maine the better.

P H O T O G R A P H S

1 Portland Press Herald, Aug. 31, 1941, headlines its Sunday edition: "Maine has first defense school in this country building morale."

2 Reggie Hale rows a mile across Lake Maranacook to fetch the mail and gives it to Enid Mansfield. The following year the hotel was demolished. It was beyond repair.

3 Dr. Loring Swaim, Hugh Lyons, Regional Director for New England CIO, and Buchman talk together.

4 The little fish that Hugh Lyons caught in the lake receives a fitting celebration.

5 Arthur Strong checks a film with Elie Purdy and a friend. The darkroom is a lean-to, 10 ft. by 4 ft. There is no running water. Using permanganate of potash and many changes of water the smaller prints got washed. For the large prints a row-boat was used. One rowed and two others trail the photos in the lake for half an hour. Despite difficulties many hundreds of prints were made for the teams to use for publicity, and for the visitors to have for their papers back home.



General William "Wild Bill" Donovan, July 1941, became Chief of the Office of Strategic Services. He broadcasted nationwide March 25, 1941: "I have been given an opportunity to study at first hand great battles in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, in Africa, Greece and Albania. We have no choice as to whether or not we will be attacked. That choice is Hitler's and he has already made it, not for Europe alone, but for Africa, Asia and the world. Our only choice is to choose in time, while others are still alive to stand beside us. His greatest gains have been made through fear. Fear of the might of his war machine.

"But we must remember that there is a moral force in wars, stronger than any machine. And I say to you, my fellow citizens, all that Mr Churchill has told you on the resolution and determination, valor and confidence of his people, is true."

INVASION INTO RUSSIA

June 22, 1941: "Operation Barbarossa" was launched. At 5.30 a.m. 135 German, Finnish and Romanian divisions raced eastwards on a 1500-mile front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The Germans were divided into three Army Groups. One headed for Leningrad, a second for Moscow, and a third for the Caucasus and the Ukraine. Here, the Soviets had their granary, major sources of coal, iron ore, pig iron, manganese, and 85% of the country's oil. Facing them the Russians had 186 divisions.

Churchill and Roosevelt had warned Stalin of the impending onslaught, but the Russians were taken by surprise because Stalin had not believed them. Churchill immediately declared Britain's solidarity with the Soviet Union in resisting Nazi Aggression. Promise of American aid and support were also immediately forthcoming.

"In the first week of the invasion Soviet slaughter of prisoners in Lithuanian and Ukrainian gaols took precedence over the supply of crucial munitions to the Red Army. Hundreds of thousands of well-equipped troops guarded the camps of GULAG rather than stemming the Wehrmacht." N. Tolstoy, "Stalin's Secret War", Jonathan Cape.



Portland Sunday Telegram And Sunday Press Herald—Portland, Maine—August 31, 1941

Maranacook School To Develop Civilian Morale

Man Behind Movement Credited With Aiding British Defense

By Wayne Buxton

To "bring patriotism down to brass tacks" is the aim of men and women from many parts of the Country now gathering at Tallwood, Maranacook Lake, for a school of home defense to be held during the remaining days of August and September. This will be the first home defense school in America concerned primarily with the building of morale. Those taking part are volunteering from the ranks of labor, business, farm communities, city government and ordinary homes throughout the Nation.

Inner Defense

The school has been organized to develop a program for civilian morale on the basis of three lines of inner defense—sound homes, teamwork in industry and a united nation. The motivating idea behind the school, called Moral Re-Armament, was started three years ago in London by Dr. Frank Buckman, and according to many Englishmen was responsible for the stiffening of British morale during the days of the blitz. Dr. Buckman came to this Country two years ago and began the present campaign for the building of civilian morale. The school at Tallwood is the best organized effort to train men and women to carry the theory of moral re-armorment to their homes and communities all over the Country.

The school program is based on the booklet "You Can Defend America" which was published by the organization last Spring and caused a great deal of comment throughout the country nation. The theme of the booklet which has a foreword by General Pershing, is that America cannot be defended by arms alone but must have civilian morale to carry it to ultimate victory.

The school is directed by men and women who have had training in morale through daily contact with business and industry. Among them are people from all branches of industry who are giving their vacations to this defense school, many coming to Tallwood from as far as California. Some have had experience in the solution and prevention of strikes which have prevailed in the national defense industries during the past months. A number of persons from England are attending the school who saw civilian morale developed before the war. These will form the backbone of the study course to train others to carry on morale building work in their own town and state. More than one hundred people including whole families with their children are taking active part in the training at Tallwood.

A Training Ground

Beginning with the daily routine at the school each function of the day is used as a training ground for morale building. People from all walks of life pitch in to do the daily tasks. Bankers and laborers roll up their sleeves in the kitchen and do the dishes. Wives of prominent men in labor and industry sweep floors, plant meads and learn to live in the communal atmosphere that is one of the main points of morale re-armorment.

The day at Tallwood begins at six in the morning. From then until breakfast time at seven thirty, families and members plan their day in cooperation with others at the camp. After a breakfast which was prepared and served by a committee for the day, each group has work planned to fill but their study course for the day. The adult groups may have a round table session in the early morning with someone prominent in labor, industrial or management circles presiding over the discussion. In all these discussions the leader gives specific examples of certain problems

that have arisen in his or her line of endeavor. The problems are dissected by the group, each member adding some light to the subject until the case can be used to solve others that may confront the members in their communities and homes.

The younger members of the camp have organized work and study groups. The boys have given a patriotic slant to their group by calling it the Minute Men of Maranacook. Under this organization they do all the odd jobs about the camp, cut firewood, carry supplies, move furniture and cooperate in every way to make the youth group operate smoothly. The girls are the Minute Maids. In their daily tasks they learn to cook, sew, care for children and attend household duties. To round out the camp activities the very small children are gathered together in the Junior Club which schools them to live with other children in a communal spirit.

To Be Used As Primers

By the end of the school term at Tallwood each study group will have compiled material for the publication of a booklet on its specific branch of study. These booklets will be used as primers in Moral Re-Armament for study in communities all over the Country when students from the school return to their homes this Fall. **Pay Their Way**

The Moral Re-Armament campaign is financed by voluntary contributions from citizens who feel that the movement is the solution to the many complex problems facing the nation today. According to Dr. Buckman no one has been asked for financial aid to continue the work, all the funds have been given by people who believed in the principals of the movement. At Tallwood members pay their way in accordance with their financial status, giving what they feel they can to the school. Under this arrangement there has always been sufficient capital to continue opera-

Maine Has First Defense School In This Country Building Morale



Prominent men in all lines of industry, labor, finance and government have given their endorsement of the campaign and the work being done at Tallwood. The most recent was made by General Francis Wilby, Commander of the First Corps Area, who after a visit to Tallwood said "This must be the army behind the army and this is what you are so efficiently doing at Tall wood." This week-end will mark the high point of the school on Maranacook Lake. Leaders in all walks of life will come during the national holiday to confer with the groups at the school and make plans for the unifying of the nation through Moral Re-Armament. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker will rub elbows at the school and discuss the many problems that confront them in a war torn world.



Alan Thornhill, September 8, 1941, to his mother. "We had a wonderful Labor Day. Labor leaders from the two big rival Trade Unions came, as well as Employers. It was a weekend of miracles. Barriers came tumbling down and all learnt to laugh and live and change together."



The British Embassy in Washington, May 1, 1941, reaffirmed that all the MRA British workers were in America with the knowledge and permission of the British government.

"need of the hour" -

THE TRUE BATTLEFIELD OF AMERICA

4 Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, commenting on the Handbook: It contains the pure essence of our defense aims. In ten minutes of reading time the problem is presented and the solution shown. It is searching in its analysis, stimulating in its approach, and vital in its conclusions. The real forces of home defense are at last deployed on the true battlefield of America.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Bangor Daily Commercial, August 25, 1941.

2 Two full pages of the Bangor Daily Commercial, August 26.

3 Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, mother-in-law of General Douglas MacArthur, following the Revue, opened her summer home, Wingwood House, for tea. Townspeople and summer guests were invited to meet the cast. Such a thing had never happened before. Several hundred people came.

4 The Polish wife of Governor Sumner Sewall welcomes guests with Mrs. Stotesbury. Between them is the Governor of Maine. Others include (L-R): Brigadier General Francis Wilby, Commander the First Corps area; Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Sen. Wallace White.

6 The cast of the Revue line up across the stage of the Criterion Theatre at Bar Harbor to sing an especially written song for the Governor of Maine.

BANGOR DAILY COMMERCIAL

August 25, 1941.

1 NEARLY 1,000 ATTEND MAINE PREMIERE

With an aim to solidifying the nation into a unit of national defense, YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA was presented before more than 950 enthusiastic and appreciative patrons as well as a number of standees.

Every one of the 941 seats the spacious theatre has to offer was sold out well in advance of the performance... Nowhere but in America could such an audience be assembled. Statesmen and their wives occupied boxes with the Joneses - and what is more they liked it... ●

Senator Ralph O. Brewster was forced to take an early departure to catch a plane on the first leg of his journey to Alaska. There, as a member of the Senate Committee (for the Investigation of the National Defense Program), he will aid in the inspection of defenses.

2 5 NEW "DRAFT" CALLS EVERY AMERICAN - 2 Full Pages

August 26.

It was remarkable for many, many features - and, with highest respect, those features do not include the presence of notables, of middle-classes, of National and State political leaders, of internationally famous Navy and Army men, of men and women of social, scientific and business prominence... It was remarkable, that stage performance by just ordinary folks, boys and girls, men and women, in its very homely simplicity. We saw ourselves as our neighbor sees us.

General Lewis B. Hershey in a message to the Maine premiere of YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA, which was read by Brig-Gen. Francis Wilby, Commanding General First Corps area said:

"The defense of America depends on the integrated efforts of each of its citizens. Each must do his part. Each must bear his share.

"The Selective Service System is interested vitally in every measure which will aid in national unity and the elimination of factional viewpoints. There can be viewpoints common to all citizens - American viewpoints. To the development and to the acceptance of these American viewpoints our every effort must be directed. When we have a common objective accepted and supported by each of us, we shall have taken a very long step toward an unassailable defense. Every good wish in your effort in the accomplishment of this end."

- Bangor Daily Commercial, August 26. 2

4 Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, while alone for five months in the Antarctic, made the following notes:

The universe is not dead. Therefore, there is an Intelligence there, and at least one purpose, possibly the major purpose, of that Intelligence is the achievement of universal harmony. Striving in the right direction for Peace (Harmony), therefore, as well as the achievement of it, is the result of accord with that Intelligence.

If I had never seen a watch and should see one for the first time, I should be sure its hands were moving according to some plan, and not at random. Nor does it seem any more reasonable for me to conceive that the precision and order of the universe is the product of blind chance. This whole concept is summed up in the word harmony. For all those who seek it, there is an inexhaustible evidence of an all-pervading intelligence.

Reggie Hale: When Admiral Byrd, a very handsome man of great charm, returned to America after his great arctic exploits that won him the Congressional Medal of Honor, he was lionized by society from coast to coast. It was a treatment that few men could handle and Dick found himself in trouble on the cocktail circuit. That is when he met Buchman. Behind the glittering medals of success Frank saw a young man in deep need. He helped him straighten up and fly right. And their friendship lasted to the grave.

August, 1941: The Bishop of Munster, Germany, in a public speech strongly opposed the Nazi plan of euthanasia.
- From "The Secret Conferences of Dr. Goebbels".

July 18, 1941: Roosevelt to Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, "Will you tell the British I hope they can take care of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This is a little far afield for us!"

August 6, 1941: Roosevelt and Churchill met in Newfoundland, resulting in the ATLANTIC CHARTER. The immediate effect boosted British morale, as well as laid the foundations for the United Nations. If it had been a treaty it would have had to be ratified by the Senate where it would likely be lost.

Ruth de Vienne (Kennedy): At Bar Harbor, YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA played at the Criterion Theatre. I was skeptical. How could an amateur performance really compete with professional ones. Well, I was wrong, dreadfully wrong. Someone said that the Revue tells the most biting truth with a kiss. It is completely winning.

The first night was given over to rehearsing in the Parish house of the Episcopal Church. One of the young men, John Caulfield, was the director. As I looked round the room I realized that we were all young, and wondered if I had ever seen such enthusiasm, such discipline, and such purpose of any like group before. One aim governed each heart. When we practiced the music, three people offered suggestions mainly. One was Dick Hadden, a jazz composer; another was a Scot; George Fraser; he dotes on classical music. The third was Cece Broadhurst, who is a cowboy singer. And here they are hitting it off, and not pinning each other's ears back. No fear of treading on each other's toes, so contrary to any rehearsal I have ever attended before.

We went through the cast. Some of them had not known what part they would take until that night. We had a quiet time on what each should do in between scenes, for moving 75 people around a stage quickly a miracle is needed. The result was that we cut off ½ hr. of the show by shortening the scene-changing.

What amazed me was that there was no confusion. Before we went on we all gathered on the stage in our assorted costumes, cowboys, housewife dresses, workmen overalls, etc, and prayed that the message would get to the American people in time. The performance was a vital part of our lives. It is the conviction and sheer quality of the show that gets across the footlights, not necessarily our precision, though we strive for that. The performance is amazing and electric in its effects. It is bringing out much real talent people never realized they had. Here is where Art is giving leadership to America. Every person participating becomes an artist. Here is LIFE being expressed that will unite a nation. Here is renaissance.

August 13, 1941: Dorothy Thompson (leading columnist) writes a great deal about the difficulty of welding American opinion together up to the point where they will be prepared to enter the war on our side. She says that we must always remember that America is composed of many millions of people who left Europe because they hated it, and that there are many millions of Italians and Germans whose hearts go out to their mother-countries. Although these emotions pull America apart, they feel at the same time a strong longing to remain together. What we don't fully understand in this country (Britain) is the actual dread of the American soul at being split. There is always the fear that they will cease to be a nation, and this is the fear which Roosevelt understands so perfectly and which he guides with such genius.

- Harold Nicolson's Diaries.

Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd: 6

It seems to me that the crying need of the hour is for a dynamic unity in this nation plus sweat and sacrifice. And I believe that if the people of this nation could develop the character and the spirit that has been developed by the members of this cast, those three necessities would be accomplished . . .

America's first line of defense is the character of her citizens. Character cannot be taken for granted. If we are to preserve freedom, it must be battled for by every man, woman and child every day and every generation. Without character, man doesn't deserve freedom; so he loses it.

The building of character is Moral Re-Armament. Moral Re-Armament - the fight for a new world, strong, clean, united - should fire the hearts of all red-blooded Americans and spur their wills to action.

- At the premiere of the Revue in Maine, August 1941.

1 Major General Francis B. Wilby, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the day following the Revue at Bar Harbor, visited the School for Home Defense at Tallwood. He told those taking part, "You are the arm behind the army." This became one of the main songs of the Revue:

"We're the arm behind the army,
We're a hundred million strong,
We're the force behind the Air Force,
All in one formation as we swing along . . ."

Eleanor Forde wrote the words and Richard M. Hadden quickly put it to music.

The General said: "Americans can render no greater service at this critical time than to enlist in this morale-building program, carry the spirit of 'You Can Defend America' into every home and community of our country, and give constant assurance to the men of the Armed Services that the nation stands united in their support. Morale is more essential than courage because it is the spirit that cannot be defeated."

AMERICA NEEDS GUTS AS WELL AS GUNS

This is the heading of the magazine for the Exchange Clubs of America, a national organization of service clubs of which Admiral Byrd is a member, in its two-page article on the Handbook, "You Can Defend America".

"It is a document - one just as important as those revered historical parchments which rest in the Archives of the United States at Washington".

"It should become the nation's Bible on defense".

"It should shake the starch out of the shirt-tails of every real American. It should reach down inside his soul and relight the fires of patriotic action".

"It can be read in a dozen minutes but it will not be forgotten in a dozen years."

"Winning any battle depends on the quality of the ammunition. One of our best rounds of ammunition in our present battle against subversive elements is this handbook. Widely read and used as the basis for a new American morale it will give the avaricious author of 'Mein Kampf' the splitting headache he is now beginning to suffer".

The author compares it to the famous pamphlet, 'Common Sense' by Thomas Paine, which led to the Declaration of Independence.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Mrs. Thomas Edison shows two of the Tallwood cooks and Buchman how big a slice of apple pie she would cut for her husband as a midnight snack in his laboratory. She told the Press: "My husband's light went into every home. I want this new illumination to go to every home in America. I want every home to become a School for Home Defense."

2 After work a swim in Marranacook lake is welcome.

3 Major-General Francis Wilby arrives. He is Commander of the First Corps Area.

4 Major-General Wilby enjoys a specially written sketch performed for him and his adjutant. Buchman sits between the army officers.

5 General Hansen (left) with Dr. Buchman. Second from right is A.H. Ely of Washington.

6 Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, with Sciff Wishard beside him, talks to the Minute Men of Maranacook, - youngsters in training at the Defense School.

Seven Aims of the School for Morale: 1. Abolish civilian apathy. 2. Make preparations to face, and prepare the nation to face shortages of consumer goods and raw materials. 3. Establish a community which will be a pattern of a new social order where everybody cares enough, everybody shares enough, and everybody has enough. 4. Remove friction and disunity in the home, between neighbors and in industry. 5. Investigate where America has fallen short of the standards of honesty, unselfishness, love and purity. 6. Create sustained cooperation between management and labor in defense and non-defense industries. 7. Anticipate the strategy of the subversive forces and create a community spirit in which these forces find it impossible to work.

Halina Rodzinski: (She and Artur came to Tallwood. He was the well-known conductor of the Cleveland Philharmonic Orchestra.) Artur's back had bothered him throughout the previous season. The singer, Claire Swift, had been urging a Boston orthopedist on my husband for years. Artur had me call the physician at last for an appointment. When Artur returned from seeing Dr. Loring Swaim, he was calm, gentle, - so very changed. All Artur said was: "I met an angel, the most wonderful human being. He said 80% of such rheumatic pains are nerves. He asked me if I believed in God. I told him that I think of God as little as I have to. He told me that there was the source of my trouble. He said, 'If you have no faith in a power greater than yourself, you have yourself as the center of the universe, and expect everything to obey your will'. The doctor also said, 'Since the world will not submit to your will, you suffer frustrations and their unhappiness. When you accept a power infinitely superior to yours, a spirit that alone has the power to change your situations, to change the hearts and minds of those you deal with, then your aches and pains will go away with your frustrations and unhappiness.'"

My Roman Catholic formalism made me skeptical of people who spoke of God as Loring Swaim supposedly had. Thus it was no little surprise to find the doctor and his wife to be charming, warm-hearted people, and extremely intelligent. The Swaims lived by whatever it was they believed, harmoniously and in peace with themselves and others. When we left it was with a promise to meet at Tallwood.

Artur was overwhelmed by what he saw there. Regardless of class, education, occupation or sex, a large group of people lived content within themselves and those around them. A spirit of goodwill came effortlessly and was even contagious. On our last day at Tallwood, over bowls of blueberries and milk, we met Frank Buchman. The name Frank suited him, for he was as candid as the name implies, and had something of the simplicity of the Francis who once set Europe ablaze with a renewed and forthright Christian spirit in the Middle Ages. We left Tallwood with regret. The MRA group was to visit us when they passed through Pittsfield later in the fall.

"My faith in God is greater than my fear of death",



said Cecil Pugh as he was lowered into the hold of the sinking ship.

During the 1930's Cecil and Amy Pugh worked with the Oxford Group. Their home in north London was always "open house". (London's Sunday Express, May 1962, reported:) When the war came Cecil became a padre to the RAF and their "open house" at the Recruiting Centre in Shropshire was very welcome. A cynical long-service airman said, "theirs was a Christianity I could understand." Cecil talked at the Centre and often on the BBC about "rebuilding this war-scarred world, listening to God for his plan, - then starting the rebuilding with yourself." In July 1941 Cecil was bound for Takoradi on the West coast of Africa in the over-crowded troopship Anselm with 1,300 men on board. Due to defects the ship had to drop out of the convoy and became an easy target for the German submarines. Four days out of Liverpool the Anselm was hit at dawn by two torpedoes. Panic reigned on board. Later one thousand men were picked up from boats and in the sea by the Royal Navy. But Cecil stayed on board to be with the 200 men who were trapped in the hold of the ship. "Tie a rope round me and lower me down", he ordered a Marine. As the water rose around them Cecil prayed with the stranded troops. Six years later the story was pieced together and Cecil's widow and younger son received the posthumous George Cross for Cecil at Buckingham Palace.





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DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL - AUGUSTA, MAINE - WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1941.

Brig. Gen. Wilby Visits Moral Re-Armament School at Tallwood

Brigadier General Francis Wilby, commanding the First Corps Area, paid a visit of inspection Monday to the Moral Re-Armament Home Defense School at Tallwood, on Lake Maranscock. The general was en route from Bar Harbor where he witnessed Sunday the patriotic revue "You Can Defend America" and where he read a message from General Hershey, head of the Selective Service System, commending the work of Moral Re-Armament in building national unity. At Tall-

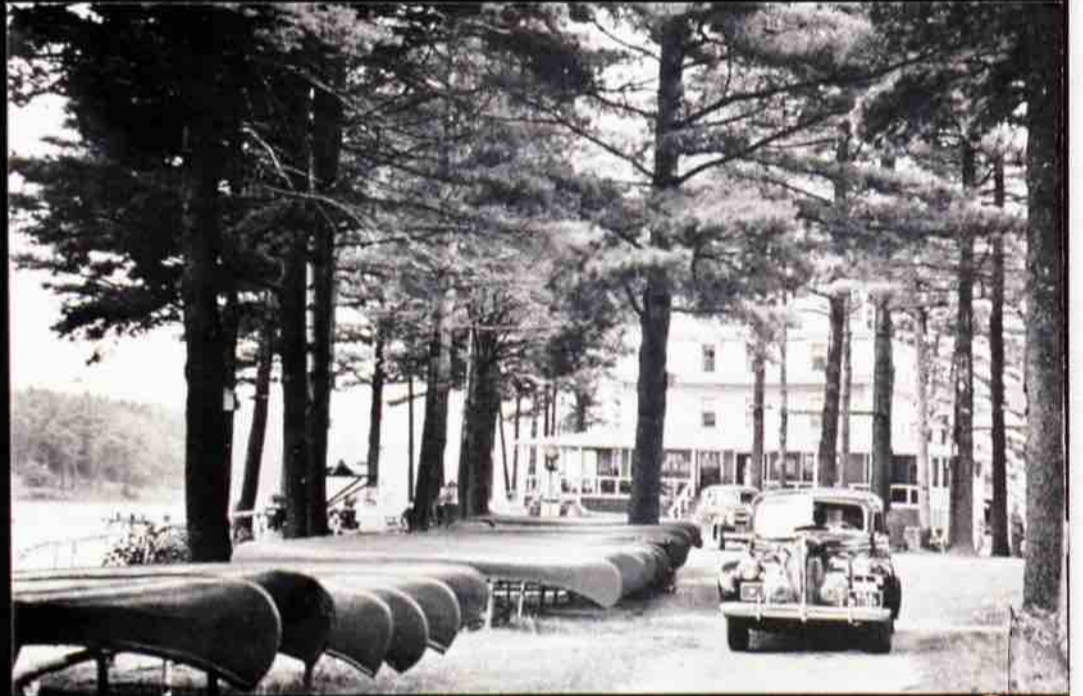
wood, we shall have taken a very long step toward unassailable defense. Every good wish is your effort in the accomplishment of this end. To achieve this "unassailable defense" the school which General Wilby saw in action is devoting special attention to a six-point course of study:
1. How to conquer civilian apathy.
2. How to anticipate the strategy of the subversive forces and create the community spirit in which these forces find it impossible to work.

1941

Tallwood



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Patriot Peter

This was the title of a book about Peter Schwab who came with his family to Tallwood. He lived with his parents and cousins in Massachusetts. (pp 166, 167.)

... Among the speakers introduced between scenes of the revue was Lady Rennell of Rodd who recalled that her mother, Lady Bicester, had spoken in the same casino five years ago, before war engulfed Europe.

"We have discovered in England since that time that you cannot build morale in a crisis," the Englishwoman asserted. "You have to fall back on what you have already built. Morale is how we live and face world realities now where we are."

ASKS UNITED STRENGTH

Duncan Corcoran, a shipyard worker, read a message from Harvey W. Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists, asking united strength in a battle to destroy the forces which tend to tear down unity . . .

The aim of the revue, according to its sponsors, is to "create a united spirit that can break the bottleneck of confusion and apathy, anticipate the subversive forces and make America impregnable from within and without."

Halina Rodzinski: The MRA group was to visit us when they passed through Pittsfield later in the fall, and when they arrived they took over our house for one of the most joyous and delightful times we were to know at White Goat Farm. **1** Among the MRA group was young Bunny Austin, the famous English tennis player who had retired from the sport after meeting with Buchman. He was selected to be, so to say, Artur's novice master. When the others left Stockbridge, Bunny remained behind to work with Artur. Bunny's patient and loving efforts with Artur yielded fruit. ("I played badminton with him most of the time," remembered Bunny.)

One morning the two men sat for the longest while in absolute silence, meditating and praying. Afterwards, Artur came to me with outstretched arms, an utterly beatific expression on his face: "I had a great experience, Halina," he said. "I had the feeling that Christ reached His hands to me, and asked if I would follow Him. I now begin a new life, a wonderful life in which you will help me." ("Artur said to me, 'I saw Christ and He said, 'Have no fear, come to Me','" Bunny remembered.)

My husband's enlightenment led to one of the most completely happy periods of our two lives. Our relationship never before had such consonance or compatibility. That was true as long as Artur remained in the throes of Moral Re-Armament.

The changes wrought in Artur's behavior were manifest to everyone. The orchestra played better than ever - even if Artur's morally reared ears still told him that the Cleveland Orchestra would be much improved by more strings. He now did things for the joy of doing them, not just to impress people, or to make a coup de théâtre to the advantage of his career.

There were quiet moments when the house was free of guests. On one such occasion, Artur listened to a Lewisohn Stadium concert over the radio, General Sarnoff's gift console. Fabien Sevitzky had been scheduled to conduct, and the program included one of Artur's trade-marked pieces, Shostakovich's Fifth.

"Listen, how wonderful that man conducts! I never thought Sevitzky had it in him! "As the piece progressed, Artur kept interjecting remarks like, "How well he sustains the line," or "Hear that balance!" He was agog that the conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra had such control over the ensemble and such musicianship. "I think he must have studied my recording," Artur observed. "His tempi are almost like mine." Bit by bit Artur blushed. "I have been ungenerous to that man," he said. "I never believed he had any talent, and I must make it up to him. He is a GREAT conductor."

When the performance ended, there was no applause. Then an announcement that the Stadium event had been rained out and the network had played Shostakovich's Fifth as recorded by Artur Rodzinski.

Ruth de Vienne: At the moment I am travelling with the cast of "You Can Defend America", which is touring five states in about two weeks. It is literally a series of one-night stands. I don't know what the future holds but there are many possibilities. We have so many invitations to play in various centers. We are thinking of raising up local companies to take care of the tremendous demand. This is where I might have a part at home. I am learning how to think in terms of cooperation instead of competition, and to think of others in this battle as my brothers and sisters. The girl I am rooming with **2** has just heard that her brother was killed in Abyssinia (Nigel Leakey - below). She is English. She has another brother now at Tobruk. I wept for her. I am learning to bear other's griefs as my own, tho' it is only a beginning. A French student is with us, having gotten out of France in January last. He says Baroness de Watteville is now running a pension with his sister. She was questioned by the Gestapo very severely, and though unafraid, upon her answers depended not only her life, but the life of many others. He told us of a camp for boys he ran, and of scouring the countryside for food. They found out that by trading coffee for farm products, they could usually get along, though they often lived on soup for three days.



Nigel Leakey: May 19, 1941. Two companies of the 1st/6th King's African Rifles had successfully crossed the Billate River in Ethiopia in the face of strong opposition and established a precarious bridgehead. The enemy then launched a surprise counter attack with medium and light tanks. In the face of withering fire from ground troops and other tanks Sgt. Leakey leapt on top of one tank and wrenched open its turret. With his revolver he shot all the crew except the driver whom he forced to drive to cover. Having failed to get the cannon of this tank to fire he dismounted and stalked and jumped on to the second tank. Again he opened the turret and killed one of the crew before a machine gun shot him.

London's Daily Telegraph, December 16, 1945: A posthumous Victoria Cross (Britain's highest award) has been awarded to Sgt. Nigel Leakey of the 1st/6th King's African Rifles for "superb courage" displayed 4½ years ago when on foot he charged the Italian tanks at Colito, Abyssinia. Sgt. Leakey enlisted in Kenya.

2 Agnes' faith was a great inspiration to Nigel and he became a committed Christian. The last thing he wrote to Agnes was "If the sacrifices we are called to make will give you a chance to build a better world than I am ready to give everything."

Many years later one of the staff in the British Embassy in Addis Ababa told how he was with Nigel the night before his death: "We got talking about faith. On the one hand I wanted to get some sleep with the battle coming up. But I was so interested that we talked until two in the morning."

- Bremer Hofmeyr.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Artur Rodzinski, Conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, rehearses the Revue chorus in his Stockbridge garden. "I've never had such a sensitive instrument."

2 Agnes Leakey from Kenya.

3 Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrives with her party at the Casino Theatre, Newport.

New York Times, Sept. 11 1941: She "gave a children's luncheon at Beaulieu... The cast of You Can Defend America were guests in various summer homes..."

4 Girls from 14 schools usher at the showing of the Revue in Falls River.

5 Two men who brought the Revue to Falls River, R.I., were William Batty, (left) Pres. New Bedford Textile Workers Union, representing 20,000 textile workers, and Ralph Loper, Ass. Dir. Textile, Clothing and Leather Goods Division, of the War Production Board. The division represents 31,000 plants. The Revue was given 4 times in this vital textile area where 45,000 handbooks were distributed. Batty and Loper estimated that many dollars were saved in strikes being averted through the application of the spirit of teamwork, stressed in the handbook and the Revue.

New York Herald Tribune

Wakehurst Dinner
Given at Newport
By Mrs. Mdivani

Mrs. Van Alen to Entertain
Tomorrow Before Moral
Rearmament Review **3**

Special to the Herald Tribune
NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9. - Mrs. Louise Mdivani, who recently returned from Jackman, Me., with Mrs. Archibald Strauss, entertained at dinner tonight at Wakehurst, where her mother, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, will give a dinner Thursday before the Moral Rearmament Review, "You Can Defend America" at the Casino Theatre.
Mr. and Mrs. William Spencer will give a buffet supper for the review cast tomorrow at Althorpe, and Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. van Beuren, who have Mrs. Charles H. Haines, a member of the cast, as guest, will give a preface dinner Thursday.

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FROM WITHIN & WITHOUT



Fall River
R.I.

Newport
R.I.

Stockbridge
Mass.

Bridgeport
Conn.

Boston

Concord
N.H.

Six perform-
ances in
five days

September
1941

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NEWPORT

Local VIP's and admirals from the nearby naval base, also civic and business leaders and a score of union officials, demonstrated the the wide range of society to which the Revue appealed.



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Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgian Foreign Minister) writing to British Conservative MP, 1941:

"After the war Europe will be glad to unite behind Britain's victorious leadership. If Britain fails to recognize her duty in Europe, if she does not pursue a continental policy which makes her a strong leader in Europe, she must expect to be rapidly deprived of the fruits of her present efforts."

- "Price of Victory" by Michael Charlton, BBC 1983.



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"From Maine To The Millions"

Bangor Commercial - October 3, 1941

5 Audience of 2,000 Packs Bangor City Hall to Witness "You Can Defend America" Production By Beth Schoppe

"It's a one-man job for every man, - yes, and for every woman and child," a veteran newspaperman said today of the stimulating patriotic revue, "You Can Defend America" presented last evening in City Hall. "The Moral Re-Armament group has a new angle on the age-old adage, "United we stand, divided we fall". They just don't preach to others what they should do. They live what they are preaching. The way they work together is a sample of what real national unity should be", he concluded.

Historic Effect

People felt it would certainly help to smooth out any friction spots in the community. But to those taking part it was much more than that. It was part of a coast to coast morale-building campaign which is rolling forward with increasing momentum. "From Maine to the millions" was the keynote thought given by a shipyard worker from San Francisco, Duncan Corcoran. Corcoran, a bundle of human dynamite affirmed that the performance and what it represented must resound through the nation.

No Stage Make-Up

Speaking of the reality of the performance one man was heard to comment that it was the first time he had seen a cast appear on stage without make-up. Their personalities were so vivid and their hearts so much wrapped up in putting over their points that they needed no artificial beauty. "Their minds were made up even if their faces were not," he said. They are sold on morale in a big way themselves, and they believe millions can experience what it means, was one comment. It was doubtful to many if a group of veteran actors could have caught the spirit of the revue last evening. Dick Hadden's lively tunes and the excellent chorus work together with good lighting and sound effects, easily put over the show.

Stronger Than "Isms"

"The fight for Moral Re-Armament is one on which every American can join," said H. Kenaston Twitchell, one of the early pioneers of MRA. "Each of us can fight to make our community a pattern for the nation and the nation a pattern for the world. We must show a way of life that is stronger than the isms' because it is more honest than the isms'. We need to regain the faith of the signers of the Declaration of Independence: With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Honored at Reception

A grand finale to the evening was the reception given by Col. and Mrs. Sherman N. Shumway at their home following the revue for the sponsors, cast and friends. The affair, which was informal, was highlighted by a program of songs by members of the cast.

- Bangor Commercial, October 3, 1941.

MORALE

6 Morale - everyone was calling for it, but few seemed to have any idea how to create it. Some of us produced a booklet, "Morale - what it is and how to get it," as a follow up to the handbook, "You Can Defend America". Out of this came a pamphlet, consisting mostly of a quiz, by which anyone could rate himself, from subversive to true patriot. This was printed and distributed in 1942 in large numbers by many state and local Civilian Defense Councils. - Basil Entwistle.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Eli Bager "was a unique character, about 5 ft. 5", and the strongest man I've met," recalls Reggie Hale. "He had sailed the Atlantic in winter in sailing schooners. The war stranded him in America and he joined our stage crew. He didn't speak a word of English when he came but he soon learnt the meaning of every line in the Revue. For the next 6 months he carried an effective and witty conversation in direct quotes from the script. He was never stingy about what he gave. He would always get under the heavy end of the load. One man like that on a crew works marvels. Everyone else put out to their fullest too."

2 Mrs. Sewall, wife of the Gov. of Maine, is "a staunch supporter of the program since the Bar Harbor showing," wrote the Daily Kennebec Journal. "The chorus sang an original song with a catchy tune for her." Her party included L.P. Jacks on her left and Gen. Phillrick, Commissioner of Education.

3 Dr. Robert O. Blood, Gov. of New Hampshire, after seeing the Revue in Concord, said: "If we of the Defense Council have been able to do anything today to bring about the possibility of renewing America's spirit, we are most thankful." The Governor has three careers - politician, surgeon, farmer. One of his prize Ayrshires gave more milk and butter than any other animal in the U.S. in 1943.

4 Harriet Taylor, stage manager, graduate of Yale School of Drama, had worked on Broadway. "I wanted to be part of something that really contributed to the nation's life. I've found it in this new kind of amateur drama where I work far harder just for the love of it, than as a paid technician," reported the Bangor Commercial.

5 Michael Barrett ushers in the audience at Bangor's city hall.

6 Reggie Hale "draws for defense", headlines the Bangor Commercial. "Like all those connected with the show, this brilliant young cartoonist gives his time and talents free in the spirit of '76 shown in this poster."

Bangor Daily Commercial, October 18, 1941:

The cartoon drawn specially for the Commercial by Reginald B. Hale, of the Maine School for Home Defense at Maranacook, might be well called the Spirit of Bangor which is among the Maine communities taking a leading part in the YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA movement which has been sweeping through the state under the impetus given by the MRA group at the School for Home Defense.

Bangor salutes Aroostook county which next week is to have the privilege of witnessing the Revue which has made such a big hit at Bar Harbor and Bangor, and other Maine cities, and where it has been presented this summer, and which is to be repeated on the closing day of the Maine Teachers' Association Convention, the 31st of this month.

The cartoon reads:

Bang up Bangor,
Old lumber town.
Port of a world
Now upside down.
You've done it once
You can do it again.
Let everyone hear
From Bangor, Maine.



Reggie Hale: Cold winds were blowing down the lake and leaves falling in a golden rain around its edge when we finally loaded the stage props in the station wagons and pulled out of Tallwood. The stage sets and props had to be well on their way before the cars carrying the cast set out. In the two wagons rode the stage crew, - Dr. Jimmy Cooper of Scotland, 1 Eli Bager, a Danish sea captain, and myself. There was the stage manager, 4 Harriet Taylor, and Terry Blair of Balliol College, Oxford, to set the lights, and Loring Swaim Jr. of Boston for the sound equipment. Harriet was a woman with a gift of enjoyment. She'd get fun out of trouble. She was still game even at the end of the longest day.

Usually we were off before 7 a.m. and down the long Maine roads we rolled for fifty miles before pulling in to a Howard Johnsons restaurant for breakfast. Ah, pancakes, syrup and sausage! When we wheeled into a town we made straight for the theater or school auditorium, unloaded the wagons and mounted the stage. Soon the costume girls arrived and got their irons to work. Lights were hung and microphones tested before we broke for lunch - coffee and sandwiches on stage. By then the cast had arrived and rehearsals started.



BANGOR DAILY COMMERCIAL SEPTEMBER 29, 1941

QUIZ-for Homework

- What do you do when your husband loses his temper?
 - Blow-up-ery?
 - Appease him?
 - Go into a stage of silence?
 - Change him?
- Does your husband know everything you do? and what?
 - Do you want him to?
 - Do you apologize first?
 - Who pays the bills-mother or daddy?
 - What subjects do you never dare mention?
 - Does everybody work in your home?
 - Are you prepared for unexpected guests every day?
 - Do your children like to bring their friends home?
 - How often do you sweep dust under the carpet, and then blame Willis for not washing behind his ears?
 - Do you buy up a box of used or of good?
 - Does your furniture mean more to you than people?
 - Do people find new life in your living room?
 - Would Uncle Sam like to have your home multiplied across the country?
 - Do you see a connection between your home and the nation?
 - Do your early morning blues affect the office?
 - Do you send your husband out every day prepared to serve his country?



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BANGOR DAILY COMMERCIAL WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1941



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HE DRAWS FOR DEFENSE—Reggie Hale, brilliant young cartoonist, who illustrated the million-copy "You Can Defend America" practical defense handbook, is shown preparing scenic effects and displays for the "You Can Defend America" revue, to be given in Bangor City Hall, Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Reg Hale, like all those connected with the show, gives his time and talents free in the spirit of '76 shown in his poster. There is no charge for admission to the revue. Tickets for numbered and reserved seats may be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce, Bangor. Tel. 4538.



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Bangor
Concord
Portland

Clara Clark: We meet with Frank the morning after each performance to discuss how it went. I find these occasions inspiring. It's like being part of a large, closely knit family, with all our individual foibles and personality traits. Frank is like a father - though rather more firm than my own father. Through these meetings he tries to 'train' us, to open our eyes to what we are really like and to the realities of the world. I find what Frank says a bit shocking at times. He can be so stringent. He certainly isn't sentimental. He is a realist, especially about human nature, which, as he often points out, is tough. Because of this realism, he has a way of getting to the root of people's needs, the blind spots most of us are unaware of.

There's an alertness about Frank, and about those who work closely with him. I think it comes from their inner discipline - their energies are channeled into thinking for other people and about the great issues in the world rather than into worrying about themselves. I wish I could get to be like that.

Frank Buchman, Summer 1941. Be done with pettiness. Sin, for us, must now be against the background of a world in flames. 'Sin' is not having an answer to the nation's need.



STATE FEDERATION SECRETARY STRONGLY ENDORSES PURPOSES OF DEFENSE SCHOOL AT LAKE MARANACOOK

Strongly Convinced That Program Based on Booklet "You Can Defend America" Will Prove Valuable Aid in Post-War Reconstruction of the Nation - Urges Unions to Cooperate by Sponsoring Public Showings of Organization's Revue

By Charles O. Dunton, Secretary, Maine State Federation of Labor.

For three weekends I have visited the first School for Home Defense at Lake Maranacook. I have no doubt at all that the spirit which pervades that school would solve the world peace problem were it possible to establish it throughout the world. The purpose of the school is to develop a program for civilian morale based on sound homes, teamwork in industry and a united nation.

Labor Day weekend was devoted to gathering the representatives of labor and industry at this school, and the result of the meeting was the establishment of an eight-hour program for post-war reconstruction of the nation. Among these were "a united Nation where every citizen and group has a stake in its life and future"; "A strong nation whose foreign policy is based on the respect and gratitude of its neighbors"; "Development of sound leadership for industry, through better cooperation between labor and management," and "development in every citizen of a personal responsibility for the national welfare".

It is with no hesitation whatever that I urge all labor organizations as well as individuals to extend any aid to the Moral Re-Armament program which has emanated from this school and wherever possible I would recommend that local organizations sponsor the public showing of their revue. This is done in the full realization that possibly this whole movement is decidedly a fine propaganda enterprise. . .

Reggie Hale: We used to take the Revue out in the week and then on weekends the people who had seen it would come to Tallwood for further training. So we had us a time. I don't think there is any sizeable township in all Maine that hasn't put the show on, and such is the experience and enthusiasm in the State now that all the advance preparations are now done by the town authorities, the clubs and the churches.

This summer and fall the Revue has been seen in New England by about 70,000 people. Here are some of the inside details no statistics ever show you. The day after the show had been in Portland a man walked into his lawyer's office and said he wanted to ring his wife up. Well, the lawyer had been handling this fellow's divorce papers and the hearing was due in a week. So he says, "Hey, you'd better not do that. You'll say something that will give her grounds to push up her claims for alimony." "Well, I'm going to ring her anyway," says her husband. Does so. The lawyer tottered when he heard his client apologize and accept full blame for everything. He tottered more when the hubby hung up and remarked, "Tear up those papers, will you. We have decided to call off the dogs." "Say, what brought this on?" "Well, you know this show You Can Defend America . . ."

The headmaster of a school in one town we visited told the State Teachers Convention that since the show had come through, the rivalries and contentions that plague even the best communities had begun rapidly to disappear in his town.

An important representative of Management and a Union official saw the same performance. Later they met at Tallwood and became friends. Within a day of their return to their city they were able to use their new-found friendship to solve a dispute that was due to pull out on strike 30,000 men the following morning. It was a defense plant.

One could go on and on because behind all this are an endless stream of miracles. The churchwarden who had lost faith; the resentful parson with an invalid wife and problem child who had now been promoted to an important parish because his courage has so impressed his bishop; whose wife is fighting fit and whose kid has made a terrific come-back at school.

I could go on endlessly.

Meanwhile the outreach of the work of course was getting badly under the skin of those smelly folks who for their own schemes want America divided, weak and quarrelsome. Some of their men came to Tallwood, giving false names and then writing quaint fantasies in any newspaper which wouldn't bother to check the facts. This greatly irritated the leading people in New England who had asked us to come and they let their editors know what was what in direct New England language. In fact every attack on us has won us friends and the sort of friend who fights.

James D. Newton, former personal assistant to Harvey Firestone:

"We are not in a war; we are in a revolution.

We are witnessing the death-rattle of a materialistic order.

Our job is to polarize the positive forces so that a stronger nation and a God-ordered civilization emerge from chaos."

The above and what follows was reported in the Daily Kennebec Journal, Augusta, September 22.

James D. Newton reported how six men had manoeuvred a shut-down of 35 vital defense plants. After attending a Round Table weekend, such as this at Tallwood, two men, one representing management the other labor, had succeeded in getting the 35 plants opened and all the men back to work. They decided that "each side should clean house at home" instead of thinking the other side 100% wrong. This new attitude resulted in a settlement of the deadlock.

SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER, (Rep. Maine):

Before another generation comes on stage America will be a mendicant for petroleum at the council tables of the world: - 1941. 3

George Wood: The President of Bath Shipyards' Union sponsored the Revue with management. He brought with him the most truculent union member - an inveterate troublemaker both to the union and the firm. He changed completely and has seen the Revue four times since, and follows it wherever he can with his wife and child. He has become a great unifying force in the shipbuilding plant.

He has worked there for 14 years and never looked at or talked with the President of the firm. "Two weeks ago I talked with him," he said. "Now the atmosphere of the plant is quite different."

I help run the big spotlight at the back of the auditoriums. Often we work in a tiny concrete, almost airless chamber with a carbon arc. It gets so hot you can almost smell the burning flesh! Sweat rolls down.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Maine State Labor News, October 14, prints article on MRA's handbook and revue by Charles O. Dunton, Secy. of Maine Federation of Labor. Bangor Commercial publishes a photograph of him at Tallwood.

2 Labor, medical and teaching leaders at Tallwood. (L-R) Charles O. Dunton, Secy. Maine Federation of Labor, on his third visit; Dr. Loring T. Swain, specialist for fifty years in the field of orthopaedics and a founder of the American Rheumatism Association; and Fred Baldy, the "Mr. Chips" of New England education.

3 Dr. Buchman with Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Maine senator and member of the Investigation Committee of the National Defense Program.

4 Bath Daily Times reports revue showing. Two years later the President of Bath Iron Works, William S. Newell wrote: Two years ago we brought the program of Moral Re-Armament to our yard in Bath. Our worst labor-management tangles were straightened out. They brought a new spirit to the yard. That spirit has been a potent factor in turning out ships on time. Since war began a great many destroyers have left the yard. If industry and labor tackle human relations in this spirit now, we will have solved one of our major post-war problems in advance.



GUTS AS WELL AS GUNS - H.H. Elvin

BRITISH LABOR OUT TO BUILD NEW WORLD: PAYS TRIBUTE TO "A GREAT AMERICAN" - ORGANIZED LABOR
(Owned and controlled by the Labor Unions of San Francisco) September 6, 1941

Not long ago Herbert H. Elvin, last Chairman of the British Trades Union Congress, expressed his gratitude to Dr. Frank Buchman, American founder of Moral Re-Armament, for his part in bringing a new spirit to British industry as a most vital contribution to national defense. This morale building in Britain begun by Frank Buchman and the workers of MRA long before the war, is the kind of anticipatory action that America needs now in every branch of military and civilian defense. The British people have proved that it takes "guts as well as guns" to build morale, by building a new world while the old one is still crashing around them. It is not only the determination to win a war, but the further passionate belief that free people in a democracy under God are the remakers of the world.

Photo: Buchman and Elvin at Caux during the 1950's.



MAINE STATE LABOR NEWS

AUGUSTA, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1941

State Federation Secretary Strongly Endorses Purposes of Defense School at Lake Maranacook

Strongly Convinced That Program Based on Booklet "You Can Defend America" Will Prove Valuable Aid in Post-War Reconstruction of the Nation—Urges Unions to Cooperate by Sponsoring Public Showing of Organization's Revue.

By CHARLES O. DUNTON, Secretary, Maine State Federation of Labor

For three week-ends I have visited and industry at this school, and the re- hatched at Tallwood at cook. I have no doubt spirit which pervades would solve the world were it possible to establish out the world.

The purpose of the develop a program for based on sound homes. industry and a united program is based on a "You Can Defend America" been most favorably con many leaders of note U. S. General Persh tributed the foreword and such leaders as V president of the Americ of Labor; George M. B ident of the Order of R and Harvey W. Brown, p International Association lists, have voiced praise Maine's Governor, the Sewall, and Raymond T ordinator for the Civilli Maine, have endorsed the veloped at this School f fense.

Labor Day week-end v gathering the representa

State Fed. Secretary

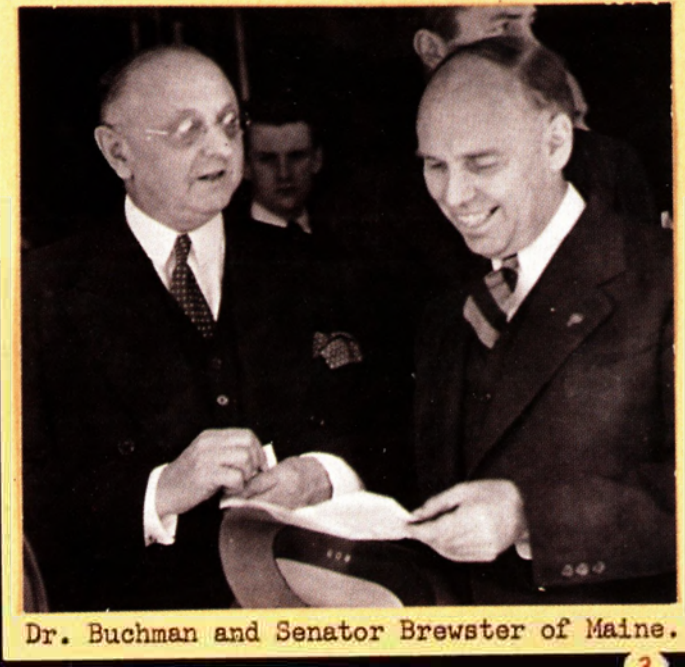
(Continued from Page 1)

be in the hands of every union person in the country, and also reach the rank and file of the citizens to strengthen their spirit for endurance and sacrifice."

Brig. Gen. Wilby, commanding the First Corps Area, while visiting the Tallwood School recently, said that "When we have a common objective accepted and supported by each of us, we shall have taken a very long step toward an unassailable defense. Every good wish in your effort in the accomplishment of this end."

George M. Harrison, president of the

THE BATH DAILY TIMES, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1941.



Dr. Buchman and Senator Brewster of Maine.

BATH SETS A PATTERN FOR INDUSTRIAL TEAMWORK

Audience Stirred Deeply by "You Can Defend America"

Sees How Program Strikes the Spark of a New Spirit Through the Nation

Maine has already been rated second in the nation in progress made in civilian defense. That's due in no small part to the cooperative spirit of our people—a spirit such as that shown by the management and employees in Bath's defense industries. This spirit rose another peg last night when the leaders of these industries, working with the leaders of the Independent Brotherhood of Shipyard Workers and with civic officials, presented and attended an immense performance of "You Can Defend America."

The curtain rose on a well-lit house. They were kept very much on the edge of their seats. And when the final curtain fell there was, I imagine, not a person who had not been deeply moved. They had seen not just a colorful pageant, not just a stirring, patriotic musical revue. They had seen a program which could set the pattern for the rise of a new spirit all across America. With Maine homes and industries, villages and cities setting the keynote, the State undoubtedly would rise to top place in the nation's civilian defense ranking. And leadership of this new type going "Through the Maine Door to the Nation" might prove to be the most important type of "ship" yet launched from Bath's ways.

Overcomes Apathy From ovation to closing chorus the performance threw a spotlight, not simply on the action on the stage, but on the steps most needed to strengthen the nation's inner defense and build an unshakable national morale. To "overcome civilian apathy" and rouse all citizens to the gravity of the emergency and to the part that each can play is the first need pointed out by the State Council of Defense. "These were people in real life animated by a vital spirit, and putting their hearts and souls

THE CHURCH WORLD

(official Catholic organ of Maine, in a series of articles on the place of You Can Defend America in national morale-building stated:)

Several of the hierarchy of New England have already used the book and commend it. His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, who has repeatedly stressed the pre-eminent need for moral and spiritual re-armament, has stated, "I have read the pamphlet You Can Defend America with great interest and pleasure. All who read it should profit greatly by it." The Bishop of Portland, the Most Rev. Joseph E. McCarthy, is personally distributing 1,500 of this defense handbook. Bishop Cushing of Boston sent out 1,000.



"FROM MAINE TO THE MILLIONS" by DUNCAN CORCORAN I am a member of the Labor movement and served my tin



Arthur Strong: In the second week of October Frank had guidance one morning to take Bunny Austin and all who were attending the School for Home Defense away from Tallwood for the day. He left two of us in charge - Henry Macnicol and me. During the morning a local journalist whom we knew arrived with a man who said he was a bookseller from Brooklyn. We offered them coffee, showed them round the old wooden building and the ramshackle outhouses on the wooded acre surrounded on three sides by a lake. On leaving, the bookseller seemed pleased to receive a copy of YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA. The journalist had already written positively about it. To our surprise a few days later London's Daily Mirror had an article attacking MRA written by our bookseller who was none other than the paper's American correspondent, John Walters. A year before he had written a double page article in the paper's Sunday edition attacking Bunny Austin and the rest of us from Britain. This time he had travelled 400 miles to find some fresh angle to attack Bunny and so stop the vital work he and all of us were doing. Thanks to Frank's alertness, the 'bookseller' only found two of us. Although I worked there I never saw the "many acres of farmland" referred to by Walters. As for the "mansion", it was considered unsafe for habitation the following year and was pulled down.

John Caulfeild, October 12, 1941, (writing home): Winter is closing in with rain and grey skies and cold, cold winds. This will probably be the final week of the defense school. It has been a great summer's work and has been acclaimed by the people of Maine - especially those on whom Government in this State rests, - and the military, who are convinced that the trouble with the country is civilian morale. Tallwood is still, so far as I know, the only school for morale building in this country. It could be duplicated in every state across the land.

Meanwhile the wind doth and it will soon blow us out of here altogether. The little cottage where I have been living fortunately has a wood stove which if packed tight, with all dampers closed, will burn all night, and present me with a boiling kettle when I get up in the morning - and once I get a cup o' tea to my innards I'm alright for a while. It's a nice little cottage, but the thin boards don't do much to keep the weather out. And stove and all it is hard to keep warm at night. So maybe we'll be moving to warmer climes soon.

We have just returned from a tour with the Revue of the state of Maine - i.e. the second of two short tours which between them have covered the main cities in the state. This week we did four shows in 3 days and 3 cities - a strenuous business, when lacking the framework of a professional company. For example in one town we found a beautiful auditorium prepared for us - but no usable curtains or flats on the stage. So we had to rush forth and get paint and brushes and paint our scenery just in time for the show. The cast too is always liable to have last minute alterations. Your leading man in one number happens to be your advance agent in the next town, or your principal lady is closeted with the wife of a high official and has to be replaced. . . then of course there are often changes in the program - new songs are written in honor of some distinguished guest, or just of the locality. For example on Cape Cod we had a chorus dressed as lobsters. And of course all your cast and stage crew have other functions as well. One of the scene shifters is our doctor, another our cartoonist - all are life changers with friends to see and new contacts to make, for without life changing the show is nothing. All of which you can imagine makes twice nightlies and one night stands quite an undertaking! But the show goes on. You would love it. It's a wholly different atmosphere from the stage as we have known it in the past - professional or amateur. No rivalries, no desire to shine, no nerves - a tremendous desire in everyone to give of their best, and of course the marvelous camaraderie of those who are engaged in a common adventure. And the show crashes through all coldness and scatters criticism to the four winds.

Reggie Hale: In America a debate rages. Some see clearly that the fate of freedom will be decided at the narrow waters of the English Channel. They urge America to sustain Britain with all the might she can lend or lease. Others quite sincerely feel the war is not their concern and that America should dwell in peace behind her Atlantic moat. The debate waxes so bitter that husbands divorce wives, sons break with fathers. Part of the country takes sides. When I was in Ohio I was insulted in cafes because I am an Englishman. When I was in Virginia people spoke of "our army" by which they meant the British 8th Army in the Western Desert.

Frank Buchman looks beyond the surface issues to the root principle. If American policy was activated by unselfish motives she would make the right decisions. The YCDA campaign challenges the nation to accept an unselfish role. This work is not carried on without opposition. So long as Stalin was Hitler's ally, Communist agents branded us as "British agents trying to get America into the war." But immediately Hitler attacked Russia the same people labelled us "pacifists".

Frank Buchman: Stones of criticism are so bracing. They set you up for the day. (Buchman never attacked Driberg. After a particularly unfair attack, and, late at night, he prayed: "Dear God, bless your servant Driberg".) There is nothing left to do but changing people on a colossal scale . . . Depend on God, move with others . . . Tolerate nothing that has not national significance . . . (When asked how he thought it possible to change the world, he replied: "By taking a lot of trouble with the next person.")

Alan Thornhill: Buchman believed that the only conclusive reply to criticism is the quality of his life's work. Being Spirit-led his work cannot be cut off from its sources of power. Its past record can be left to speak for itself. What is more important now is to understand its strategic role in the vast struggle that lies ahead.

Tom Driberg, (Hickey in London's Daily Express) left the Communist Party shortly before his 3rd visit to America, Oct. 1941. (In 1938 Geoffrey Dawson, editor of the London Times, told Buchman that he considered Driberg to be the most dangerous Communist in Europe.) Back in Britain, Mar. 1942, he became Independent M.P., later Chairman of the Labor Party, until he was made a Life Peer, entering the House of Lords automatically. Paul Johnson, former editor of the Socialist New Statesman, wrote: "Driberg was a homosexual philanderer of the most indefatigable kind." Chapman Pincher, wrote in the Times March 26, 1981: "The general verdict on him - in journalism, politics and Intelligence - is that he eventually betrayed everybody." In Pincher's book, "Their trade is treachery", he wrote that Driberg worked for both British Intelligence and the KGB.

Archbishop Lang of Canterbury once asked two MRA workers why Driberg attacked them so fiercely. They remained silent. Then the Archbishop said, "Of course, there is always the stung conscience. You do stand for honesty and purity."

Photo of Driberg was taken at the Socialist International, Eastbourne, 1971.

Winston Churchill, speaking to the boys at his old school, Harrow: October 19, 1941.

"Never give in, never give in, never, never, never, never, - in nothing, great or small, large or petty - never give in except to convictions of honor and good sense."

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 London's Daily Mirror, October 13, 1941, carries an article by their American correspondent John Walters. He came to Tallwood "disguised as a bookseller" from New York City.

2 Adjutant General and Mrs. George M. Carter of Augusta visit Tallwood, the week after the Daily Mirror's attack, with an invitation to bring the Revue to Aroostook County.

The Portland Press Herald wrote: Oct. 19 - "The School for Home Defense on Lake Maranacook here held its largest session of the season today with delegations from many Maine communities reporting results in solving civic and industrial defense problems with the help of the school's civilian morale program.

"Adjutant General and Mrs. George M. Carter of Augusta attended Saturday and General Carter, who addressed the school, declared that presentation of the school's revue, You Can Defend America, in Aroostook County is going to mean a lot to Aroostook people who will be much better able to cope with their defense problems."

"Largest delegations Sunday were from Portland and Waldoboro. From Portland came City Manager James E. Barlow, Supt. of Schools William B. Jack, . . . and others.

"Several autoloads came from Waldoboro, including Supt. of Schools A. D. Gray, Burnette Miller, Mrs. Miller, town treasurer and head of the Women's Division of Civilian Defense, Town Clerk William H. Brooks and James Harkins. Others who attended the Sunday session included Judge and Mrs. Frank A. Farrington . . ."

3 Mrs. Connie Ely gets the old pump going.

4 The cavalcade takes off from Tallwood for Aroostook County in the far north of Maine.

5 Reggie Holme in his camp bed at Tallwood.

6 Rehearsal planning beside a welcome wood stove. L-R: Kay Bradley, Elsa Purdy, Hallen Viney, Marion Clayton Anderson, Sheldon Roots, Eleanor Forde, and Dick Hadden.





Adjutant General George M. Carter of Augusta (right) and Mrs. Carter at the School for Home Defense at Tallwood, Lake Maranacook. Greeting Mrs. Carter is Dr. F. N. D. Buchman. Uniformed men in the picture are members of the staff.

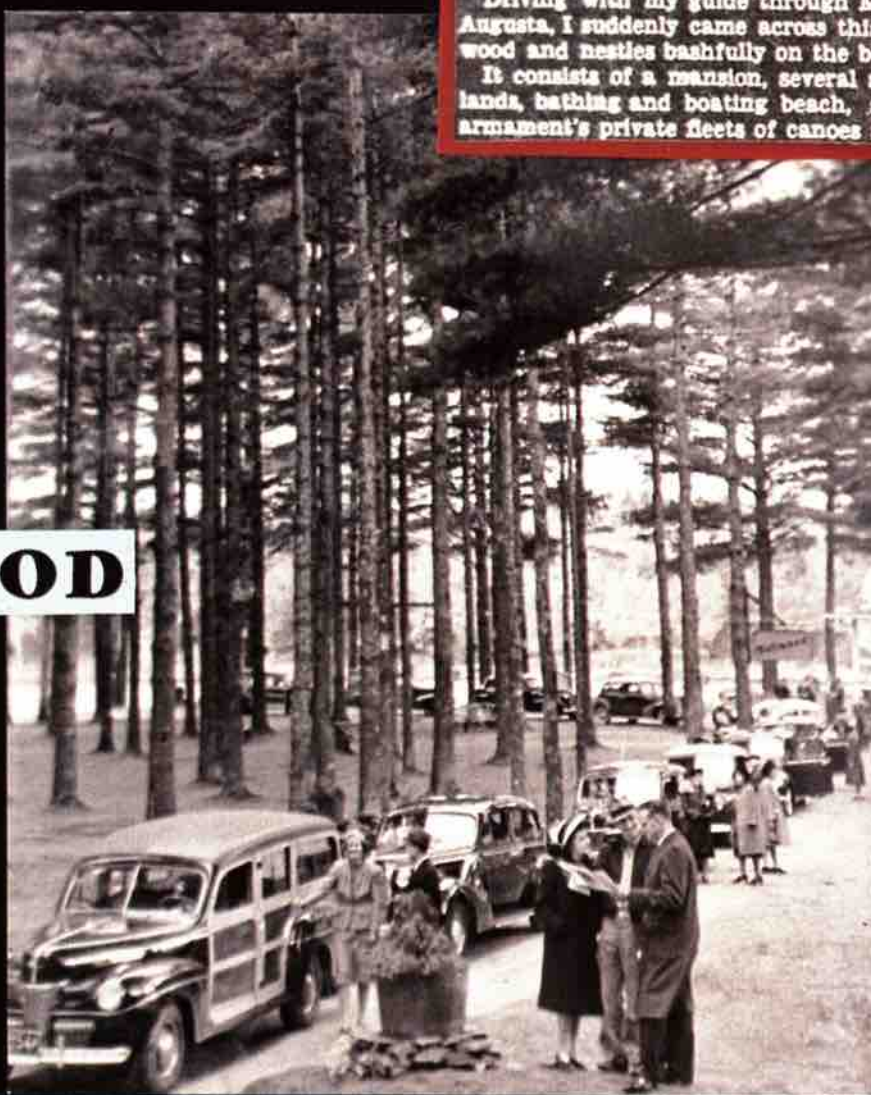
Maine Delegations Cite Success Of Civilian Morale Program

Special Despatch to The Press Herald
Tallwood, Oct. 19—The School for Home Defense on Lake Maranacook here held its largest session of the season today with delegations from many Maine communities reporting results in solving civic and industrial defense problems with the help of the school's civilian morale program. Adjutant General and Mrs. George M. Carter of Augusta attended Saturday and General Carter, who addressed the school, declared that presentation of the school's revue, You Can Defend America, in Aroostook County "is going to mean a lot to Aroostook people who will be much better able to cope with their defense problems."

Town Clerk William H. Brooks and James Harkins. Others who attended the Sunday session included Judge and Mrs. Frank A. Farrington, Mrs. H. H. Wheeler and Dr. Willard Morse, all of Augusta; Executive Councilor Louis Flanders, Postmaster and Mrs. Louis Haskell and Mr. and Mrs. Magnus Hanson all from Auburn-Lewiston and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Bourke, Miss Marguerite Bourke, Dr. and Mrs. Albert French, and Mrs. L. T. Carlton all of Winthrop.

Largest delegations Sunday were from Portland and Wadoboro. From Portland came City Manager James E. Barlow, Supt. of Schools William B. Jack, Miss Sarah I. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Lowe, Duncan D. Chaplin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harrie B. Cox and others. Several autoloads came from Wadoboro, including Supt. of Schools A. D. Gray, Burnette Miller, Mrs. Miller, town treasurer and head of the Women's Division of Civilian Defense,

TALLWOOD



During the following year MRA teams were called on to conduct similar home defense schools in eight states. They were held in association with the local and state Defense Councils whose officials recognized their value in putting spirit into flagging morale programs in wartime America.

BRITONS IN BUCHMAN'S PEACE HAVEN

From JOHN WALTERS

An arduous 400-mile expedition from New York into the wilds of Maine has ended in my discovery of an idyllic haven where a big group of healthy British men, young and middle-aged, have been living happily, far from wars and cares, under the munificent protection of Dr. Frank Buchman, of Moral Rearmament fame.

Driving with my guide through Maine woodlands, twelve miles from Augusta, I suddenly came across this retreat, which is known as Tallwood and nestles bashfully on the beautiful shores of Lake Maranacook. It consists of a mansion, several small houses, many acres of farmlands, bathing and boating beach, and accommodation for Moral Rearmament's private fleets of canoes and motor-cars.

A former Tallwood employee described it to me as "Paradise where women do nearly all the work while men loaf around and pass out tracts." He told me, "Britons, some in their twenties and thirties, would sit in little groups receiving messages from God, sing, swim in the lake and go boating."

Bunny Austin Secret

First to greet me as I entered this Buchman Tibet disguised as a bookseller were two healthy and cheery Britons. One of them gave me a tract and informed me that Moral Rearmament had saved British people.

But when I asked "Where's Bunny Austin?" he froze up. Moral rearmers are strictly forbidden to discuss Bunny's whereabouts.

Neither would they tell me how many Britons are at Tallwood.

Upset by unwelcome publicity in the British Press, Buchmanites leased Tallwood early this summer and ordered their New York headquarters to tell British correspondents in New York nothing about it.

Heats of Britain

As Maine is somewhat inaccessible to these correspondents the scheme worked well and soon a host of happy Britons went in and out there with a Canadian or two and many Americans.

Residents in Augusta and other Maine towns were bewildered when Buchman suddenly announced Tallwood to be "America's first school for building civilian morale."

It was also described as a defense school, and from it British and American Buchmanites would dart out merely to recruit Maine's good citizens, claiming this would add strength to America's defence.

Tomorrow I'll make more revelations regarding the life of Britons in their peace-haven.



UP IN AROOSTOOK COUNTY . . .



This montage shows some of the response in the press of Maine.

Aroostook county, in the northern tip of Maine is where the bombers take off for Britain. The ferry pilots do it from Presque Isle in 9 hours. It is America's Bulwark. The spirit of these farming communities was vital to the colossal activity for defense which was building up. At election time the saying is "As Maine goes so goes the nation." The Revue was given 22 times.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 Lewiston, Maine, where the revue is played - largely French Canadian community.
- 2 Aroostook county is the center of the potato growing area, - third wealthiest agricultural county in the U.S.
- 3 A school-room at Holton becomes a dressing-room for the ladies of the cast. Rapid last minute changes in the casting tests everyone's willingness to change. (Left) Bishop Roots of Hankow. Clara (spotted dress) cooked at Tallwood throughout the summer with others of the cast.
- 4 "Up in Aroostook county, where the best potatoes grow," sing the chorus.
- 5 Frank Hussey, leading potato grower, with Dr. Buchman.
- 6 Youngsters from Caribou high school fillet the Bangor Commercial supplement for the audience.

BRITAIN'S HOME FRONT

Cardiff, 1941



While the battle for America was in full swing with YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA, comparable battles in the industrial life of Britain were also being fought. For instance Harry Harvey (left), a dockyard worker in South Wales, who met the Oxford Group in 1935, became shop steward (Transport and General Workers Union) in the Barry Graving Dock.

The managing director, Col. Frank Beavan, was amazed when no complaints reached him from Harry's union during the next six months.

In 1941 the British Government was alarmed by the delays in the South Wales repair yards. Destroyers damaged in the fight with U-boats were taking far too long to get to sea again.

The trouble centered on the skilled men, the boilermakers. Their leader was Jack Jones, described by the editor of the Western Mail as "a giant of a man". All negotiations failed and the industry was likely to be taken over by the Government. A Special Commissioner was sent from London from the Ministry of Labor to preside over an official enquiry at Cardiff City Hall.

Col. Beavan recalled what he'd learned from Harry about listening to your inner voice. He made the experiment. His first thought was to go straight into the room where the Court of Enquiry was to be held and shake hands with Jones. Further thoughts were to give him all the advantages, offer to speak first and try to be dead honest, the value of which Harry had demonstrated to him. The proceedings went so well that after a couple of hours, the court agreed that Beavan and Jones should be left to work out an agreement together.

On August 25, the London Times printed a story on the new agreement: "...by cooperative action between the trade union and management...criticism was fully met in the agreement." The editor of the Western Mail wrote the Members of Parliament for Cardiff, telling of the story behind the settlement. He commented "It tells the power of just one good man in a naughty world - that damned fellow Harry Harvey."

"GIANT OTHERFELLOW"

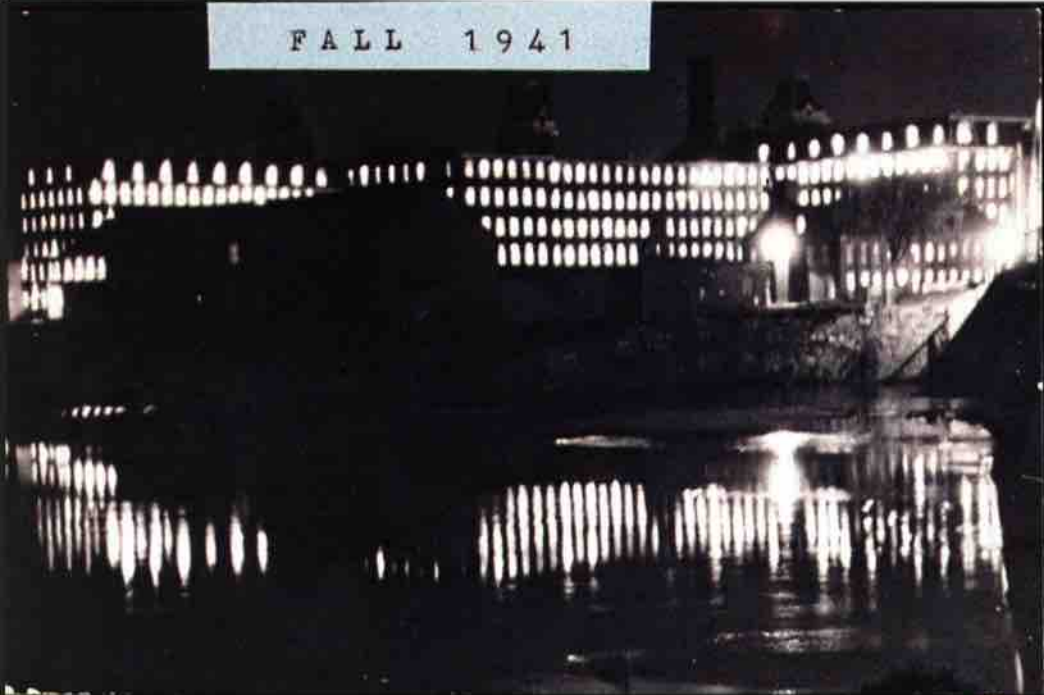


Frank Ledwith: New Ground was broken with dramatic productions. GIANT OTHERFELLOW was one of these. It was described by a London theatrical producer as combining a medieval morality play, an Elizabethan patriotic drama, and a modern pantomime or musical comedy. There were family scenes inspired by experiences in creating a revolutionary home at the MRA centre at Tirley, Cheshire. Among the captivating songs was one about the guidance God gives when one listens.

The play toured some of the most-blitzed cities of Britain, where it was seen by more than 30,000 people.

Its home, however, was in a small theatre constructed in what had been the ballroom of 45 Berkeley Square. This was the London centre of MRA which had been given to Dr. Buchman

on his 60th birthday in June, 1938. Using timber from bombed houses, service men on furlough boxed in the Adams fireplace, boarded over the beautiful old gilded plaster of the ceiling and built a stage. The cast varied from week to week but were mostly folk in war jobs who hurried to the theatre. One thing room was always made for was a time of quiet and prayer before curtain-up. This gave the shows their depth and quality.



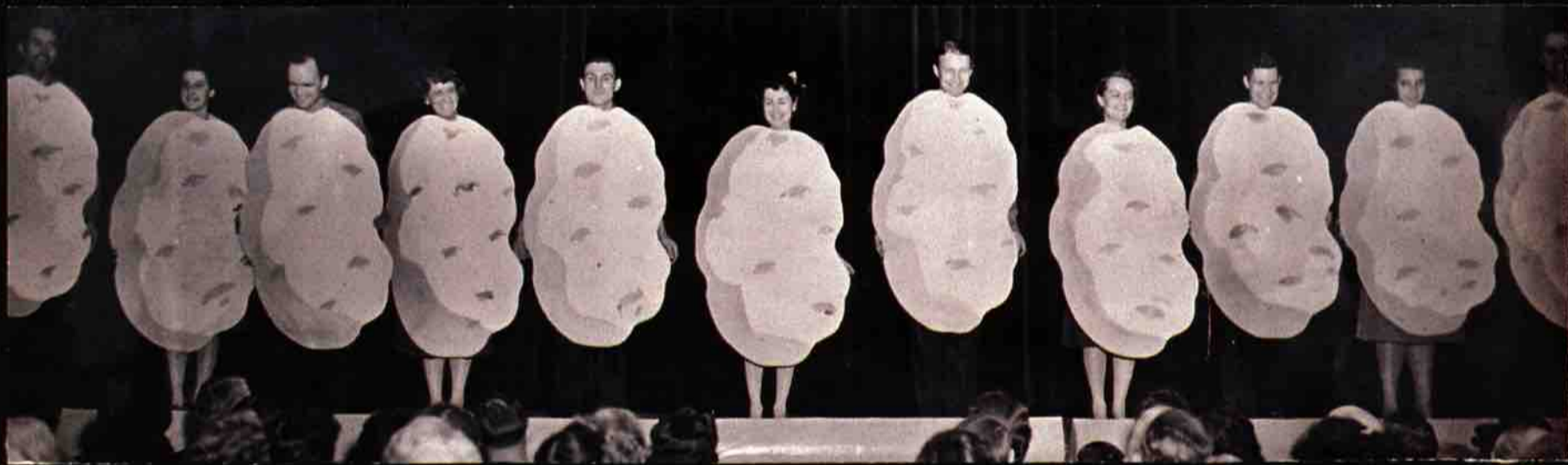
1

2

Caribou
 Fort Fairfield
 Houlton
 Lewiston
 Presque Isle



3



4



5



6

Admiral Harold R. Starke, Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Day Broadcast, October 27, 1941:

America needs guts as well as guns . . . Nations in Europe have gone down because they were at war inside themselves. Their people couldn't get together. They refused to face facts. They were caught unprepared . . . A united people will build the new America. A nation set free from fear, hate and greed. A nation that holds the secret of the new world.

BRIDGEPORT TIMES-STAR

September 16, 1941.

"You Can Defend America" is witnessed
by 800 here ①

How the Revue may be applied to America's defense problem was given illustration last night when "You Can Defend America" was presented at Bassick High School before an audience of about 800 persons...

The show is cleverly written and ably performed. It is an unknown, amateur group but so well rehearsed and so accustomed to playing together are the 50-odd actors that the presentation goes off like clockwork...

To drive home the moral, two curtain speakers from embattled Britain tell feelingly of their experiences...

John Caulfeild: I have been working on the text of Frank's speeches. They are amazing. The language is strange - sometimes it has a rare and forceful rhythm, and alliterative quality which is decidedly musical in its effect; at other times the sentences are so tortuous and strange that you feel the terrific effort he has made to force a new truth into words which are inept to express it. The more you study the speeches the more profound becomes your respect for the man and the philosophy which he has not thought out so much as generated by the sheer force of sacrificial living and daring leadership. Millions of people, both now and in the future, will recognize the book of his speeches as the repository of the most important truths articulated in this generation and more.

More and more the tactics of certain people will be to smear him personally, and to drive a wedge between him and those who follow him. His greatest enemies may be his materialistic friends who realize the value of his leadership but who inwardly refuse the ultimate challenge of completely selfless and guided living, but who hope to do slightly better than he by mingling with a little wordly advancement or personal prestige.



NAVY DAY

President Roosevelt last night made an address in which he pledged the U.S.A. to bring supplies to British ports in their own bottoms and escorted by their own Navy. This is a tremendous advance. He said, "We know who fired the first shot." October 27, 1941, a great date. A very great date. Probably the turning point of the war. What a master he has been.

- Harold Nicolson's Diaries.

PHOTOGRAPHS

① Elsa Purdy and the augmented chorus with service men sing "We're the Arm Behind the Army" at Bridgeport, Conn. Also on the stage are leading officials from Washington.

② Cece Broadhurst and life-size model of him in brass, made by the Bridgeport Brass Co. to celebrate their 25th million shell.

③ Special Navy Day showing of Revue has commemorative program - and audience of workers and management, with wives, from war production factories where destroyers are being built for Britain.

BRITAIN'S HOME FRONT

S A B A D

"Sell A Book A Day" became a popular idea. Some four million books went into circulation in the course of the war. Many pamphlets and newsletters also went out. Articles were written weekly for the press, as weekend by weekend men on leave from the armed services and others from industry and civic life worked at Tirley. In this way "Mr. Sensible's column" and the Victory editorials went to 350 newspapers.

"The daily work and conviction of those who know that through and beyond our present troubles, the vision of a world remade through the Cross of Christ is not illusory but real; that whatever it costs it must come." - Herbert Upward, editor of "The Church of England Newspaper." He told Buchman, "I am with you for life."

FIGHTERS EVER

Ken Belden: It was four weeks from when I sat down with Peter Howard to plan "Fighters Ever" until the day it came out. (350,000 copies were printed.) Amazing speed. The tremendous debate on the call-up of our full-time workers rallied 260 Members of Parliament, signing a motion on our behalf in the House of Commons. It was a titanic victory really. The battle was mainly fought to retain 29 men which was finally reduced to 11.

The only reason we lost that debate was that Bevin (Foreign Secretary) told Churchill he would resign from the Cabinet if his plan for the call-up did not go through. Bevin held strong views against Christianity. Churchill didn't feel he could afford to lose Bevin.

Garth Lean: On March 14, 1941, before the Oxford Group had received any reply from Bevin, the "Daily Express" Labor Correspondent in an exclusive story announced that the Oxford Group's 29 workers would soon be liable for call-up. This caused an immediate public outcry. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland and the heads of all the Free Churches wrote to Bevin affirming that the MRA men were in fact "lay evangelists" and therefore protected in their work by the Conscriptio Act. They were supported by a petition signed by over 2,500 clergy and ministers, as well as by civic, industrial and trade union leaders.

On March 19 Oliver Lyttelton, President of the Board of Trade, summoned the Secretary of the Oxford Group, Roland Wilson, to his office. "Lyttelton said they had enquired fully into the Group's work and found it to be of value to the country," says Wilson. "He said he was empowered to offer us the full endorsement of the government, if we would disavow Buchman 'just for the period of the war' since 'doubts had been raised about his attitude to Nazi Germany'. 'After the war', he added, 'the link could be restored.' When I said that the answer was "No", Lyttelton replied that that was the reply he had expected." Soon after, Lyttelton attended the current MRA play and congratulated the cast on their work.

"THE ONE TORPEDO THAT CHANGED THE WAR"

was the headline of an article in the London Times, forty years later, May 25, 1981.

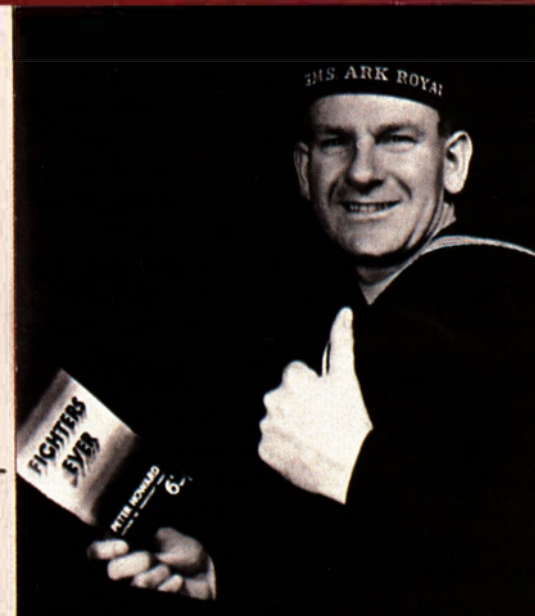
". . . Six months before the "Ark Royal" was herself sunk, her torpedo bombers crippled the German battleship Bismarck, the pride of their fleet. So the German plan to use groups of battleships to sink Britain's supply ships between North America and Britain was abandoned."

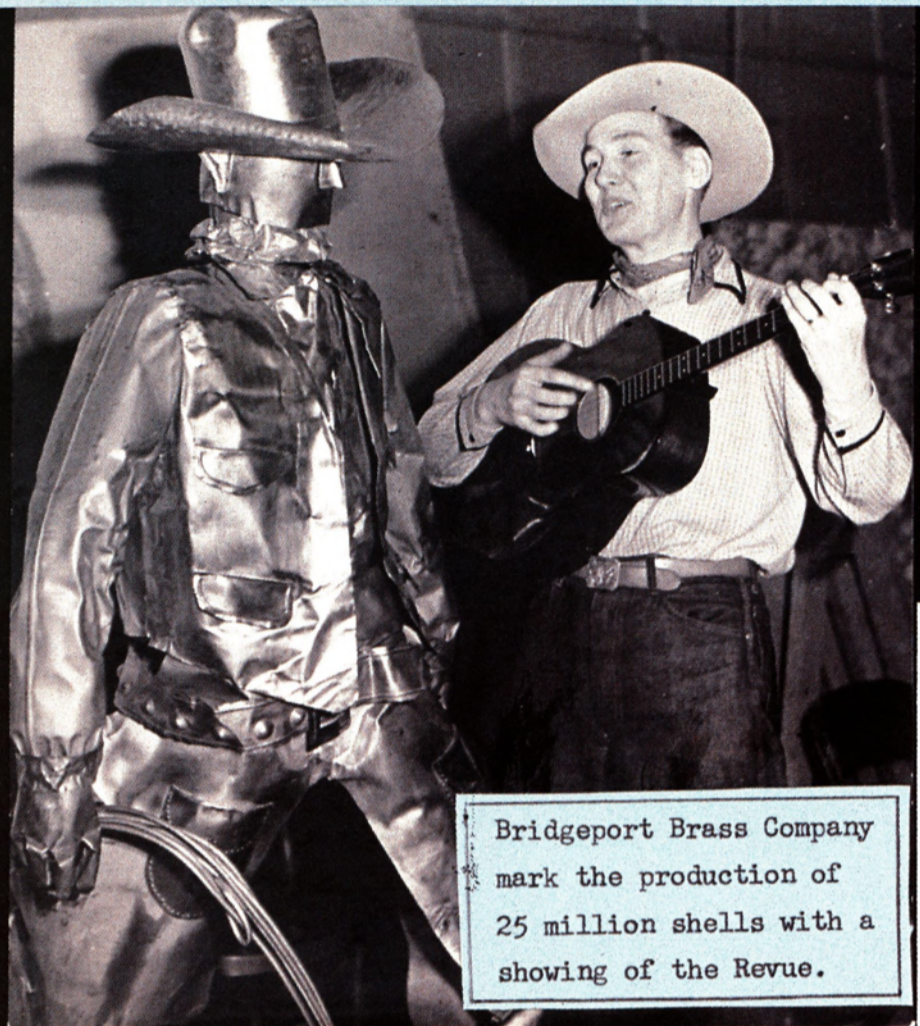
Bernard Cakebread (right) was 35 years-old when he joined aircraft carrier "Ark Royal" as an ordinary seaman. He had been a pacifist, but when he started listening to God before the war, he saw that "70% was funk, 20% sentimentality and 10% good intentions."

When the "Ark Royal" was torpedoed with 1600 officers and men, she sank in 8 hours. Cakebread was one of those who volunteered to stay and try to save the ship. But after 6 hours the captain realized it was hopeless.

Back in England Bernard and his wife told how their marriage had been saved from break-up. "It was when he was absolutely honest with me for the first time," she recalled. "We'd been engaged for more than 4 years. Bernard had no sense of purpose and was moody. Although he always had plenty to spend on himself he would say he'd not enough for us to marry on. But that evening when he was honest with me, I saw myself clearly and I realized how selfish I was. Change has gone on steadily since, and instead of our marriage being a flop it had been a grand success."

Bernard added, "If anyone says humannature can't be changed just give them our address."





Bridgeport Brass Company mark the production of 25 million shells with a showing of the Revue.



BRIDGEPORT. The Revue was given on September 15 to an audience of 800 people. Following that performance ten citizens spent a weekend at Tallwood (400 miles away).

One result was that the big munitions factory asked for a further showing of the Revue on Navy Day, October 27, 1941. The occasion was to celebrate the production of the factory's 25th millionth shell.

Among the audience on Navy Day was the Governor of Connecticut. Others included were the Mayor of Bridgeport, officials from Washington, six members of the British Purchasing Commission, as well as 1500 factory workers and their wives.

The Head of the factory wants the celebration to be more than back-slapping and flag waving. "Our biggest job," he said, "is not turning out brass, but turning out men."

2

BEHIND THE SCENES

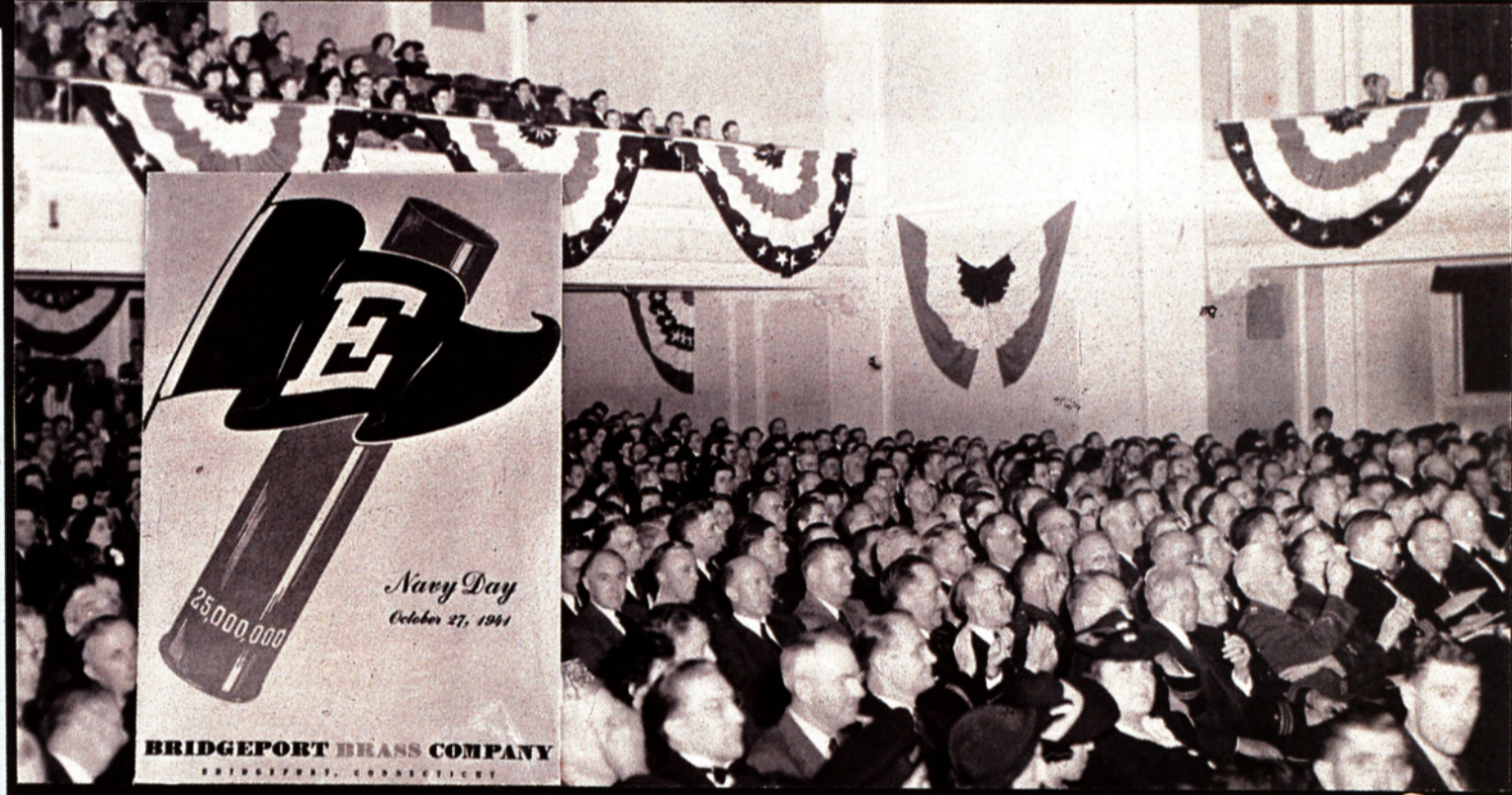
Alan Thornhill: September 21. Four of us went to stay in Bridgeport. On the first Sunday we invited in a Mr. Brodie, evidently one of the live-wires and head of a patriotic society called "I am an American." We told him all about the play and he instantly responded. He arranged for us to use the Chamber of Commerce for our HQ, put 4 typists at our disposal, sent out 80 letters himself to all the leading citizens of the town, asking them to be sponsors, rang up the Governor (whom he calls "Bob") and told him he "must damn well be there", got us a beautiful school theater for nothing, arranged for our printing at cost price etc. The thrilling thing was that he saw it all as Patriotic Service, and the biggest chance that had ever come to Bridgeport to get together and do their bit for America.

We had a fascinating week - I was put in charge of tickets and seating. I had a huge plan of the Theater - 800 seats - and as the applications poured in, I had to allocate each to an appropriate seat and send them the tickets. I loved it. It was real personal work too, as so many people came in for their tickets, and one got a chance to talk. And for the others, I had to find out who they all were and give them just the right seats. God certainly took care of it all. I had guidance to leave six whole rows of the very best seats vacant until the very last morning. I wondered if we should be left with a yawning gap in the front of the Hall. But on the Monday morning, all the most important people decided to come, and we filled the last seat, just as the curtain went up. It was a wonderful performance, and a wonderful audience.

Almost everybody who was a real leader was there - Management, Lbor, Judges, Doctors, Clergymen, Rabbis, heads of Polish, Italian, Negro communities etc. etc.

The next day the whole caste went out visiting and we saw personally nearly all the seventy sponsors of the Revue. The result was some of them decided to send an official delegation from Bridgeport to the School for Home Defense at Tallwood to find out all about the work and plan for a winter of real spiritual and moral training for their city.

I have never been in a place where the leaders were so cooperative or so welcomed a spiritual message. It is encouraging, because Bridgeport will soon be one of the most important cities in the country. I suppose it would be one of the first to be bombed if there were raids.



3

We went personally to see the Trade Union leaders here. I visited the head of the CIO, which is known generally as the more radical and left-wing union, in his home. We found him such a simple, friendly fellow with charming wife and children. He talked really splendidly about his ideals and aims. Finally, I said to him, "You know, you are a real Prophet-voice for America in these days."

"Yes, but you fellows bring it out of me", he said. It will be fun helping him and his friends to get on with our other friends, the big business men in the Chamber of Commerce. At present they scarcely know, and of course suspect, each other. We are literally the one group who are winning the confidence of both sides, and can bring them together. We heard how in one big factory, the door of a big bombing plane was put on and off five times, just because the different men concerned were not getting on together. And of course the enemy is working constantly here to spread that kind of thing.

Defense councils are being set up everywhere by the Government with the purpose of building Morale and Unity in America. But few seem to have much idea what to do except provide girls and entertainment for the troops, and practice Air Raid Precaution etc.

October 16. On the evening after Navy Day we give the Revue again to all the workers of the Underwood Typewriter Co. - for 1500 people. The young secretary of the Chamber of Commerce who arranges all this got thoroughly changed with his wife at Tallwood. He was here at 7 a.m. for 1 hr. Quiet Time today.

AMERICA at WAR

Clara Clark, November 1941. Our show is to be put on in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia! **5**
I could hardly believe my ears when I first heard this - to me the Academy is practically a temple of the arts.

Jack Kelly is on the committee of invitation. All my life I have heard my father speak of how Kelly rose from humble beginnings as a bricklayer to become one of Philadelphia's most wealthy and influential citizens. His main claim to fame is as a champion oarsman - a winner in the 1920 Olympic Games.

December 5th. My heart was in my mouth as, dressed for the opening scene, I stood behind the curtain listening to the buzz of conversation as the Academy filled up. Word was brought back to us that every seat was taken. Then the curtain rose and we were on. I hardly dared look at the great auditorium - with its circled tiers and boxes, its red velvet seats, its gold and cream paint, its huge crystal chandelier - holding three thousand of my fellow Philadelphians. At the end of the show a tremendous burst of applause broke out. So it had gone all right. **3**

J.B.Kelly, well-known Philadelphian and father of the actress and future Princess Grace of Monaco:
I thought I had all the patriotism I needed, but as I watched the play I felt here was a group of people who almost looked over my shoulder and read my mind and produced the answer I have been feeling America needs. (His remark was typical of many. He led the standing ovation.)

INNER DEFENSE URGED TO BOOST NATION'S POLICY

ACADEMY RALLY HEARS PLEA FOR UNITY : Three Thousand Vets in Parade - PHILADELPHIA RECORD
December 6, 1941.

Philadelphia's housewives, merchants, stenographers, laborers, salesmen, industrialists, teachers, physicians, clerks, ministers were told last night: "You Can Defend America".

The method: Rising above racial, religious, sectional and economic differences to a working unity.

That was the theme of a spirited rally attended by 3,000 persons in the Academy of Music, concluding the sixth day of Philadelphia's Defense Week observance . . .

Americans today should learn the lesson of unity and fellowship taught by William Penn's dealings with the Indians, the Academy audience was told by H. Birchard Taylor, chairman of the rally committee for "Eve of Unity Day."

"No two peoples could be so far apart as the followers of Penn and the wild children of the forest of primitive Philadelphia," he said. "It seemed inconceivable that two such radically different groups should find a common plane of understanding. But they did - and we, too, must put aside group antagonisms."

"America must hasten to achieve unity," added John B. Kelly, director of the Hail America program, "because it is only on account of our geographical location we are not today fighting for our very lives." He pointed to one practical thing Philadelphians can do - volunteer for civilian defense work.

Frank Buchman talked quietly to us, as he had two years before, at the outbreak of World War II. For us, he said, nothing had changed. We were already firmly enlisted in the defense effort, material and moral, and this development simply meant that we had to fight all the harder. But we soon found all around us very different feelings and attitudes. As the month went by it became apparent that the military loss sustained at Pearl Harbor was much more serious than anyone had at first been told. The United States declared war on Germany and Italy, as well as on Japan, but there was little the country could do immediately to stem the advance of the Axis powers. With our naval strength maimed in the Pacific, the Japanese captured Wake and Guam and went on to take Hong Kong and invade Malaya - all in the month of December. - Basil Entwistle.

John Caulfeild, December 7, 1941: America is at war. Strange to write those words. There are hundreds of people dead in Hawaii, first toll of the new war - dead Americans. I suppose there will be black-outs on the West Coast. Imagine Hollywood Boulevard blacked out. The lights are going out and it is easier to put them out than to light them again. Hollywood Boulevard may not shine again for many a Christmas to come.

After December 7 Winston Churchill crossed the Atlantic for the second time in five months to confer with his new ally. They agreed on their strategic objective - that Germany was the main enemy and must be knocked out first and that the initial step must be a landing in north-west Africa during 1942. The invasion of the mainland of Europe could come a year later. Churchill's chief worry was that Roosevelt might continue to regard United States as neutral in the European war while he prosecuted the war against Japan, but it had been dispelled by Hitler himself who declared war on America on December 11.

- Harold Nicolson's Diaries.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Philadelphia Record, Dec. 6, puts Revue photo on its front page, the day before Pearl Harbor.

2 Revue cavalcade moves south on the Merritt Parkway, N.Y. Often when travelling we would sing the old hymns taught us by Annie Jaeger.

3 "The Arm Behind the Army", led by Elsa Purdy, was inspired by General Francis B. Wilby, Supt. of the Military Academy of West Point 6 months earlier, when he visited the School for Home Defense in Maine.

4 The police escort joins the cavalcade outside Philadelphia.

5 The Revue comes to the Academy of Music, Philadelphia's leading theatre, sponsored by 350 Philadelphia citizens. L-R: Cece Broadhurst, Harriet Taylor, Marion Clayton Anderson, Elsa Purdy and Dick Hadden.

6 The cast pick up their laundry before going to their complimentary accommodation, provided by seven of the leading hotels.

7 The cavalcade pulls in beside the Academy of Music.

WAR EXTRA FINAL PHILADELPHIA RECORD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1941

BIG U.S. LOSS

Japs Smash Hawaii and Other Naval

Japan Declares War Against U. S. 3 Hours After Bombers Raid

BRITAIN NOTIFIED AFTER TOJO SENDS ANSWER TO HULL

ENVOYS LEAVING STATE DEPARTMENT

PHILIPPINE BASES BEING ATTACKED. MANILA ON ALERT

Big U. S. Losses in Japan

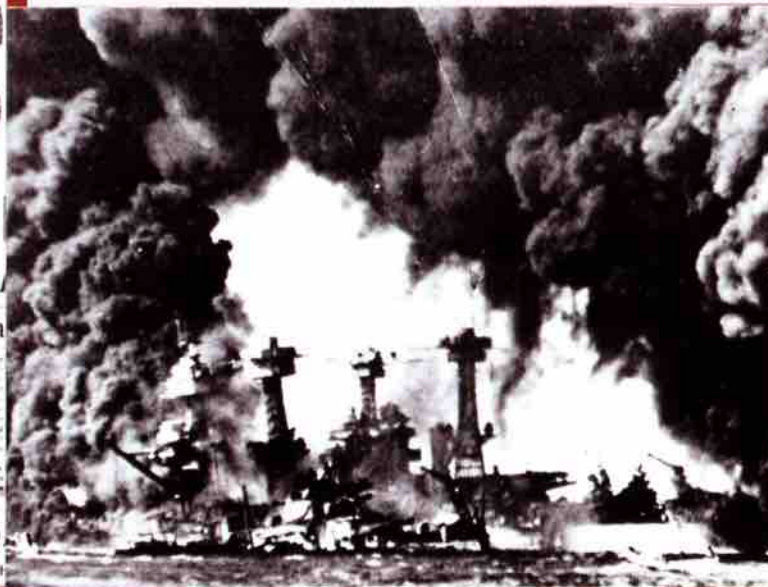
Naval Operations Begin off Hawaii's Coast

Arthur Reports "No Essential Damage" Thus Far

Army Transport Torpedoed in Mid-Pacific With Cargo of

WHEN THE U. S. WAS AT PEACE: THE FLEET AT SEA BRITISH GUNBOAT HIS ANSWER

PEARL HARBOR



Americans:
2343 killed
960 missing
1172 wounded

8 battleships and
3 cruisers
sunk or disabled
108 aircraft damaged or destroyed.

Japanese:
55 killed

29 aircraft destroyed, 1 submarine also.

"DECEMBER 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy" -
President Roosevelt told Congress the next day. "The United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of Japan."

Admiral Yamamoto, architect of Pearl Harbor, summed up the attitude of those who decided for war: "What a strange position I find myself in now - having to make a decision diametrically opposed to my own personal opinion, with no choice but to push full-speed ahead."

1
**'INNER DEFENSE'
URGED TO BOOST
NATION'S POLICY**

Academy Rally Hears Plea
for Unity; 3000 Vets
in Parade.

Philadelphia's housewives, mer-
chants, stenographers, laborers,
salesmen, industrialists, teachers,
physicians, clerks, ministers were
told last night.

AMERICA SMASHES THROUGH TO UNITY



PHILADELPHIA

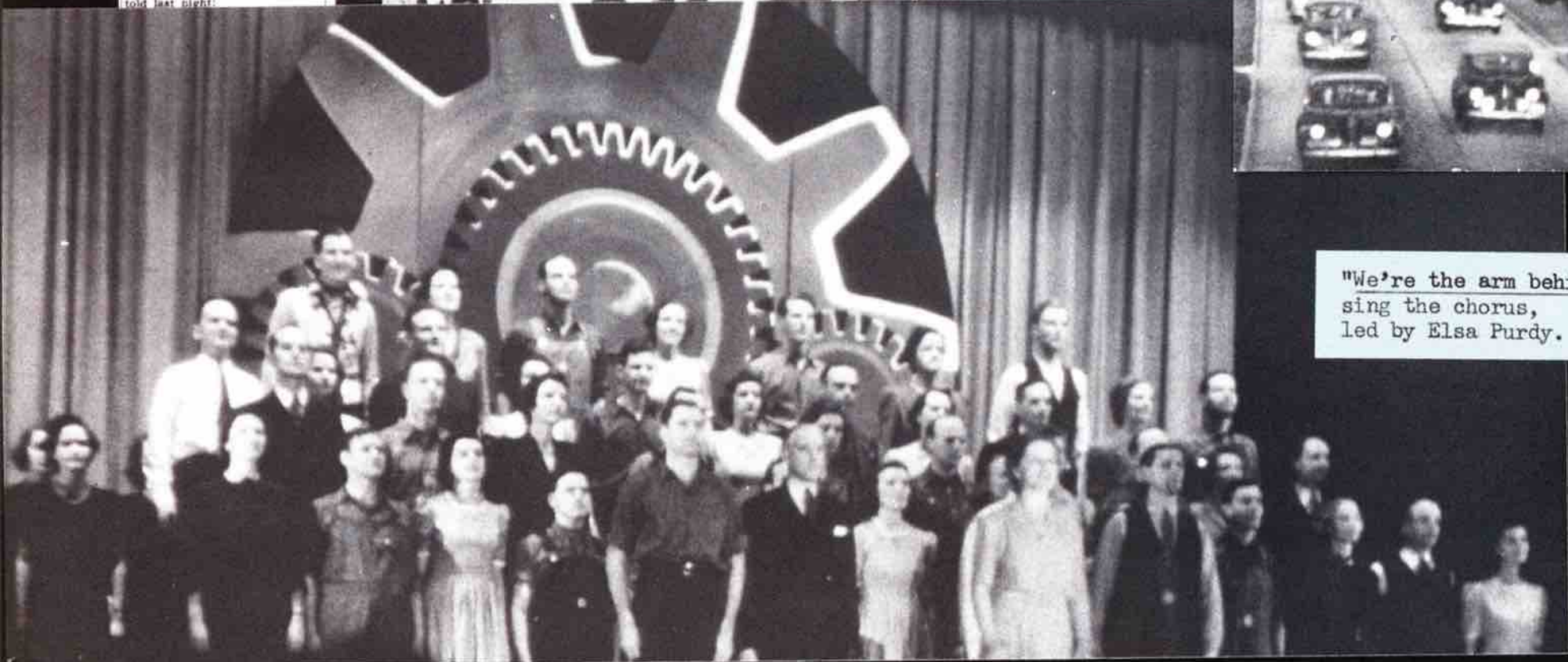
5.12.41.



77

2

"We're the arm behind the army",
sing the chorus,
led by Elsa Purdy.



3



5



4



6



7

MORALE: 6-1 - REVUE



Napoleon's axiom that "morale is to material as three is to one" has been upset. The ratio now stands at six to one.

- General George C. Marshall,
Chief of Staff of the United States
Army, 1941.

Ray Purdy: Pearl Harbor is like an electric current through the heart of the force. We are in the war with all we have.

Clara Clark, December 6, 1941, Germantown: Suddenly the whole atmosphere of our lives has changed. Roosevelt has gone on the air. We are at war with Japan. More than ever the theme of the Revue turns out to be relevant.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Wounded soldiers wave crutches to show their delight.

2 Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, Pres. of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, after a special performance for the Federation, says: "The destiny of America hangs in the balance of total war. We move uncompromisingly towards total material armament. With equal mastery our people must quickly build the spiritual bastions of defense. YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA gives the secret of morale and how to build it. It gives the moral dynamic that will ensure total victory."

3 Enjoying the Revue's humor: L-R: Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the President; Mrs. Marietta; Mrs. Edison; Gen. Marietta: commanding the Medical Center; Gen. and Mrs. Mag-ee; Miss Lower, head of the center's Red Cross; Mrs. J.H. Hammond.

4 William Green, Pres. A.F.L., at the Revue with some of the cast.

5 Mrs. John Lewis, wife of the Pres. of the Mineworkers Union, and daughter Kathryn (beneath pillar), sit behind William Green.

prayer for America

O God of nations, hear our prayer
for this dear land, America.
In unity and faith we dare
to rouse and serve America.

Today we stand awake
our country strong to make.
From sea to sea unite,
restore, maintain the right.

Lord, touch our hearts that we may be
the men to build America,
to guard her shores and keep her free,
this land we love America.

O save us all from hate and fear.
Our country then shall pioneer.
America, America.
God make us burn for Thee,
and give our hearts, our lives,
to keep her free.

- John M. Morrison.

The effect of the work of Moral Re-Armament and YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA, at the grass roots of American opinion, can be seen in this editorial from THE AROOSTOOK REPUBLICAN which gives a reaction from the farming community in Maine.

The Aroostook Republican

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1941

CARIBOU AT WAR

The United States is at war. Maine is at war. Aroostook. Caribou. You and me.

War means sacrifice, tightened belts. War means separation, sorrow. War means nations unite, or perish. War means we all pull together for the nation, so we all pull through. The man who is out for his own hand is a menace. Selfishness is sabotage. It's every man for Uncle Sam, and Uncle Sam for every man.

Easternmost state though we are in Maine, the war affects us directly. We have sons of our soil in Hawaii, in the Philippines, and in Navy, Army and Air Force units ready to move at a moment's call.

And war today is not just a war of armies; it is a war of civilian populations; it is a war of industry. The Revue, 'You Can Defend America', spoke with a truth some are only beginning to realize now that the shooting has started: "Behind ships, planes and guns stand three lines of defense - Sound Homes, Teamwork in Industry, and A United Nation. They must be manned."

This means YOU can defend America. Every man, woman and child in Caribou has a place in the national effort. Morale has nothing vague or distant about it. It is the way we live where we live. It is the way we pull together with the family, grow our potatoes, work with the neighbors, engage in civilian defense activities, sweat and think and plan to make Aroostook a pattern of teamwork for the nation.

Let each of us in Caribou make a personal declaration of war against the forces of softness, self-interest and disunity which undermine America and defense, whether we find them in the community or in ourselves. Then we shall play our part in building the spirit which will not only win the war, but which will enable us to face and tackle the gigantic task of reconstruction to follow.

William Green, Pres. A.F.L. 4

"This handbook on national defense sets forth a program in which Labor can wholeheartedly take part. It should do much to lift our people to a sustained level of self-giving patriotism.

"It will, in my opinion, help towards that teamwork in industry and general morale which are essential if our armed forces are to have the backing they deserve and if the spirit of our nation is to be united in support of what we hold dear. I hope it will be in the hands of every union man in the country."

"GENERAL WINTER" wins

December 8, 1941: Moscow was almost surrounded by the German army in mid-October, but a summer-clad army in freezing temperatures could not hope to beat "General Winter". Hitler, who had anticipated a five-month blitzkrieg, had provided winter uniforms for only one man in five. The icy winds from Siberia - the breath of death - were blowing from the Arctic ice-cap itself. In a couple of days in November there were 100,000 casualties from frost-bite alone.

Hitler ignored the repeated messages from his generals to retire to winter quarters. Instead he dismissed general after general and finally assumed command himself, giving the order "attack".

The Germans fought - no longer for an ideal or an ideology, no longer for the Fatherland. They fought blindly without asking questions. Habit and discipline kept them going for a time. But when the soldier's mind and strength was used up, he sank into the snow, where everything was levelled indistinguishably.

Hitler finally had to admit defeat. He called a halt to military operations for the rest of the winter. In less than six months, his armies had penetrated 550 miles into the heart of European Russia and occupied more than 500,000 square miles of Soviet territory. The Nazis admitted a cost of more than 740,000 of their troops killed, wounded and missing, while the Russians listed their losses at almost three times that, at more than 2,100,000; however the Germans claimed more than 3 million prisoners, and informed estimates make it seem likely that the Russians lost in the neighborhood of six million men altogether.

Despite all that, Hitler had not achieved his fundamental goals. The Red Army had not been decimated; Soviet industrial strength was sufficient to continue the war; and the Communist state had not collapsed.

Stalin was shrewd enough to note the thousands of torn-up Party cards lying in the streets of Moscow when the Nazis were at the gates. For the next 4 years he put to good use the Russian's fierce love of his homeland. The war became a great patriotic war in defense, not of Communism, but of Mother Russia.

- "Eyewitness History of World War II, SIEGE", A. Rothberg, Bantam, New York, 1962



German infantryman frozen in the snow near Moscow.



WASHINGTON
Army Medical Center
January 25, 1942





WASHINGTON

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Buchman enjoys others' enjoyment of the Revue at the Army Medical Center, Washington, January 1942.

2 Mrs. F.L. Clark of Germantown with Bishop Logan Roots of Hankow, China.

3 Francis Gorman, Pres. International Textile Workers Union.

4 Senator Owen Brewster of Maine talks with Buchman after the Revue. Extreme left is Edith Shillington (Ramsay).



TROOPSHIP

Robin Mowat, British Army Intelligence Corps, destination Egypt via the Cape of Good Hope, 1941.

Troopships have their own very special problems.

Robin is a scholarly production of Oxford who reads Greek like a kid reads the comics. Aristotle and Robin could have settled down together in a corner of that troopship and blissfully ignored the world.

Robin quickly sized up the problems of crowded quarters.

Quarrels among bored men, illicit gambling and immorality would increase among troops who would laugh at the idea when normally active.

Robin thought of a "balanced diet" of entertainment, educational courses, discussion groups and debates - all to be initiated by the men and to be wholly unofficial.

Several men were admirably equipped to head up some of the prospects.

More and more men began to regard the voyage not as a time to be killed, but as a chance to catch up on the things they had "always been going to do when they had the time."

When the ship docked its contingent was in a notably better condition than is usual.

Robin was given a commission and made Editor of the Army newspaper.

Faith of Democracy

During the war years the work of Moral Re-Armament, whose genius has always been to bridge human differences and frontiers, advanced to a great extent within national boundaries. The changing of human lives went on, foundations were laid and workers were trained in every corner of the world.

At the same time, men in the armed forces carried the message of MRA around the world, and linked countries and continents together. Later they were to be the first to reopen the countries of Europe, and Asia, and the first to make contact with those who had kept the flame alive throughout the years of war and occupation. Many gave their lives on the field of battle and in the resistance movements. Many won the highest decorations for valor and endurance. All found in Moral Re-Armament not only the strength to sustain them in battle, but the greatest hope that they would one day build the world for which they fought.

In America, fast becoming "the arsenal of democracy", Moral Re-Armament brought new strength and laid constant emphasis on the basic moral and spiritual issues of the struggle.

BOOK 2

Photo Credits & Source References

80A

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

P.42. Goering by Novosti Press. Barrett by Guy Woolford. P.44. St. Paul's, Keystone. Tirley and Prestwich, Hannen Foss. P.46. Coventry, Fox Photos. P.49. No.2 A.H.Ely. P.50. Lord Mayor of Bristol and Du Maurier, P.J.Sisam. P.52. Lord Beresford, P.J.Sisam. P.55. No.5 Unknown. P.56. Three fire-fighters, P.J.Sisam. Air-raid shelter, R.N.Haile. P.58. German troops, European/Ullstein. P.62. Sunday Express drawing. C.Pugh, P.J.Sisam. P.64. Nigel Leakey, Unknown. P.72. H. Harvey and "Giant Otherfellow" poster, P.J.Sisam. P.74. B. Cakebread, P.J.Sisam. P.76. Pearl Harbor, U.S. Dept. Defense. P.78. Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. Dept. Defense. Frozen German soldier, Sovphoto. Other photos by Arthur Strong.

SOURCE REFERENCES as on page 40A with the following additions.

- P.42. Operation Sealion from "Stalin's Secret War" by N.Tolstoy, J.Cape.
46. Coventry from "The Churchillians" by Sir J.Colville and "Secret Servant" by A.Cave Brown. Britain's code-breaking was the greatest Intelligence triumph of World War II. It goes back to the 15th Century in the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509). Its purpose was to defend Henry's realm and reign which were under attack from the Yorkists, "Moles perpetually working and casting to undermine him." May 15, 1941. Churchill to Eden: "The master key to American action would be the knowledge that the British Empire could at this time get out of the war intact, leaving the future struggle with a Germanised Europe to the U.S." Roosevelt had no love for the British Empire.
48. Voice of America by Dr. Morris Martin.
52. Crete from Commander John Joughin.
56. London's month of blitz from "Life".
58. Shoemaker, Samuel. Garth Lean writes in "On the Tail of a Comet" of "him and others helped by Buchman who gave up working closely with him, sometimes abandoning some of the principles he advocated but more often going on to apply what they had learnt in their individual careers, lay or ecclesiastical, and in some cases creating such "spin-offs" as Alcoholics Anonymous, Shoemaker's Faith-At-Work Movement and dozens of others which could be cited." Invasion into Russia from "Stalin's Secret War."
59. British Embassy. At the outbreak of war, September 1939, the British MRA workers were advised to remain in America by their Consul General in San Francisco, Paul Butler. Dr. Martin was at the interview.
60. Roosevelt to Jesse Jones from "The Kingdom" by R.Lacey.
62. Halina Rodzinski from her book "Our Two Lives."
68. Senator O. Brewster from "The Kingdom" by R.Lacey.
69. Church World. Bishop Cushing became Cardinal Cushing and in November 1960 said, "I don't know of a Catholic identified with Moral Re-Armament who did not become a better Catholic. By their works ye shall know them. MRA is producing good works. You are on the side of the angels. (Raising his hand) God bless you all." Baron Eugene von Teuber.
70. Tom Driberg stayed with Elmer Davis, head of Information for U.S. Government when America entered the war. - Ray Foote Purdy's unpublished Ms. Other material from "Ruling Passions" by Driberg himself.
72. Harry Harvey from "Good God It Works" by Garth Lean, Blandford Press. Frank Ledwith writes about "Giant Otherfellow". He was a partner in a London City firm which provides insurance for one fifth of the world's shipping, and is an author.
74. Navy Day. Roosevelt's "Lend Lease plan for Britain was always referred to by him as the Aid to Democracies Bill. It was signed by the President, March 11, 1941. Thereafter Britain placed orders for American materials with the American Government. The materials were then lent or leased to Britain in return for a promise of payment after the war. It was an American gesture of very great moral significance. It buoyed Britain up by promising to bring nearer the day when it would no longer be fighting virtually alone. Churchill wanted American belligerence even more than he wanted American aid. And to Churchill financial aid was the prelude to co-belligerence, not an alternative. . . By the end of 1940 British shipping losses were running at the rate of 300,000 tons a month and were destined to rise in February, March, and April 1941 to 400,000, 500,000, and 600,000 tons a month. The timing of American aid had become vital." - "Total War" by Calvocoressi and Wint. On July 15, 1941, Chas. A. Burrows, Major Military Intelligence G-2, Headquarters 5th Corps Area, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, wrote to A.C. of S. G-2, War Department, Washington about the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's ships under Panamanian registry. "1. A report has been received from Cleveland, Ohio, in which it is stated that the source of this information is unquestionable, to the effect that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey now ships under Panamanian registry, transporting oil (fuel) from Aruba, Dutch West Indies to Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and is apparently diverting about 20% of this fuel oil to the present German government. 2. About six of the ships operating on this route are reputed to be manned mainly by Nazi officers. Seamen have reported to the informant that they have seen submarines in the immediate vicinity of the Canary Islands and have learned that these submarines are refuelling there. The informant also stated that the Standard Oil Company has not lost any ships to date by torpedoing as have other companies whose ships operate to other ports." - From "America's Secret Establishment" by Antony C. Sutton, Liberty House Press, Billings, Montana. Torpedo that changed the war from "Wisdom of the Sea" by Major Stephen Foot, D.S.O.
75. Clara Clark from "Philadelphia Rebel", Grosvenor Books.
76. Pearl Harbor, Admiral Yamamoto from "Total War": "The one imaginative genius at war whom the Japanese with their military gifts, contributed to the conflict was taken out of the picture in the desperate fighting in the Pacific in April 1943. His death was plotted in Washington. It was brought about by arranging an ambush by American planes which fell on him as he was flying on a tour of inspection to one of the Pacific bases held by Japan."
78. General George C. Marshall. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State to President Truman: Sept. 19, 1945: His (Marshall) mind has guided the grand strategy of our campaigns . . . His views guided Mr. Roosevelt throughout. The construction of the American Army has been entirely the fruit of his initiative and supervision. Likewise its training. As a result we have an army unparalleled in our history with a high command of supreme and uniform excellence . . . With this army we have won a most difficult dual war . . . Show me any war in history which has produced a general with such a surprisingly perfect record as his in this greatest and most difficult of wars of all history." At the final press conference, Stimson continued: "From the very beginning, he insisted on unity between the services and among our allies . . . To achieve wholehearted cooperation, he was always willing to sacrifice his own personal prestige. To him agreement was more important than any consideration of where credit belonged. His firm belief that unity could be preserved in the face of divergent opinions was a decisive factor in planning throughout the war."
80. Troopship from MRA archives.