

BOOK FIVE covers the period from October 1942 to May 1944. In Europe the battle for Stalingrad has begun and finally turns the tide of the Germans' advance. In August 1943 at the Quebec Conference of the Allied powers it is decided that the new Far East Command should be under Lord Mountbatten, located at Colombo, Ceylon. This brings two other powerful men with the Britisher - General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz. This triumvirate carried the war in the East to its eventual successful conclusion. In November 1943 Churchill and Roosevelt meet with Stalin at Teheran. For the first time they learn of Russia's intention to enter the war against Japan once Germany is defeated.

This book opens with what came to be the final showings of the Revue. It is presented by the League of California Cities and the State Council of Defense on September 20, and on the 23rd by the California State Federation of Labor. Dr. Buchman is present on a whirlwind tour, taking in San Francisco and Seattle, before returning to Mackinac. In November, with twenty of us, he visits Mrs. Jaeger in Detroit's Henry Ford Hospital. Annie has cancer (p.165).

Then comes the blow that stuns all of us working with Buchman in America and very many more across the world. Buchman has a stroke. "Millions pray for recovery of Frank Buchman, Whose Spirit Is Essential To Victory", is a three-column headline in the Erie Dispatch-Herald (p.169).

One month later attacks are launched against us and our work in a form which we have never previously experienced. On January 4, 1943 there are banner headlines on the front page of the New York World Telegram, followed by eight-column articles on page 3, under the photographs of six well-known men (p.171). The aim of the attack is to break up our team that makes the showing of the Revue possible.

Despite the strength of our support from President Roosevelt (p.162), the most powerful Senator, Harry S. Truman (pp.162, 174, 188), Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of the Selective Service (p.60), and senior members of both Houses of Congress as well as leaders of Industry and Trade Unions (p.174), the opposition was to prove more powerful. This was no haphazard attack by one American newspaper. Collusion showed up when London's Daily Mirror published the New York Selective Service Board's findings against the MRA men twelve hours before the Board's decision had been taken (p.171). Typically Time magazine used the opportunity to disparage Buchman and Austin on two consecutive weeks (p.171). General Hershey took occasion before a Congressional Committee to express his opinion. Washington's Evening Star reported him: "I had to call in a State Director because I found people were trying draft cases in the newspapers. That's not just." March 22, 1943.

However once they were in the Armed Services the Pentagon recognized the value of the MRA men who had been drafted. When Colonel C.R. Frederick, Chief of the Orientation-Education at Air Force HQ, was chosen to be responsible for the Information-Education program for all personnel stationed in Europe, he accepted his mission on the understanding that he could hand-pick his assistants - four MRA men (p.245). Also General George C. Marshall, Chief of the Army, as soon as the war in Europe was over, sent cables to individual officers and men in MRA in Europe, so they could be released to work once again with Buchman (p.264).

Throughout the summer of 1943 Buchman, wonderfully recovering, plays a vital part. Forcibly he outlines the war of ideas at the training center on Mackinac Island (p.176). Management and Labor are well represented. Eighty-six labor leaders and their wives take part. News of Denmark's passive resistance to the Nazi occupation comes through. In November Senator Truman, Chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, visits us in Philadelphia for lunch to see "The Forgotten Factor". It is on this occasion that he says, "There is not a single industrial bottleneck I can think of which could not be broken in a matter of weeks if this crowd were given the green light to go full steam ahead" (p.188). Buchman spends the winter on the west coast of Florida. In the Spring, 1944, he travels north to Philadelphia, visiting Annie Jaeger's grave, for she died in February. He also visits the Philadelphia Library to see "The Homes We Fight For" exhibition which ran for fourteen weeks (p.195).

This book closes with the premiere in Washington of "The Forgotten Factor" at the National Theatre. Someone said of the audience, "If a bomb had dropped on the theatre the war effort would have been seriously affected" (p.199).

California

1942

September 20, 1942: Buchman arrived in Los Angeles from Mackinac suffering from fatigue and a sore throat, but started his first day with a phone call at 4 a.m. He ended with a scolding to his team, busy performing the Revue, for "selling a show instead of the philosophy" and consequently not speaking convincingly from the platform or selling books to the audience afterwards.

After a week in Los Angeles he felt that he should go to San Francisco, then to Seattle and back to Mackinac. He left the day the decision was made. These days were a mixture of fatigue, minor pains, travel, and seeing many people, individually and in groups.

The Governor of California said he was coming for five minutes. We had just started the Family Scene in the Revue when he arrived. I was Stage Manager that night. Michael Barrett came back stage with instructions from Frank: "Cut out part 2 of the Family scene: put on Cece (Broadhurst) with his song for the Governor, then Marion (Anderson) with "We're all the same underneath" and then the Industry scene."

There was a near riot backstage. People thought we were crazy. But the Governor stayed.
- Adele Ulman.



THE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

and

THE CALIFORNIA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

present

The Patriotic Revue

You Can Defend America

Presented in connection with the
Forty-fourth Annual [War] Conference
of the League of California Cities

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1942
at 8:15 p.m.

BALLROOM, BILTMORE HOTEL
Los Angeles, California

USICAL
Y REVUE

Can
America

AUDITORIUM
H, CALIFORNIA

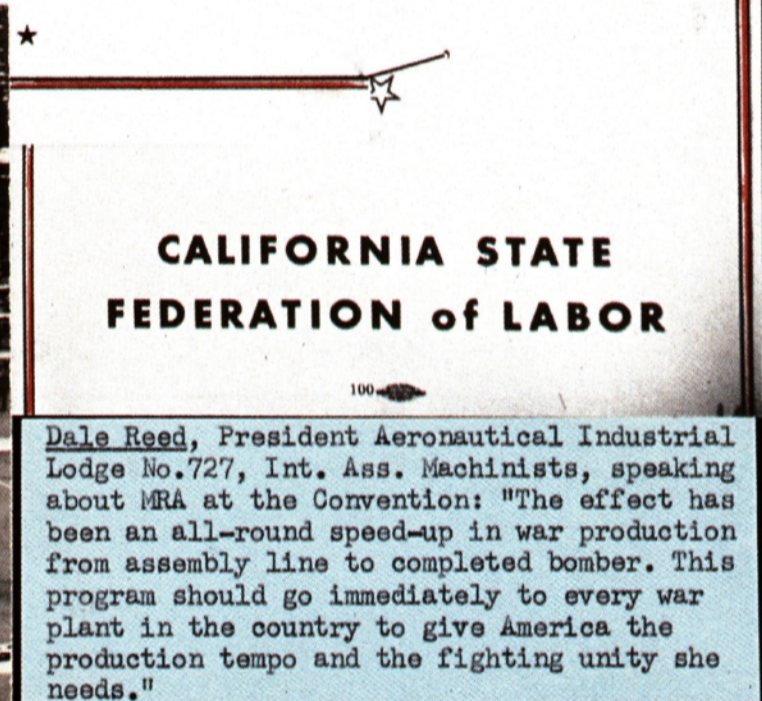
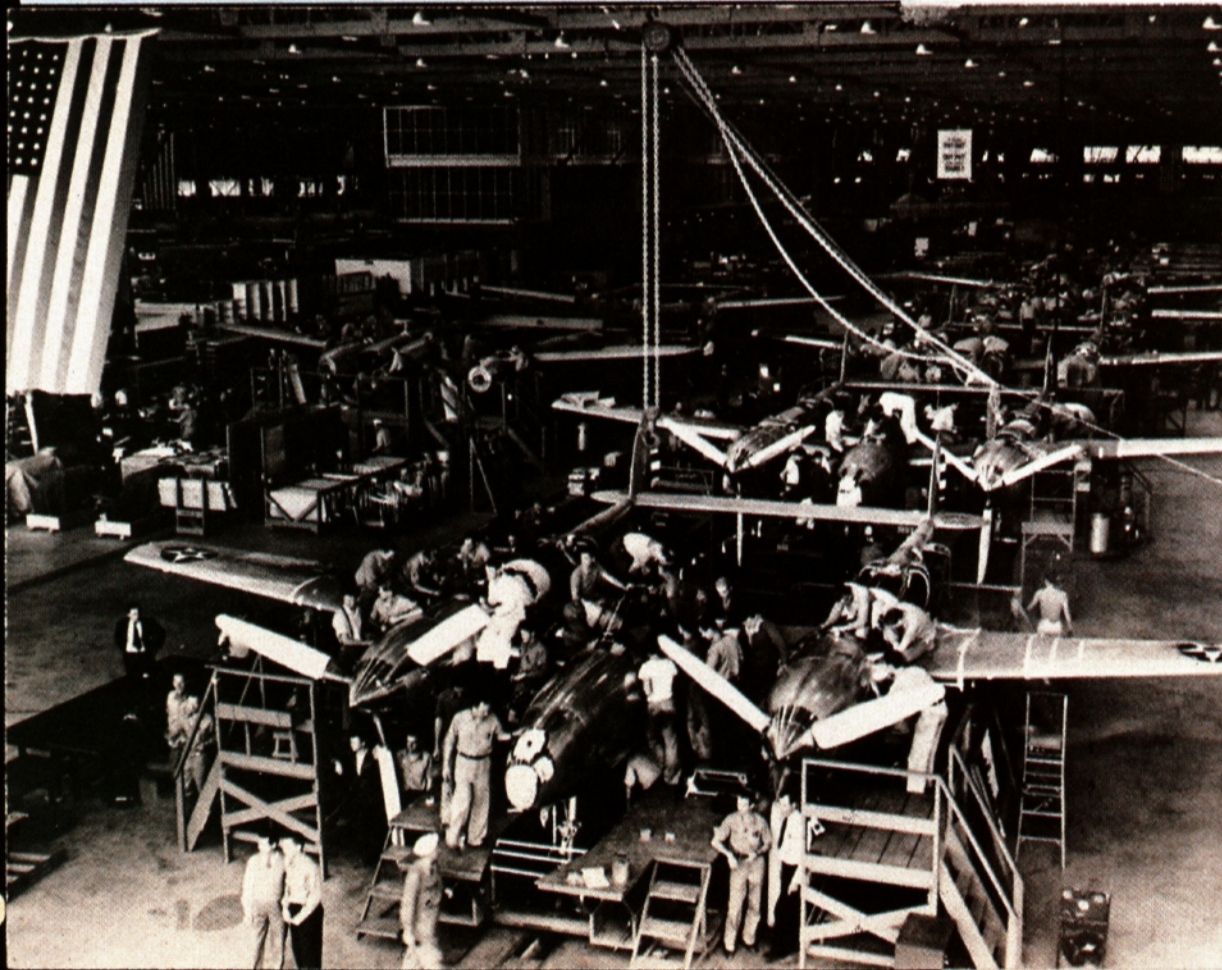
September 23, 1942
1 p. m.

CALIFORNIA STATE
FEDERATION of LABOR

Dale Reed, President Aeronautical Industrial Lodge No. 727, Int. Ass. Machinists, speaking about MRA at the Convention: "The effect has been an all-round speed-up in war production from assembly line to completed bomber. This program should go immediately to every war plant in the country to give America the production tempo and the fighting unity she needs."



A Special Presentation
for Civilian Defense
of
The Patriotic Revue
...
You Can Defend America
...
Book Order Card
1942-1943
Book Order Card
1942-1943



PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Bay Bridge with San Francisco in the distance. The Revue was given for the Civilian Defense in Oakland on December 14, 1941.

It was given twice in Los Angeles, September 1942. On the 20th it was sponsored by the League of California cities and the State Council of Defense; and on the 23rd by the California State Federation of Labor.

2 Lockheed Aircraft factory where the P51 Lightning was built.

3 George Eastman, former President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, (right) with truck drivers, timber workers, clerks, foremen, and management start the day's work together. Eastman used his home as a base for the work of MRA.

Garth Lean: Once back at Mackinac, Buchman conferred with his team; encouraged them to cook better, write better, 'talk well and accurately', 'take time to be holy'; made plans for their next moves; followed the battle in Washington over the call-up of his younger colleagues; had Victor Reuther ⁷, Walter Reuther's brother and, like him, a leader in the Automobile Workers' Union, to see "The Forgotten Factor", walked in the island and spotted blueberries which were picked for the next day's lunch; sent books over to Woodfill at the Grand Hotel; and battled with pain and fatigue. "I can't think," he said to a doctor one day. "It's no good. I never thought my sixties would treat me like this. Do you think I shall be like this to the end?"

The urgent question of manpower still remained. With increased demands for the services of his trained men, he still could not plan far ahead until he knew whether they would be available. The Selective Service Administration continued to defer them for six months at a time, but it was now becoming a highly explosive political as well as administrative decision. In Washington, as in Westminster, there were those who believed that what these men were doing was of vital importance.

A group of senior public figures headed by Senator Truman in April 1942 wrote President Roosevelt a letter in which they said, "We feel it would be nothing short of a contradiction of the spirit of the Selective Service Act, should these men be assigned to any other type of war-service than that in which heretofore they have been so usefully engaged."

President Roosevelt's official response was to acknowledge the letter and pass it to the Selective Service Director for consideration. His personal conviction was reflected in a letter written to his old headmaster, Dr. Endicott Peabody, who had been impressed by "You Can Defend America", play and book. The President wrote, "We need more things like that to maintain and strengthen the national morale. From all accounts they are making a splendid contribution to patriotism and I hope a large number of communities will have the benefit of witnessing a performance."

Reggie Hale: Undeterred by hot enmities or cold friendships, Frank Buchman never slackened his campaign for the country. It is interesting in retrospect to examine his strategy.

In 1937-38 he was mostly in East London, two years before they had to undergo their trial by fire and blitz. "You can't build character in a crisis," Frank said often. "You can only fall back on what's there."

In 1939 he was in the aircraft plants on the Pacific Coast, where trust and cooperation between management and labor could alone provide the production to turn out the flood of planes we were to need two or three years later.

In 1941 he was in the shipyards of the Atlantic seaboard, a year before the Battle of the Atlantic reached its crescendo.

In 1942 he was in the tank factories of Detroit, nine months before El Alamein opened the land offensive against the Nazis that went on until they were destroyed.

Frank Buchman was one of the best informed men of his day. He had travelled further and wider than most and his friendships spanned every continent, color and social strata. He told his friends the truth so they told him the truth in a measure few diplomats hear it. He had the genius of friendship that never betrayed a confidence or tried to "use" a friendship.

Frank spent a great deal of time thinking deeply about the world and the men who shaped its course. He was usually up before 5 a.m. Yet in spite of his wide sources of information and his intensive study of world affairs, his strategic decisions were not based solely on weighing the pros and cons. He knew that however much a man may know, God alone knows all the facts. It was upon this greater wisdom he based his decisions. He listened attentively for God's direction. "Adequate, accurate information can come from the Mind of God to the minds of men who are willing to take their orders from Him", he told us young fellows. This explains why he was so frequently two or three years ahead of history.

His tactics were always centered on people. By nature he was sociable. He liked people. But his actions were based on deeply thought out convictions, rooted in hard experience. Men may be molded by their environment yet they remain masters of their fate since each man has within him the freedom of moral choice between good and evil. That free choice is the key to history. To help men exercise that choice for good was Frank's work, the heart of Moral Re-Armament. He would never tell another man what to do because he so prized each man's freedom to make a choice. People often tried to get him to make their decision for them. He would listen to them carefully and say, "If that's your conviction, great, fine you do it." He was however too good a friend to let you go off half-cocked. Once I was all steamed up about some issue. "Do you know your facts? Have you really thought it through?" he asked. I realized the battle-wise veteran had spotted some hazard I had overlooked. So I scrutinized my project afresh. Enthusiasm he valued but never tried to build on it. "Never move on a man's will until his imagination is engaged," he cautioned us. For emotionalism he had no use and with quick, down to earth humor dispelled it. Only the decision of a man's will to give God first place in his life formed a firm enough base from which to advance. Men who have made such a decision of the will experience the power of God to change and re-make them. They become self-starters.

During these years on the road with the Revue Frank's tactics were to move into an area and make the widest impact through the Revue, broadcasts and press articles. Then he would draw off for further training the people who by their response showed they were keen to take on the fight. Then with his force thus augmented he moved on to the next target area.



Corporal Bartek at the Ely's home.

October 21, 1942: Eddie Rickenbacker with 7 army officers and enlisted men crash-landed a Flying Fortress in the Pacific Ocean and clambered into 3 rafts. They were adrift for 24 torturing days. Capt. Eddie told newsmen: "We organized little prayer meetings in the evenings and mornings. Frankly and humbly we prayed for deliverance. Then we prayed for food. Within 1 hr. a seagull landed on my head. We ate the gull raw, used its inwards for bait, they caught 2 fish, we ate them raw too." Lt. J.C. Whittaker saw the stirrings of a national movement. "We also saw Johnny Bartek reading his Bible. No one kidded him." Whittaker wrote in his new book, "We thought we heard the angels sing." What Bartek and many another soldier was doing, civilians back home were doing too, under the stress of war, people were turning to religion. One sign was a definite rise during the past year in the sale of religious books.

- TIME, December 28, 1942.

1 Frank Buchman, after a tough summer, had a "divine dissatisfaction" in a search for a new depth of spiritual experience to reach the heart of America in a deeper way. "We need the medium to give a richer spiritual life to America. I want to go away and find a **whole new vision**, an expression of what we need to bring to the nation." Shortly after when resting in Saratoga Springs, he told some friends quietly.

"I don't know what the future holds. I have a sense I am going to be attacked physically. I have no fear about it, but I want you to know what I feel may happen."

MACKINAC

Where the Great Lakes mingle,
By the wind-kissed shingle,
There lies an island paradise.
There's an old fort standing,
Just above the landing,
That's where Old Glory proudly
flies.

Island breezes,
Skim the waters,
And from lake and land I hear
the watchful bell.
But how men united so that wrongs
were righted,
Stories of Mackinac will tell.

Over Arch Rock's beauty,
Rings the call to duty,
War fronts to man, at home, abroad.
And her sons replying,
Fight, nor heed the dying,
Holding this freedom under God.

Isle of crossing,
Our decision,
Now must make us fight with passion
pure and free.

Let the Power and Glory,
Write through us the story,
Shaping the world we long to see.

- John M. Morrison

George Wood: We have had a wide range of labor men at Mackinac - representing roughly a million men. - (writing his brother in England.)

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Bishop Roots of Hankow, China, and **Frank Buchman**, with Enid Mansfield, Mrs. Sanger and Edith Schwab, bid farewell.

2 Van Wishard and **Jack Scott jr.**

3 Edith Schwab, **Randulf Haslund**, **John Morrison**, **Tom Gillespie**, **Willard Hunter**, **Jerry Teuber**. Head on hand is **Tony Teuber**.

4 Brenda McMullen and **Sally Schwab** with children of four families leave for New England.

5 Steam up for departure.

6 Eleanor Morris, **Francis Bradley jr.**, **Florence Ely**, **Ray Purdy jr.** and his mother **Elsa**.

7 Victor Reuther, Educational Director, United Automobile Workers CIO, and **Sophie** enjoy **Scotty Macfarlane's** song as they leave for Detroit. **Blyth Ramsay** holds one child and **George Vondermuhl** the other. Also there are **Agnes Leakey**, **Henry Macnicol**, and **Loring Swaim Jr.**



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Winston Churchill, two days before Montgomery began the Battle of Alamein, October 21, 1942: "My thoughts rest primarily in Europe, in the revival of the glory of Europe, the parent continent of modern nations and of civilization. It would be a measureless disaster if Russian barbarism overlaid the culture and independence of the ancient states of Europe. Hard as it is to say now, I trust that the European family may act unitedly as one, under a Council of Europe in which the barriers between nations will be greatly minimized and unrestricted travel will be possible. I hope to see the economy of Europe studied as a whole (his emphasis). Of course we shall have to work with the Americans in many ways, and in the greatest ways, but Europe is our prime care... It would be easy to dilate upon these themes. Unhappily, the war has prior claims on our attention."
 - Sent in a secret minute to Foreign Secy. Anthony Eden.
 - "The Price of Victory", by Michael Charlton, BBC 1983.

Dr. Sladen: Annie's stay in the hospital marks a new step in the world of medicine. There are a great many witnesses to that. A new intern came into her room one day when she was on her knees by her bed. He couldn't leave and was rooted to the spot. Afterwards he thanked her for it. He had never before seen anyone do this in hospital.

May 27, 1942: Annie Jaeger arrived in Detroit, having come from helping with the Revue in Indianapolis. She was very, very tired. She felt no pain but she had lost her appetite. Her ankles were swollen, and she seemed to have no strength. A doctor felt she should go at once to the Henry Ford Hospital. There the doctor discovered that Annie had cancer. Her stay there lasted 18 months. The doctors decided to operate.

Annie sang hymns to herself when she was left alone at night. The night before the operation she sang aloud: "My Faith Looks Up to Thee", and finally fell into a trusting and refreshing sleep. Early in the morning, about 6 a.m., she got out of bed and said her prayers. While she was kneeling there six doctors appeared in the doorway - the head of the hospital, her surgeon, and several assistants. They stopped, astonished at the sight of Annie praying on her knees, and stood silently until she had finished. When she opened her eyes she looked at them. Then, as so often, she teased them for looking so serious and climbed back into bed. When they came to wheel her down the long corridors to the operating room, she once more sang out loud.

Annie's convictions about her time in hospital: The surest way of finding real joy, whilst a patient, is in making friends. Since entering the hospital I have met personally over twenty doctors, eighteen nurses, the head supervisor of all the nurses, five maids, four waitresses, five nurses' aides, one dietician, six attendants. There have been many nurses who have only been in a couple of half days; I could not count these, there have been so many.

I found the nurses responded by telling me about themselves. One said, "However we women try to cover up how we feel, we are all the same underneath." Pride, fear, jealousy and resentment rob us of the real caring and womanhood we are meant to have.

I remember a young interne taking charge of me for a month saying, "What is it in your face that makes you look as you do, so that people all notice it?" I was a little embarrassed and said, "you tell me what you see." He smiled and said, "Well, it's a peace and serenity I have not

seen before." I had to admit it hadn't always been so. Then he wanted to know the secret. I told him how full of fear I used to be and I was sure no one worried more than I did. I told him about the four standards, absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, which were God's plan for me and which I was trying to live up to. "And doing this has taken away my fears of the future and of what people think of me, and has given me new confidence. Here in the hospital I know that God has been working out His plan in me all the time, keeping my spirits and my thinking high so that I have no fear." I also said the greatest thing that happened to me was my being absolutely honest with my son so that an entirely new relationship came to both of us, which deepens and deepens. I told him all this happened eight years ago. The doctor was very fascinated and said it is what is needed today.

I can't describe what all these things have meant to me, but they are the simple things that have made my stay as a patient absolutely thrilling. - ANNIE by Clara Jaeger.

"Being poor yet making many rich; having nothing, yet possessing all things."

That sentence sums up Annie Jaeger's story. For fifty-eight years she lived quietly in the working-class area of Southport, near Manchester in England, keeping a small shop. Then she had an experience which transformed her and made her a legend in her life-time.

A quarter of a century later a musical play was to be written about her, "Annie", by Alan Thornhill with music by Dr. William Reed. Tens of thousands, too young to know her personally, got to understand and love her as they saw her life brilliantly portrayed on the stage of the Westminster Theatre.

She came to America in 1939. In 2½ years she lived in over 200 homes. She travelled thousands of miles, and every day was a long one, full of people. She never held back or spared herself.

2 Throughout the eighteen months Annie spent in hospital Bill saw his mother every day. Through winter blizzards and summer heat not one day did he miss. She would eagerly wait for him. He would hurry over to her, with his quick step, giving her a playful hug while they teased each other. Their mutual devotion was too deep for words; their teasing and gaiety covered two hearts filled with deep and passionate feelings, but they were never cloying or clinging. There was no demand in their love. Each put God first and utterly trusted Him, His way and His will, so they were free of conflict. They were both single-minded, without guile or malice, utterly sincere. This mother-son relationship inspired many people. It was a true demonstration of unselfish love, each freeing the other, yet utterly united.

Detroit

We had come to Detroit to give "The Forgotten Factor" for some industrialists. On the morning of November 4 a number of us had the chance to visit Annie at the Henry Ford Hospital. 3 Arriving in a chair, Annie looked so well in a plum-colored velvet wrap, given her by Mrs. Henry Ford. When she saw Frank, she pointed to her wrap with pride and said, "Look what I have on to come and see you all." Frank laughingly called her the Queen of Sheba, and certainly she made the wheel chair seem like a throne with her queenly grace.

We started by singing "She's the one". Then Cece Broadhurst sang "The Old Rugged Cross" and "In the Garden". Annie joined in with us. Next we sang "The Mackinac Song" so that she could hear one of the summer's productions and learn what we had been doing during the summer. Frank asked her if she thought we looked different. She said she had heard so much of the miracles at Mackinac that she certainly expected us to look different.

Annie told us how it had been decided to have this time together through guidance with Dr. Sladen. "I felt for myself I knew we had to find God's biggest plan because it all rested on that. The decision rested with Dr. Sladen for I couldn't say whether I should or should not be here. He knew whether I was fit to do it or not. He had guidance I should. It just shows that God has a plan if we are willing to fit into it, and do not first make a plan of our own and try to fit God into it.

"I have been so very grateful for the time here. This has been the most refreshing time I have ever had. The nurses this morning were so delighted to think I was going to have this little visit. They all came to help me get ready and fix up everything. The doctor on the floor said, 'Where are you off to this morning? Are you leaving us or coming back?' It is great to be able to talk to doctors like that and feel that the doctor is not just somebody up there. When the time does come for me to leave I will find it very hard to leave them all."

Dr. Sladen: "I think everybody feels it is part of God's plan that Annie should be here now. She has done so much for us."

Frank to Annie: "I do want to thank you for your nice letter. We thought of you every day. Shall we have a quiet time all together?"

After the quiet time Frank gave Annie the chance to speak first.

Annie: "First of all I was so grateful for all that you have given to us Frank. And I thought what a joy it is to meet together like this and what a family. I felt Christ was never down-hearted, and He is so encouraging that we don't get down-hearted. He said so often 'Be of good cheer', and even when the day is darkest, He still says to be of good cheer. I feel he is saying that today. I am not ready yet to come out, but I am hoping to join you very soon." (Here Annie gave a merry look at the doctor to see how he was taking it.)

Frank: "Go in peace. God's first plan was to meet like this. This is life eternal. God will guide. Grateful to Frank (Sladen) for making this possible. We have got the core of a very powerful agent in healing which is almost lost. God bless you. Hallelujah. We need this new philosophy to win the world."

Annie often thought longingly of England. All her family were there. Her mother was now ninety years old. All the hurt feelings and resentments between them had now melted away and there was now a very deep devotion in their place. And all the time there was the terrible war and England's valiant fight for survival.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 November 4, 1942: Henry Ford Hospital. L-R: Pat Salter, Buchman, Bill Jaeger, Loring Swaim Jr., Henry Macnicol, Randolph Haslund, Warner Clark, Dr. Sladen, Michael Thwaites and Annie Jaeger.

2 Bill and Annie Jaeger.

3 Dr. Paul Campbell, D. Corcoran, J. Vickers, Jaeger, Edith Shillington, Annie, Sunny Sanger, June Lee, Jean Barker, Mrs. Sherrard, Fred Tooker, Clara Clark, Frances Roots, Sciff Wishard, Warner Clark, Buchman, E. Parfit, Michael Barrett, C. Broadhurst. (Bottom rt.) P. Salter. In the large drawing room in the nurses' quarters on the morning of November 4.

Henry Ford Hospital
Detroit

November 4, 1942



1 Alan Thornhill, June 3, 1942. Only the day before Annie went down with this illness, she was staying in the home of one of the biggest and toughest labor leaders in the whole country. She had him and his whole family plus their in-laws on their knees, praying and giving their lives to Christ - most of them in floods of tears. 2



3 The Henry Ford Hospital treated everybody and charged everybody, rich and poor, the same. The doctors worked on salary. They were prohibited from charging extra fees, nor could they treat outside patients. He made a large section of the medical profession hopping mad, and yet, through his application of some of the ideas just emerging, such as the clinic method of diagnosis of a patient by several specialists - its detractors naturally called it an assembly line - he made his own peculiar contribution.

THE BAROMETER

The family is the barometer of the nation; as we live in the home so shall the nation live. If a man will not put up with the trials of a home, will he put up with the trials of a national crisis? As Christianity ceased to cast the shadow of the Cross in the family, luxury and self-will took its place. Once sacrifice is separated from the home, sacrifice is uprooted from its nation. Only a nation that recognizes that sweat, toil, hardship and sacrifice are normal aspects of life can save itself - and this is first learned in the home.

The decline in family life is intrinsically bound up with the decline in democracy. Everywhere else a man may be revered for what he can do, but in the family a person is valued because he is. When a nation ceases to put the highest value on the home it will not be long before it ceases to put a value on a person. Soon a man will be valued for what he can do for a race and then comes nazism; or what he can do for a state and then comes fascism; or for a revolutionary class and then comes communism.

There is nothing more fundamental to the revival of true democracy than the restoration of the family.

- Fulton Sheen, Mgr.

Thoughts from the Schwab-Bradley home which were the basis of "The Homes We Fight For" Exhibition at the Philadelphia Library (p.194,5).

Sound homes produce the will power to win the war, secure the peace and build a new world.

Homes that pull together pull the country through.

Home is the place where the nation learns to live together.

Family life once made America great. Home building was an art.

Homes are the cement of national life.

Home - where the company and the conversation are as good as the food. Where the family hide nothing from one another and help each one to give their best.

The welcome sign is always out.

A soldier dreams of his home. Homes that are sound are worth fighting for.

Sound homes are production centers of the spirit that wins. Families from such homes carry out all wartime regulations cheerfully.

Sound homes build the non-stop assembly line of character which is the heart of national morale.

Home is the place where neighbors drop in to borrow a cup of flour and find friendship and courage when times are hard.



The Schwab family at Mackinac

Margaret, Norman, Kit, Peter, Sally, Kate, Edith.

Richard Flood, Personnel Manager of nine Canadian General Electric plants, attended the Mackinac Training Center, 1943:

One morning over the breakfast table in Toronto, my wife and I got into a heated argument. I was furious and got up from the table, heading for the door to go to the office.

It happened that that morning I was to meet with the negotiating committee of the union with whom we had been trying for four months to hammer out a new agreement.

As I got up from the table, our three year old daughter said: "Daddy, let's talk to Jesus." That was the last thing I wanted to do. It was Canadian winter, so I had to take time to put on my overshoes and while I was doing this she repeated her suggestion. Finally, she pulled the tail of my coat and said, "Daddy, let's talk to Jesus." At that point something clicked in my mind. I turned back and took off my coat and hat.

You can't pray aloud to God until you come clean. So we remained silent on our knees while I wrestled with my anger and asked myself what state of mind I was in to meet with the unions. God did for me what I couldn't do for myself. I saw how wrong I was and asked God and the family to forgive me. My wife and daughter both prayed, and I got up from my knees free.

Norman Schwab and his wife Sally, her mother Agnes Bradley, and her brother Francis and his wife Kay, decided to live as one big family with their seven children.

They bought a large house in Milton, Massachusetts. In this way when one couple went travelling with Buchman there was always one mother and father at home.

The photos were taken between 1941 and 1944 when Buchman visited them again.

At times Ray Purdy Jr. and his mother Elsa stayed with them.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Dr. Buchman visits the Schwab-Bradley home in 1944.

Peter Schwab listens to grandma Bradley read a story.

The Quiet Time when they listen to God and write the thoughts down. In this way, as they share them afterwards, with troubles quickly and honestly faced, harmony is restored.

FORTY-FIVE YEARS LATER

Mary Kenny writes in London's Sunday Telegraph, June 18, 1989:

The number of "trial" marriages is continuing to increase. It used to be called "living in sin". Now there is no social stigma attached to it. It's (like) applying a sort of consumer test to marriage in advance. You would not buy a car before giving it a test drive - why get married without trying it out? And if old wives get traded in for new models when there is a fresh item on the market, they should not be surprised that the metaphor endures.

The news from America is that living together before you get married makes you more prone to divorce, not less so. As Mrs. Z. West-Mead of Relate says, couples who live together often drift into marriage without making a commitment and it is commitment that counts.

Marriage like faith, is a leap in the dark, and there is no safe way of testing in advance acts of faith and leaps in the dark.

NO DIVISION

Frank Ledwith: In times of war there is something of a dividing line between soldier and civilian, but at Hay's Mews this, like many other artificial divisions, was absent. Hay's Mews, where the Oxford Group's offices were in London, was loosely used as a title for all the Group's houses around. Our furniture-juggling was done in Clive House, 45 Berkeley Square, provided by sacrificial gifts of many faithful people to be a spiritual embassy and the London home of Dr. Buchman. At this time it was only half habitable, the war having interrupted the necessary work on it. And that half was sparsely furnished. Mostly, we slept in the old wine cellars, which had been converted into shelters, with double bunks.

My chief mentor for training in what went on was Tom Shillington, a character one could hardly fail to take to at once. He was a young Irishman, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, awaiting call-up for the army after some years of voluntary full-time service for MRA. He had agreeably ugly features, sandy red hair, and an amazing flow of talk and banter in a strong brogue. He would do anything and sometimes seemed to do everything - night watchman, telephone operator, journalist, kitchenman, and so ad infinitum. You could tell when he was on the telephone switchboard, for when one of his special friends rang up (and they were legion) he'd greet them with a yell that made the windows rattle. As block air raid warden for part of Berkeley Square, Charles Street and Hill Street, he'd do his rounds to an accompanying machine gun fire of greetings which left smiles all the way behind him. Afterwards, when he was in the army, the porter of a nearby block of flats never let me pass without asking for news of Tom. Two maids and I were taken by Tom over the roofs, so as to spot all the crannies where incendiaries might lodge - an incredible progress over steep, slippery and uneven slopes of tiles and ridges of brick. One of the girls was like Tom and stood casually on the edge of a sheer drop, talking and gesticulating. The other was like me, feeling green and trying not to let on.

Tom had deep spiritual convictions which came out unself-consciously at every turn. When he died it was found that he'd left every penny he had to forward MRA. When he left to report to the army he gave me his watch. "You haven't one, and I have two," was all he'd say. He had the usual battles of anyone who tries to keep to absolute standards, but he won people's friendship and confidence all along the line.

(Tom in the Army on page 168.)



Four Hays Mews, London headquarters of Moral Re-Armament, at the back of 45 Berkeley Square. Photo by Peter Sisam.

HOMEMAKERS



1

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3

HE LIVES

Reggie Hale: After the 1942 Mackinac Training Assembly Frank Buchman went to Saratoga, New York, for a much needed rest. He had driven himself ceaselessly for years. Arthur Strong and I visited him at the Gideon Putnam Hotel where he gave a dinner party that night to celebrate the commissioning of Lieut. John Wood, who had passed out head of his Class. We were troubled to see how wan and frail Frank looked.

Arthur and I travelled on to Washington and were met on our arrival with the news that Frank had been stricken down and was lying on the verge of death. In the home of Jack and Connie Ely on Massachusetts Avenue we arranged to maintain a chain of prayer all round the clock. Others all across America and the world were doing the same. Kneeling there through the night hours the sense of foreboding weighed on us. The future looked so dark. We were so few, so weak and the powers of darkness so regnant. And now Frank was dying.

We heard the doctors said he had passed beyond medical aid, that he had called his friends round him, shared out the few dollars in his wallet, said goodbye to each one. Then beyond all expectation he had begun to rally. In a few days the surprised doctors proclaimed him out of danger. Others had watched his illness with a different interest.



Loudon Hamilton: Jan. 14. It will be a long pull - many weeks yet before he is able to move about much. He is supernaturally placed in a beautiful hotel, where Laura Wood first invited him last November. The hotel management is understanding, which means a lot at such a time. He has every comfort and care, and one of the best heart specialists in the country. The latter has said several times that he anticipates 90% to 95% recovery, although it is very slow. Frank's judgement is as sure as ever and we have had rich times together in these days of battle. Yesterday Ray, Garrett and I were with him. When we told him of the way in which his illness had moved many in this country, he said, "I shall be glad if any little suffering of mine can speak to the nation. In a sense my battle is over, now you take on." "It is a torn world, and it is going to be more torn still, but I feel we have the answer." "Oh, God, these men are going out into the world. May they be able to bind together a group of men - men who are like-minded. Oh, God, help keep this old country together. God guard and keep us from all danger and harm of body and soul, in Christ our Lord." "It is a great battle, but we have fought bigger ones than this." "This is another great divide in our work." "I have made a lot of mistakes, but I have got peace here." "Your children, your wives - it is a great fellowship." "We will stick together."

Earlier times in his illness he said, "Nothing will succeed but a direct drive on the fundamentals." "I do not know where I will be two weeks from now, but when it comes to the Promised Land I am going to be there!" His humour is unflinching. Mike and John and Bremer get their full share of it still.

His corner room gets all the sun and being on the fourth floor is almost level with the trees. The Christmas decorations are all there: the tree, the Nativity creche, the poinsettias, and the holly wreaths hung in the windows. On the table facing him is the big Christmas card of Tirley with all the English names on it. Next to it is a large photo Christmas card of the cast of "Pull Together Canada", taken in Nova Scotia. 4

This place is absolutely quiet, well away from any road. There is a marvellous atmosphere of quiet and deep peace. He spoke very simply and freely of what he called his crisis days and his 'history' since. At one time, he said, it was a question of stay or go! Then it came 'Stay', so he stayed. He knew he would live. He said he had no fear, 'which is a factor in medicine.' He has no anxiety or worry. He was ready to accept whatever came. He said the first thing to do was to learn to walk about again, in 4 or 5 weeks' time. The wonderful cures of today were mentioned, apropos of our boy David's marvellous recovery from infantile paralysis. Frank said, "They have a cure for everything except the end," and we all laughed.

Garrett Stearly: Frank's post-war work was prefaced by an experience, a vision, as he termed it, which came to him at the lowest point of his illness. Lying in bed, apparently unconscious, his heart-beat barely audible, the doctors despaired of his rallying.

But he did rally, his heart-beat grew stronger, and he told his friends at his bedside of a vision of the outstretched arms of Jesus reaching out to the world and to him with infinite love and compassion.

It was, he said, surpassingly wonderful; and everything within him yearned to join himself to the living Christ. But a voice within him said, "You are not to come to me now. There is still work for you to do." And reluctantly, Buchman said, "I turned back to this world."

From that point on Buchman's strength gradually returned. With it also came the feeling he would have twenty more years to live. . . He died in the twentieth year.

The Archbishop of Canterbury cabled,

"Greatly regret to hear of your illness.

Trust you will have speedy recovery.

My good wishes for the New Year.

William Temple,
Archbishop of Canterbury."

Bishop Logan Roots of Hankow, China: As Frank's life hung in the balance night after night, those attending him were conscious of supernatural forces battling for his life. Millions were praying, and their messages of faith and affection and hope came pouring in from all corners of the earth.

I was one of those who, divided by a continent, fought for him on my knees. Rarely have I loved any one as I found that I loved him then. Rarely have I had such faith that God could heal, and would honor our faith if we persisted and patiently held up our friends before the throne of His mercy. It was prayer and hope that this great servant of the living God might be spared for the yet greater work we thought God had for him to do in this world.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Erie Dispatch Herald, Nov. 1942 - Dubois Morris' column.

2 The Saratogian, Dec. 31.

3 The Evening Star, Washington. Gould Lincoln writes:

Unity is the Nation's need to win the war - and unity among the nations, after the war has been won, will be needed to make and preserve a just peace. . .

Today there lies seriously ill a man who has striven for years to bring a new sense of unity and peace to individuals and to nations, in the simplest of all ways. He is Dr. Buchman. - December 1, 1942.

4 "Pull Together Canada" cast.



Tom

November 7: Glorious news of the victory of El Alamein. But with it came the news of Tom Shillington's death. His tank caught fire when an 88mm hit it. Tom got out safely but went back to rescue his driver who was wounded. They were hit again and both killed. Every night in the desert Tom had collected round him thirty men to pray under the stars. They prayed not merely for victory but that they would be worthy of victory.

1942 June 21: After a siege of 230 days General Rommel captured Tobruk, Libya. The Allies lost 835 of its 900 tanks. German cryptanalysts had read the cipher of the U.S. Military Attache in Cairo (Colonel Bonner Feller). So Rommel knew Allied strength, morale, capabilities and intentions. Add to this Rommel's superior generalship, the skill and resolution of his men, and the superiority of some of his equipment, and it becomes possible to explain the series of defeats that marked the desert war up to the first half of 1942.

October 23: General Montgomery counter-attacked at El-Alamein, Egypt. The Allied troops came from Australia, Canada, India, Nepal, New Zealand, Rhodesia and South Africa. They had superior forces in the air, and on the ground. They were supplied with more information about more aspects of the enemy's operations than any forces enjoyed during any important campaign in the Second World War. In this way the tide was turned in the North African campaign.

Corporal William Conner writes: My tank was one of the first three all the way to Derna. "Remaking the World" (Buchman's speeches) was with me - the first book with the van of the Eighth Army. Is this prophetic?

- "The Secret Servant" by Anthony Cave Brown, except Conner.

Millions Pray for Recovery of Frank Buchman, "Whose Spirit Is Essential to Victory"

BY DUBOIS MORRIS, JR.

Today a great American lies seriously ill. All over the world, far beyond the bounds of his native land, many thousands are praying for his recovery.

He is Dr. Frank Buchman, founder of the Oxford group and initiator of the world-wide program of moral re-armorment.



Perhaps no man in our time has been personally known and loved so much by so many as Dr. Buchman.

More recently his part in building the morale of Britain to withstand the blitz has been revealed. The report of the lord mayor of Bristol, most-bombed city in England, attributes the magnificent spirit of his people directly to the work of moral re-armorment.

The "You Can Defend America" program for industrial teamwork and national unity, begun in this country 18 months before Pearl Harbor, is an example of his anticipatory thinking.

Government officials, labor leaders and military authorities have paid him tribute. The commanding officer of one of our key air bases after meeting Dr. Buchman and seeing his program in action said, "I have seldom seen an individual and never a group, in uniform or out, who are doing more for the armed forces."

Perhaps even more revealing of the man and his influence is the following cable selected from the many which came to his sickroom this week: "We miners, dockers and steelworkers of South Wales who have never met you, always think and pray for you as a long-loved friend and eagerly look forward to welcoming you here. We can never be grateful enough to you, Frank, for all your life is meaning for our industries today."

Aims to Restore God's Leadership
Frank Buchman's program has been simple and unwavering. His one aim has been to restore God to leadership in the lives of men and the affairs of nations.

Such a program of change has cut across the path of a self-seeking and materialistic age. So Dr. Buchman has suffered more than his share of misunderstanding and persecution, like St. Francis and Wesley, Pasteur and Edison—the pioneering leaders of their day.

Some of these attacks have been misinformed. Others have been malicious. Recently there has been a deliberate attempt to confuse the Oxford group with the pacifist "Oxford oath." The fact has been suppressed that the Oxford group led

men and women and won their gratitude. There have been men who had large plans for the future. But certainly not in our century has there been one who has done so much for both personal and national regeneration.

December 1942

oath" and succeeded in getting it repealed. Meanwhile many of their numbers have fought heroically and died gloriously on the sands of Africa and in the cold waters of the North Sea. And leaders of the work in Holland and Scandinavia are interned in concentration camps because of their uncompromising Christian stand.

More than once Frank Buchman has seen the truth he has spoken "twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools." He never answers back or enters into controversy.

That hope is voiced in his speeches collected and published 11 months ago by the chief of the London Times parliamentary staff and the head of an Oxford college. His prophetic insight in that small volume points the only triumphant answer to "Mein Kampf" and "Das Kapital" in the colossal struggle for the soul of mankind.

"Remaking the World," it is called. It is a program of ordinary men born out of the experience and the great heart of an ordinary man. Frank Buchman puts his hope for the future not in systems and pacts, but in the ordinary man on fire for his nation.

"I'm just an ordinary man myself," he has often said. "But the ordinary man in touch with God can do extraordinary things."

That is his faith—and the hope of millions who pray for his recovery. New men, new nations, a new world.

Greeting to Dr. Buchman Sent by World Leaders

Who Is Home for

THE SARATOGIAN, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1942

Greetings to Dr. Buchman Sent by World Leaders

Dr. Frank Buchman, Pennsylvania-born founder of the Oxford Group and initiator of the world-wide program of Moral Re-Armament, who has been ill in the Gideon Putnam Hotel here, has received messages from all parts of the world congratulating him on his increasing return to health. Dr. Buchman was reported yesterday to be slowly gaining in strength.

The high regard in which Dr. Buchman is held throughout the United Nations is reflected in the many cables that have come from members of the American and British Armed Forces stationed in Washington and Westminster, a government radio spokesman from Chungking, representative Indians and British including the Metropolitan of India who ranks next to the Viceroy and many others. Messages have also come from South Africa, Kenya, Egypt, Australia, Barbados, Jamaica, Switzerland, Sweden and New Zealand.

British Leaders Cable
The Marquess of Salisbury, Britain's Elder Statesman, sent the following message: "My thoughts are daily with you in the anxious moments through which you are passing, with concern and prayer for the great movement for which you have been responsible."

War Workers Unite
The spirit of the messages which have poured in is best summed up in two from workers in Great Britain. One from South Wales runs, "We miners, dockers and steel workers always think and pray for you as a long-loved friend and eagerly look forward to welcoming you here. We can never be grateful enough to you for all your life is meaning for our industries today."

Libyan Army Greeting
From Libya an officer wrote: "My tank was the first vehicle of the 8th Army through the Knightsbridge minefield. It was one of the first two or three all the way until casualties caused me to hand over to my second-in-command. Your book 'Remaking the World' was with me the first book in the van of the 8th Army. Is this prophetic?"

'Spars' at New London Base

Auxiliary Pleas Sold

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The Political Mill

Dr. Buchman, Now Lying Ill, Has Dramatized Means of Accomplishing Unity for War

By GOULD LINCOLN.

Ugry is the Nations need to win the war and unity among the nations, after the war has been won, will be needed to make and preserve a just peace.

Today there lies seriously ill in Saratoga, N. Y., a man who has striven for years to bring a new sense of unity and peace to individuals and to nations, in the simplest of all ways. He is Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, organizer of the Oxford Group.

When war came—Dr. Buchman and the group which has followed him adopted a new slogan, "Moral Re-Armament." As a morale builder it worked wonders in Britain, when that island was under constant attack from the Nazi air armada.

In the United States, long before this country became involved in the conflict, Dr. Buchman and his group sought to arouse Americans and to lay the foundation in home and in factory for the tremendous task that inevitably lay ahead.

Pamphlet Preaches Theme.
"You Can Defend America," written about in words of one syllable, was the challenging call put out by Dr. Buchman and the moral rearmament group. Two million copies of this little pamphlet have been printed and distributed, largely through industrial—both labor and management—and civic organizations. It has played its part.

It preached in a plain, simple way "sound homes, teamwork in industry, a united Nation" as the necessary background for a fighting America. It said: "Once China built a wall." It was not enough, the enemy bribed the gatekeepers. "Yesterday France fell secure behind the Maginot Line, steel and stone. Yet France fell. Something was wrong. It was in the spirit of the people."

Moral rearmament has sought to help build a spirit of unity among the people—and particularly it has sought to bring a spirit of unity between labor and management. Having launched the pamphlet, "You Can Defend America," Dr. Buchman and his group field meetings throughout the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its members instructed leaders of labor and management. They have gone into industrial fields to help avert strife which was hindering the national defense output. They have been successful—as testified by leaders on both sides.

They produced a revue—"You Can Defend America"—unique in character. It has been shown 180 times in key industrial areas, in Detroit, the SWOC convention in Cleveland and the AFL convention in Toronto. It has been produced in Florida, in Maine in Pennsylvania and in many more Western States.

A counterpart of the show is being produced in our ally to the north, entitled "Pull Together, Canada." A prominent Canadian industrialist, chairman of the Altranti Production Committee for the Dominion, recently visited Washington. He inspected all the morale-building, production-spreading posters and movies and said that he felt the same lack in them he felt in a similar Canadian program.

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Ray Foote Purdy: In 1943, after the crisis had passed, Frank said: "I saw Jesus. He showed me where I was going wrong. I have been organizing a movement. But a movement should be the outcome of changed lives, not the means of changing them. From now on I am going to ask God to make me into a great life-changer."

The Evening News DECEMBER 23, 1942

TO DR. BUCHMAN Greetings From 25 M.P.s

Twenty-five M.P.s have sent a cable to Dr. Frank Buchman, Oxford Group founder. Addressed to Saratoga Springs, New York, the message reads: "Warmest Christmas greetings from friends at Westminster. Glad to learn health improving. Hoping fullest recovery for continuance your lifework."



4

A T T A C K

Reggie Hale: The men who were out to destroy Buchman's work seized this moment to strike an all-out blow. I shall never forget that day, January 4, 1943. I was in New York and opened the afternoon newspapers. There we were, splashed all over the front pages. Typical of the widespread press coverage were derogatory articles two weeks running in Time magazine. The first had a single column photograph of Buchman with 250 words. The following week there was a two column photograph of Buchman and Austin with 400 words. In one paper Cece Broadhurst, whose parents were enduring the blitz in London, read that his real name was von Brokenhorst, a Nazi agent. I read that I was "too cowardly to shoulder a rifle".



John Caulfeild and I returned to the house on Ingomar Street in Washington. We were immediately besieged. A car with four large men in it parked all day in front of our door. From time to time "attacks" would be launched, two men coming to the front door, two to the back door while someone else rang up on the phone. This went on for ten days. Mrs. Margaret Williams, who was running the house, staved off all assaults with a firm hand and a sweet smile. But John and I had to stay upstairs out of sight.

All across the States the homes of our people were picketed in the same way. Under the barrage of mud in the Press the Government began to waver. Many responsible men from all parts of America who knew what our "task force" was accomplishing wrote in strongly urging we be authorized to continue our work. The President of the Union in Lockheed Aircraft wrote: "There are planes on the fighting fronts today that would not be there but for the enthusiasm and unselfish leadership the MRA workers have brought into the ranks of Labor."

The Government never did make a decision but let it go by default. They did not renew the "Reserved" status of the men. Indeed we went into the Service bearing on our papers the notation that we were "reserved for work of national importance".

Throughout this year a subterranean attack was sustained against MRA. At first glance it would seem that everyone would be in favour of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. It is far from the case. Such standards threaten the profit or pleasures of some and the power of others. These people do not come out into the open and honestly admit why oppose. Rather they work by whisper and smear, always trying to cover up their motives by some virtuous camouflage. In wartime what could be more convenient than to wrap their schemes in a patriotic red, white and blue?

Their plan was simply to disrupt Frank Buchman's work by getting his trained men drafted into the Army. At this time all the men of military age who were working with Buchman were rated "Reserved . . ." This was a status that was reviewed and extended each year.

During this year increasing pressures were brought to bear on the Government to rescind this status. It involved fifteen of us, all over thirty years of age. To us personally it was not a matter of very great moment as we had already been "on active service" for years. We were away from home, went where the need was, tackled the job that needed doing. The only difference from being in the Army was that we drew no pay, got no promotion and took no leave.

From the national point of view it was important. Pearl Harbor had belatedly forced America to face who she was against. But she was still woefully vague about what she was for. Few people were doing anything about that in the schools, factories and camps. Yet conviction about our aim was essential to a united and effective war effort. So why break up a highly trained efficient task force who were doing this job? And for what? To get half a platoon of middle-aged recruits. Nobody whose concern was getting the war won would have condoned this for a moment. But that was not the concern of the people behind this agitation. We need to remember that this was the period when the influence of men like Alger Hiss, Dexter White and Owen Lattimore was growing in Washington, an influence that cost the free world so much at Yalta and in China.

Alan Thornhill, New York, March 5, 1943: The Draft Board were even questioning the status of 4 of us clergy on the team. I knew their line was Baptisms, Weddings and Funerals. So I said that of course at Hertford College (Oxford) I had had very little chance of performing these particular ceremonies as nobody was born there, they weren't allowed to marry and fortunately nobody died. The other interviewers all laughed. It exploded the whole ridiculous theory that these services are an acid test of whether you are a practising clergyman or not. I told him about the many celebrations of Holy Communion, sermons, services I had performed in Washington, California, Nevada, Michigan, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, South Carolina and Florida. During the whole of this time I carried out my ministry in close association with the Oxford Group. I also quoted Archbishop Lang's words: "The Oxford Group is doing what the Church of Christ exists everywhere to do - changing human lives."



Loudon Hamilton: News of Nova Scotia was a great joy to Frank. He was delighted with a report from Kentville, giving the highlights of the six weeks in Cape Breton. He immediately began planning where to use it at this important time. He described the news of Nova Scotia as "towering".

Newspapers, he said, hardly interested him any more - "the clattering band did not amount to anything." Frank could hardly get through the Washington Times before falling asleep. Ken said he had been reading the 37th Psalm and Frank repeated the first two verses, and we all laughed. He said his guidance was "the barking dogs will soon be put to shame!" Several times he repeated his guidance: "One man will solve it. A man of God will solve it."

Frank Buchman, five weeks after his stroke, New Year's Day 1943:

The call of God is to spiritual leadership, the rarest, the most precious and the most urgently needed commodity in the world. The need for it is universal, its possibilities infinite - and it remains unrationed. Our task as a fellowship is to provide that leadership.

Remember this especially under attack. There is no power on earth can stop you, or even divide you, if you live in humble dependence on Almighty God, in simple obedience to His Holy Spirit, and in fellowship with Him and with one another.

"PULL TOGETHER CANADA"

(Also see Loudon Hamilton and photos on this page and pp. 168 and 169.)

This Revue was the Canadian counterpart of "You Can Defend America". It was a feature of the 62nd Annual Convention of Labor held in Toronto, Oct. 8, 1942, also the Can. Congress of Labor Convention in Ottawa in Sept.

In Nov. the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., United Mineworkers of America, District 26, and United Steel Workers of America, Locals 1064 and 1231, invited the Revue to Nova Scotia for extensive presentation in the steel and coal areas. Sponsorship was later extended to include the Halifax Shipyards and the Ind. Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada, Local 1, and the Affiliated Trades Council of H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax.

Behind these invitations was the initiative of Elliott Little, Dir. Canadian Nat. Selective Service. He urged the heads of the corp. concerned with absenteeism and related manpower problems, to invite MRA's help with their 30,000 employees in the Maritimes.

The Revue was played 44 times in the next 2 months before 33,000 people in Glace Bay, Sydney, Springhill, New Waterford, Sydney Mines, New Glasgow and Halifax.

The cast visited the homes of management and workers, went down mines, and talked to coal-face workers. They spoke to enthusiastic groups of employees in the steel plants and in union halls. They sat down with the company executives in their offices. They made an average of 40 personal visits per day.

In a Nova Scotia shipyard the following results were noticed:

1. A destroyer was repaired two days ahead of schedule.
2. Absenteeism on Thurs. and Friday after pay was down to a new low.
3. A dispute about overtime pay was settled more quickly and amicably than previous disputes.
4. Machinists and iron workers got along together better.



PULL TOGETHER CANADA

This Revue became the central feature of Canada's Victory Loan drive. The Governor General (Earl of Athlone) and Princess Alice were patrons.

December 31, 1942: Halifax Chronicle editorial: Theirs is a contribution to the nation's fighting strength which cannot be overestimated, for it throws a searching light on a noticeable need of the moment: Pull Together Canada.

Left: Phyllis Konstam sings "We're all the same underneath".
Right: Air raid shelter scene.



January 1943

THE NEW RAIL CENTER

Pages 1-3

Board Cites Draft Act Tampering

Says Buchmanites Used Political Influence To Avoid Army Service

By PETER KIHSS, World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Members of the Moral Rearmament movement, the so-called Buchmanites, undertook "to employ influence, political and otherwise," to interfere with the course of Selective Service process, Draft Appeal Board 4 has said in a decision, it was learned by the World-Telegram today.

When Buchman, still seriously ill, saw this attack, he commented, "Well, we've certainly made the front page this time." Then seeing on page 3 photos of six men of calibre in the armed services and Congress who were accused of exercising "influence", he added, "That's a team I'd be proud of anywhere. Thank God for them. God's truth goes marching on." And he laid the newspaper aside. One of the six, Congressman Wadsworth, had written Buchman one month earlier: "Moral Re-Armament is not only helping us immensely in the war effort, but we shall need it just as much in the aftermath of this war as we do during the actual fighting of it."

MRA Official Reveals Backing in Move to Avoid Draft

Wadsworth and Truman Named in Testimony At Board Hearing Here

Certain high national officials believe Moral Re-Armament workers should be deferred from the draft, and the real problem of this war is to create civilian units, an MRA official has contended in current draft cases here.



Wadsworth Gives 2 Letters in MRA Case

High-Ups Aid Religious Groups In Move to Avoid Draft

Admiral Byrd Defends MRA

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R, N. Y.) today made two letters he had sent to Big Con draft director, in connection with workers' draft cases.

Twenty-five Englishmen, now in Washington, between overseas assignments, today issued the following statement to explain their part in connection with draft cases of Moral Re-Armament workers.

Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd told the press, January 21, 1943: "These men are working long hours without pay in an effort to show all people that everyone has got to do his part to win the war."

Senator Harry S. Truman was TIME's cover, March 8, 1943: "A billion \$ watchdog" and the work of his committee was praised. The Readers Digest lavishly praised the committee as "the public's most accessible court of appeals." In August 1941, Truman had documented \$100 million of waste in the \$1 billion camp-building program.

January 11, 1943: Alongside a one-column photograph of Buchman were 150 words under "Religion" section. Apart from writing in smaller type, "PULL TOGETHER CANADA is going great guns in Nova Scotia", the article was mostly derogatory. Comments were from 92 people who had contact with the Oxford Group in 1925. Ten were "still active in the movement."

January 18, 1943: Under the "Army and Navy" section was a two-column photograph of Buchman with Austin and 250 words, headed DRAFT. It started with the 1936 "Thank God for Hitler" quote attributed to Buchman. It went on to describe some of those who sought deferment. It mentioned Senators Truman and Burton, and Representatives Lea and Wadsworth who endorsed MRA.

Those who want to read more about Buchman and Hitler, can read Garth Lean's "On the Tail of a Comet", or the U.K.'s "Frank Buchman - a Life".

London's "GROUP" FIGHTS TO DEFER 25 BRITONS TO DEFER. DO YOU KNOW THEM? HERE are the names of British Buchmanites seeking exemption from military service in the U.S. JOHN T. CAULFIELD, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, son of General C. T. Caulfield. Founder member of the Oxford Group Company. MYLES PHILLIMORE, 26-year-old son of Lord Phillimore. TERENCE BLAIR, 22 sought deferment on grounds that he was indispensable for handling the lighting and staging of "You Can Defend America." Appeal rejected. H. M. S. HARRIS, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford. Founder member of the Oxford Group Company. WILLIAM G. JAEGER, described as a London Trades Unionist. The others are: Wilfrid Holmes Walker, Reginald B. Hall, George S. Wood, Morris Adam, McCann, Arthur P. H. Martin, James A. Cooper, Strong, Tom Gillespie, Tom Peterson, John I. Victor, Eric G. Parfit.

TIME refers to an article in the NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM in 1936. The legend of this interview is that Buchman said, "Thank God for Hitler". This phrase was not Buchman's nor printed in the article. Garth Lean lunched with the young reporter, William Birnie, the day after who seemed a good deal surprised at its editorial treatment. Thirty years later, when Birnie was a senior editor of the Reader's Digest, he told a visitor that he was always proud of his 'interviewee' for not haggling over the interview as printed, which he had expected him to do. "My memory of our talk is that he was not endorsing or condemning Hitler," he said. Garrett Stearly, who was present at the interview, states, "I was amazed when the story came out. It was so out of key with the interview. This had started with an account of the Oxford Group's work in Europe. Buchman said that Germany needed a new Christian spirit, yet one had to face the fact that Hitler had been a bulwark against Communism there - and you could at least thank heaven for that. It was a throw-away line. No eulogy of Hitler at all." In 1940 Buchman's secretary noted in his diary that Buchman said to a group of friends, "Hitler fooled me. I thought it would be a bulwark against Communism."

Daily Mirror Jan 5. Daily Mirror published on January 14 the decision of a meeting to be held in New York twelve hours later. Gen. Hershey, Nat. Dir. of Selective Service, publicly condemned such practices as "unjust", and was attacked for exercising influence from Washington. The show is being put on by the Oxford Group. The Group claimed that all Britons in this revue were doing essential war work, as it was

THE FLORIDA FIVE

Reggie Hale, March 1943: The issue of going into the Army focussed for me the most difficult decision I have ever faced. My old Battalion, the 5th Royal Sussex, had been virtually annihilated at Dunkirk. Friends in Toronto arranged for me to be recommissioned as 1st Lieutenant in a Canadian kilted regiment. At this point, Col. Ben Brinton at the Pentagon, called me up: "I could get you a direct commission and have you assigned to my office."

Where was the place in which God wanted me to serve? One thought seemed to cut through the jumble of arguments and fears with a tone of authority, - "Fight for unity". What did that mean? Sticking with the other four MRA-trained men who were being called up at the same time? They were John Caulfeild, Michael Barrett, Duncan Corcoran and Stuart Smith. All had elected to go into the American Army.

But how long could we hope to remain together? For this was I to throw away a commission and four years infantry training? But it was more than that, far more. I was passionately English. I loved my king and country. When I travelled, wherever I stayed I would take my Bible from my overnight bag and put it by my bed. Then I would take a small silk Union Jack and stand it on top. Then I felt at home. Was I never again to wear the King's uniform nor serve under the Union Jack? Looking at the flag a thought came, - what is at the center of your flag? A Cross. Therefore the Cross must be at the center of your life. I decided to stay with the other four and go as a private into the U.S. Army. With sinking heart but sure conviction I stepped into the dark unknown. So began three fascinating years.

Frank Buchman was still desperately ill but he insisted on taking the risk of the journey from Saratoga to Washington to see us off. When he was carried into the Ely home he looked paper frail but his eyes were combative. Next morning we had an hour of dedication with him in his bedroom and were not ashamed of the tears we shed. We knew from that moment on nothing would break us. The battle had yet to be fought but the victory was already won. It was snowing as the five of us went down the steps of the Ely home, carrying our little handbags. In our ears rang the song that George Fraser wrote for us and which had just been sung for the first time. ¹

"We shall fight together as one,
one in the faith that firm we are holding.
We shall see the Kingdom come
through sacrifice and sorrow unfolding . . ."

Most men arrive in the Army frightened. Many put on a tough act to cover up their loneliness. Never again did we see such wild gambling or hear such swearing and filth as we did that first week. One fact was immediately apparent. Leadership goes to the morally aggressive. If we were more aggressive and determined than the crap-shooting, story-swapping gang we should set the tone of the barracks.

In the dormitory we picked beds in the middle of the room. One decision we had all made was that wherever we were in the Army we would kneel by our beds and pray every night. That first evening the five of us knelt down. Nobody appeared to notice but of course they all did. And the men who wanted to live straight had a rallying point. The outcome was astonishing. Within 48 hours your grandmother could have passed through the barracks without hearing anything offensive.

² Five brand new recruits. There was Michael Barrett from Edinburgh, where his father owned a large book publishing firm. At Trinity College, Oxford, he had fought for the University in the Judo team. For six years he had been aide and assistant to Buchman, travelling extensively. John Caulfeild had been born in India, had also gone to Trinity College before becoming a schoolmaster. His father was a general. John wrote well, was a first-rate editor and very artistic. He spoke French so well that in France he was mistaken for a Frenchman. Stuart Smith had been Pres. of the Students Union at Glasgow University. While an undergraduate he had gone with an MRA team for a meeting in the ship-building town of Greenock, on the Clyde. There he met a machinist and active Trade Unionist called Duncan Corcoran. Duncan's father was a Sergeant of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Duncan left school when he was fourteen to go to work, but every spare penny he earned went into books. He was better read than many college men and was on intimate terms with most of the leaders of American labor.

Teamwork like soldiering has to be learnt by drill and practice. At Homestead Duncan was our "drill sergeant". He battled that the five of us moved together - or didn't move at all. Together we started our day at 6 a.m. with one hour of prayer and listening. Together we hit the chow line; each knew where the other four were at all times. We shared the contents of our letters. "How can we know what's going on in your head," asked Dunc, "if you don't show us what you put in it?" I was often baulky. In the evening maybe I'd want to go to the Post movie, while Stuart wanted to go to Miami and Mike wanted to write letters. Dunc would say emphatically, "No! If we go to the movies, we all go to the movies. And if we write letters, we all write letters." Then Dunc would add, "Have you ever built a team? Well, I have and this is the only way I know that works. If you know of a better way why don't you show us?" We learnt because we wanted to learn. It was a lesson that time and again was to save our bacon.

June 27: (Letter to General Caulfeild): I have just come back from watching John disappear behind the gates of the Officers Candidate School. During his three months service he was entrusted with the job of teaching 50 office personnel the rudiments of soldiering. All had missed Basic Training. He made the brief 1 1/2 hr. a day so interesting that none of the fellows would miss it for anything. Their keenness made them learn surprisingly quickly and the squad was singled out for praise over troops who had had six times as long at it. From there he was promoted Corporal and taken into the Squadron Orderly room as "Duty Sergeant". He made full use of his new position to get to know the Squadron from top to bottom, man for man. Extremely popular despite having the thankless task of detailing Kitchen Police and Fatigue duty, he was twice recommended for Sergt.

He then was appointed acting First Sergeant to 150 Crew Chiefs, Flight Engineers, and Radio Operators for final training before overseas assignment. John knew all their names and something about most of them within four days. After two weeks his appointment to OCS came through, but to say that they were devoted to him is no exaggeration. The way they came to say goodbye proved that. I don't fear contradiction when I say that John was the best soldier, officer or man, on our station. That's why I thought I'd cut off his old Corporal chevrons, Divisional patch and baggage label and send them to you as souvenirs.

This whole Army creaks and groans and wails to be home. I do myself. I suppose everyone does from Chungking to Sierra Leone. But who's going to build the new world if we all go home? So somebody has to be "strangers and pilgrims on earth". And as St. Paul goes on, "For they that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country. For truly if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have found opportunity to have returned there." In the Who's Who of that "other country" the name of Caulfeild will stand high.



¹ Buchman prayed with the five before they left for the armed forces:

"Father, these men are going out into the wide world. May they be able to bind together a group of men to be like-minded men. Keep this old country together. Thou hast a better idea for it than we. Guide, guard and keep us all from danger of body and soul through Christ our Lord." His farewell - "I wish I could come with you. It's a great battle."

PHOTOGRAPHS

¹ "The Five" leave the Ely's Washington home, 2419 Massachusetts Avenue.

² On parade in Florida.

³ L-R: Stuart Smith, John Caulfeild, Duncan Corcoran, Michael Barrett, and Reggie Hale at Homestead Air Base.

John Caulfeild, June 20, 1943: The New Testament is my pride and joy - so inviting. This morning I was reading the last three chapters of Hebrews; royal stuff, building on Christ's faithfulness, which has left me feeling like a millionaire all day, - fortunately without a millionaire's cares.

This is Sunday evening. Our ³ friends the Races, have us every single weekend without exception to stay in their beautiful Coral Gables home. They are now back in Iowa for the summer. We miss them very much - especially the children who were always such a help in forgetting all about camp life for a while. But they have left us the keys. It is so peaceful. It is worth making the trip just to sit there and do nothing in the quiet and solitude of it.

I've a big family to look after. A good non-stop 10 hours a day just about gets the necessary done, and a good deal of the unnecessary too. For in the army it is the unnecessary that makes the life worthwhile.

¹ Yes, the five of us are still together. We have grown very close together in these weeks. Our backgrounds and temperaments are so different. **Reggie**, with his passion for military history; **Duncan** from the Clydeside, full of humor and grace with a rare knowledge of human nature and the arts of team-building; **Stuart**, easily the youngest of the bunch and the most impetuous - a brilliant youth who is doing fine work on flight schedules and winning praise from all; **Michael**, Scottish too, sensitive and quiet and conscientious, and me. We have grown into each other's lives in a way that will bind us together for ever, - and we have all things in common.

Needless to say, we were extraordinarily fortunate in staying together, for the army specialises in separating buddies. At the end of our 13th week we applied for OCS and have been interviewed and now await news.

I don't know if any of us five will get to Mackinac. OCS means three or four months of hideously intense training without much of a breather. I have never been fitter. The food is copious and good. I have never had such a carefree and happily busy time, constantly dealing with, and learning about, people. Only I am conscious of having been given a very costly and very highly specialised training which has fitted me for work that very few men can do.

Washington - Florida '43



1 All the twenty men working with Dr. Buchman, who were medically fit and not clergy, were in the Armed Services in due course. After the war General Marshall had them released on a priority basis (p.234).

2



3 THEIR TEAMWORK WAS TO PROVE VITAL IN HELPING FORGE THE LINK BETWEEN THE U.S.AIR FORCE AND THE RAF DESCRIBED AS "UNIQUE IN MILITARY HISTORY" (p.234).



STALINGRAD

The battle of Stalingrad destroyed the idea that the German army could not be beaten: here, on the contrary, was defeat unmistakable. The effect on Hitler was to accelerate his physical and mental decline. (He had Parkinson's disease.)
The Russians concentrated over one million men against German armies which were numerically slightly stronger.
The city had been turned into something which none of those who fought there had ever imagined and none who survived could ever forget. The closest and bloodiest battle of the war was fought among the stumps of buildings burnt or burning. From afar Stalingrad looked like a furnace and yet inside it men froze. Dogs rushed into the Volga to drown rather than endure any longer the perils of the shore. The no less desperate men were reduced to automatons, obeying orders until it came to their turn to die, human only in their suffering.
After the five months' siege, the final capitulation came on February 2, 1943. 91,000 survivors including a German Field Marshal and 24 generals were captured. 70,000 Germans died during the siege, many from exposure or starvation.

A U S T R A L I A

February 25, 1943. John Curtin, Labor Prime Minister, arranged with Ivan Menzies of Gilbert and Sullivan fame, for "Battle for Australia" to be shown in the Members' Dining Room at Canberra House, where a stage was especially built. Both houses adjourned for the occasion. Afterwards the Scotsman reported, Mar.2, that the Prime Minister wanted the seven million Australians to see the Revue.
Broadcasting to the nation he said: "The strength of a nation is determined by its people, and so in this hour of peril, I call on everyone to examine themselves honestly, and having done so, to go to their tasks guided by a new conscience, and a new realization of their responsibilities to their nation, and to each member of it. By so doing, we shall be a nation which is morally and spiritually re-armed, and be adequate to meet not only the tasks of war, but also the tasks of peace."

N O R W A Y

February 1, 1943. Carl J. Hambro, formerly President of the Norwegian Parliament and League of Nations, writes to Dr. Buchman:
I was thinking of you very much when reading the latest book about Norway: "They Came As Friends" by Tor Myklebost.
In light of all the stories that have been circulated about the Oxford Group being pro-Nazi, the facts from Norway should be of some interest.
Mr. Myklebost mentions how those who were most prominent in Group work were among the first to be sentenced to death, or to imprisonment for life and he then explains that when the Germans took over all power in Norway on September 25, 1940, there was put an absolute ban on every kind of non-Nazi organization, including the Oxford Group Movement, and the reason given, as stated by Myklebost, is that the Oxford Group "because of its English name was suspected of being affiliated with the British Secret Service."

VITAL SERVICE - Truman

M. R. A. Praised by Truman as "Vital Service"

New York Herald Tribune, April 11, 1943

Senator Says It Has Aided War Industry; Others in Congress Also Indorse It

The Moral Re-Armament movement was indorsed today by Senator Harry S. Truman, Democrat, of Missouri, as a "vital national service."

In addition to joining with other legislators and public figures in a foreword to a Moral Re-Armament pamphlet, "the fight to serve," Senator Truman called a press conference to urge support for the movement, which he explained stemmed from the Oxford Group, initiated by Frank Buchman.

The Missouri Senator emphasized he was speaking for himself, not as chairman of the War Investigating Committee he heads.

"But," he added, "I have noticed that the chief difficulty in our war industrial program is usually the human factor. Suspicions, rivalries, apathy, greed lie behind most of the bottlenecks. These problems, to which the Moral Re-Armament program is finding an effective solution, are the most urgent of any in our whole production picture."

"What we now need is a fighting faith which will last twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week and fifty-two weeks a year. We need to create a permanent incentive in the heart of every man in office and workshop. This can only come by installing personal qualities of patriotism and self-sacrifice based on moral and spiritual principles."

"This is where the Moral Re-Armament group comes in. Where others have stood back and criticized, they have rolled up their sleeves and gone to work. They have already achieved remarkable results in bringing teamwork into industry, on the principle not of 'who's right' but of 'what's right'."

Senator Truman, a member of the Baptist Church since he was seventeen, recalled that as early as 1941 he had seen M.R.A. men in action in west coast airplane plants. "Since then I've met groups of them wherever I've gone," he added.

He estimated that 100 members of the House and Senate are sympathetic towards the movement. Senators Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas, and Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, and Representatives James D. Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, and Clarence F. Lea, Democrat, of California were among those signing the pamphlet's foreword, which said "attempts have recently been made to misrepresent the purposes and nature of Moral Re-Armament." This as well as statements in the pamphlet referred to the recent refusal of a New York City draft appeal board to change the 1-A classification of some workers in the movement.



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Moral Re-Armament is making an essential contribution to America's war effort and to the spirit of the country. Long before Pearl Harbor its key men enlisted in this national service. They are a trained force intelligently and successfully fighting the battle for industrial cooperation and national unity.

In view of the results already achieved, and the widespread demands for this program from war industries, leaders of Labor and Management have urged that every effort be made to continue and expand this work.

We have known these men over a period of years. Their concern is to serve wherever they can do the most for the country. We believe their work justifies those responsible for Moral Re-Armament in making a statement of its contribution to the war effort. When this statement is given full weight by the authorities, we are sure it will be recognized that their experience and talents should be employed in the building of industrial morale and productive strength.

Attempts have recently been made to misrepresent the purpose and nature of Moral Re-Armament. The facts about its work raise issue of supreme importance to the nation and the United Nations. We therefore urge every citizen who cares for his country and for the moral and spiritual objectives of the war to read the story of their fight to serve.

RICHARD E. BYRD
Rear-Admiral, U.S.N.

ELBERT D. THOMAS
Senator from Utah

ARTHUR CAPPER
Senator from Kansas

HOWARD COONLEY
President, National Association of Manufacturers, 1939

FELIX KNIGHT
Vice-President, American Federation of Labor; President, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen

FRANK FENTON
Director of Organization, American Federation of Labor

GEORGE L. GOODE
Southern Representative, American Federation of Labor

CARLETON TIBBETTS
President, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1942

ANTONY L. GEVELIN
Geyelin, Morris & Frey, Philadelphia

EARL GODWIN
Radio Commentator, Washington, D. C.

JAMES WRIGHT BROWN
Editor, "Editor and Publisher"

HARRY S. TRUMAN
Senator from Missouri

J. W. WADSWORTH
Congressman from New York

CLARENCE F. LEA
Congressman from California

JOHN HENRY HAMMOND
Lawyer, New York

H. BIRCHARD TAYLOR
Vice-President, Cramp Shipbuilding Company

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Vice-President and Director of Organization, Congress of Industrial Organizations

CLINTON S. GOLDEN
Assistant to the President, United Steel Workers of America (CIO)

DAVID J. McDONALD
Secretary-Treasurer, United Steel Workers of America (CIO)

GEORGE L. EASTMAN
President, Security Materials Co., Los Angeles

DWIGHT MARVIN
Editor, "The Troy Record"; President, American Society of Newspaper Editors, 1941-42

THE FIGHT TO SERVE

4 Buchman arrives in Mackinac, June 1943, from N. Carolina after taking part in the wedding of his own former secretary, Grace Hay to Bishop West of Rangoon. There at Tryon he celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday:

"It has been an amazing year. I feel God has a great plan for the future. I am marching forth with certainty because I believe something bigger is coming. We have got to prepare. My job is not to worry about anything. I go to bed at night. I go to sleep. I wake up in the morning. This morning I was awake at half-past three, the time I was born. Since the first week of my illness certain things have become fixed. New things have become important. Things I once thought important no longer are. The Lord gave me a thrombosis because I wouldn't learn to go more slowly. I thank Him for the past six months, and the next. It would be wonderful to be well again, but maybe, if I go to work again, I'll change some more. If I had my life to live again, I would only do the things that really matter."

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 Mackinac harbor 1943.
- 2 Gordon MacDonald, vice-president Local 212 (Briggs Body) UAW-CIO Detroit, with Henry Sanger, banker from Detroit.
- 3 Alex Drysdale, Air Force pilot back from nine months flying Lockheed Lightnings in the Aleutians, learns from two Lockheed shop stewards how MRA ups production, and tells them how it carried him through some tough spots. (L) Lynn Alexander and Leland Holland.
- 4 Buchman with (L) William Schaffer, pres. Cramp Shipbuilding CIO union of 17 thousand men, and H. Birchard Taylor, vice president of Cramp Shipbuilding Coy. Philadelphia.

British edition:
THE FIGHT TO SERVE

Lord Salisbury is one of the 38 signatories to the ninety-six-page British reprint.

Others included are seven M.P.'s from Conservative, Labor and Liberal parties, the Lord Mayors of Bristol and Sheffield, two past Chairmen of the Trades Union Congress, five editors of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Belfast daily newspapers, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, Sir Lynden Macassey, KC, Arthur H. Baker, Chief of the Parliamentary Staff of "The Times", the Duke of Montrose.



Lord and Lady Salisbury, 1943, in their home at Hatfield House which they made available for wounded soldiers.

Lord Salisbury, the son of the Victorian Prime Minister and himself a former Cabinet Minister and Leader of the House of Lords, said 7 years earlier during an economic debate in the House of Lords:

"The cause of the world's state is not economic; the cause is moral. It is there where the evil lies. It is the want of religion which we ought to possess. If I may use a phrase which is common in a great movement which is taking place at this moment in this country and elsewhere, what you want are God-guided personalities, which make God-guided nationalities, to make a new world. All other ideas of economic adjustment are too small really to touch the center of the evil."

Mackinac Island - 1943



During the three months summer assembly Buchman only led two meetings. Opening one of them he said: "Brevity, sincerity, hilarity! In that spirit we will get to know each other this morning."



1

2



3



Dr. Frank Buchman arrives at Mackinac.
L-R: Kenaston Twitchell, Bremer Hofmeyr, Dr. Paul Campbell and John C. Wood.



4

KATYN

In April 1943 the bodies of 1,700 Polish officers were found in the forest of Katyn.

On Good Friday 1990, the Kremlin finally admitted that Stalin's NKVD had murdered 15,000 Polish officers in Katyn and other places in Western Russia.

"The clear purpose of the killings had been the destruction of Poland's national identity: among the dead were the elite of Polish intelligentsia, highly cultured men, university professors and poets."

- The Economist, 5.5.90.

WAR OF IDEAS

1943 is the year of the Quebec, Casablanca, Cairo and Teheran Conferences about the future of Europe.

How could it be brought home to the people of America that her faith which was the foundation of the nation, could be basic in shaping the world after the war?

Buchman realized only too well the power of the materialist ideologies and their wide-ranging appeal in every country.

Why should not America live out her original faith with such fire and thoroughness that it would offer an attractive and universally-recognized alternative?

With such thoughts developing in his mind Buchman arrived at Mackinac at the end of June.

Signe Lund: Frank's speech came out of his guts. I was riveted. He knew that by launching out as an ideology, he was sending us as well as himself out into a dangerous world.

On July 18 Buchman talked informally to several hundred people at the Assembly about the thoughts he had been maturing. "Today", he began, "I want to talk about great forces at work in the world." He spoke of Karl Marx and how, gradually, Communism had become "a tremendous force". Then of Mussolini and Hitler and how their ideas had, at first, brought "a seeming order". "So we have Communism and Fascism - two world forces," he continued. "Where do they come from? From materialism, which is the mother of all the 'isms'. It is the spirit of anti-Christ which breeds corruption, anarchy and revolution. It undermines our homes, it sets class against class, it divides the nation. Materialism is democracy's greatest enemy."

Then he spoke of the concept of Moral Re-Armament as an ideology with a different origin "where the moral and spiritual would have the emphasis". "Communism and Fascism are built on a negative something - on divisive materialism and confusion. Wherever Moral Re-Armament goes, there springs up a positive message. Its aim is to restore God to leadership as the directing force in the life of the nation . . . America must discover her rightful ideology. It springs from her Christian heritage, and is her only adequate answer in the battle against materialism and all the other 'isms' . . ."

"People get confused as to whether it is a question of being Rightist or Leftist. But the one thing we really need is to be guided by God's Holy Spirit. That is the force we ought to study. The Holy Spirit will teach us how to think and live, and provide a working basis for our national service. . ."

"The true battle line in the world today is not between class and class, not between race and race. The battle is between Christ and anti-Christ. 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.'"

Buchman realized that the war for the world would in future be fought out not between countries, economies or armies but between sets of ideas: that the basic divide was between materialist ideas of right and left on one hand, and the moral and spiritual ideas at the heart of the world's great faiths on the other. It was a vision of the battle between good and evil within the individual soul being reflected in the affairs of the world, and the acceptance that he and his small band of colleagues had a particular role to play in that battle.

Buchman carried with him a group of people not all of whom yet had his grasp of the root experience of this ideology, an undertaking demanding courage and wisdom of no ordinary kind.

- From Garth Lean's "Frank Buchman: A Life".

Bishop Logan Roots 1 of Hankow, China, July 27, 1943: (On his 73rd birthday at Mackinac.)

I am thinking to-night of Mencius, the Chinese philosopher, as the Chinese forerunner of those who throughout history have thought of the Cross as the key to life. I will quote what he said: "When Heaven is about to confer a great responsibility upon a man it first exercises his mind with suffering, his bones and sinews with toil, it exposes his body to hunger, subjects him to extreme poverty, confounds his undertakings and by all these methods stimulates his mind, hardens his nature and makes good his incompetences."

I believe this group is standing for the same thing in the long story of mankind which Francis of Assisi stood for, which Ignatius Loyola stood for and which John Wesley stood for. I choose these three men simply because I believe they are typical. The vision of the Cross, the power of the Cross in their lives and in the lives of their followers, their experience of the Cross is essentially the same as that which we read in the story of Dr. Buchman. I believe that today we are here in that succession, but that Frank and his team are away out beyond anything in history that men have ever thought and planned and worked for hitherto.

There is a new frontier, a new thoroughness and completeness of which we are thinking and planning here, carrying the message and the power and the love and the suffering of the Cross not only into every individual heart and life but into every family, into every community, into every nation, into every business, into every international relationship and into every problem that confronts the new world. When we see those things we are tempted often to stay in the position of one who sees a demonstration on a screen. Actually we are thinking in terms which involve our own action and suffering and toil.

Anyone who takes seriously such thoughts is bound to incur opposition. The measure and the test of our Christian life is the kind of opposition we arouse. If there's no opposition, there's not much life there. If it is real Christianity it stirs up the enmity of the materialistic forces against the claim that life should be ruled by the Spirit, not by self or selfish interests. We are in a fight. We know it. We are planning for it. I rejoice to have a part in this fight, and I pray the good Lord to let me stay in the fight to the end.

6 Dale Reed, President of 80,000 Unionists, Lockheed Aircraft Corpn.: There is no question whatever in my mind that there are planes on the fighting fronts today that would not be there but for the enthusiasm and unselfish leadership the MRA workers have brought into the plant. Their handbook was distributed to our Lockheed employees. A perfect no-strike record is due in no small part to the lessons learned at Mackinac by a number of our shop stewards.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 Bishop Logan Roots.
- 2 Paul Davenport fetches luggage.
- 3 Buchman with the Scott and Riffe families. Scott is Financial Secy. Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO. Riffe, ten years later, was elected Executive Vice-President of the CIO.
- 4 L-R: Joe Yablonsky, CIO, Warner Clark, John Riffe, Robert Hall, UAW, John Ramsay, Bethlehem Steelworker, CIO, Dick Stollery, Canada.
- 5 George L. Eastman, Pres. Security Materials Co., Los Angeles. (Left then clockwise): Robert H. Keys, Pres. Foreman's Assn. of America, Detroit; H. Birchard Taylor, Vice-Pres. Cramps Shipyards; W. Edgar Gallwey Pres. Vacudri Corpn., Oakland, Cal; Willy Rentzman of Denmark; H. Baugh, Personnel Mgr. Cramp Shipyards, Philadelphia; Stanley Parker, Chairman Boston City Plans.
- 6 William Schaffer, 1943 Pres. of Shipyard Union, Cramps CIO, of 17,000 men, with Dale Reed, Pres. Aeronautical Ind. District Lodge No. 727, Int. Assn. Machinists, AFL - 80,000 members.

Gestapo threat of execution at 19 - Hovelsen

One summer dawn in 1943, one year after I'd become an atheist, five Gestapo officers smashed their way into our home. With their bright flashlights and Sten guns they forced me out of bed. As they pushed me into their car my mother called out in a voice that shook, "Leif, don't forget Jesus." I felt embarrassed. "Jesus", I mumbled to myself, "that's only for old women and invalids."

My parents had a deep faith in God which they passed on to me. But at 18 in College the ideas of Marx and World-Communism challenged me and I turned away from God. I wanted to become a radical intellectual. I was active in the Resistance Movement.

At the Gestapo Headquarters I was locked in solitary confinement for several months. Suddenly I found myself in a world of evil that I had never believed possible. I had been robbed of everything. I was utterly alone, betrayed and forsaken.

After three months a Gestapo chief came and told me I would be executed. I was to lose the last thing I possessed - my life. At rock-bottom the divine Hand of God broke through to me, transcending my physical existence and intellectual understanding. I was reminded of our church pastor who sang the communion text. As I walked round my cell I also sang: "In the same night He was be-

trayed He took bread . . ." Suddenly I felt Jesus beside me. He said, "Don't be afraid, Leif. I have been through all this for you. I am with you. I am the conqueror. Follow Me." My fear left me. My heart turned to joy. I knelt down and told God: "If I live and am free again I give you my whole life." To crown all the death sentence never came through.

I was transferred to Grini concentration camp with tough intellectuals and convinced communists. I did not know how to put the Christian truth convincingly in a world perspective and in a social context. A Christian student, Olaf, and I became friends. We shared our hopes, joys and troubles. One day Olaf and four friends were condemned to death. I walked under the window of his death cell. He'd pulled himself up and saw me. "Thanks for your comradeship, Leif. Never give up the fight for Christ." Glancing at those around me I kept quiet and didn't answer him. Then like Peter I went alone and wept. Again Christ touched me and said: "Don't be distressed. Stand up and follow Me."

After Norway's liberation Leif gave 12 years of his life, sacrificing study and career, to help Germany find the ideology of MRA. Later the German Government expressed their gratitude.

AWAY OUT BEYOND

ANYTHING IN HISTORY



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MACKINAC '43



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THE ORIGINAL IDEA

5 Lady Rennell of Rodd. (A British evacuee mother about to leave America with her three children. Four generations of her family are fighting for MRA, her daughters, her mother Lady Bicester, and her grandmother, the Countess of Antrim, formerly Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria and Queen Mary. At the age of 82 she too enlisted. After a month at Mackinac Lady Rennell leaves to join her husband who, following the liberation of Italy, is head of AMGOT - Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories.)

I had never before believed that the attack on moral and spiritual values was an organized attack. I had thought it was just a sort of weakness and drifting in people. I did not believe that there were forces that were organizedly capitalizing on that weakness and trying to bring about what they wanted through people's moral defeat. Now I see them as world-wide forces. In the light of that I now see what is required of the answering force that is fighting for moral and spiritual values.

We in Britain didn't believe what would happen in Europe through Germany. We were hopelessly unprepared. Just as we in Britain had then to build entirely new qualities of discipline into our men, so we have now to build entirely new qualities into ourselves. This means change on a scale and to a degree I have never thought of before.

I want to thank America for all she has given me - for her warmth and hospitality and her people with great, generous hearts. I want to thank Frank Buchman above all, because he shows the real America that was written into the Constitution. He shows the original idea of the people who founded the country - the greatest experiment that has ever been tried - bringing people from every land and making one great family of them. That is an inspiration to my country and to the whole world.

Frank Buchman is attacking materialism and setting America free. She is being born again. The greatest experiment of mankind will succeed and be a beacon for all men for all time. Only in this program - where we seek together spiritual opportunity rather than material advantage - can we ever fight together as nations, side by side, all the time, because it is only when we are fighting to create a world on these absolute standards that our interests run constantly side by side.

Now we have to work together on this ideological front. We have to create in England and in this country the fighting idea that is the answer to the other two great ideologies in the world. If we do not, we will oust one "ism" and be captured by another.



(Left) Pfc Reginald Holme spent four days at Mackinac:

Even 24 hours here would be worth it to fly from the West Coast, where I am stationed in the School of Military Training for Armies of Occupation, training as the spearhead troops for winning the peace.

It is the home-front that really affects the morale of the army. On that will depend the success of the armies of occupation. We need men who will keep on fighting for a new world when the last shot is fired.

To occupy people's territories is not enough. We must occupy their minds and hearts as well. We must have something for the conquered people who will be sore and beaten and miserable and bitter.

We must give the spirit we have here at Mackinac. How can we get this spirit from under this roof out to the millions? I was just an Oxford student when I enlisted with this crowd. What money I had I put into this.

We have got to fight eternally to get the truth across.

Signe Strong: There were occasions of great spiritual depth and importance when Frank was seeking and probing for greater depths in us, sensing the ominous years ahead. Several times he spoke of feeling great evil around him, meaning of course the evil we could all see, but also unseen evil gathering forces for a tremendous onslaught on this world. He was very explicit about that. He lived with it in great agony at night - not the agony of fear, but the agony of how to prepare for it and meet it, by building up the body of our world fellowship. He saw Evil preventing us rather than earthly forces. You sensed the travail with which he tried to express this urgency.

It was in this spirit that he tried to get us to understand ideology. He saw ideology as ultimate evil and ultimate good fighting for supremacy and clashing in the minds and hearts of men. I'll never forget the way he agonized over how to get across to us this concept, using Communism, Fascism and materialism as examples of the magnitude of what we were up against. Our small minds tended to take in the more political, the more visual manifestation of it. But to Frank it meant calling into being an instrument of God, more than just a movement or a spiritual exercise.



Pim van Doorn in the Dutch Army.

HELPING GERMAN YOUTH

When Germany invaded Holland Baron W.Th.C. (Pim) van Doorn fought as an officer. After the capitulation he joined the Resistance. Twice he tried to cross to England. On a secret mission through France he was caught. After 1½ years in prison he was shot. A few days before, a letter was smuggled out of prison.

"After my death, in a way I cannot yet understand, I shall be able to cooperate better with my friends working for a changed world. Our Dutch youth will have a wonderful chance after this war, to stretch out a helping hand to the German youth. By then they will have lost all their ideals and will be on the verge of total demoralization."

Pim was honored posthumously with the Bronze Cross of Merit. July 1943.



Utrecht, 1937: Baron W.Th.C. van Doorn with Buchman. (Behind) M. Barrett.

PHOTOGRAPHS

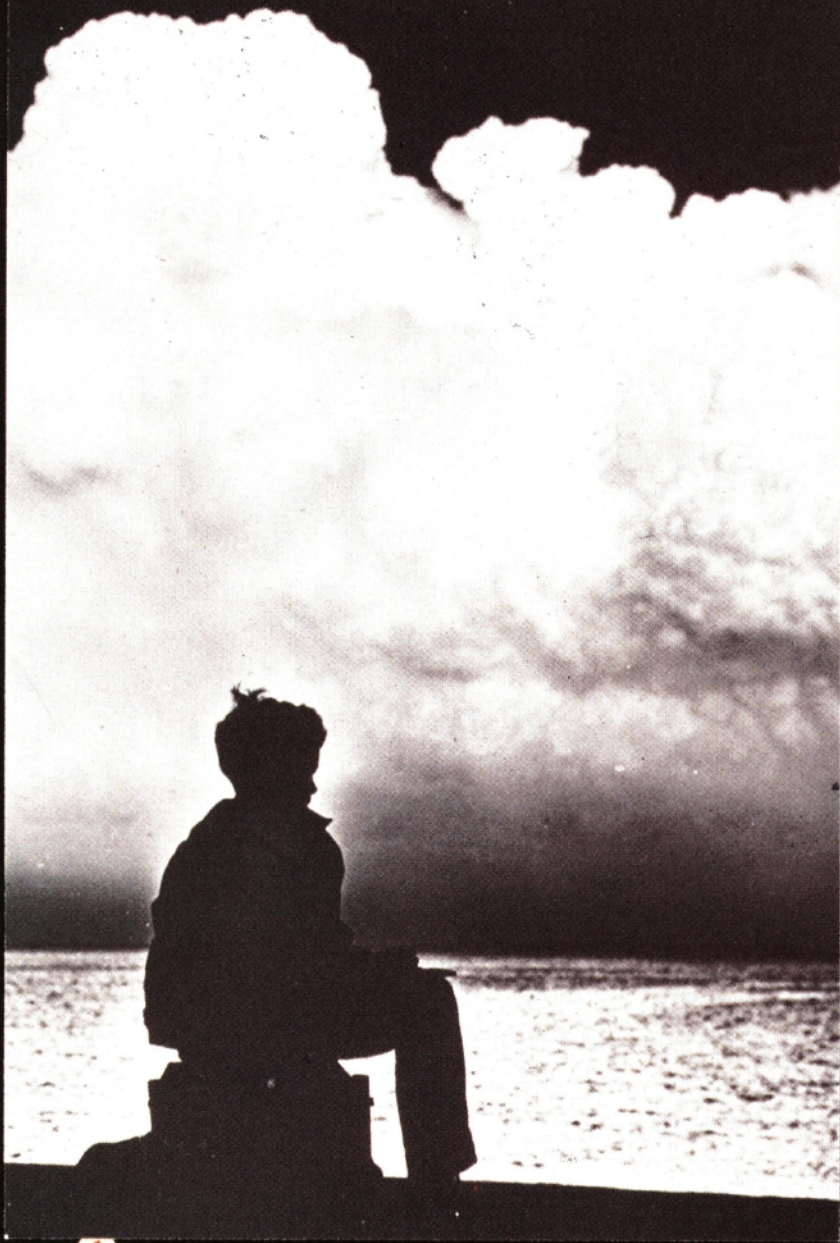
- 1 Tony Teuber at Mackinac Island.
- 2 L-R: Gould Lincoln, political columnist, Washington's Evening Star; Anthony Gevelin, Philadelphia; George Eastman, Los Angeles; Buchman; Brig. Gen. Luce; H.W. (Bunny) Austin.
- 3 William Batty, with newspaper, National Chairman Executive Board, United Textile Workers, AFL, representing 80,000 men; L-R: John Mailley, Chairman Bendix Council, UAW-CIO, Detroit, representing 25,000 men; Gordon Macdonald, 1942 Vice-Pres. Briggs Body Co. UAW-CIO, Detroit; Frank Carmichael, New England Regional Director CIO, representing ½ Million men.
- 4 St. Anne's church and Mackinac harbor.
- 5 Buchman with Lady Rennell of Rodd and her daughters, Mary, Joanna and Juliet, before leaving for England after three years in America.
- 6 Buchman with three Canadians: Howard Reynolds, actor producer, Bob Lowery, journalist, David Carey, journalist; and Bremer Hofmeyr and Charles Haines.

Pfc. Basil Entwistle, spent ten days at Mackinac: It was a busy and exciting time - leading and speaking at meetings, taking part in round tables with industrialists and labor men, conversations with friends old and new. Those of us in uniform found ourselves speaking with authority to the civilians about the importance of their teamwork in support of the armed forces in wartime. We did our best to inspire our colleagues with the significance of MRA, not only for the winning of the war, but also the ensuing peace.

On my last day at Mackinac I lunched alone with Frank. He had aged and was still very frail. He wanted to know all about our life in the army, but his main concern was still to have us assigned to full time work with him.

In the summer of 1943 Detroit had the worst racial outbreak in America for many years. Detroit is the most explosive town in the Western Hemisphere. 600 people were injured, mostly Negro, and 31 were killed, 25 of whom were black. The behavior of the police, for the most part, was the most disgraceful ever known in an American city. Detroit is packed with southern white hillbillies. Many of its police were southerners.

- "Inside U.S.A." by John Gunther, pub. Harper and Brothers.



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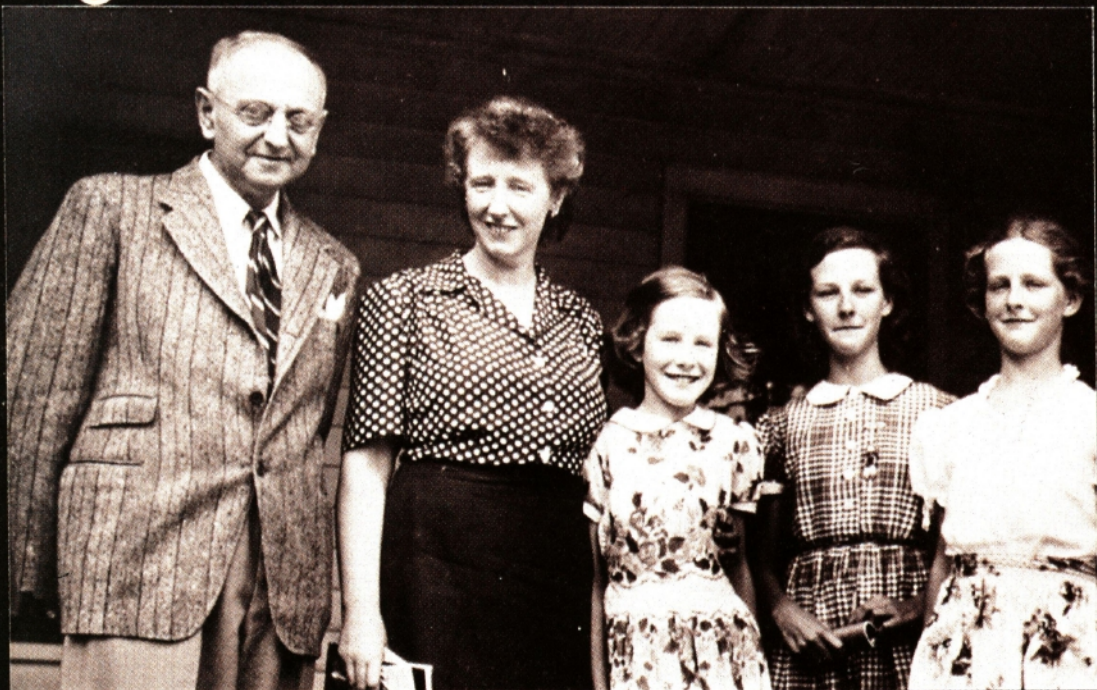
"If only I could teach you to live alone with God we could change the world".
Frank Buchman.



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PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 Fred Baldy, New England schoolmaster, with Miggy Schwab.
- 2 Kenaston and Mari@n Twitchell, with Kenny, Ann, and Tricia.
- 3 The Press Corps: L-R: (Front) Joan Harward, Victor Kitchen, author. (Standing) Mary and Dubois Morris, columnist; John Sturdevant, "American Weekly" writer; Madeline Spafford.
- 4 Walter Tittle. He painted Pres. Roosevelt at the White House.
- 5 Art/Photo team: (Back) Elie Purdy, Annelou Teixeira, Georgina Weaver, Signe Lund, Charlotte Simpson, Erma Phillips, Van Wishard. (Front) A. Strong, R. Fleming, Nancy Curtis, C. Kennington, and Ray Purdy Jr.
- 6 "The Thinking Schoolroom", written and acted by the children. "What I have seen in this play is the answer to juvenile delinquency", said the Assistant Head of the Civilian Defense in charge of morale for the Dearborn, Michigan police. The play dramatizes the problems he faces.
- 7 "Drugstore Revolution" was later made into a film (p 254) and was shown widely throughout the country. It portrayed vividly an answer to the juvenile delinquency spear-heading a new crime wave.

2 Kenaston Twitchell: G.B. Unwin, the British sociologist, in his book, "Sex and Culture", examines the sexual activity of 80 uncivilized and 8 civilized societies, and relates their behavior to their social achievements.

"In Greece, 6th Century B.C., premarital intercourse was discouraged. Monogamy was encouraged. The Athenians of that day displayed such tremendous mental and productive energy that their influence on human thought, religion, architecture and aspirations is still felt by Western Europeans 2,400 years later. By the 5th Century the old customs disappeared. Men possessed mistresses as well as wives. Women consoled themselves with clandestine love affairs. The energies of the Athenians declined. Three generations later (Athens) was subject to a foreign power."

Unwin's conclusion: Any society is free to allow sexual activity or to enjoy great energy. "The evidence is that it cannot have both for more than one generation."

History screams at us that when sexual restraint moves out, anarchy moves in. My wife and I, counselling on five continents, have found that redirection of the affections can enliven the whole personality. For people who are single, for homosexuals, and for many couples who are married, the redirection of sex energy is a powerful source of inner strength. . .

With a renaissance of character there comes a burning love for people that gives without demanding in return.

HILL FARM ENGLAND

Peter Howard: For generations my forbears drove their ploughs through the black earth of the East Anglian fens, whence the Pilgrim Fathers gathered before their voyage to found a new world. I grew up in the bustle and clamor and smell of cities, pushing a pen in Fleet Street by the Thames. I pushed my pen as doggedly and continuously as my ancestors pushed their ploughs, and it earned me a salary larger than that of some Cabinet Ministers. I knew something of the theory of farming, but nothing of the practice of it.

(All that changed when he bought a derelict farm in Suffolk.)

I planned to spend money freely in hedging, ditching, draining and manuring. But suddenly a crisis in my affairs arose. I started to write a book ("Innocent Men") giving the facts and telling the truth about a subject which had been misrepresented in the newspapers (MRA). I was then informed that I could write a book on anything else I liked, except this particular matter. Self-interest urged me to drop the book and continue my Fleet St. progress. But there was that in me which said that truth and fairplay and justice were in the long run more important than the fate of one journalist, even a journalist so important to myself as me. So I left Fleet Street.

As I sat in the corner of my third-class carriage travelling towards East Anglia, where Doe and our three children already had gone, I knew the emotions of excitement and fear. I was frightened because my income had vanished and I had no cash to spare. It was do or die. My farming friends had told me it must be at least three years before the derelict land could stop losing money. I felt the zest of one who is about to put to the issue something which for a long time he has considered - whether it is possible for unskilled city dwellers to go back to earth. I knew that our experience as a family could pioneer the path for many.

That evening in our farmhouse, with the children put to bed upstairs in a bare room with oak beams, Doe and I camped in the unfurnished kitchen, cooking stew on a Primus stove. Upstairs, Doe and I gazed down by the light of the lamp on our three children, drawing their soft deep breaths in sleep. What would they say of the decision we had taken when they were old enough to understand it? We felt a tug of fear at the heart and a throb of resolve also. Before we went to bed that first night in our new home we knelt and prayed to God for strength and courage. This was something we had lost the way of doing in our years in Fleet Street.

(In a few years the War Executive Committee classified Hill Farm Grade "A", the highest grade obtainable in the district.)

Some land girls work with me and Doe. Until war broke out, all of them lived in cities. They were typists, milliners or clerks. This is the charter for our farm, which they wrote together after they had worked for some months on the land:

Farm Charter

"God gave us this land. It had been pillaged by man's greed. The soil was starved and the buildings were neglected.... It is our purpose to make this place perfect... The heart of the farm is the family. Love and loyalty to each other are the cement which unites us... We shall bring to birth those things all men long for in the new and greater Britain that is to be. This shall be a family where discipline replaces drift - a family without moods. No demand for place, privilege or position shall deaden, dull or drive us. We seek no profit for ourselves from the land. We hold all things in common and in trust from God.

"This family has no limit. Everyone who comes here, whether for a day or a year, is part of it. It is a family which does not depend on names or riches, class or age. We are out to rebuild men as well as to feed them. We dedicate ourselves to sacrificial God-controlled living which alone can create a better world. We live not for today and for ourselves but for the future and for others."

- 1 Hill Farm, Lavenham.
 - 2 Doe and Peter Howard, with Philip, Anthony, and Anne.
 - 3 Horkey in the barn. In 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers gathered to sail from East Anglia for America. In 1621 their first harvest was safely in, and with memories of the barns and villages of East Anglia, they held a Horkey. So Thanksgiving Day began.
- At long trestle tables sit the guests, 160 this year, American soldiers, Government officials, Trade Unionists, newspapermen, folk of every kind from many parts of Britain, and our farmer friends, farm workers, land-girls, thatcher, blacksmith and harvest hands.



CHARACTER



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MACKINAC SUMMER ASSEMBLY - 1943



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"The Thinking Schoolroom" was played in many different places, including Richmond, Va. Salem, Neb. Detroit, Los Angeles, and New Jersey.



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ALTER COURSE OF



Michael Hutchinson (left) with Cecil Harvest and Gene von Teuber, listen to a Canadian friend.

Michael remembers Buchman talking about listening to God when he said, "It's a marvellous regulator." At the time he was puzzled but later wrote: "The morning time of silence is not an opportunity for me to use God, but for God to use me. It is a chance to discover first not what I am to do, but what God is doing in the lives of both people and nations, a time to lay aside my concerns and accept His. Such a time is a regulator. If you feel busy, you pause to wonder at God's ways. When tempted to be impulsive, you stop to reflect, to weigh a decision and to consider the doubt which a friend has expressed. If you are hesitant, on the other hand, you may find the inner conviction to make up your mind and go ahead.

"When you tend to live in the world of ideas, you are led into the world of people, their needs and hopes, their unseen capacities. When you are complacent, you are given warnings. When you begin to be burdened you are taught to see people in a new light, not as problems, but as what they can become and the thoughts and ideas to which they will respond. And in tiredness you are refreshed and reminded that God's work is infinitely greater than your activity."

June 1943. "Labor papers this year have carried 700 articles in 130 cities in 30 states. The combined circulation is 5½ million," writes William Jaeger to Dr. Buchman. "The strategy for our labor work has taken us to the point where we are within grasp of changing the ten or twenty top labor men in the nation. (Eleven are named.) They are the ones who can alter the course of history and whom the millions will follow."

Among the many service men at Mackinac, who consider this training in the war of ideas an essential complement, to the training to win the war of arms, is Corporal Duncan Corcoran. He and Corporal Stuart Smith, two of MRA's industrial specialists, flew from the Army Air Base, Homestead, Florida. Corcoran said: "Here is the Field Headquarters of the spiritual forces. Great decisions will be made in Europe. The big plan there is to storm the Fortress Europe. But that sacrifice will be worthless unless we here fight to destroy the citadels of selfishness in America."



"Loudon could win a gentle heart out of a marble monument," Buchman.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Pat Quinn, Director CIO, Detroit, (3rd from left) representing ½ million workers with L-R: William Jaeger, Cece Broadhurst, Warner Clark, Crosby Kelly, Educational Director of the Foremen's Assn. of America, and Archie Virtue, Pres. Plumbers Union AFL, Detroit, and member of the War Labor Board, Michigan.

2 William Jaeger and Corporal Duncan Corcoran.

3 Barn theatre, Mackinac. Some of the 86 labor leaders and their wives who took part in the Summer Assembly. At the back sits Buchman who left the leadership to others.

4 Mrs. Gudrun Hambro and Carl with Buchman.

Loudon Hamilton (center) has worked with Buchman since meeting him at Oxford in 1921. He had fought on the Somme in World War I, and was then reading philosophy intermittently for the university. "What first attracted me was the reality and conviction with which Buchman spoke and the relationship between the people around him."

L-R: Adam McLean, J.S. Macfarlane, Blyth Ramsay, Dr. J. Cooper, Henry Macnicol, George Marjoribanks, George Fraser, John M. Morrison and Tom Gillespie.

I like the challenge of having to talk to business men in America because I know it is no use talking "up in the clouds". Everyone is looking for a world that works, and I believe that for American business men who have pioneered in field after field, the time has come for pioneering in a new field - the field of human attitudes which alone will provide the basis for a world that works. . . .

The British people in India, really is the position of Management. I suppose that the running of India is about the largest management job in the world. There is Britain, committed to the responsibility for over three hundred million people. . . . Are we doing the job properly? Have we really learned the job of management? . . . An Indian statesman and scholar recently delivered a penetrating series of lectures in England. After paying a wholehearted tribute to the work of the British people in India, he concluded by saying that in their manner of doing it, they have proved "highly intelligent and immensely insensitive." I found that very same thought expressed in a simpler way by a Burmese woman. She was talking to an Englishwoman on this very subject and the Englishwoman said something like this: "Why don't you like us? Look what we have given your country. We have given you railroads and radio, and newspapers and steamers and telegraph, and law and justice and protection." What did the Burmese woman say to all this? She said, "Yes, you certainly have. I am grateful for all those things. But have you given us your hearts?" By that simple reply she did not mean something sentimental; but a relationship of mutual caring and esteem through which the two races together could really solve their problems.

✕ This same Burmese woman one National Day, in our own city of Rangoon, was chosen to address the Premier of Burma, the Mayor and all the leading officials. Her speech was to be broadcast across the country. She knew that Burma could never be a nation until they found out the right attitude about money. She said, "This question of dishonesty, what is the answer?" They all got thinking. "The answer to dishonesty is an honest man," she said, "I want to see honesty walking around on two feet. Gentlemen, need I remind you, you all have two feet."

At that point she knew what would happen. She knew that each person would begin to think, "Of course, there's a certain amount of dishonesty, but I don't do anything compared to what he or she does." Immediately she began to attack the idea of moderate honesty. "Who wants to eat a moderately good egg? Who wants to live in a house that keeps out most of the rain? Who wants to draw most of his salary? Who would like to travel in a ship that floated most of the time?" You can imagine the effect she had produced on those people in front of her.

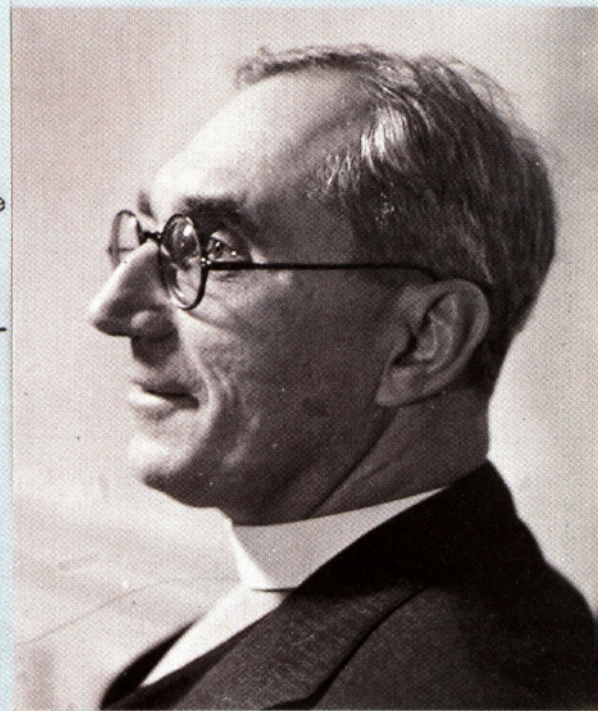
She continued, "The trouble with us Burmese is we are an individualistic people. Look at the word. Five 'I's' and one 'U' and 'I' comes first. Look at unity. One 'I' and one 'U' - and the 'U' comes first." A wave of honesty began to spread across the country. A change in attitude was the result. This is the key to the situation - when my attitude changes, the attitude of the other side changes.

(He gave examples of change in Burmese and Indian men of authority as the British showed the reality of change in their attitudes, pointing out the parallel battle America needs to fight in the relations of Management and Labor in Industry.)

In these 18 months in which I have been here I have seen in certain people the spirit which men, like William Penn and the Founding Fathers, had in those early days. (He ended with stories of change in Management and Labor while travelling with the Revue, "You Can Defend America".)

PHILADELPHIA

July 19 1943



Bishop George West of Rangoon, Burma, on the occasion of his departure for India, spoke at a luncheon in his honor, given by H. Birchard Taylor, vice president Cramp Shipbuilding Company, at the Union League.

✕ Ma Nyein Tha.



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In July came news of Gudrun Hambro's sudden death. Carl Hambro wrote Dr. Buchman: "Gudrun loved you dearly and you were often in her thoughts. She was intensely grateful for all you had given her - and us. And so am I. I send you her love."
 In May Buchman had written Gudrun who, with Carl, was living now in Florida. ". . . eternal truth - the thing that matters. There are so many real truths we want to learn for which we never seem to have time. Since this illness one has more time.

Thou, O Christ, art all I want;
 More than all in Thee I find;
 Raise the fallen, cheer the faint,
 Heal the sick, and lead the blind.
 Just and holy is Thy Name,
 I am all unrighteousness;
 False and full of sin I am,
 Thou art full of truth and grace.

These lines come with a great life-giving experience. . . Rest assured I follow you and yours in God's loving care and keeping."



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ON THE KNOCKER

5 June Lee had recently been divorced after 10 years of marriage. Her husband had remarried. June had only recently met MRA and was sorting out her life. Later she described what took place: "One day I told the whole story to Annie. When I had finished she had one single sentence, 'If you were married for 10 years there must be something you need to put right with your husband.' This was a very new thought. How could there possibly be anything for me to put right. He went off with the other woman. But reality began to seep into my heart. My selfishness, inspecific places, began to come clear to me and I knew that if I had been the kind of wife God meant me to be, the division would never have happened. Two points came to me. 1. Return to my husband things he had inherited but which I had been determined to keep. 2. Say sorry to the new wife for blaming her for breaking up my marriage.

"When I called at the house (to return the things) they both received me. We chatted for a while and I told them a little about Annie and the Revue in which I was singing. I had only confidence and peace in my heart because I had decided to go all the way to put things right on my side. I left soon afterwards and felt as if I was leaving two very good friends. And from that moment every bit of resentment, remorse, regret and self-pity and self-righteousness was washed away." Her father was a miner.

5 Polly Ann Eastman: (daughter of the President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.) "Driving Annie many miles in the industrial cities and drinking numerous cups of tea, I learned more about politics, and most of all about life, human nature and how to change it, than I had learned in four years of university. Though hard work was not one of my long suits, with Annie every day was very full. Sometimes we visited seven or eight homes in an afternoon and Annie was then in her late sixties and not very well. But she did love people."

5 Rosamond Lombard: Her ancestors actually did come over in the Mayflower! Her father was a ship-builder. She was a graduate of Radcliffe College. She had studied art in Italy. She moved along as other society girls did, with no thought of anyone but herself. Moral Re-Armament meant for her, giving her life to bring a spirit of unity to the community and to the nation. "As for my money", she said, "I don't regard it as mine. It belongs to God. I am only a steward. I share it with my friends, and use it where it is needed." Rosamond joined the Trade Union League and became a great supporter of labor.

"The biggest thing that Annie taught me," said Rosamond, "was how to make friends with people in a very simple way. Being close to Annie was a hard but transforming experience. It broke my cold New England heart so that I gave everything to build sound homes for a new world."

5 Clara Clark had been brought up in the seclusion of a Quaker family in Philadelphia. For three years she worked for Theodore Dreiser who had just returned from Russia where they had made much of him. While in New York she met Eisenstein, Diego Rivera and left-wing intellectuals. She learned to rationalize whatever she wanted to do. Her conscience became numbed and finally dead. Right and wrong no longer existed.

Through meeting Annie and her son Bill she saw they were aiming to win the workers to unite the world and to give them an idea big enough to answer exploitation everywhere. As well as changing the structure of society, she saw also the need to change men at the same time, where men live the standards they talk about. She saw that any system would break down unless the men and women who worked it lived responsibly and learned how to create trust.

"Our work," she wrote, "and training with Annie took many forms. It was a very full life. All the factories in the industrial cities of America were now engaged in production of war material, especially planes, tanks and guns. We got to know union presidents, shop stewards and ordinary workers in many of these plants, and of course every day went calling on the wives in their homes."

3 "Annie used to say to me sometimes, 'Why are you so pleasant on the outside?' I often put on a pleasant smile, but underneath there was the turmoil of jealousy, blame and resentment. But the most important thing of all that Annie taught us was the kind of care for people that put the other person's needs before your own; to go the extra mile. She used to say. A real leader is the servant of all."

George Wood writing his brother in England: I got 5-day furlough Aug. 21-26, and whizzed off to Mackinac. It was a hard decision to make (rather than going to his parents in Seattle). Glory of Glories! Mum and Dad ups and comes there too. I was struck dumb for quite a while seeing the gang again, and most of all Frank. 2 He knows more of what is going on when he is absent than most people do who are present. You realize better seeing him how much

he has gone through and how hard he has fought for birds like me. He is more in touch with God than ever and sharp as can be. But of course he can't do as much as before. There were about 500 people there, including industrial and labor leaders. John Riffe had several of his organizers. . . What tea parties we had long into the night. It was like a slice out of Heaven! It will live with me for ever - to be the Remakers of the World.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Grand Hotel carriage and the Fort.

2 Buchman and Hofmeyr by the Barn theater.

3 Annie Jaeger arrives with Rosamond Lombard at Mackinac after 17 months in hospital in Detroit, where the doctors never expected her to live. Also in the photo is Loring Swaim jr.

4 2nd Lieut. James D. Newton arrives at Mackinac - the first of Buchman's force to be inducted. L-R: Charles Haines, Willard Hunter, Morris Martin, Frank Buchman, John Roots, Hallen Viney, Dubois Morris, Howard Davison, Bob Amen, Ellen Lee Blackwell, and George Marjoribanks.

5 Annie Jaeger's team for "going on the knocker": L-R. Polly Ann Eastman, Rosamond Lombard, June Lee, Denise Hyde, and Clara Clark.

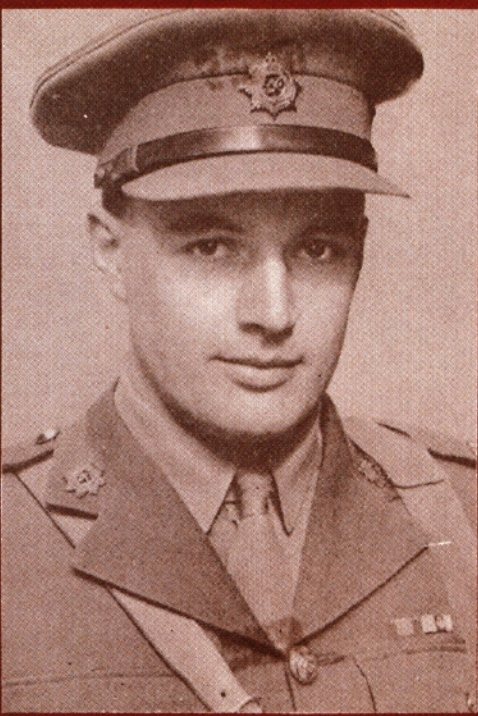
Joan Harward: The doctors at the hospital in Detroit came to the conclusion that the over-night steamer trip to Mackinac could do Annie no harm physically. In fact it would feed her heart and stimulate her mind to be with her friends, fighting with them for people. By this time the cancer had spread all through her body.

3 Annie would sit in a lovely room overlooking the lake, and keep an eye on all that went on. When she spotted a wife who never seemed to be with her husband, or team people who stuck to each other and missed the needs of all the many newcomers - they heard about it.

Councillor Mrs. Mildred Powell of Seattle was granted a further week's leave of absence, after the Council learned from her of the importance to the city of her being at Mackinac.

The Councillor came to Mackinac with a delegation from Seattle and a vanguard of some thirty Californians.

There are 24 States and 5 Canadian Provinces represented at the Island Training Center.



QUALITIES THAT DO NOT DIE

Geoffrey Appleyard, ("Apple" of the Commandos and Special Air Service Regiment of the British Army, a major who won the D.S.O., M.C. and Bar, M.A.) after a fortnight's furlough in 1940 wrote to his folks in Yorkshire: I have tried running my own life and not made a very startling success of it. So now I am going to run my life on God's standards and so try and do my bit in the remaking and moral rearmament of the world.

July 12, 1943: Geoffrey was in charge of a party landing by parachute on Sicily. The plane in which he was travelling never returned.

Rev. Leslie D. Weatherhead, (Minister of the City Temple, London) I knew Geoffrey from his school days onwards. At the time of his early manhood I said to a friend, "If a visitor dropped down from Mars and visited each country to find out what earth's inhabitants were like, and if I had a chance to suggest whom such a visitor should meet in England, I should suggest Geoffrey Appleyard." His love of adventure, his sense of humor, his self-forgetfulness, his chivalry, his love of birds and poetry, and his unobtrusive, but real, religion were all woven into the texture of a character as strong and beautiful as any I have ever known. He revelled in life - physically, mentally and spiritually, and made all with whom he came into contact feel that life was a good thing as he lived it. Nothing could persuade me that this gay troubadour is dead. His body he may have given for England, but his soul lives on, part of the wealth of the universe, for it possessed qualities that do not die and over which war has no power.

- "Geoffrey" by J.E.A. published by Blandford Press, 1947.

FOR SOUND HOMES



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Mackinac 1943



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Gudrun Egebjerg: Correspondent for "Berlingske Tidende", Copenhagen:

In February 1940, a retired lieutenant colonel in the Danish Army was recalled to service. He had just sold his farm; now he put on his uniform. In April when the Germans overran his country he was commanding a battalion south of Copenhagen. German patrols were across his lines of communication before he could order an attack. Cease fire orders were issued from Copenhagen before his troops even had a chance to fight. Except for a small corps, the whole Danish Army was disbanded. There was shame, bitterness and disillusionment on every hand.

Called to Special Service

3 Into this national problem stepped the lieut. col., now Captain Hans Hansen. He is a quiet, distinguished-looking man with a sense of humor. A farmer who looks like an officer. An officer grown out of the fertile Danish soil. As a farmer he had had his whole village in the battle for a new patriotism when the Oxford Group first came to Denmark in 1935. As an officer he had planted new standards of teamwork in his section of the army. Now as an ordinary citizen he felt he should do something in the crisis brought by the invasion.

At his instigation the Danish War Ministry and General Staff began what came to be called "Folk og Vaern" (People and Army). It was not so much a new organization as a new spirit. In charge was a naval captain and Hans Hansen.

"Folk og Vaern" arranged courses for officers and men. They held meetings for youth and the civilian population. They used radio and films. The press carried over 10,000 articles on "Folk og Vaern", an average of 50 articles in every newspaper in the country. They stressed the positive, democratic values of Danish life and history. They brought out Denmark's great Christian tradition and heritage. They united soldiers and civilians.

Army officers felt that the Government's neglect of the defense services had been the cause of the invasion debacle. "Folk og Vaern" arranged a three-day conference between 70 leading officers and 70 Social Democratic leaders and union officials in Copenhagen. Instead of recriminations and exhortations they gave simple facts of the spread of the "Folk og Vaern" spirit, stories of change and teamwork instead of hatred and division. "What Folk og Vaern' has created," said one politician, "is the most significant thing in the whole military-political history of Denmark." And another added, "You are writing history in Denmark today."

Arrest and Escape

In August 1943 the Danish "passive" resistance had grown to such proportions that the Germans decided to change their "model protect-orate" policy. A wave of arrests swept the country. What was left of the Army was dissolved and the officers sent to prison camps. Hans Hansen wanted to get in touch with his general and brother officers. He and his wife thought the matter over, and decided that he should report to the Germans. They promptly arrested him as he had expected. He was first sent to a camp where there were 200 officers. But the General was not there. A number of men were called out for removal to another camp. Hansen was not on the list but quietly joined them. The first officer he caught sight of in the next camp was his general. They planned together.

Having accomplished his mission, Hansen's next problem was how to escape. A week or two later he was assigned to a party to be moved to another part of Denmark. As they were being taken through Copenhagen in a bus, the driver pulled up to let a streetcar pass.

The thought came clearly to Hansen: "Get out and go home." He got up, picked up his bag, and stepped out of the bus. He never knew why the guard did not stop him. The only explanation Hansen gives is: "God told me what to do, so I did it."

GESTAPO OUTWITTED

Pfc. Willy Rentzman: When the Germans came into Denmark, Col. Hansen 3 felt awful because the Danes gave up right away. He was disillusioned. He thought "I will go round to industries and business firms and collect money and help the people who are suffering, especially for the army people." He had two captains to work for him, but one of them got caught. On him he had the list of the people he worked with, including Col. Hansen and the other captain.

The colonel's friends told him, "You had better disappear." But Hansen said, "No, I've had guidance from God to go down to the Gestapo H.Q. and get my captain out." Even Gen. Møller couldn't dissuade him. At the Gestapo H.Q. Hansen said, "I want to meet the top man." When they met he said, "I'm Col. Hansen. I hear you are looking for me. Here I am. But you have one of my captains and I want him out."

The Gestapo chief said, "You are doing something against our policy. Why are you doing it?"

"I always try to help people in need," Hansen replied. "In the 1st World War I collected a lot of money to help the starving children in Austria." The Gestapo chief was silent, and then said, "I was one of those children. You can go."

"No, no," said Col. Hansen, "I came here to get my captain out." The Gestapo men whispered together then orders were given for the colonel to be allowed to take his captain away with him.

WORK FOR ALL - L.A.B.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Jens and Claude Tvede were among the thousands of couples whose marriages were remade as a result of the visit of Buchman and his international force which came to Denmark in 1935. Their new homelife and many another like theirs made possible L.A.B. and "Folk og Vaern".

2 Valdemar Hvidt, Danish High Court Advocate, outside 45 Berkeley Square, London, 1946. Eleven years before, then an atheist, he said, pointing to the Tvede's, "If something happened to that pair I might even think again." He was handling their divorce at the time. The following day the Tvede's called at Hvidt's office. The divorce was off.

3 Lt. Col. Hans Hansen of the Danish Army.

Peter Howard: When Buchman went to Denmark in 1935 he took an international team of 500 with him. Thirty per cent of all the country's work force was unemployed. Unemployment was being exploited as a political weapon by both the extreme materialistic Right and the extreme materialistic Left.

The Right used it as a weapon to keep working men bitter, and then to mobilise his bitterness to give power to the class-war group.

Labor blamed Management. Management blamed Labor. Both blamed Government, and the people blamed all three. The farmers said Government pampered the workers to get their votes. The workers said the farmers were paid too much for their products. Economists talked about trends in world economy. The Church said it was sad. Work projects did not seem to help, and charity did not run the machines and plants.

Buchman's philosophy cut clean through to cure. A Danish Cabinet Minister said of him, "He digs deep, aims high and embraces all." Frank Buchman and his friends said to the Danes, "Denmark must be shaken. It's all too pleasant and cosy. It's not revolution. In any country, unemployment is the sin of all the people. Everyone is responsible and everyone instead of blaming the other fellow must shoulder his part in the cure. It is not the fault of a system but of people. If everyone cares enough and shares enough, then everyone will have enough."

2 Valdemar Hvidt, lawyer to the Supreme Court of Denmark, went to see the Prime Minister and said, "The answer to no work is work. It is everybody's business to find work for others. Employment is not just a technical and economic problem, but above all a moral problem. It depends on our will and courage, our imagination and unselfishness. Lets get to work."

He suggested to the Danish Prime Minister a list of names who might get together and find a solution. These men, working together, could swing the nation. The Prime Minister looked at the list and knew them all. They included Labor and Management, all political parties, the farmers' organizations and others.

The Prime Minister said to Valdemar Hvidt, "If you can get these men to tackle anything together you have done more than I have ever been able to do." Hvidt succeeded. A National Association for Combating Unemployment - Landsforeningen til Arbedjdsloshedens Bekaempelse - was formed, soon to be known all over Denmark as LAB.

They chopped the big unemployment monster into little bits. Local committees were formed, and the employment of everyone in each home town was made a home town project and responsibility. All through the war the Nazi occupiers tried to create conditions so that the Danes would go to Germany to make munitions. But Hvidt and his friends kept Denmark at work in scores of new projects such as the up-rooting of tree stumps to warm the homes of the Danes. (The Teamsters' Union took this up as their special war-baby.)

In 1943 LAB personally interviewed every landowner in the country. 100,000 farmers in 1,300 communities were asked what jobs were waiting to be done and how many extra men they would employ when the war was over. At the close of 1945 The Prime Minister said that in all the disunity which had come with the end of the war, the most unifying force in the nation was LAB.



Gudrun Egebjerg talks with Joan Harward and Mrs. Dubois Morris Jr. at Mackinac 1943.

MACKINAC 1943

Joan Harward, writing to friends in Britain, Summer 1943:
Working with Gudrun Egebjerg, we have met over 80 newspaper people in this country. We are convinced of the need for people here at the Assembly to be in touch with their local editors. In Los Angeles, with the You Can Defend America handbook, a dossier of photos and often a local resident we covered 48 newspapers. Our column "Women at War" now appears regularly or sporadically in about 40 papers. It has appeared every week for over a year in eight papers on Long Island, N.Y., on the top of the editorial page. The column is one of the Victory Press Services. The others are "Time Bombs" (explosive shorts by Vic Kitchen), New Bridges by Dubie Morris, and the Victory Editorial.

Before coming to Mackinac we lived in ten different homes. Travel is not so simple these days. In January without any warning the Office of Price Administration banned all pleasure and non-essential driving in 17 States along the Atlantic seaboard. Almost overnight all private autos disappeared from the streets and highways. Outlying restaurants, dance halls, racing tracks folded up.
Subway and streetcar and bus and train, with all one's baggage, including our "office" of two suitcases of papers and a typewriter, is quite something. I've lost ten lbs since you last saw me.

Denmark



Bombed-out Gestapo headquarters. Lt. Col. Hans Hansen, (inset above and 3) inspired the "Folk og Vaern" and all that is left of the dreaded building in Copenhagen where Hansen outfaced his Nazi inquisitors.
- Photograph by British Combine, New York.

3 Senator Harry S. Truman, at the reception after the performance of "The Forgotten Factor": November 19, 1943: It has been the job of the Senate War Investigating Committee, of which I am Chairman, to look into the home front situation and make recommendations. We have listened to many hundreds of witnesses, taken five million words of testimony, obtained the considered view of responsible Americans ranging from the highest government and business officials to tank welders and airplane mechanics. I have personally travelled over 100,000 miles.

Seeing America from the inside in this way has given me both great pride and deep concern. Pride as an American at the magnitude of the effort put forth . . . Concern over the spirit of division which exists on the home front - class against class, farm against city, party against party, race against race. The forces of disunity in our national life appear to be stronger today perhaps than at any time in our history. And they are growing stronger.

Men in industry know of the battle for control which is going on in many of our major war plants. Most Management and Labor in the country want to co-operate to win the war and build a lasting peace. But there are extremists in both camps who don't make the job any too easy. They represent an alien philosophy of conflict and so play into the hands of foreign ideologies.

There is only one answer to this sort of thing. We must start now to draw the true battle line in American industry - between the responsible and constructive forces in both Management and Labor against the small but active minority who believe in a finish fight. If America can win the battle for industrial teamwork, then we will be on the road towards winning the greater battle for national unity. And we can bring victory in this battle as our contribution to the peace table.

The time is ripe for an appeal not to self-interest, but to the hunger for great living that lies deep in every man. What Americans really want is not a promise of getting something for nothing, but a chance to give everything for something great. We want something we can fight for with equal intensity

in war or peace - something not confined to combat areas or election campaigns. We want to feel that what we do for the war effort is at the same time laying sound foundations for the future.

I have known this group since June 4, 1939, when I read a message from the President to the national meeting for Moral Re-Armament in Constitution Hall, Washington. I was struck at that time by the clarity with which they saw the dangers threatening America, and the zeal and intelligence with which they set about rousing the country. I wish "The Forgotten Factor" and the war revue "You Can Defend America" could be seen by workers and executives alike in every war plant in the country. There is not a single industrial bottleneck I can think of which could not be broken in a matter of weeks if this crowd were given the green light to go full steam ahead.

We need this spirit in industry. We need it in the nation. For if America doesn't catch this spirit, we will be lucky to win the war, and certain to lose the peace. With it there is no limit to what we can do for America, and America for the world.

New York conservative Congressman James W. Wadsworth, a former Republican Senator, would be ranked by almost everybody as among the ten ablest men in the House.
- "Inside U.S.A." by John Gunther.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Senator Harry S. Truman (center) at a special performance of "The Forgotten Factor", requested by representatives of management and labor. The audience of more than 1200 in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, included top executives of major war firms and 300 elected leaders of 1/2 million workers in the area, November 19, 1943. Left of the senator is Congressman James Wadsworth. To the right are Mr. and Mrs. H. Birchard Taylor, V.P. Cramp shipyards.

2 "The Forgotten Factor": Dick Wilson, the boss' son (Dick Stollery) stops the labor leader, Jim Rankin (H. Reynolds), hitting his dad (Eric Bentley).

3 Democratic Senator Truman and Republican Congressman Wadsworth at a reception after the performance of the industrial drama, listen to a song specially written for the Senator.

4 Dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford: L-R: (Facing camera) Admiral Chantry, A.A. Geyelin, Mrs. Kenaston Twitchell, Sen. Truman, Birchard Taylor, Rep. Wadsworth. (Front) Ray Purdy, and Ellmaker, publisher of the Daily News.

UNITY WITHIN U.S. ASKED BY TRUMAN - Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia. Nov. 20, 1943.

He says here that it can be Greatest Contribution to the Peace Table

Victory in the "battle of national unity" can be the United States' greatest contribution to the peace table, Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, chairman of the War Investigating Committee, said here last night.

1 Senator Truman and Congressman James W. Wadsworth, of New York, were guests at a special performance of the Moral Re-Armament industrial drama "The Forgotten Factor" before several hundred industrialists and labor leaders at the Bellevue-Stratford.

"Most management and labor in the country want to co-operate to win the war and build a lasting peace," Senator Truman said. "But there are extremists in both camps who don't make the job any too easy. The forces of disunity in our national life appear to be stronger today than perhaps at any time in our history.

"If we can succeed nationally in bringing mutual understanding and teamwork between the right thinking leadership on both sides of the industrial picture," he continued, "then we will not only increase production but will save American industry for America. A rebirth of freedom in the home country is the only reward we can guarantee to those men of America who are fighting abroad."

H. Birchard Taylor, vice president of the Cramp Shipbuilding Co. headed a local committee which sponsored the presentation.

In his introductory remarks Taylor presented a program of 11 points as a way to bring proper accord between labor and management. "The future of American industry lies in a fresh and adequate conception of these relationships which will submerge the greed, suspicion and mistrust which are so much in evidence," he said. "May teamwork based on faith and confidence, be the pattern of American industry and American democracy. No group is doing a more effective work in this field than the forces of Moral Re-Armament."

Among the visitors was Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, who led the group in singing the theme song of MRA's patriotic revue, "You Can Defend America".

MINERS' DELEGATES ATTENDING NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON SEE "BATTLE TOGETHER FOR BRITAIN" AT 45 BERKELEY SQUARE. A NATIONAL STRIKE WAS FEARED.



Some of the sixty Welsh, Scottish and English miners, attending a crucial London conference for miners' delegates, spend their first evening at the London home of Dr. Buchman. At the final curtain all stood up and cheered. Then sang "the King" and cheered again. Alderman Will Locke, a former miner (left), first Labor Lord Mayor of Newcastle, together with Northumberland and Durham miners, sang "Blaydon Races" at the close of the evening. Then Yorkshire delegates sang "Ilkley Moor 'Baht 'At", followed by the Scots singing "Annie Laurie". Next day the conference decided against a strike. (Photo right) Douglas Cook and David Peters - "Bevin Boys". In the last 18 months of the war 21,800 youngsters accepted working in the mines as their national service instead of serving in the army.

UNITY WITHIN U.S. ASKED BY TRUMAN - He says here that it can be Greatest Contribution to the Peace Table

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When 50 Washington press gallery reporters were asked to list the 10 Americans who had contributed the most to the war effort, Senator Truman was the only member of Congress who they named.

PHILADELPHIA
Nov. 19, 1943



3

Senator Truman and Congressman Wadsworth enjoy Cece Broadhurst's song:

"Now Senator Truman once gathered a few men to form a big committee, to investigate production rate in each industrial city. Can't help but admire the Senator's fire, so one day we decided to make a move to quite improve the patriotic things that I did. I formed a committee of one to find out what could be done for guys like me on honesty."

"You've got to be different from head to toe to be a real American. You've got to be different inside that tough old hide, get all the greedy, grousy things untied. You've got to be different from head to toe to make the world brand new all over. So double-check on why the heck, should human nature always be the bottleneck? Tarry a moment before you go, you've got to be different from head to toe."

The Teheran Conference, Nov. 28 - Dec. 1, 1943, left no doubt at all that there was a change in the close relationship between the British and Americans.

Stalin, at Teheran, had had confirmed to him that Roosevelt's policies involved the destruction of the British Empire.

After Teheran, Stalin knew that he had found common ground on issues which divided the Americans from the British. - "Price of Victory", by Michael Charlton, B.B.C. 1983.

4



SURPRISING EXPLOITS

Arthur Strong: In November 1943 Frank Buchman moved to Florida. A grateful hotelier, who had been to Mackinac put a small hotel, "Whispering Sands", at his disposal for the winter. Five miles away was the winter holiday resort of Sarasota. We looked forward to meeting interesting people, but we were told in no uncertain manner not to go calling. So we enjoyed relaxing, reading, writing letters and going for walks. After some six weeks one of the 17 of us had a birthday. Frank suggested we celebrate it by all going to see the Sarasota Drama group's production of "Claudia" by Rose Franken. Laura Wood generously bought the tickets.

9 "CLAUDIA" HITS THE BELL FOR A REAL PERFORMANCE

Sarasota Herald Tribune, Tuesday January 11, 1944.

It is difficult to know exactly where to hang the laurel or to hand out the most colorful plaudits . . . Perhaps it can't be done and be fair . . . At any rate last night's first performance of "Claudia" was a dilly. Cast, set, direction, properties and performance made what could have been a total floparoo a stand-up in the amateur theatrical field. We take off our collective hat and applaud.

To begin with one of those one in a million disasters, that make directors have bad dreams, happened fifteen minutes before curtain time. H. Monroe had a heart attack on his way to the theater . . . It was necessary that he be immediately hospitalized. The players had no understudy. The part is one that practically the whole play is built around.

Into the lobby tore the director, W. Everett, to literally grab Cecil Broadhurst, a professional from the Moral Re-Armament production, slapped some make-up on him, thrust a book of the play in his hand and pushed him on the stage . . .

From then on the show was his. Reading from the book he carried the part as if he'd been rehearsing for months . . . If there is any one person to receive the gold loving cup, young Broadhurst is the one from this writer. To elaborate on the rest of the cast is a waste of time. The supporting cast came ever so close to being professional. All in all the show is a good two hours of real entertainment.

Halina Rodzinski: The summer slipped by quickly that year, the suddenness of the change in our fortunes and our complete happiness making the time pass all the faster. (1943) Artur had established an emotional equilibrium for himself thanks to Moral Re-Armament and Frank Buchman, who was also among the summer's many visitors. The two men had a fine relationship, one that was directly beneficial to Artur. 6

Artur's birthday in January 1944 fell on a Sunday when he was to conduct a radio concert. He asked his sponsor and CBS to allow him two minutes airtime for a speech which he had prepared, and they agreed. Artur did draft after draft, trying them on me for style, forthrightness, simplicity. No other piece of writing had previously cost him so much effort and pain. And understandably: he would be speaking to million of radio listeners, presumably outlining for them in two minutes what he and Moral Re-Armament believed to be the ONLY plan for world peace.

While Robert Casadeus was acknowledging the applause of the Carnegie Hall audience for a performance of Beethoven's Emperor Piano Concerto, Artur raced backstage to the announcer's booth. Artur read these words:

"In our orchestra we have many nationalities, creeds, types and temperaments. We have learned to forget our individual likes and dislikes, and our differences of temperament for the sake of the music to which we have dedicated our lives. I often wonder why we could not solve the world's problems on a basis of harmony. Think what a single individual in a symphony orchestra accomplishes by forgetting himself and giving up his individual traits and ambitions in the service of music. Why could not every individual and every nation in the world learn the same secret in the service of world harmony?"

"We hear nowadays so much about secret weapons of destruction, but we forget the existence of a seemingly old-fashioned secret weapon - love. The secret is easy to learn. It is simple. It is practical . . . Some might call it co-operation, mutual understanding, teamwork, but it all springs from the same source of an all-embracing love for the whole of mankind, and for your neighbor in particular. The simple secret of loving and caring makes sound and happy homes, harmonious and prosperous communities, and peace-loving nations. A great spiritual awakening is arising from the depths of human misery. It calls for a different way of life. It calls for a changed life for everyone. Only when every one of us and every nation learns the secret of love for all mankind, will the world become a great orchestra following the beat of the Greatest Conductor of all."

(At the close, as we listened in Sarasota, we heard Artur say clearly "Thank you Frank".)

The little talk brought an incredible mail and telegraph response. People congratulated my husband for saying something that "should have been said sooner". One man went so far as to write that Artur "should be at the peace conference when the war is over".

That January Sunday night Artur invited all 110 players to his birthday party. The wives I invited to a tea ten days later . . . No conductor before had ever shown the men any personal interest. The few words Artur shared with each man softened some hearts that night. A few more players did their work all the better for it . . . I was shocked to find that although many of their husbands had played together for twenty years, the wives had never met. This prompted me to say that we all ought to become friends. "After all," I reasoned, "we have one thing in common, slightly crazy husbands." And on this understated view of our husbands, the Philharmonic Women's Club came into being. Its main purpose was the improvement of relations between the men. We wanted to make the orchestra "one big family." I cannot say that we succeeded, piranha fish are not likely to be mad vegetarians; but we did reduce petty squabbles and personal tensions substantially. Because we genuinely enjoyed each other's company, we extended our activities to volunteer war work.

Norway February 1944: Railway ferry "Hydro" was sunk in Tunnsjö lake and with it Hitler's dream of possessing the first atom bomb. In 1942 Norsk Hydro, largest electro-chemical plant in the world was chosen to increase its production of deuterium oxide (heavy water) from 3,000 to 10,000 pounds a year. Heavy water was an ideal moderator to use in the preparation of Uranium 235. Its refinement took 1½ yr. In February 1943 eleven Special Force Norwegians, trained in Britain, after a herculean effort, entered Norsk Hydro, and blew up the all-important chamber. One thousand pounds of heavy water gushed from broken tanks on to the floor and into the factory's sewers. Late in 1943 Norsk Hydro was resuming production. Almost immediately Allied bombers knocked out the factory's power station. Then the Germans decided to move all Norsk Hydro's heavy water equipment and stocks to an underground site in the Reich. With the loss of the heavy water in the "Hydro" German experiments in atomic energy were slowed to a standstill.

Alan Thornhill: Frank at Sarasota was truly remarkable. He seemed to vary from extreme weakness and illness, often only speaking in his brand of Pennsylvania German, to surprising exploits with people. I think his life-changing there must have been a direct outcome of his prayer to be a great life-changer. In all my times with Frank, I never knew him so mellow, so sensitive.

Cissie Patterson, the proprietor of the Washington Times-Herald, had evenings in the new year where she invited Adlai Stevenson and the Chicago composer, John Alden Carpenter, and her editors to meet him. He also became fast friends with many of the famous Ringling Circus troupe whose winter headquarters were in Sarasota, and was much taken by the family life, the integrity and the sheer courage of the circus people.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 P. Petrocokino looks for shells.
- 2 "Whispering Sands", beside a bayou in the Gulf of Mexico, becomes Buchman's winter home.
- 3 Bremer Hofmeyr catches a fish.
- 4 Buchman's creche of wooden figures always means a great deal to him. He sits for long periods looking at it, living into an experience beyond the senses. Occasionally he remarks to himself, "Isn't it wonderful? Isn't it wonderful?" Spiritual experience never ceases to fill him with this sense of wonder. He would prolong "Christmas" as long as possible, sometimes leaving the tree up for weeks.
Bremer Hofmeyr wrote:
Christmas Star, O Christmas Star,
Bearing radiance from afar,
Shine on the weary race of men -
Bring light and life and hope again.
Christmas Star, O Christmas Star,
Bearing mercy from afar,
Shine on the frozen hearts of men -
Bring warmth and pity back again.
Christmas Star, O Christmas Star,
Bearing wisdom from afar,
Shine on the foolish hearts of men -
Bring sense and sanity again.

5 In an American-Indian Nativity play Halina Rodzinski was an Indian Madonna. Artur Rodzinski was Big Chief Down Beat.

6 Dr. Buchman, Dr. M. Martin
Artur Rodzinski, Bremer Hofmeyr.

7 Frank Buchman.

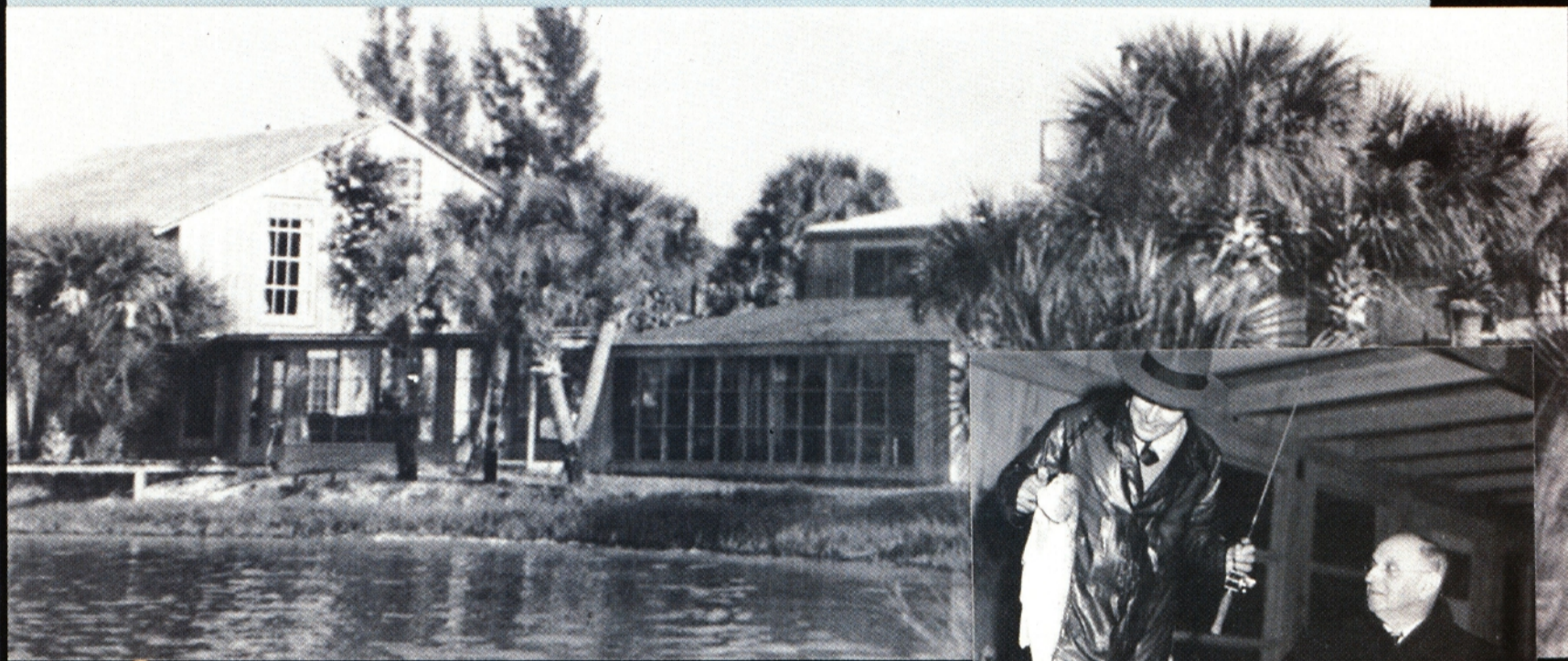
8 Christmas Day 1943: Clockwise from Buchman: Hofmeyr, Rodzinski, Mrs. Wood, Marion Anderson, Thornhill, Halina Rodzinski, Martin, and Campbell.

9 "Claudia's" final curtain. A long standing feud was about to be solved between the ex-G.I. editor and the society-concious drama group. His enthusiastic article built a bridge between conflicting elements in Sarasota.

Over lunch the following day at Whispering Sands, the editor decided to contact his folks 3,000 miles away. They didn't even know he was no longer in the army. The cast of the play came to tea the following Sunday.



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GO LIKE A RIVER

Sarasota Herald-Tribune Founder Of MRA Program Is Sarasota Winter Visitor



DR. FRANK BUCHMAN talks over M.R.A.'s industrial teamwork program with H. Birchard Taylor, vice president of the Cramp Shipbuilding company in Philadelphia and former president of the Navy League. Lt. John Cotton Wood in the background.

Since Pearl Harbor thousands of Floridians have seen the patriotic revue "You Can Defend America", which has found a record-breaking response in 20 states before a quarter of a million people. This revue is the spearhead of the program of Moral Re-Armament, whose founder Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, is now a visitor in Sarasota.

In the crucible of human experience and found that they stand the test. MRA is at work in the home, raising a new generation that knows what teamwork counts for in family life, homes where petty disputes are laughed away in the sunshine of real caring. MRA is at work in industry. A few months ago in one of our largest

Bunny Austin: In January 1944 Phyll and I, on furlough, were able to join Frank at Sarasota.

The change in him since his illness was very considerable. He could not get out of a chair without help nor walk unaided. He no longer had the use of his right hand . . . But for all his physical limitations, his spirit and effectiveness were in no way bound. His friends had become his hands. Instead of walking he could be pushed in a wheel chair. . .

The rumors which had endlessly pursued us during the tour of the revue began to penetrate Sarasota. Books on MRA which had been prominently displayed in a local bookshop suddenly disappeared. A coolness seemed to descend on the town. It happened that four of us staying with Frank arranged to play a game of tennis. News of this reached Frank's ears. He sent for one of us whose name was Bremer. "I hear you are having a game of tennis," said Frank. "Fine, now we must plan it." "It's all planned, Frank. It's at 9.30 on Friday morning at the Municipal courts," said Bremer. Frank gave Bremer one of those looks which implied "will you never learn; have you no imagination?" He said to his secretary, "Take this letter."

"Dear Mrs. Johnson," he began, "At 9.30 on Friday morning at the Municipal courts there will be an exhibition match between Bunny Austin, the British Davis Cup player . . ." ". . . and others," said Bremer modestly. "Yes . . . and others," dictated Frank. Then he dictated several more.

Friday came. We arrived at the courts to find a sizeable crowd of local inhabitants who had come to see this "exhibition match". It was an embarrassing moment for me, as I had played little tennis since my entry into the army. The crowd however seemed to enjoy it, and we were warmly applauded at its finish. Some small boys had come to watch the game, and had very kindly come on to the court and acted as ball-boys.² In return for their courtesy I gave them each a racquet and started hitting balls to them. Among the audience was the bookseller. He went up to Frank in a state of great excitement. One of the small boys was his son. "Doctor Buchman," said the bookseller, "This has been a very great day. I never dreamed in all my life my boy would one day play tennis with Bunny Austin." That afternoon the MRA literature once more appeared on full display at his bookshop. The coolness had departed from Sarasota. A drive with Frank down the main street was a happy progress, Frank bowing as he returned the friendly waves of the people.

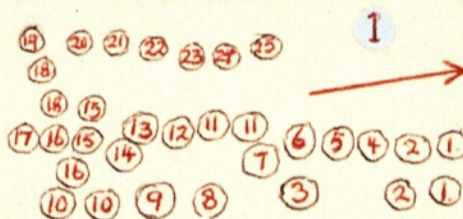
1. K and M Twitchell. 2. G and A Stearly. 3. F.B. 4. B Hofmeyr. 5. P Campbell. 6. M Martin. 7. L Wood. 8. G Hay. 9. E Mansfield. 10. R and E Purdy. 11. J and C Ely. 12. L Vrooman. 13. A. Strong. 14. G Fraser. 15. C and M Haines. 16. E and A Bentley. 17. J Roots. 18. R and M Anderson. 19. P Petrocokino. 20. A Thornhill. 21. A Leakey. 22. E Parfit. 23. E de Mestral. 24. B Van Dyke. 25. W. Stubbs.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 "We've got to go like a river", Buchman said, so a photo was suggested showing everyone, staying with him, like the mouth of a river of new life. With the camera on a tripod the manager took the photo.
- 2 Austin plays tennis with the ball boys. (See story top left.)
- 3 Colonel Snider and Sergeant Corcoran with Frank Buchman.
- 4 After the evening meal we usually continued sitting at the table. Bob Snider had arrived for a few days. He told us of the progress of the war. On another evening Elisabeth de Mestral (ext.rt.) told of her family in Switzerland and relatives in Germany. Grace Hay, Buchman's secretary, sometimes read pieces from a letter from her fiancé in Burma, Bishop West of Rangoon. She might say at times, "I don't think I should read this piece." "Let me see it," said Frank roguishly. After reading it he might say, "No, I don't think you should," much to our amusement. At 11 p.m. Frank would say, "Lets go to bed and leave the dishes until the morning," knowing full well that a few would do them once he'd gone to bed.
- 5 All clean by midnight as we sang barbershop. L-R: Snider, E.Parfit, Corcoran, P.Campbell, G.Fraser.
- 6 Jack and Connie Ely arrive.
- 7 David and Mrs. Lawrence enjoy an impromptu program. When he arrived unexpectedly, he stood by the door and exclaimed, "Frank, you are the only person I know who keeps his friends around him year after year, and your message hasn't varied." He was editor of the "United States News". He offered the center double page to Buchman.

Frank Buchman: We have got to go like a river! ¹

Are we doing a fundamental work with each other? When each of you stands on his own feet, I will know that this work will go on. God help us if we are not going to be in that power-stream. Let's get out into the world. What are your objectives?



Sylvia Cust: One weekend Frank had invited a friend from another country to spend several days with him at Sarasota.

This man was in very great need, having just experienced a great tragedy in his family, which had caused a turmoil of emotion in his heart.

Frank seated him at his right for dinner, surrounded by eight or ten of his friends, who all knew what had happened.

Then with great sensitivity Frank drew that man out and gave him the opportunity to express all the hurt, pain and uncertainty he had experienced, in such a way that he was able to give the whole thing to God.

In doing this the man found faith and freedom, and was to become one of the rock-like men of faith in the bringing of an answer to his own country.

⁷ David Lawrence, editor of the "United States News".

It may well prove
that "You Can Defend America"
will become the basis
for the national philosophy
of total defense for America.

Founder Of MRA Program Is Sarasota Winter Visitor

- Sarasota Herald-Tribune, Sunday January 23, '44

Photo caption: Dr. Frank Buchman talks over MRA's industrial teamwork program with H. Birchard Taylor, vice president of the Cramp Shipbuilding company in Philadelphia and former president of the Navy League. Lt. John Cotton Wood in the background.

Since Pearl Harbor thousands of Floridians have seen the patriotic revue "You Can Defend America", which has found a record-breaking response in 20 states before a quarter of a million people. This revue is the spearhead of the program of Moral Re-Armament, whose founder Dr. Frank N.D. Buchman, is now a visitor in Sarasota.

Dr. Buchman has been joined at a small hotel on the gulf by American and Canadian leaders of MRA. Letters, phone calls and cables pour in from the cities of North America and from many lands beyond the Caribbean and Atlantic with news of the advance of this movement.

As the world begins to plan the turnover from the surgery of war to the building of a sane civilization, many eyes are on Frank Buchman's work and its amazing growth through the nations. Within 20 years Moral Re-Armament has become a going concern in 50 countries. . .

MRA is at work in the home, raising a new generation that knows what teamwork counts for in family life, homes where petty disputes are laughed away in the sunshine of real caring.

MRA is at work in industry. A few months ago in one of our largest eastern cities a labor leader was speaking to a group of men responsible for vital war industries. At thirty, Joe had more than 15,000 men under him. A subversive element had engineered a wild-cat strike. "Before meeting MRA", he told his listeners, "I would have fought for those guys without thinking twice because they were labor. Now I go not for who's right, but what's right. I saw they were wrong. I got together with management. The strike was called off." . . .



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Arthur Strong: Photographs of the personalities and the crowds at the performances of "The Forgotten Factor" were in ever increasing demand by our travelling force. A studio was required where we could work, work, work. Walking the streets of a strange city is fun for a day or two, but after ten days my patience wore thin as well as the leather of my shoes. But on the 10th day our workshop for the six months turned up. Three blocks from our temporary headquarters lay an empty former bookshop. The estate agents showing an interest in our venture reduced the monthly rent by half, and we offered to move out if they got a permanent buyer. When we said goodbye the following summer they said we had been the best of tenants.

Our regular team were Signe Lund of Norway, Annelou Teixeira of Holland, Erma Phillips of Canada, Elie Purdy and Hope Kitchen American teenagers, and Guy Woolford from Atlanta, who like me had been rejected from the army on physical grounds. Guy had acted on Broadway and was a keen photographer. His complete lack of order exasperated me, but back of his seeming drift was an executive mind from which I learned a great deal. We were encouraged by the renaissance bottega of Italy where whole families worked together.

To begin with we sat on boxes, but as old and new friends dropped in to chat they saw our needs and brought gifts from their homes. Our first goal was to make everyone welcome. So we always had a bowl of fresh fruit, and some flowers with magazines around. One restaurant nearby was a converted studio. At the far end was a staircase to a balcony with a grand piano. We used to goad each other to give impromptu concerts to the restaurant in general, while waiting between courses. One evening the conversation came round to royalty. That night we were evenly matched. Four from republics and four from countries with royalty.

Elie from a republic produced:
A king's a most amazing sort of man.
It's not just him, it's all his family clan.
You argue why he's where he is at all
When he's the one who keeps you on the ball.
Some say the work he does is just a bluff,
But he's the one who stands when things get tough.
Now mind you, I'm a rebel, I will own.
I'm from the land of Lee and Washington.

Of Freedom, no one guy can top the rest,
Where anyone's a chance to give his best.
Where nothing, if he fights could ever stop
A man from going right up to the top.
But I must say, if kings were what they might,
The whole world could be changed - yes, overnight!

It was answered with the following:
Why is the world in its upturned state,
Gripped in a vice of fear, greed and hate?
Is it because man's ambition won't stop.
As he sleeps, as he wakes, its "get to the top".
2000 years back the world had a king
And those who followed believed He would win.
A king lives to serve, was a whole new idea.
It cost him his life, but his victory's still clear.
"The last shall be first" and the lowest the top,
For ambition to serve builds the other man up.
With our hearts freed from greed, loss turns into gain;
We are kings as we serve all strata of men.

Often there was no money among us. Money for the rent, due the following day, and for our next meal, added emphasis to our prayers. One day we were walking to a restaurant without the price of a meal between us. Before leaving the studio we had prayed. In the street we met a friend. "By the way", she said, "a union worker asked me to give this money to the photographers and thank them for all they are doing." In the next post was a letter from an unexpected source with a cheque which covered the rent with some over. Life was never dull.

Often we worked late and occasionally, when making the "1 Sound Homes" exhibition for the library, right through the night. As we bent over our work we sang old hymns, some of our new songs, and one special one was Annelou's arab song which she'd learned in Palestine. Signe also sang her lovely Norwegian songs.

Hearing Jascha Heifetz, the famous violinist, was going to play at the Academy of Music, we bought tickets. Annelou had told us that he had played in her Dutch home. We arranged supper for afterwards in a nearby hotel, hoping he would come. The manager was from Portugal where Annelou's family

had originally come from. The gold room was ours for the evening without charge. The date coincided with Elie's 18th birthday, so there was a cake, candles and the girls wore long dresses.

Backstage afterwards we were all introduced and Elie's aunt recalled travelling on the same ship with Heifetz. Not surprisingly he had another supper date. But we had our party just the same. In the small party of the morning the head waiter came in to see all was well. He was dressed to go home. During supper a special song had been written for him. While we sang he enjoyed a piece of birthday cake, sitting in Heifetz' seat. Signe sang of Norway, Annelou the arab song; we all sang from our Revue, and ended with hymns like "There's sunshine in my soul today", "In the garden", and "The old rugged Cross". He joined in with us at times and listened keenly to the stories of our work in industry. Then we had a time of listening. He left for home with tears in his eyes and a smile of gratitude.

The remaining pieces of cake we took to the two night operators. They weren't busy so we sang to them. As we said good-night a hotel guest called up, "Can you tell me whether it is raining?" Our nocturnal friends advised the lone drinker to take his hat if he was going out.

Some of the industrial team visited the union men in the shipyards and factories, while others - Purdy, Haines and Stearly - visited management. Both groups met daily to find God's plan.

ERIE DISPATCH HERALD

April
23
1944

A noted military strategist remarked many months ago at the outbreak of hostilities that the side which had the best photographers would win the war.

Since then every newspaper reader has seen graphic evidence of how aerial reconnaissance has aided in the conduct of campaigns. The development of radiophoto service has brought the battlefield to the breakfast table along with the morning coffee.

Even more in the war of ideas, art has been drafted for the duration.

At the same time, as in the Philadelphia Free Library exhibition, a growing number of artists are beginning to see the importance of using their medium to stimulate the spirit that makes for sound homes, teamwork in industry and national unity. They can picture and interpret for the ordinary man the things for which we fight. They can inspire and educate people to play their part in building the new world everybody wants. One picture is worth 10,000 words in getting the story across.

A vivid example of this battleline in art is evidenced by a second exhibition in Philadelphia. It offers paintings of so-called "social import" which breed in the onlooker a sense of class and race-consciousness and bitterness. The artists make sure that no casual stroller through the gallery misses the point. They give the visitors a lecture on art, and at one and the same time their version of the "political significance of the war."

In contrast, the current photo exhibition at the Free Library depicts a renaissance not only in home life but in American art. It was inspired by the "Sound Homes" chapter of the victory handbook, "You Can Defend America," with a foreword by Gen. John J. Pershing.

"Great art, like sound homes, both reflects and inspires the living of the ordinary man," says one of those responsible for the camerawork. And that is what this show-

ing aims to do for the 4,000 people who pass daily through the library, the third largest in the country.

A series of magnificent blown-up photographs portray the new world where it hits everyone closest—in the home. They show how teamwork in the family builds teamwork in the nation. Everyone has a part, from grandmother to two-year-old—making beds, washing dishes, helping in the kitchen and dining room, welcoming visitors, and just living together round the piano or the fireplace.

It is done so effectively that one mother and housewife was heard to remark, "I don't think any woman could look at that without thinking she'd like to go home and try it with her own family."

Professional experts who pronounce the pictures technically "perfect" are struck by the spirit of the people caught by the camera and the obvious co-operation between the photographer and his subjects. The secret of producing such a photographic representation of family teamwork was the teamwork among the artists themselves. They have found that the creative spirit of teamwork is the answer to the drudgery of individualism.

The exhibition was turned out in a simple studio reminiscent of the homelike workshop of Bellini from which came the great Renaissance art of Mantegna and Titian 500 years ago. Just as in those days a number of artists would take part in a single painting, so here the camerawork, printing and lettering were the product of many people. In fact one thing which most impressed the librarian who arranged for the exhibition was that in contrast to most committees, there were more people pitching in at the end than there were at the beginning.

This is the spirit of teamwork which industrialists and labor leaders who have gone through with their families have caught from these photographs. As a shipyard worker commented: "This exhibition shows that the interests of labor and the home can run so smoothly together that each contributes to the greatness, progress and happiness of the other. This is true labor where husband and wife build family life that is a pattern for the family of nations."

The Soviet's "Class War" Exhibition was hurriedly assembled. It ran for seven weeks. The MRA one ran for 14 weeks.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Dr. Buchman at the "Homes We Fight For" Exhibition, with one of the Philadelphia Library staff. L-R: C. Haines, A. Teixeira, S. Lund, E. Phillips and Cecil Broadhurst. The 3 girls mainly created it.

2 "Cowboy Christmas" by C. Broadhurst who wrote it on the train to Philadelphia in order to bring together H. Birchard Taylor of Cramps Shipyards and Bill Schaffer, head of the union there. They met for the first time at the play. The "Cowboy Carol", sung across the world, has been sung many times at the Albert Hall, London, at Christmastime.

COWBOY CAROL

There'll be a new world beginnin'
from t'night. . .

When I climb up to my saddle,
Gonna take Him to my heart . . .
Right across the prairie,
Clear across the valley,
Straight across the heart of every man,
There'll be a right new brand of livin'
That'll sweep like lightnin' fire
And take away the hate in ev'ry land.

3 Arthur Strong and Lieut. R. B. Hale.

4 Hope Kitchen and Elie Purdy, the youngest members of our team and also of the cast in "The Forgotten Factor".

5 Our bottega in Philadelphia for the 6 winter months of 1943-44.

6 In the studio: L-R: (sitting) Signe Lund, Arthur Strong, Scoville Wishard, Annelou Teixeira. (Standing) Day Ely, Elie Purdy and Guy Woolford.



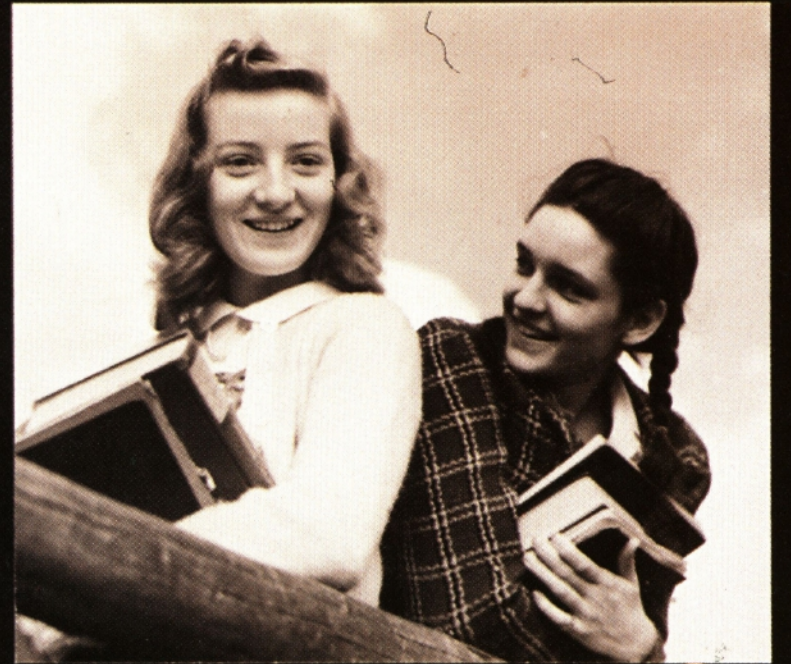
1 Frank Buchman commended us for the way we handled the financing of our studio through our own faith.



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FAITH TRIUMPHANT OVER

A United States Army Chaplain who had never met Annie Jaeger writes his impressions after attending her funeral.

"Rejoicing with you in Annie's victory today" seemed a strange way to word a message to a son whose mother had just passed away. It seemed strange to begin a funeral service with the Doxology too, but that is exactly what happened at Annie Jaeger's funeral today - the first truly Christian funeral I have yet attended. It was a memorial to a woman whose spirit of faith was triumphant over pain, disease and death: to a Christian whose passionate love for mankind, whose unquestioning faith and whose fighting conviction for great ideals had changed lives in every strata of life on an international scale.

Her son Bill lacked none of the qualities that made his mother great. Never a tear of sorrow did he shed but he made it a triumphant service of thanksgiving - a crowning day for one who had won life's race and was now meeting her Master, her life-mate and the host of friends whom she had lost awhile. This mother-son relationship was deep, but it did not try to possess the other's soul. It was understood those souls belonged to God. As Dr. Irene Gates explained, death is to many a time when self-will is crossed and they cry because there is no way to prevent it. To a life seeking God's will and harmony with Him, there can be no separation.

Annie's friends were interesting people. Their outward appearance was not different but their lives were. There was more simplicity, more unpretentious love, more Godliness than I have

seen for many months. It was like sunshine, fresh air and freedom to an imprisoned soul to enjoy that fellowship for a few moments. To see women without cigarettes, warpaint and flippancy; to see men who could speak without profanity and had thoughts about other things than sex, liquor and war was an inward tonic. They came from England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Canada and every part of the United States but their transformed lives gave them a unity and teamwork surpassing the greatest dreams of national unity. They had no organization, no financial schemes or designs, but just a great task, a great determination and a great God.

The work nearest Annie's heart was the building of sound homes. The revolution that will herald a new world must begin in individuals and manifest itself in their home. She taught women not to be afraid to take second place or worry what their husband would do for them, and she taught men to share, plan and dream with their families. She taught parents and children that their lives were not to run parallel to each other but their care and love should make them of the same heart-beat. She believed that nations of sound families will make for a strong family of nations.

Do you see why I attended a strange funeral today? Of course, I didn't know Annie in life, but even in death I was able to learn why her friends sang around the open grave "There is Sunshine in My Soul Today". I guess one of the children's telegrams to Bill expressed it pretty completely, "To a woman who has given her life to make other people great."



Garrett Stearly, speaking at the Memorial Service in Sarasota, Fla.

Annie was trying to awaken a sense of real teamwork in each one of us so that we would fight to bring the best out of each other, and use it together for a common purpose. She was convinced that unless the married couples did that they wouldn't achieve their calling.

I will never forget our last meeting with Annie. She had been planning it all day and she had everything in her mind that she wanted to say to us. The thing that she most wanted was that we should always share with the rest of our friends and with people close to us our real difficulties and our real problems so that we never give the appearance that we are on a pedestal, "because," she said, "that is the only way you will ever cross the bridge between this generation and the next." Unless we developed that frankness we would never pass on from one generation to the next the real qualities that were necessary. You had to be real with her. Somehow God flooded into that room.

(Left) Garrett and Nan Stearly.

Marge Haines; My husband and I learned a lot from Annie, especially about fighting as one instead of two separate individuals. One of the most impressive things about her was that she made God's will her will, especially in the last days of her illness. Many of us would like to run home when we are ill, but Annie was at the heart of the battle for a new world.

There was a wonderful openness about her going. We were allowed to share with Bill the last precious moments of Annie's life. Many times we would go in and stay with her, hold her hands and pray with her round her bed, and the girls would sing to her.

On the last evening Bill asked for Delia, the laundress, and Mary, the Irish cook, to come in. They came and stood smiling at Annie for a little while.

Early in the morning with just a few around her she revealed the secret and passion of her life in her last words, "Oh my Saviour, dear Lord - my son - my mother."

(Right) Marge and Charles Haines of Philadelphia.



NO IRON CURTAIN

Had it not been for the now absurd policy of allowing the Russians to occupy Berlin, Prague, Budapest, when we could have got there before them. Had it not been for the Americans' refusal to allow Alexander (General Sir Harold) to keep eight divisions in Italy, which would have enabled us to go through the Ljubljana gap in Yugoslavia and take Vienna from the rear, the Iron Curtain had it fallen, might have fallen a very, very, very long way further East. He had a frightful row with both the President (Roosevelt) and General Marshall about it. He wanted to keep these eight crack American divisions which would have given him the extra force to go through the Gothic Line, take Trieste, go through the gap, cutting off eighteen German divisions who were fighting Tito's Partisans in Yugoslavia.

Then the idea was there would be a left hook by Alexander's victorious army which would take Vienna in the rear. If that had happened Budapest equally would have fallen to us, I think. At that stage the war could have ended in the autumn of 1944 and there might well have been no Iron Curtain.

- Sir John Colville, Private Secretary to Churchill and Attlee, from "The Price of Victory" by Michael Charlton, BBC 1983.

FIVE HUNDRED LETTERS

When my mother died I received letters from over five hundred families who wrote to tell me what she had done to make their homes a united force.

Annie pioneered what the ordinary person longs to see happen - showing him how to find a purpose for his life, a purpose for his home and an answer to bitterness, selfishness and hatred in the world.

We need ten thousand Annies today in every city and every nation. Through Moral Re-Armament every man and woman in the world can pioneer the next great stage in history for all mankind.

- William Jaeger.

PAIN DISEASE AND DEATH

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

Mrs. Annie Jaeger, a pioneer leader in the worldwide Moral Re-Armament movement, died yesterday at the home of Frederic L. Clark, Germantown. She was 68.

- February 14, 1944.

Articles and photographs were also in the New York Times, as well as in the Progressive Labor World and Union News on February 18, 1944.



William Jaeger shows his mother's grave to Buchman at St. Thomas churchyard, Whitmarsh, Pennsylvania.

On her grave were planted some forget-me-nots sent from Mackinac Island:

"A tribute to one of Frank's gayest and greatest fellow-fighters who gave her life to build homes that could make real to nations the great truths of God's government."



Dr. Buchman reads: Annie Jaeger wife of Charles Jaeger, Stockport, England, May 18, 1875 - Germantown, February 13, 1944. Builder of sound homes through Moral Re-Armament.

Labor And Industrial Leaders Pay Final Tribute To Mrs. Annie Jaeger

Progressive Labor World

Annie Jaeger, Leader In Moral Re-Armament Movement, Dies

Union News

OPERATION OF THE WORKERS, AND LOYALTY TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR; 5 CENTS PER COPY
PHILADELPHIA, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1944

Postwar Job Plan Of 'Little Lady'



World Labor Pays Final Tribute To Annie Jaeger

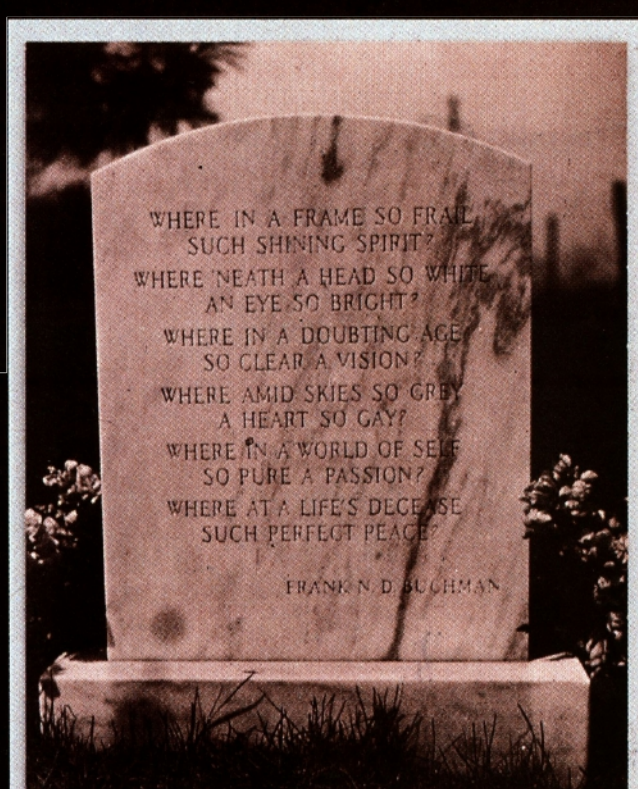
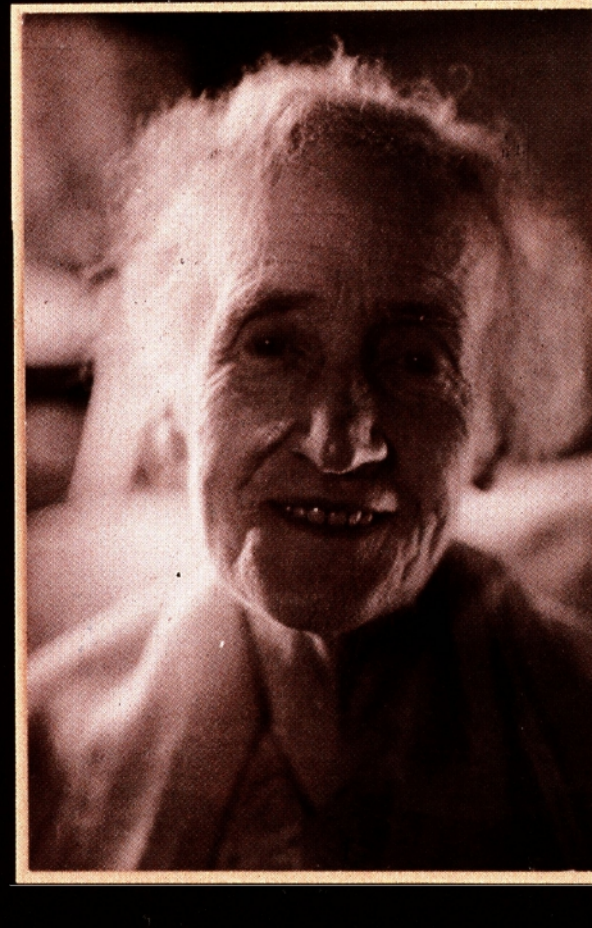
What must have been one of the most remarkable funeral services ever held in the history of the American Labor Movement took place last week at the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, this city, when hundreds of labor and management came from as far as Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Atlanta, Montreal and other cities to pay tribute to the life and work of Annie Jaeger, Moral Re-Armament leader who had lived, fought and died to give labor its true destiny—that "labor led by God will lead the world."

Annie Jaeger, Oxford Group Leader, Dies

Little Lady Was Known & Loved by Labor on Both Sides of Atlantic
WAS DYNAMIC FIGURE
Made Her Life A Crusade For Better Teamwork In Industry
Mrs. Annie Jaeger, for many years a dynamic figure in the worldwide Moral Re-Armament movement, died yesterday at the home of Frederic L. Clark, 485 West Bradford Street, Germantown, where she had resided in recent months.

MRS. JAEGER DIES IN GERMANTOWN

Mrs. Annie Jaeger, a pioneer leader in the worldwide Moral Re-Armament movement, died yesterday at the home of Frederic L. Clark, 485 West Bradford Street, Germantown, where she had resided in recent months.



WHERE IN A FRAME SO FRAIL
SUCH SHINING SPIRIT?
WHERE 'NEATH A HEAD SO WHITE
AN EYE SO BRIGHT?
WHERE IN A DOUBTING AGE
SO CLEAR A VISION?
WHERE AMID SKIES SO GREY
A HEART SO GAY?
WHERE IN A WORLD OF SELF
SO PURE A PASSION?
WHERE AT A LIFE'S DECEASE
SUCH PERFECT PEACE?
FRANK N. D. BUCHMAN.

NATIONAL THEATRE

TEAMWORK DRAMA HAILED AT CAPITAL

NEW YORK TIMES
May 15, 1944

High Officials and Leaders of Labor and Industry see Moral Re-Armament Play

2 Nearly 2,000 persons, including Cabinet members, members of Congress, high Army and Navy officials and leaders in industry and labor, filled the National Theatre tonight for the Washington premiere of "The Forgotten Factor", a drama which the Moral Re-Armament Group presented to portray national teamwork.

The beneficial results of teamwork, as dramatized on the stage, were stressed in talks by representatives of labor and management from important manufacturing centers. Another speaker, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, said that the play speaks for "the fight for a new America, strong, clean, united."

A message from Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander of the Expeditionary Forces in the last war, was read. It declared that "this war of ideas" and "battle of faiths" could "be won and peace made lasting only if what we believe in is strong enough to win." Every American, he added, must take his part in "the fight to make our national faith prevail - in ourselves, our homes, our country."

Answer to Home-Front Need

A committee of invitation was headed by Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri and Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, who described the presentation as "the most important play produced by the war." Among those who spoke were George L. Eastman, twice president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and Dale O. Reed, president of the largest AFL local union at the Lockheed-Vega aircraft plant.

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Among those accepting invitations to the performance were Speaker Rayburn, Attorney General and Mrs. Biddle, Secretary and Mrs. Harold Ickes, Secretary and Mrs. Wickard, Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Black, Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Reed, Byron Price and Mrs. Price, Admiral and Mrs. King, Lieut-Gen. and Mrs. McNair, Vice Admiral and Mrs. Waesche, Field Marshal Sir John Dill and Lady Dill, more than 200 members of Congress and 150 officers of the armed services.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1944

TEAMWORK DRAMA HAILED AT CAPITAL

High Officials and Leaders of Labor and Industry See Moral Re-Armament Play

WASHINGTON, May 14. - Nearly 2,000 persons, including Cabinet members, members of Congress, high Army and Navy officials and leaders in industry and labor, filled the National Theatre tonight for the Washington premiere of "The Forgotten Factor", a drama which the Moral Re-Armament Group presented to portray national teamwork. The event was sponsored by the Moral Re-Armament group, which reported in today's Times as having taken place last night. The beneficial results of teamwork, as dramatized on the stage, were stressed in talks by representatives of labor and management from important manufacturing centers. Another speaker, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, said that the play speaks for "the fight for a new America, strong, clean, united." A message from Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in the last war, was read. It declared that this "war of ideas" and "battle of faiths" could "be won and peace made lasting only if what we believe in is strong enough to win. Every American, he added, must take his part in "the fight to make our national faith prevail - in ourselves, our homes, our country."

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Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri and Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York sent 1,000 personal letters, inviting the political and military leadership of America to a showing of "The Forgotten Factor" in Washington. Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and Congressman Wadsworth introduced the play.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 Washington's "Times-Herald", May 21, 1944, has a full page and article by Frank C. Waldrop.
- 2 2,000 people see Washington premiere of "The Forgotten Factor" at the National Theatre. Standing left is Admiral A.J. Hepburn; seated behind is Lieut. Gen. Lesley McNair, Chief of Army Ground Forces, later killed in France. Mopping his brow is Maj. Gen. M.C. Cramer, the Army's Judge Advocate General.
- 3 Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the great Antarctic explorer, speaks at the end: "From my personal knowledge I know that, through the length and breadth of this country, this group has been working to bring management and labor together. They have done a grand job. 'The Forgotten Factor' will be the deciding factor."
- 4 William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, talks with Serg. D. Corcoran and Capt. John Wood; they had special leave to be there.
- 5 Field Marshal Sir John Dill (rt), Head of the British section Combined Chiefs of Staffs, arrives with Brig. Gen. W.G. Beeman of Canada.
- 6 Dr. Artur Rodzinski, Conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, conducts the singing of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and 'You Can Defend America'.
- 7 Rachel has her birthday at the Ely home in Washington. She was cook. Behind the lampshade is A.H. Ely.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS ABOUT THE MRA?

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

By Frank C. Waldrop 1

May 21, 1944

America's No. 1 problem today is labor relations. The Government obviously enough hasn't yet solved the problem.

Whether the problem of labor relations will ever be solved remains to be seen, but this is to note that others besides the Government are trying to solve it. And that they are successful on occasions is testified to by Dale Reed, president of the International Association of Machinists, Local 727, representing 70,000 workers in the Lockheed-Vega aircraft factories in California. Reed said here last week:

"There are planes in the air today that would not be there if it had not been for the work of MRA at Lockheed."

Alan Thornhill, author of the play, writes to his family in Britain, May 16, 1944:

It was a full day, starting with an early quiet time, and going at full pace until 2 a.m. the following day! I was almost continually in the theatre from noon till 12 p.m., rehearsing, first our singing chorus and then the play. It was all a miracle of guided teamwork, as one full opera company moved out of the theatre in the early hours of the Sunday morning, and we only had the one day in which to prepare everything. All the work has to be done by professional stage-hands which makes the work much more complicated. However everything went like clockwork, and at 8 p.m. the curtain went up and the play went as never before.

We had rehearsed important additions so it had all the excitement of another premiere. It was a case of "Leave nothing to chance, and then leave everything to God." You would have loved to see us all amid the professional stage-hands, praying together just before the curtain went up.

4 Afterwards, William Davis (a big jolly Welshman), who is chairman of the War Labor Board, has the job of arbitrating all industrial disputes. He said to me, "Tomorrow we shall have to try and settle a trouble just like the one in the play. I might try a little of your idea and spirit and see how it works." Then he added, "Of course, if we all start trying it, perhaps the War Labor Board will find itself without a job!"

The Chinese Ambassador and their Minister of Transport, here on a visit, loved it.

The very hard-boiled head of a huge aircraft union said, "This is the first meat I've had in Washington that I can get my teeth into." Then, referring to a rival union, he added, "If only our two unions can get together in the spirit of this play, we'll have a real Labor Movement on the West Coast yet."

With all the remarks of the "big-wigs" it was nice to hear "Jake" the big, burly head of the stage-hands say at the very end, as he stood on the empty stage, "Other people treat us like dirt. You treated us like men." At midnight we had 30 minute phone call to Frank, and told him all the news. He longed to be with us, but wisely he was resting in Boston.

Times-Herald, Washington, May 21, 1944.

Washington and 'The Forgotten Factor'

What Are the Facts About The MRAT?

MRAT - How Admin. Action

MRAT Program For Individual Change

MRAT - How Admin. Action

- By Frank C. Waldrop.



2



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PEACE MADE LASTING

General John J. Pershing

Washington's "Times-Herald"
21 May, 1944.

I have followed with interest this patriotic program since its inception at the national meeting for Moral Re-Armament in the Constitution Hall five years ago. The response to the handbook "You Can Defend America" and to the later development of the work encourage me in my belief that you are building well, strengthening the basic Christian foundations of our heritage and serving our nation in a distinctive way at this time of

destiny.

This is a war of ideas. It is a battle of faiths. It can be won and peace made lasting, only if what we believe in is strong enough to win. There is a spiritual emotion which underlines all true patriotism, and good citizenship itself is dependent upon the high sense of moral obligation of the people. The fight to make our national faith prevail - in ourselves, our homes, our country - is the fight in which every American must take his part. I congratulate you on the lead you are giving and wish you every success.

THE SHAVETAIL

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COLONEL JOHN D. HILL
Commanding

LIEUT. EDWARD W. MOELLER, JR.
Special Service Officer

Volume I

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1944

Number 47

T-4 RALPH E. MAHONEY

Editor

A Challenge

"Remaking the World"—is there any bigger mission for the Army? Even now the mighty forces of the U. S. and her allies of the British Commonwealth are poised for remaking the military, and largely the political and economic destinies of a score of nations in Europe. Across the world our other forces are refashioning the future of an even vaster Pacific region and its millions.

The Army's strength lies in its roots on the Home Front. American soldiers above all think of their homes. Further, for his very food, clothing and equipment the fighting man depends on teamwork between labor and management back home. Still more for fighting heart and hope he is strengthened or sapped by the spirit of unity and teamwork in the home—the real heart of America.

Have we the Total Victory for which we fight—at home as well as overseas? Have we a nation of Sound Homes, with Teamwork in Industry and National Unity that can set the pace for a new civilization that other nations will want for themselves?

A letter from a fighting infantryman received here gives a challenge. This soldier weathered the williwaws and the Japs in the Aleutians and took part in the beachhead landings at Kwajalein. This is a part of his diagnosis and cure. It is the product of "contacts, conversations and deep friendships with hundreds of my fellow soldiers with whom I have lived in barracks and tents, and troopships and foxholes."

"Something is supposed to have happened," he says, "in thousands of foxholes all over the world which will give us peace and prosperity when the war is won. Unfortunately it hasn't. Yet when it does, it will take place not only in foxholes but on farms, in factories and federal buildings too. And it must happen. The need is a change of heart. The moral rearmament of America is the one basis of sound national life and the only hope of lasting peace."

"Millions of us," he goes on, "are fighting today to make all men free. But we are slaves to ourselves. Sex, money and pleasure hold us captive. We long for peace and reunion in America. Actually we desire not peace but pleasure. We want a helicopter in every garage. We want freedom to live our lives as though we were the sole inhabitants of the earth. We want ease and security and we want orders and restric-



Wiesbaden 1944:
Lt. Gen. Joe Cannon
pins the Bronze
Star on Lt. R.A.E.
Holme, Army Air
Forces "for merit-
orious service in
connection with

military operations while serving as Administrative Officer for Deputy Commander, U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe. During this period, Feb. 1 to May 13 '45, by the efficient processing and preparations of documents and plans, Lieut. Holme contributed materially to the successful functioning of the directorate. The outstanding devotion to duty displayed by Lieut. Holme during this period reflects great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States."

Lieut. R.B. Hale and Lieut. B. Entwistle also received the Bronze Star. It is only won in wartime, and can be won by all ranks from General to Private. (p.244)

tions from no man. And we call these things—peace.

"God knows we have fought for America. We have labored and sweated and bled. We have suffered and died. But we cannot rebuild America. Not as we are.

"Yet America looks to us and trusts us and thinks that in us she has the hope of nationhood and peace. But not as we are. We will win the war. But then all will not be done. She will need soldiers—warriors of the spirit to fight that the hearts of men may be free as well as their hands.

"America will need clean men and women to people a strong nation. But we cannot be the men. Not as we are. Because we have made the marriage vow a mockery and the family a farce.

"She will need teamwork in industry, lest personal selfishness result in national catastrophe. But we cannot build it. Not as we are. Because all our dreams of the future are dreams of ourselves—what we shall own and possess and hold.

"The price of a new America is new men. The price is moral rebirth in the heart of every man. Something must happen to us—inside. 'Change, Unite, Fight' must be our national program. Then we will build the home, industrial and national life for which the world is looking."

—OC Reginald A. Holme
13th Company



Alexandria, Egypt, 1944: Some of the MRA team in the Middle East meeting in the home of Leonard Burckhardt (Swiss businessman, standing sixth from right); Dr. Abdou Salaam (4 years Minister of Health under Nasser, sitting fourth from right); Jim Gardner (standing extreme left); Frank Abbott and Rex Gray (sitting front to the right of boy).

THEATRE OF WAR

The British had been overlords of Egypt for sixty years. They kept considerable military forces and installations there. The Italians had begun to acquire an empire in East Africa and had extended it by taking Libya and Ethiopia. France too had an empire in North Africa. The whole of North Africa from the Atlantic to the Red Sea was under European domination throughout World War II.

The military campaigns of 1940-43 were superimposed upon a further conflict between rulers and ruled, between imperial power and nationalist aspirations. The war provided nationalists with new opportunities in an old cause.

The Americans sympathized with the nationalists' hope of the liberation of their homelands from foreign domination.

Roosevelt had never made any secret of his detestation of imperialism in principle and his condemnation of the niggardliness of the French, British and other European empires in relation to their dependants.

BOOK 5

Photo Credits & Source References

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

200A

- P. 168. El Alamein, unknown. Shillington by P.J.Sisam. P.169. Unknown. P.173. Nos. 2,3, unknown. Stalingrad by Georgi Zelma. P.174. Truman, unknown. Lord Salisbury, unknown. P.175. No.4 Erma Phillips. P.178. Holme by Artisto Laramie, Wyoming. Van Doorn, unknown. P.181. Howard: Nos. 1 and 3 by R.N.Haile, No. 2 by P.J.Sisam. P.183. Hambros and Buchman, unknown. P.184. Geoffrey, unknown. P.188. Miners at "49" by P.J.Sisam. Miners at work by Hannen Foss. P.193. Buchman and Birchard Taylor by Sarasota Herald-Tribune. P.200. Holme and General Cannon, unknown. Egyptian group, unknown. All other photos by A.Strong.

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

- P.164. "Annie", Grosvenor Books, London.
166. Fulton J. Sheen, "Philosophies at War," Blandford Press, London. Richard Flood, New World News, October, 1986.
173. Australia from "Song of a Merryman," by Cliff and Edna Magor, Grosvenor Books 1976. Stalingrad from "Total War" by P. Calvocoressi and Guy Wint, Penguin 1972.
174. Lord Salisbury from "Remaking the World" and Garth Lean's "On the Tail of a Comet", Helmers and Howard.
176. Bishop Roots from "Warrior's Testament", Parker and Co., Los Angeles 1949.
176. Ascent to ideology: Buchman's unpublished notes, Garmisch, Germany, Feb. 1949: Each age holds a capital of ideas in trust for its successors. The fellowship, as joint possessors, can look with zest to the adventure of receiving further disclosures. The gain will be more than an addition, it will be a transformation. For this age the gain is Moral Re-Armament. Saving a crumbling civilization is past. It has crumbled . . . For those with opened eyes we are in a new phase of existence. We are in transition. MRA is one concept growing out of another organically, not one concept added to another mechanically. In this sense, MRA is an organism. In this case the gain is more than addition - it is the transformation of mentality, the ascent to ideology. The Kingdom of God is symbolic of definiteness of experience directly observable by someone else. Not easily describable to someone else. They have to use the evidence of their senses. What is directly observable as prominent in someone's experience is a peace, a confidence, a recovery of freedom and spontaneity of thought, of will and nerve. This is observable but not joinable. You have to experience it for yourself.
178. Lady Rennell and Holme from "Mackinac 1943 - Moral Re-Armament Training Center Report". Major-General Lord Rennell of Rodd, head of AMGOT in Italy. "We do not seek the help of any political group here, anti-Fascist or otherwise. We shall encourage the Church to assist in elementary education for the time being." London "News Chronicle" August 13, 1943. Italian industries owned by Allied Capital, which were taken over by the Italian Government when Italy came into the war, were now held in custody by AMGOT for their former owners.
180. Hill Farm from Peter Howard's "Ideas Have Legs" and others of his books.
181. Kenaston Twitchell found a faith in Christ while an undergraduate at Princeton. Rather than pursue wealth or recognition, he set out on a journey to serve his God. But he was not content for his faith to remain personal. He moved on to the second Commandment. He was never so happy than when talking with people, listening to them, interested in their concerns and sharing his experiences with them. The person could be an undergraduate in Princeton, a German coal miner or a Prime Minister of Japan, his outpouring to that individual was the same - to help that person find the fullest potential for their lives. His life reached out to the world especially to Germany. In 1947 the first group of Germans to leave their country was due to him with the cooperation of General Lucius Clay, they went to a Moral Re-Armament International Conference at Caux in Switzerland. The group included Konrad Adenauer. Many from France and other countries of Europe were there. The conference played a part in laying the foundation for post-war reconciliation in Europe.
- The other country which benefited from him is Japan where, with the cooperation of General Douglas MacArthur, Ken and some of his friends brought the first group of Japanese to come to the West since the war. It was a first step in their re-integration into the community of nations. This group of Japanese appeared before a joint session of Congress and apologized for what Japan had done during the war. A "New York Times" editorial on this occasion noted that it was less than five years since the atomic bombs had fallen on Japan, and wrote, "The Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were among yesterday's visitors . . . For a moment one could see out of the present darkness into the years when all men may be brothers." The "Saturday Evening Post" more colloquially wrote, "The idea of a nation admitting that it could be mistaken has refreshing impact . . . Perhaps even Americans could think up a few past occasions of which it could be safely said, 'We certainly fouled things up that time.' Yasahiro Nakasone, who was a member of this group, later became Prime Minister of Japan. He sent a cable to Ken's widow, Marian, at the memorial service where much of the above was given.
184. Four of Annie Jaeger's team: from "Annie", by Clara Jaeger, Grosvenor Books, London.
186. Egebjerg from "New World News (U.S.)", September 1945. Peter Howard from "That Man Frank Buchman," Grosvenor Books, London, 1946.
189. Teheran Conference, November 5, 1943: F.D.Roosevelt to Stalin: "The whole world is waiting for us three to meet and the fact that you, Churchill and I will get to know each other personally will have far-reaching consequences . . . and contribute to the further worsening of Nazi morale." At the Conference Stalin actively urged the others to open a Second Front in Western Europe as soon as possible . . . But he could get nothing out of Churchill. Barely able to contain himself, Stalin rose from his chair and said to Voroshilov and Molotov, " . . . We are not getting anywhere." Afraid that the conference might break up, Churchill hastily announced, "the Marshal has misunderstood me. I can give an exact date - May 1944." - From "Memories" by Andrei Gromyko, 1989.
- Before the conference Roosevelt had said to a colleague: "If I give Stalin everything I possibly can, and ask nothing from him in return, he won't try to annex anything, and will work with me for a world of democracy and peace." - "From war to Cold War" by Roy Douglas, Macmillan.
192. David Lawrence from the "Berkshire Eagle", Pittsfield, Massachusetts, March 30, 1942.
195. C.Scoville Wishard. The story of his family is the story of the building of America. The first William Wishard came to America in 1774. He came from Scotland by way of Ireland, and he landed in Philadelphia. He and those Wishards who followed him not only built a physical structure, but they also contributed to that inner core of belief, a sense of an eternal presence, that gave purpose and meaning to the practical activities of the day. It's this inner core of belief, this adherence to a higher authority, that is the inner dynamic of civilization. . . It was the faith that built America.
- Dad was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1928. But his was not to be a ministry rooted in a particular church or city. His ministry was to be rooted in people and the world. It was at this point that Dad developed a friendship with Frank Buchman. Through Buchman's world program of Moral Re-Armament, Sciff Wishard found the vehicle through which his own personal decisions could help touch people throughout the world. In the final months of his life he spoke of the debt of gratitude he owed to Frank Buchman, and he wanted that debt made known. - Remarks made by Van Dusen Wishard at the memorial service January 1989.
196. "Annie" by Clara Jaeger, Grosvenor Books, London.
198. Field Marshal Sir John Dill. General Marshall: "His high character shone so clearly in the honest directness of his actions." An equestrian statue of him stands in Arlington Cemetery, Washington.