

241-280

BOOK SEVEN begins with V.E.Day, May 8, 1945, in London and Newbury Air Base.

As Allied forces over-run Europe Gestapo Reports attacking MRA are discovered. They get worldwide publicity through the Associated Press, Reuters, articles and letters in the press. One distinctive letter to the "Times" finally dispels "the widespread misrepresentation about this Christian movement".

Mackinac Summer Assembly in 1945 becomes a time of planning for the post-war world with the arrival of the British, French, Dutch, Swiss, Chinese and Australians. Many from all over America and Canada also took part. The British party includes Peter Howard, George Light, Chairman of the National Trades Union Club, and Roland Wilson, Secretary of the Oxford Group and Moral Re-Armament in Britain.

The Australians include Gordon Wise and Jim Coulter, of the Royal Australian Air Force, and Ivan Menzies, the Gilbert and Sullivan star. From China comes an old friend of Buchman's, General Ho Ying-chin, one of his country's foremost soldier-statesman and later Prime Minister.

As Europe's countries are carved up following Yalta, Harry S. Truman, America's new President, meets Stalin and Churchill at the Potsdam Conference, July.

In August atom bombs are dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and Emperor Hirohito brings the war in Japan to an end with his radio message. "The unendurable must be endured," he says. The War Minister, General Korechika Anami, commits hari-kiri. "Who will win the peace?" Buchman asks. (p.252)

During the Mackinac Assembly Alan Thornhill writes a new play which George Fraser puts to music, called "The Statesman's Dream". A film is made by the youngsters of "Drugstore Revolution" called "Out of the Frying Pan - Into the Fight".

In September, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, commands the release of the MRA-trained soldiers, so placing them once more at the disposal of Dr. Buchman. (pp.264,265)

In 1946 preparations rapidly advance for the return of Buchman and his team to Europe, and in April with 105 others he arrives in Southampton on the "Queen Mary". He arrives at 45 Berkeley Square, now fully furnished and ready for peace-time work on April 30. Before leaving for a campaign in Northern Ireland with "The Forgotten Factor", he spends a weekend at Peter Howard's Suffolk farm and attends seven weddings of his full-time workers in Scotland and England. But most important on Buchman's heart is the coal mining situation. Before leaving for Caux in Switzerland "The Forgotten Factor" is given in Doncaster which begins the showings of this industrial drama throughout the coalfields of Britain. The final page gives a foretaste of what lies ahead - changed Marxists in Germany's mining area of the Ruhr upsetting Stalin's plan for Western Europe.

During these seven years portrayed in these pages, we have laughed and cried together, listened and prayed, hoped and trusted. At times the tension has been hard to contain as we lived into the news from the battle fronts with the loss of loved ones, as well as news from our families and friends, who were overseas and behind the enemies' lines, in occupied countries and prison camps. Seven years seemed a long time.

However, living a day at a time, with very full programs, into the lives of leaders and led throughout America, left little time for selfish grief. Sixty seconds change was a constant realization as we shared our sorrows, joys and hopes, as one after another of those we loved and worked closely with, crossed the Great Divide.

Garrett Stearly who worked beside Frank Buchman since 1924 writes:

"We have all been rarely privileged to live a life and make our in-put in what is probably the greatest transition of history that mankind has ever made."



Edward Howell, OBE, DFC (P 112).

David Howell, DFC.

Hamburg 1945

David Howell: During the war I served in two bomber squadrons, first in Stirlings, and then in Lancasters. In 1945 I was on a daylight bombing raid over Germany. I was the navigator, and there were seven of us in the crew. All of us had experienced many enemy attacks by flak and fighter aircraft. On February 7 we were on our way to the Ruhr, the industrial heartland of Germany. Flying at 21,000 ft. we ran into very severe weather, with bad icing developing on the wings of the aircraft. We came down to 10,000 ft. to try and get rid of the ice, but all our efforts failed. Suddenly we tipped over into a steep, spiral dive. We were going down fast! We had lost 6,000 ft. when the pilot and the flight-engineer together heaved on the stick, and pulled the big Lancaster out of the dive. Over the inter-com came the pilot's voice: "Prepare to jump - jump!"

None of us had ever jumped before. Fear had assailed me many times during those trips, and this moment was no exception. But I had learned to face fear, and hand it over to God. So, following the bomb-aimer and the flight-engineer, I jumped out into thick cloud. When clear of the aircraft, I pulled the cord, and the parachute opened with a colossal jerk. It really shook me, but once it was open, it was quite a pleasant experience. It was a perfect moment to let God take over. A succession of thoughts came to me, as I floated down through whirling mists. I thought of my mother in Scotland, who would receive a telegram saying that I was missing. I prayed for her, and the family. I remembered friends who had taught me the discipline of having regular times of quiet to listen for God's guidance. This was such a moment. Then the clouds broke, and below me flowed the river Rhine. In the quiet, one insistent thought predominated: that I had something to give my enemies, the Germans, and that we were meant to fight together for a new world. Soon, people were running towards where I was about to land - fortunately not in the river, but about a kilometre off the east bank, somewhere between Düsseldorf and Duisburg. Suddenly I touched down, rolling over on my back, in a bed of strawberry plants, in a small cottage garden.

A small girl, about 7 years old, ran up to where I landed. "Where am I?" I asked in English. "Düsseldorf", she replied. Two soldiers also arrived and took me inside the house, where I sat for several hours. Then an officer came and took me off in his car. I was guarded in the back seat by a soldier. Finally we came to a farmhouse, near Kempen, where we were to stay the night. All night long I sat on a chair with a soldier on guard. At daybreak I asked this soldier if he could give me a Bible to read. He was somewhat surprised, but went and got one. It was difficult for me to read in German, but it was an amazing comfort. When I had finished I handed it back to him, and he started to read it himself. It struck me that it was an excellent way to begin my captivity.

Later I met up with the other six of my crew who had all landed safely and been taken prisoners. It being near the end of the war, we were moved steadily eastwards through Germany.

In Wezlar I was interrogated by a German officer who spoke fluent English. He admitted that the war would soon be over, and that Germany had lost it. "What do you think will happen to my country after the war?" he asked. "There must come between our two countries a totally new spirit of understanding," I answered. "Both yours and ours will need people who live by absolute moral standards to help with post-war reconstruction. I named four - honesty, purity, unselfishness and love." I told him that they were like a beam you could always fly on. He said he would interrogate me again the next day. I asked for pencil and paper. So that night I wrote fully, outlining what I saw for my country and for Germany in

post-war Europe, and how that vision could become a reality. I wrote about my brother's experience earlier in the war (p.112). The following morning I gave my interrogator what I had written. He thanked me, held out his hand and said, "My name is von Schilling."

Nine years after the war I was in Mannheim and told my story to the Chief Justice of the German city. He recognized that the von Schilling of my interrogation was none other than the Chief Editor of "Mannheimer Morgen", the city's daily newspaper! So he and I met again and have stayed in touch ever since. The bridge built in 1945 remains intact and strong.

Near the end of the war, I was one of thousands of prisoners on a forced march through Bavaria. The American General Patton and his troops were close behind us. Liberation was not far off. We were allowed to stop now and then with German guards keeping watch either side of the column. There was acute shortage of food for the Germans as well as for us. The temptation was to grab whatever we could. The thought I had was to ask. I knocked on a door in one village, asking for a drink of water. A woman answered and I heard her say "Ein Engländer" as she went fetching a drink. When she returned, I said: "Ich bin Schotte", and to illustrate the point I did a few steps of a Scottish dance. So intrigued was she that she went away and produced some home-made cake. When this ritual was repeated in the next village, I was given sausage and egg!

Our freedom was bought with such sacrifice. I remember, when on a 48-hour furlough, returning to the squadron and finding the place full of new faces. So many never returned from operations. In our common fight against Hitler's Germany, we formed a historic bond. The Americans bombed by day and we in the RAF by night.

. . . predicament

Leaders, especially during wars, have almost impossible decisions to make. Such a decision had to be made over the 90,000 Cossack men, women and children who had sided with Hitler, and British Prisoners of War who were being held as hostages for ransom by the Russians.

At Yalta it had been agreed to surrender Soviet citizens to Stalin. Solzhenitsyn in "Gulag Archipelago 1" writes about what this meant for 90,000 Cossacks. But he did not know that the lives of British POW hung in the balance with the Cossacks. - E.Chapman (Ex-Sqdn/Ldr RAF POW) Sunday Telegraph Dec.10, '89.

May 1945: The Cossacks were determined to fight to the death anything rather than surrender alive. The British proposed:

1. The Cossacks give up their arms on the pretext of replacing them with standardized weapons.

2. The officers - without the enlisted men - were to be summoned to a supposed conference on the future of the army in the city of Judenburg in the British Occupation Zone.

But the British had secretly turned the city over to the Soviet armies the night before. Forty busloads of Cossack officers, all the way from commanders of companies on up to General Krasnov himself, crossed a high viaduct driving straight down into a semicircle of Black Marias, next to which stood convoy guards with lists in their hands. The road back was blocked with Soviet tanks. The Cossack officers jumped from the viaduct on to the paving stones below to their deaths.

Immediately afterwards, the British turned over the rank-and-file soldiers by the trainload - pretending that they were on their way to receive new weapons from their commanders. - "Gulag Archipelago 1", Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Collins.

V. E. DAY!

May 8, 1945

Lieut. R. B. Hale: The expectation of Victory Day posed a problem for the whole Command in Britain. How was it to be celebrated? A fierce argument broke out. There were two main schools of thought. The first headed by the Chief Provost Marshall, contended that all Eighth Air Force men must be restricted to their Bases on VE Day (May 8). "Can you imagine", they said, "what would happen in London if a quarter of a million celebrating Americans are unleashed on the city? It would make the Blitz look like a picnic. The British would never get over it."

The other school of thought countered by arguing, "These are the guys who won the war. You can't lock them up on their Bases on their night of nights. If London gets beat up, that is its bad luck."

1 At this point the Commanding General turned the whole problem over to Colonel Brownlee (commanding the Information and Education for the quarter million men of the U.S. Eighth Air Force), with orders to draft a policy for VE Day.

2 The tough task of drafting the policy fell to Captain Barrett. He went off alone for some quiet thinking. The first idea that came to him was, "These are false alternatives. It is not which of them is right, but what is right." Of course there should be church services of thanksgiving on every Base in gratitude to God. There should be a formal parade where the Commanding Officer would read to the men the thanks of the President and Army leaders. There should be two minutes silence in memory of the men who had died. At midday a full Thanksgiving Day dinner should be served: turkey, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie and everything.

The Bases had been off limits to the British civilians who lived in the villages around. Now let the Bases be thrown open for a Visitors Day, and let there be children's parties which would make the kids remember VE Day with the Yanks as long as they lived.

Barrett recommended that these ideas for VE celebrations be issued by the Commanding General not as orders but as proposals. When the long-looked-for day arrived most Bases followed the outline and greatly enlarged upon it. There was scarcely a child in England's eastern counties who did not go home that night stuffed with ice cream and starry eyed with the wonders of all the things his Yank "uncles" had showed him.

About ten days after VE day our Chief Provost Marshall came into Colonel Brownlee's office. He slumped into a chair and said, "On VE night I had every Military Policeman I could scrape together from all over Britain deployed throughout London. I had riot troops and fire engines in reserve. I have now received all the reports of disciplinary incidents for that night. And they are less than half the incidents we have on a normal Saturday night! Brownlee, how in hell did you do it?"

And where were we on VE night? Mike, Basil and I were in London. With numbers of friends we went out in the streets. As if moved by an instinct the crowd was flowing towards Buckingham Palace. Every sort was there, - soldier, sailor, airman, ARP and civilian, the cockney and the Canadian, the Free French and the Pole, the Anzac and the Yank. They started to chant "We want George!" After a while their Majesties came out on to a flood-lit balcony - George and Missus waving to all the other Georges with their Missuses. A British crowd like this is the friendliest in the world. It is ruled by a native kindness and courtesy. Though everyone was joyful and acting crazy we never saw anyone rough or rude.

A large group of friends joined hands and made a chain right across Pall Mall. As we marched along everybody had to duck under the arches made by our arms. In the middle of the line in bowler hat and monocle in eye was Lionel Jardine, formerly H.M.'s Resident at the Court of Baroda in India. He was whooping like a schoolboy.

At about 3 a.m. the party had fetched up on the roof of 12a Charles Street (one of the MRA homes in Mayfair), the place where the air-raid spotters' post had been. Kit Prescott was giving a most life-like imitation of a cow mooing. Lights came on in adjacent houses and heads popped out of windows seeking to solve the mystery of a cow in the sky. After all this was VE night and anything could happen!

That night as the last minutes of her "finest hour" ticked into history, Britain stood at the pinnacle of fame. Never before had Britain stood so high in respect. The world looked to her for inspiring leadership to forge the peace. A supreme opportunity earned by courage, was ripe for the taking. But Britain was desperately tired and felt that they deserved to get their feet up for a bit. Some did just that. Fortunately others got their shoulders behind the load without letup. There were many achievements often bedevilled by subversive ideologies. But despite this Britain very gradually picked up from the war's exhaustion. India achieved its Independence, so did many another country which had been part of the British Empire. The Welfare State became a fact and the economy slowly recovered, greatly helped by America's Marshall Plan.



1 Colonel "Speck" Brownlee responded to the moral-building ideas which Barrett and Hale laid before him. He was especially eager to develop a publication more suited to the Air Force than "Army Talks", - the Army oriented monthly which was currently used. His immediate concern was to find a suitable editor. Entwistle was suggested.

Two factors complicated the move for Entwistle. The request came from a lower to a higher command. And he was with SHAEF, about to move with Eisenhower's whole HQ to Versailles. Once outside the 8th Air Force territory in England a transfer would be more difficult.

The day before he was due to leave for Paris no orders for his re-assignment had come through. Nobody knew or cared. The only senior officer Entwistle could find was a British brigadier. Surprised at the request of this American private, with no written orders, the Brigadier was intrigued and finally said, "Well, it's all somewhat irregular, but I suppose you may as well take off."

Entwistle collected his stuff and caught the next mail courier to the 8th Air Force HQ at High Wycombe.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Colonel Morris Brownlee, Chief of Special Services and Information and Education, Eighth Air Force.

2 Captain Michael Barrett, V.E. Day, Newbury Air Base, with children from the nearby villages. When Col. Brownlee was sent to Okinawa, Barrett took over his job.



Kit Prescott, exempt from military service due to being color-blind, was one of the few MRA full-time men in Britain.

LIKE ONE BIG FAMILY

South London, V.E. Day: The day began at 12.15 a.m., when 'Smiler' Monger, one of the Newcomen Road fireguards knocked us up with the news and offered to ring the church bell. I hastily put on trousers, sweater and jacket, and we groped our way up the tower in the dark, found the bell and informed the neighborhood.

When we came down, people were already trickling into the church. Soon nearly a hundred had assembled in various states of dress and undress. Led by the curate in pyjamas and jersey, we sang, "Now thank we all our God." By this time another forty or so had appeared, so we sang and prayed again with them. Two other smaller parties arrived. There was a young airman on leave with his wife and friends, and Nellie Nutt with her friend Mrs. Brown and her two bright-eyed daughters.

It was 2 a.m. before we turned out the lights. By that time there was a large bonfire blazing on the site where the Shakespeare pub had been until it was bombed to bits. Someone was playing a piano-accordion.

The next day we went up to the Mall and Buckingham Palace. The crowd was immense. There must have been a thousand people swarming over the Victoria Memorial alone - rich and poor from every part of London. It was just a family occasion, and everyone loved it.

What an explosion of goodwill there might be if we liberate this force in the hearts of the British people.

- Rev. Ian Miller in "Take Heart" by Basil Buckland, published by Linden Hall Publishers.



Winston Churchill gives the V for Victory sign to enthusiastic crowds in Whitehall, London, on V.E. Day, May 8, 1945.

London



For ordinary people, the war in Europe ended - not when they heard the hoarse voice of the radio, nor when they saw paper blizzards falling between skyscrapers, nor even when they ate their first food in freedom - but slowly and silently, by degrees, somewhere in each man's heart.
- TIME, May 8, 1945.



The Royal Family of Britain and Churchill at Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen wave to the surging crowd round the Victoria Memorial.



1

Colonel Morris Brownlee.



2

Lieut. Reggie Hale: St.Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. The day after VE Day, before we were to return to America to work with Frank Buchman, we set up an Educational Program. Within the week 200,000 men were taking part in its classes.

Colonel Morris Brownlee was sent to Okinawa to plan the final assault on Japan, with his Commanding General J.J.Doolittle. Colonel C.R.Frederick, Chief Information and Education Officer for the US Air Forces arrived in Britain and took over Colonel Brownlee's staff intact. He said to his old friend General Hap Arnold, Commanding General of the USAAF, "I must be able to staff my office and program with men trained in Moral Re-Armament."³ With such backing the Colonel came to Britain and first got hold of Captain Caulfeild and then the remainder of Colonel Brownlee's team.

Immediately across the road was a cemetery where we found the grave of Dr. Frank Buchman's brother. Daniel Buchman, deeply loved by Frank, had volunteered before America came into World War I. He served with a French Army Ambulance unit. After demobilization, an abortive job and a failed marriage, in 1920 he shipped as a merchant seaman to France. He made three crossings. On the last of them he fell ill, and collapsed with double pneumonia in Paris. In Rome, Frank received news that Dan, not quite 24, had died two days earlier in Paris.

On the grave stone are carved the beautiful lines that Daniel himself wrote:

"He lives.

He lives in all the past.

He lives, nor to the last of seeing him again will I despair.

In dreams I see him now

And on his angel brow

I see it written, "Thou shalt meet me there."

All the time we were stationed in St.Germain-en-Laye we kept fresh flowers on the grave.

In General Orders on September 4 Basil (Entwistle) and I read that each of us had been awarded the Bronze Star Medal. The citation read, "For meritorious achievement and outstanding services ...contributed in a large measure to the high morale of the Eighth Air Force." After some time the news reached us that Captain Barrett had not received the same decoration. This seemed odd as we knew that Colonel Brownlee had recommended him very highly and if any man had earned that medal it was Mike. Only by degrees did we find out what had happened.

After Col. Brownlee had left for Okinawa and Michael had replaced him as Chief of I and E, a new directive about decoration had been issued in the Eighth. This required that all recommendations for medals had to be submitted again. Michael knew that the Eighth had a restrained policy about awarding decorations. He felt that Basil and I would have a better chance of being approved if we were the only two recommended from the I and E section. So he withheld his own recommendation and sent ours forward. This act was utterly typical of Mike.

³ Colonel Freddie - as C.R.Frederick was universally called - put us to work to launch a magazine called "USAFE".² It fitted neatly into a uniform pocket. It was meant to circulate like an ordinary magazine through the Command, stimulating ideas and interests and above all giving a sense of mission to the Occupation airmen.

The US forces in Europe faced an alarming increase in venereal disease. Our own conviction was that there was only one footing on which one could successfully tackle this matter. That was that fornication is wrong. We drew up the Indoctrination Course accordingly. But certain medical elements were furious. They said that if the soldier is given a guilty conscience about his act he will not come in and report when he contracts VD. We countered by maintaining that for every case like that, our Course would prevent a dozen men getting VD at all.

The senior commanders supported our contention and the Chaplain's Department was overjoyed with our stand. The Course was put into operation. It is never wise to attribute results to this or that cause. However the incidence of VD did drop in the US Air Forces to less than half the average in other Occupation commands. (After the war a check revealed that 30% of the MRA-trained servicemen won decorations. The Army average is about 10%.)

³ Second Lieutenant Basil Entwistle: After eighteen months with my one private-first-class stripe on my arm, I was made a corporal in January, sergeant in February, staff-sergeant in March - which was as fast as Colonel Brownlee was permitted by regulations to promote me. I was doing an officer's job and there were some raised eyebrows among senior officers who had agreed to be interviewed by the editor, and found themselves confronting a very junior enlisted man. Late in March, Brownlee told me to dust off my Officer Candidate papers as there was a chance I might receive a direct commission in the field, bypassing Officer Candidate School. Sure enough, a few days later, one other man and I appeared before a Selection Board. They wanted to know why I had applied for a commission. This gave me the opportunity to speak about the openings I saw for the development of teamwork and in the orientation of troops during the fighting and in the aftermath of war. Soon afterwards, Brownlee called me in to tell me with great delight that I was to receive my commission as Second Lieutenant.

WIESBADEN is a fashionable spa in the Black Forest. It had not suffered too badly from bombing. Colonel Frederick's Information and Education Office was located in the main headquarters building.

³ Seven o'clock every morning we all gathered in the Colonel's bedroom for our Staff meeting and to seek God's guidance on our plans. As the Colonel put it, "Later in the day I'm all fired up about this guidance business. But first thing in the morning I ain't so keen." So having the staff meeting in his room helped Colonel Freddie get out of bed.

There was John Caulfeild, Basil Entwistle and myself, Staff Sergeant Leland Holland, a young Californian we had requested from the Infantry. Captain Tommy Thompson, our supply officer, Lt. Bob Pittis from Intelligence and often Sergeant Willy Rentzman from Public Relations. And of course Reg Holme, our General's Aide.

Often some of the British officers stationed with SHAEF at Frankfurt would join us. There were Major Stallybrass and Major Brazier-Creagh, Captain Francis Smith, Captain Oliver Corderoy and Bombadier Ivan Poulton of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Ian Sciortino of the Buffs.

Michael Barrett sometimes flew over from England to clear his plans with the Colonel. And Major David Lancashire flew down from Cologne. I remember him telling us about the talks he was having about MRA with a man called Dr. Konrad Adenauer.

- Lieut.Reggie Hale.³

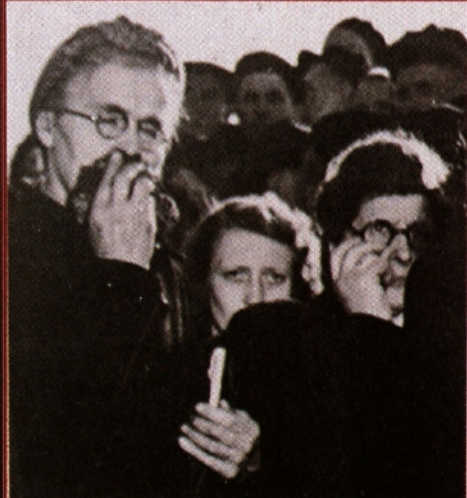
PHOTOGRAPHS

¹ On the Rhine. L-R: Basil Entwistle, W. Rentzman, R.Holme, J. Caulfeild, unknown, L.Holland.

² United States Air Force Europe - USAFE fitted a uniform pocket. Its aim - "to give a sense of mission to Occupation airmen."

³ Daily 7 a.m. team meeting in Col. "Freddie's" bedroom. L-R: Bob Pittis, R.Hale, B. Entwistle, Col. F., J. Caulfeild, R.Holme.

⁴ Germans comb the bomb ruins to look for every possible splinter of wood for their winter fires.



BUCHENWALD

During the war the importance of slave labor in Germany's military resistance was vastly underestimated. Near Buchenwald, a suburb of Weimar, was a V-bomb factory where forced labor from the concentration camp was used.

When 3rd Army troops occupied Buchenwald, Gen Patton was so incensed at what he saw that he ordered his police to go through Weimar and bring back 1,000 civilians to make them see. The Military Police brought back 2,000 . . .

The slave laborers and political prisoners waited to see German people view the heap of their dead comrades. Women fainted or wept. Men covered their faces. When the civilians began repeating, "We didn't know. We didn't know," ex-prisoners shouted, "You did know. Side by side we worked with

you in the factories. At the risk of our lives we told you. But you did nothing." While the unwilling Germans watched, the white pile of corpses grew higher. American Army medics were unable to stop the ravages of long suffering. People would die for some time yet. Ironically the pile of bodies was so high because Buchenwald had run short of coal.

At a certain stage in the advance of our armies we began meeting these camps everywhere. It was the wide extent of the system that testified to its vicious purpose.



Margaret Bourke-White photographed and wrote about Buchenwald in her book "Portrait of Myself". She was "Life's" best known photographer.



1



2

3 Hale and Entwistle worked through May and June on what proved to be the last two numbers of the 8th magazine. For the June issue, "Your Future is your own", they concentrated on the educational opportunities provided for every GI. This was Capt. Barrett's province and Hale and Entwistle went with him on a tour of facilities, from a full scale university operated in Berkshire by the U.S. Army to technical and training schools on our air bases. For the most of the thousands of G.I.'s still in England their duties were now light enough, and they had plenty of time to prepare themselves for better civilian jobs and careers. The art was to intrigue them into making the most of the opportunities.

For the last number, published at the end of June, they asked Peter Howard to write about the Eighth's stay in England, from the point of view of a British farmer. Howard told the story of the arrival of the vanguard of the Eighth, the transformation of farmland in East Anglia into airfields, the dangers, the hopes, fears and triumphs which the British and Americans had shared, and above all, the human ties, beginning amidst mutual suspicion and ending in countless friendships, understanding and appreciation.

It was a brilliant, warm hearted tribute and was well received by the readers. The Commanding General, W.E. Kepner, who had succeeded Doolittle, wrote an introduction in which he said, "This story of Mr. Howard's captures for us the unforgettable side of the Eighth's stay in Britain . . . It is a fine expression of the common faith of our two peoples and will be read, I hope, not only by all of us in the Eighth, but also by our families back home."

For the second time base post offices were being jammed by copies of the magazine being mailed back home by the GI's. Some earlier magazines piled up unopened in the warehouses and information centers.



4

Washington, Summer 1945: The Eighth Air Force Talks had attracted favorable attention. The War Department had singled it out, along with its co-ordinated theme of the month program, as a model example of orientation.

One officer who was especially appreciative was Colonel Frederick, chief of the Orientation-Education at Air Force HQ. He had got to know John Caulfeild, who had been assigned as an Orientation Officer in Air Force Transport Command HQ. Chuck Frederick was now ordered to Air Force Headquarters in Europe, to be responsible for the Information-Education program for all personnel stationed there. Suddenly, with the end of the fighting, every GI was eager to return home, and Washington began to realize the urgency of equipping our occupation forces to deal with present allies and former enemies.

Colonel Frederick accepted his mission on the understanding that he could hand pick his assistants, and he asked for John Caulfeild, Michael Barrett, Reginald Hale and Basil Entwistle. With the exception of Captain Barrett, who was ruled essential to the education program in England, the other three flew to Paris to report for duty on August 4.

Colonel Frederick, their new boss, was a rangy, red haired, energetic man who took his work very seriously. And he had high expectations of the three's ability to produce inspired work at speed and in quantity. He himself churned out new ideas at a great rate and almost every day lively conferences on the objectives were held, including the means to accomplish them. Caulfeild and Entwistle were made responsible for the production, editing and printing of two new publications - a weekly and a monthly. Caulfeild had recently been promoted to major. Hale was responsible for the illustrated material. The weekly publication was a newspaper, filled with details of activities of the training program of all units under their command. The monthly gave them more scope for creativity. They decided on a format of a small pocket-size magazine, with plenty of illustrations and written in a breezy style.

Their aim was to interest the airmen in the countries in which they were living and to give them some understanding of why they were there and how their life-style affected others, for better or for worse. They tried also to put the major issues of the post-war world into perspective for them and to prepare them for their return to civilian life. Evidently the publication hit the spot, because they happily listened to the same complaints from the Air Force post offices as they had in the Eighth - the mails were being choked with copies of the magazine being mailed home by the men.

EIGHTH AIR FORCE

It had been activated at the beginning of 1942. In less than three years it had become the largest of the Air Forces. From the start it had one basic mission - to strike deadly blows at Germany's war industries. From its first small offensive in August 1942, with twelve Flying Fortresses against the railway yards in Rouen, France, it had grown to the mammoth enterprise which dispatched more than 50,000 bomber and fighter flights, in June 1944, and dropped more than 60,000 tons of bombs in support of the Allied invasion forces before, during and after the Normandy invasion. After D-Day the bombing of aircraft factories, oil, ball bearing, synthetic rubber and other plants, railroads, bridges and other key points had given the Allies overwhelming superiority in the air and in mustering supplies for the ground forces.

Shafts of Truth

THE NEW YORK SUN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1945

Confirms Nazi War on Christianity

Secret Report on Oxford Group States Hitler Aim 'to Destroy Cross of Christ.'

By DeWitt Mackenzie

London, Dec. 10 (A.P.)—Ever since my tour of Germany at the time of the fateful Munich conference in 1938, I have repeatedly insisted that Adolf Hitler deliberately set about to destroy Christianity in the Fatherland, substituting the Pagan creed under which he himself was a messiah, because he realized that no Christian would support his plot of murder and enslavement in Europe.

Concrete evidence that this was indeed the Nazi anti-Christ's program has now been placed in my hands here in London. This is in the form of an amazing secret report recently discovered in the files of the Reich Security Department in Berlin. Intended for official guidance, the report analyzed the operations of the Oxford Group movement (moral rearmament) under the leadership of Dr. Frank Buchman, and warned that it was an instrument of Christianity, dangerous to Nazidom. The official files in Berlin also disclosed that directives for the suppression of the Oxford Group in both Germany and the occupied countries were issued on the strength of this document.

To Destroy the Cross.
"The Oxford Group," says the document, "as a whole constitutes an attack upon the national altar of the State, and demands the utmost watchfulness on the part of the State. It preaches revolution against the national State and has quite evidently become its Christian opponent."

Finally, in one brutally blunt line, it discloses der Fuehrer's purpose to smash Christianity in Germany: "They (the Oxford Group) encourage their members to place themselves fully beneath the Christian Cross, and to oppose the cross of the Swastika with the Cross of Christ, as the former (the Swastika) seeks to destroy the Cross of Christ."

Sees Link to Diplomacy.
The report reveals that the secret police regarded the Oxford Group as a force working "to bring about new political and ideological conditions in the Reich. . . . At the very moment we (Nazi officialdom) are making efforts to suppress the Christian conviction of sin, which is regarded as the first step toward the enslavement of the Germans, a movement is emanating from the Anglo-Saxons, who are racially related to us, which regards just this consciousness of sin as a basis for a change in personal and national relationships."

De Witt Mackenzie - a senior American columnist and highly respected political commentator.

character of the brotherhood of the Western democracies comes out clearly in the whole propaganda for the slogan, which has the delighted support of all the Jewish propagandists of world democracy.

CONFIRMS NAZI WAR ON CHRISTIANITY

1 The New York Sun

December 10, 1945



De Witt Mackenzie

Secret Report on Oxford Group States Hitler Aim 'to Destroy Cross of Christ.'

By DeWitt Mackenzie

London Dec.10 (A.P) - Ever since my tour of Germany at the time of the fateful Munich conference in 1938, I have repeatedly insisted that Adolf Hitler deliberately set about to destroy Christianity in the Fatherland, substituting the Pagan creed under which he himself was a messiah, because he realized that no Christian would support his plot of murder and enslavement in Europe.

Concrete evidence that this was indeed the Nazi anti-Christ's program has now been placed in my hands here in London. This is in the form of an amazing secret report recently discovered in the files of the Reich Security Department in Berlin. Intended for official guidance, the report analyzed the operations of the Oxford Group movement (Moral Re-Armament) under the leadership of Dr. Frank Buchman, and warned that it was an instrument of Christianity, dangerous to Nazidom. The official files in Berlin also disclosed that directives for the suppression of the Oxford Group in both Germany and the occupied countries were issued on the strength of this document.

To Destroy the Cross

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The document stresses the bond between democracy and Christianity, and says that "the Oxford Group supplies the Christian religious garment for world democratic aims." It adds: "The group and the democracies supplement each other and render each other's work fruitful. They face the common enemy, that is, all nationalistic conceptions of life which democracy opposes and fights because of its political ideology, the Oxford Group opposes because of its primitive Christian arguments. Their common opposition to the modern conception of race and nation has brought them still closer together."

The work of the Oxford Group in other countries, including America and Britain, is dealt with, and the document sums up group activities in this fashion: "Seldom has any religious revival movement succeeded as the group has in establishing itself in such a relatively short time in almost all the countries of the world. . . . Under the slogan of Moral Re-Armament the group has become the pacemaker of anglo-American diplomacy. The anti-German character of the brotherhood of the Western democracies comes out clearly in the whole propaganda for the slogan, which has the delighted support of all the Jewish propagandists of world democracy."

Associated Press sent it out to 1,400 newspapers. Reuters sent it out worldwide.

When London Daily Mirror's editor read it, he threw it in the trash can. Its smear campaign against the Oxford Group and MRA would go on.

THE GESTAPO

- 1 New York Sun exposes.
- 2 British Military Intelligence confirms.
- 3 Times letter dispels.
- 4 The Gestapo's tentacles.
- 5 Who told the RAF man?
- 6 German courage.
- 7 The Gestapo slips up.

Nur für den Dienstgebrauch

Die Oxford-Gruppenbewegung

Geheim!

1942

As late as February 1947 TIME magazine was questioning the authenticity of the Gestapo document. So Garth Lean who was a long time friend of Daphne du Maurier and her husband Lieut-General Sir Frederick Browning, asked him to check its reliability. The General was Military Secretary at the British War Office, and promised to pass it on to General Templar, then Head of Military Intelligence. 2

Browning's official reply: "The enclosed document is authentic. It only goes up, in its historical survey, till 1939. It was published by the German Secret Service Agency who were responsible for SS publications. You can rest assured there is nothing phoney about this document."

← The Gestapo booklet about the Oxford Group was given me to photograph at Mackinac Island during the Summer Assembly in 1945.

The pale green outer cover had the one word only meaning "Secret" besides the number of the book - "249". The inner cover had "For service use only" on the top right hand corner, and under the date - "1942" - at the bottom of the page was "Printed in the Head Office of the Reich Security Agency" (i.e. Gestapo). - Arthur Strong.



*Lord Courthope. The oak beams for Westminster Hall have come from his family's estate for over 500 years.

The Times

Dec. 29
1945

3 A letter in The Times, December 1945, from an extremely eminent all-party group gave details of the report and commented, "The whole report throws an interesting light on the Nazi mind, as well as finally dispelling the widespread misrepresentations which have been circulated about this Christian movement".

The letter concluded, "It is vital that we should understand the spiritual foundations of democracy as clearly as did our enemies, and that we should sustain with all our strength what they feared and hoped to destroy."

The signatories of the letter were : Lord Ammon, Deputy Leader of the House of Commons; Harold E. Clay, Chairman of the London Labor Party; Lord Courthope (left). President of the National Union of Conservative Associations; the Bishop of Lichfield; Sir Lynden Macassey, Chairman of Reuters; Sir Cyril Norwood, President of St. John's College, Oxford; Sir David Ross, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford.

GESTAPO

4

Gestapo was the abbreviated form of Geheime Staats-Polizei (Secret State Police) and was the most feared authority in Nazi Germany. It became notorious for its methods of torture and extermination and was indicted as a body at the Nuremberg war-crimes trial (1945-46).

It was part of the S.S. (Schutzstaffeln) from 1925. Even more than the Nazi Party itself they were the instrument of Hitler's personal will. They were drenched in Nazi ideology. They benefited by the destruction of the S.A. in 1934, and from that time their power expanded as they absorbed the police forces of Germany. They built up a well equipped private army of 30 divisions, became an economic force in control of a large part of the Reich's labor and of extensive factories, and duplicated their German functions and powers in occupied Europe. The S.S. became the rulers of Germany, the effective core within the amorphous mass of the Nazi Party. Their chief from 1929 was Heinrich Himmler. He accepted a purer Germanic world on Nazi principles uncritically without any of the cynical reservations of the sharper-minded Hitler or the softer-living Goering. He became a contender for supreme power in succession to Hitler.

Under Himmler in charge of the Gestapo was Heinrich Müller and its special department, dealing with Jews, was Karl Adolf Eichmann. Müller was a faceless professional policeman. In April 1945 he simply vanished after walking out of Hitler's bunker and has never been heard of since. He has been suspected of being in Russian pay and of taking refuge in Moscow, where he is said to have died in 1948. Eichmann became the principal agent in the destruction of the Jews. After the war he escaped to South America but in 1960 was delivered to Israel where he was tried, condemned and executed.

- "Total War" by Peter Calvocoressi and Guy Wint, 1972. The former was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a First in History. During the war he was responsible for the circulation of Enigma codes. He called such a degree of secrecy "a phenomenon that may well be unparalleled in history." Guy Wint: most of the war years in government service in India, Singapore, America and China.



Captain William Stallybrass, in charge of "Enemy Documents Unit", part of the Allied Control Commission for Germany, autumn 1945.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

6 Hiltgunt Zassenhaus was convinced her duty compelled her to be up to her eyes in prisoner aid - smuggling in food, joining in prayers.

The dangers she ran were dreadful. And when she weighed the risks she found them out of all proportion with the good she could do.

Over and over again she would be summoned to Gestapo Headquarters for questioning and resolve to stop her work, but always she went on, filled most of the time "with a choking fear."

After a day of bombing and Gestapo questioning:

"All fear left me. I had dreamed of peace so often, but peace had always beckoned from somewhere in the distant future. I had never reached for it in the present. I had to find it in the midst of ruins, of the Gestapo, of bombs and war. I felt very calm, almost happy. Peace comes from within. Peace is now."

After the war Hiltgunt Zassenhaus was decorated by Norway, Denmark and Germany and the Red Cross.

Among the many she helped was Fredrik Ramm (p 218).

GESTAPO'S PANIC IN A FRENCH TOWN

7 Baroness Diane de Watteville-Berckheim: In February 1945 after the liberation of Colmar, although the war was not over, my mother (79) and I decided to return there. I wanted to establish contact with what remained of the Red Cross. One day lunching with friends I was delighted to meet Pastor Ochsenbein. He was one of those who had taken part in a MRA assembly at Trois-Epis before the war. He told me he had in his possession a document concerning the Oxford Group. He brought it to me the following day.

It consisted of 200 pages published by the Secret Service of the German State Police. It was entitled "Die Oxford Gruppenbewegung". It was a virulent attack on Frank Buchman and his message.

To the Nazis the sign of the swastika was meant to replace the Cross of Christ and to deliver the German people from the guilt complex and the idea of sin.

To Dr. Buchman, the Oxford Group was "a spiritual revolution under the sign of the Cross of Christ". Buchman's ideology was thus incompatible with Hitler's. The police had orders when arriving in a town to search out the headquarters of the Group and to arrest its members. I now understood what would have happened if our records in our Paris office had not been burned.

Peter Ochsenbein told me how Pierre Koechlin, a mutual friend, had sent this Gestapo document to him. Pierre lived in Mulhouse and worked as an engineer at the Haut-Rhin hydro-electric works. When he was expelled from his office a Gestapo officer took his place. In 1944 November when de Lattre's army was about to arrive, this German fled very hastily and in his haste he failed to burn or take all his papers.

So the Gestapo's secret document was found by Pierre's secretary when Mulhouse was liberated. The document contained indisputable proof that in attacking Buchman the Nazis were trying to destroy the very spirit of Christianity.

Mistrusting the military censorship I decided not to send the document by post but to send it to England in the safe keeping of one of our friends in the British Army.

5 One afternoon I had a telephone call from a Squadron-Leader in the RAF whom I did not know. He asked me if I could let him have a copy of a German document which he said contained information about the Oxford Group. His father was a great opponent of MRA he told me, and might be able to make use of it.

I said I was not authorized to let him have a copy, which was true. It never occurred to me to ask him, how did he know that I had a copy. For at that point I myself didn't know that there was such a document among the cupboards, full of German documents, in my office.

I quickly searched and found 12 Nazi handbooks to be used by German soldiers after invading Britain.

There were various organizations listed in it. Individuals to be rounded up included the Oxford Group at Brown's Hotel and a number of its leaders. They included Julian Thornton-Duesbery and Lord Halifax. The names were of men who had signed letters about the Oxford Group which had appeared in the Times 3 and in the handbook of H.W. (Bunny) Austin.

(Until he met the Oxford Group Stallybrass had been a pacifist. After the war he was a lecturer in Languages at The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, 1947-71, and the first Director of Studies of the Ghana Military Academy, 1960-61.)

Headquarters for the hope of the world

— Arthur Baker

The 1945 Mackinac assembly lasted from July 1 until the end of the first week in November. It was more international than the four previous summer periods. More and more friends and colleagues began to arrive. Swiss and French were the first, followed by Dutch, Danes, Swedes and Norwegians. They brought news of heroism under Nazi occupations and in the Resistance.

Buchman was keen as well to see some of his British friends, but travel from there was still strictly controlled by the Government. On July 21 word came of a Foreign Office cable to the Washington Embassy that a Member of Parliament, Sir George Courthope, had requested that a group might join Buchman in the States: "In view of President Truman's well-known interest in this work, does the Ambassador see any reason why they should not come?"

A cable had gone back from Lord Halifax, Ambassador in Washington, that there was no objection at the American end, and permission had been given. Foreign Office minutes, available many years later, show that this was the conclusion of a rather devious delaying action in some sections of the Foreign Office. Halifax had, in fact, strongly supported a similar request made by Lord Salisbury to Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, in 1944. Eden had written across Salisbury's letter in red ink, "Surely these are deplorable people? and it is staggering that Lord S should wish them well." A minute of August 3, 1944 recording Eden's view added that since travel restrictions had been less intense "the delegates would probably obtain exit permits if they applied for them" but "there is no need to inform Lord Salisbury of that." Permission had been refused. This time the weight of favorable American opinion evidently determined the Foreign Office to grant permits for a delegation of five. One of the five was Peter Howard.

Perhaps the most far-reaching decision taken during these summer months was made possible by the Swiss. Their time at Mackinac crystalized in their minds the idea that Europe needed a similar center where some of the wounds of the continent might be healed. And where better than in Switzerland? This idea had originated, the previous year, with Philippe Mottu, who was working in the Swiss Foreign Office. It worked powerfully in two young engineers, Robert Hahnloser and Erich Peyer, who accompanied Mottu on this, his second visit.

2 On arrival Buchman was greeted by a large company of teenagers who had come back from a nationwide tour with two plays which they had written and produced. He wanted Artur Rodzinski, 3 who was there with his wife Halina, to meet them, as he realized that they could probably get through to him when no one else could. Rodzinski was reluctant because, as he told everyone there later, he had, in spite of decisions made at the time when Halina and his son had been "miraculously saved" in childbirth, "got confused about all four standards". Two of the youngsters came to invite him to their play. He told them he was unwell. "Popski, you're all right. We've got your number," one of them said.

4 "They were right," Rodzinski told the assembly next morning. "They had my number. I was ashamed not to go. The readiness of those youngsters to lead a God-guided life, to do without what older people call the spice of life. I had had it, so I admired them. This morning I had clear guidance. My disobedience. God talks to me all the time, but I don't obey. We had a quiet time after breakfast. Frank walked in just as we were finishing. He smiled, and I knew he knew everything which had happened."

Rodzinski's comments about the newly formed Mackinac Singers 5 encouraged Buchman to make wide use of this chorus, singing its own songs, as part of the growing array of productions and publications being used by his team.

Dorothy Ensor: I was responsible for the 100 beds at the Murray Hotel. I tried getting everything ready on my own. I got worn out and sorry for myself, or proud when I sometimes did succeed. Then it seemed that every boat brought people for the Murray, and I couldn't do the work myself, nor could I find people to just help me. I was quiet and the thought came, "Think for people and their needs, - what they should do to be trained and given experience." After this everything went well.

THE COST OF "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER"

In March 1945 American air raids devastated Osaka and large areas of Tokyo were razed by incendiary bombs. In that air assault upon Tokyo as many as 200,000 people were killed or badly injured, a million more made homeless, and economic life in the capital was paralyzed.

On May 25 five hundred B-29 bombers destroyed most of central Tokyo and adjacent residential areas with incendiary bombs. The mansion of the main Mitsui family was totally destroyed. Takasumi and his wife were staying with the pupils of their Tokyo school in the exclusive resort town of Karuizawa, where most of the German residents of Tokyo also had taken refuge. . .

Prince Konoye (Prime Minister until World War II started) was working quietly to put together a peace faction and to arrange an armistice. The Mitsuis, through their kinsmen in the Imperial court, were known to be sympathetic to them. In April Yoshida Shigeru (Prime Minister Oct. 1946) had a confidential talk with Takasumi, requesting his cooperation in some undisclosed peacemaking scheme. (Secretly Yoshida was collaborating with Konoye to end the war.)

"I must have always been on the side of international culture," Yoshida said. "Internationally minded people should fight for the new Japan. So you must help too." Takasumi, conscious of having been singled out as a peacemaker by Frank Buchman in the 1930's, was eager to participate in such an effort. But Yoshida would say no more at the time and failed to reappear for further conversations. Takasumi learned later that he had been arrested secretly, along with some 400 fellow "defeatists", and was being held for trial by court-martial.

With the surrender of Germany, the Allies, including the Soviet Union, were free to mass all their power for a final assault on Japan. Recognizing the hopelessness of the situation, foreign minister Togo was then trying to arrange for a mission to Moscow, headed by Prince Konoye, to seek a negotiated peace with the Allies. Late in July, Stalin met Truman and Churchill in Potsdam and passed on this information - which was already known to Washington through decoded message. One of them, from Togo to his ambassador in Moscow, dated July 12, read: "It is His Majesty's heart's desire to see the swift termination of the war . . . however, as long as America and England insist on unconditional surrender our country has no alternative but to see it through . . . for the survival and honor of the homeland."

Instead of heeding the Emperor's overtures through Konoye, the Allied statesmen issued a joint declaration calling for Japan's immediate and unconditional surrender, the alternative to which was "prompt and utter destruction." Unknown to the world, the United States had made two atomic bombs with which to back up the Allies' ultimatum.

- "Mitsui" by J.G. Roberts.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 The Mackinac Islander brings delegates to the assembly from the mainland.

2 Frank Buchman is welcomed by the teenagers.

3 Artur and Halina Rodzinski spend a weekend with Frank Buchman at the Assembly, prior to his starting the season as Conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

4 Five of the travelling youth. Anti-clockwise from Jack Scott with the ball; Frank McGee, Van Wishard, John Ayre and Tap Stevens.

5 The newly formed Mackinac Singers sing in front of the Old Fort on the island. George Fraser, the Edinburgh composer and musician, stands center. The basic corps sang in the revue "You Can Defend America".

Norman Schwab: In the past 3 months we served 85,681 meals and we have put to bed 28,501 people for one night apiece. We are operating a concern on the scale of half a million dollars a year.

Very often people ask for their bill here, but we never tell them what it is. Sometimes there is only \$25 left when all bills are paid. We operate on a cash basis. We have not asked for money. We have left it to every person to his own caring. That is the secret. Everyone cares to see our ultimate aim is accomplished.

Elisabeth de Mestral: Our kitchen was planned to feed 180 people, but we are feeding 680.

A labor leader came through the kitchen three times. "I still can't believe it," he said, "that 25 women can work together without getting into each other's hair."

Eithne Viney: We have the care of Island House and 9 other hotels and cottages. We have 25 housekeepers with a team of allocators for the rooms. Our blankets come from all over the country. We receive hampers filled with sheets, blankets and other things which we return to their owners at the end of the summer.

Stalin offered amnesty, July 7, 1945: It was the opposite of the Czar's 1905 amnesty, when all political prisoners without exception were to be released without reference to the term and type of punishment they had been sentenced to. Only criminals remained imprisoned.

Stalin's amnesty was exactly the opposite. All the political prisoners remained imprisoned.

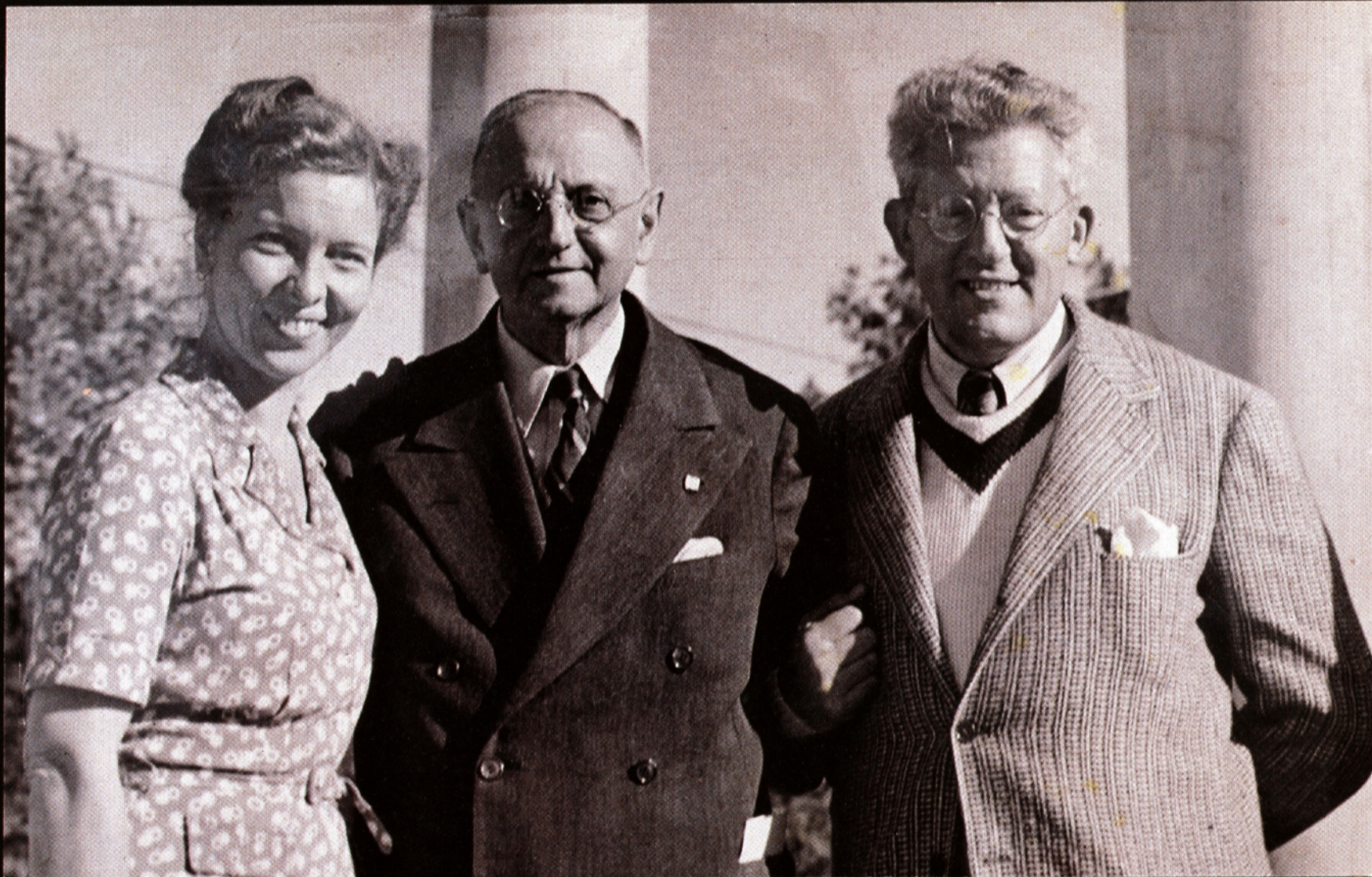
- "Gulag Archipelago 1," by Alexander Solzhenitsyn pub. Collins/Fontana.



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2



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3



Alan Thornhill, Mackinac, July 8, 1945. One of the real events of the summer has been the formation of a small, highly trained choir. It consists of 30 or so picked singers. We practice 40 minutes every evening under George Fraser's really inspired conducting.

FIGHT AN IDEA

Hanni Blundell: It was Michael's 5 first day in Washington. My husband, as he was to become, did not know a soul. He had been sent over, from his job in Intelligence, to work as a Liaison Officer for the British army. He was walking down a street looking for a cleaner for his uniform.

John Caulfeild saw him coming towards him, and as he told later, "I saw this very British moustache coming down the street and I decided to talk to it." So he did, at the street corner. Then they lunched together.

During lunch John presented the war of ideas in the world and the forces at work so clearly, and his conviction of the answer so passionately that Michael's life changed. He left the lunch accepting the task to remake the world which John had accepted.

5 Michael Blundell: Mackinac was a wonderful climax to the previous eight months, during which I have been in close contact with MRA in Washington. I had never met the work when I arrived in America. After five years in the Army I was somewhat apprehensive of the future, both for myself and for the world. How could the conflicting interests of the many countries and the many groups within countries be brought together? In the last eight months I have seen more and more that MRA is a philosophy and a program adequate to take care of all these problems facing us - provided enough of us get into the fight and quickly too, and with all our hearts.

I feel tremendously grateful to Frank Buchman for the way in which he has raised a family dedicated to this program, stretching the whole way round the earth. I feel particularly the significance of a statement of his, that "a true patriot is one who gives his life to bring his nation under God's control. A nation's enemy is anyone who opposes this program." The nations of the world will sorely need patriots of this calibre for only such a program can prevent the sacrifices of World War II from becoming a hollow mockery.

4 Farrar Vickers, managing director, Leeds: I went to the United States intending to stay a week or two with Buchman and his friends, and then go on to American and Canadian industry, to see what were the prospects of renewing our connections there. But I found myself in a setting which was so dynamic and constructive for the future that I stayed on and on. So I only had two weeks left for my business operations.

One October morning Buchman called the non-Americans together and I noted a few of the things he said: "A mighty advance is upon us. You will together forge the instrument which will bring the answering ideology to Europe. God has still a secret plan to be given. You must be prepared to live in a leftist world. Britain - the spearhead of Europe."

One thought that came to me was that as employers we must integrate the factors of responsibility, risk and reward, and must train employees to carry those along with the employer. The idea that individualism can change to corporate teamwork is basic.

(Farrar lived to be 94. He was the third generation of his family, followed by his son and grandson, to head the Leeds textile lubricants firm, Vickers Oils, which was started in 1823. The Yorkshire Post wrote, "He made radical changes to put right social injustice in his own firm." A leader of the unemployed after a day's investigation said, "You may have done more here than any extreme form of government could compel you to do.")

2 General Ho Ying-Chin, after the war represented his country on the United Nations Military Staff Committee. He told Buchman:

"During the past twenty years of my fight against materialism in China, the method I used was force against force, and organization against organization. I have now come to the very firm conclusion that I must fight an idea with an idea."

TEAMWORK

Alan Thornhill: Teamwork goes to the end of the earth but it begins with me and the fellow next to me. If there is a breakdown there, there will be breakdown everywhere. I do not find teamwork very easy. At Oxford University I did not major in teamwork. In fact, at Oxford, the faculty of Teamwork was not a very strong one. But I have discovered here a very simple principle. Give to others the kind of teamwork you most long that they will give to you. Deep down I long for:

A fellow who knows me through and through and who still believes in me.

A fellow whom I never need to impress and am never able to fool.

A fellow who goes steady - not "Blood brotherhood" on Monday and a "fishy, vacant stare" on Tuesday.

A fellow with whom I can get to the point in the first minute.

A fellow who, if he is disappointed or fed up with me, tells me so and does not pass by with a look of martyrdom or pained resignation.

A fellow who, when he praises me, is really glad and really grateful and is not just "giving me encouragement", who when he blasts me, I know it is because he believes in me; that my sins really burn him up because he burns for Christ.

A fellow whose motives I can trust. I don't want to look up to him or look down on him. I want to look straight at him. I don't want to be wheedled, coaxed or flattered.

A fellow who tells me what he really thinks; who when he checks things puts all his cards on the table; who never "plays politics" or wants to get me on his side in some private scheme or fight of his own.

A fellow who doesn't just repeat at intervals "I feel you have so much to give" but who takes the pains to think out what, how, when and where.

A fellow who enjoys my company, does not take me too seriously, honestly needs my help and is not just putting up with me in the noble cause of teamwork.

A fellow who writes to me when I am away and prays for me at all times.

A fellow fighter day in and day out in the greatest battle ever fought.

3 Jim Coulter (right): What's the meeting to be Frank?.

Frank Buchman: You're going to be the meeting!

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 The teenagers return to Mackinac after a nationwide tour with two plays.

2 General Ho Ying-chin, China's Chief of Staff and later Prime Minister arrives with his aide.

3 Gordon Wise and Jim Coulter of the Australian Air Force with Buchman. They had been piloting Sunderland flying boats on anti-U-boat operations around Britain's coasts.

4 John Vickers brings his father Farrar, Man. Dir. of the Leeds family business, and John Nowell, Gen. Man. of the Camden Tannery, Runcorn, Cheshire, in the Mackinac Islander. They had flown from England.

5 Major Michael Blundell, Liaison Officer for the British Army in Washington, talks with men attending the assembly from France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, India, Australia, S. Africa, West Indies, Canada and the U.S.A.

6 Thomas K. Glenn and Mrs. Glenn of Atlanta. He was Chairman of the Board of Trust Co. Georgia and Atlantic Steel Company.



POTSDAM

At the Potsdam Conference in July, Truman, with careful premeditation and calculated misdirection, told Stalin, apparently in passing, that the allies had in their hands a more powerful bomb than any previously used. No word was said about the bomb being nuclear.

Churchill, who knew the true facts, and who watched Stalin carefully, agreed that he had not suspected the truth behind Truman's apparently routine information.

There is drama in the spectacle of these two men, the pillars of the western world, systematically observing the demeanor of a man whom they both regarded as their potential enemy, while in public they played on him something which resembled a confidence trick.

The drama is heightened because Stalin had in his pocket, in the communist offensive which he knew he could release in Europe, something like an atom bomb in politics.

WITH AN IDEA

Ho Ying-Chin



1

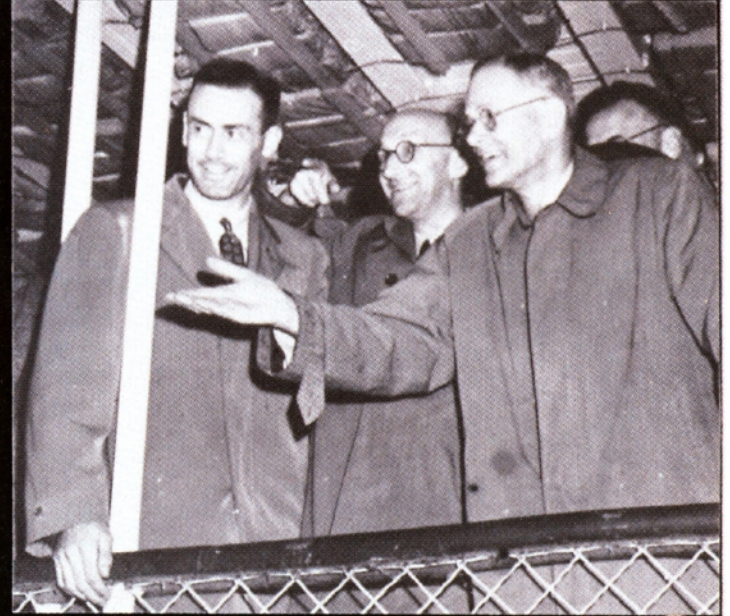


2

MACKINAC 1945



3



4



5



6

WHO WILL WIN

2 Prof. Dr. F.G.L. van der Meer spoke 7 languages including Russian. In his youth he had to choose between becoming an artist or a priest. Among the many books he wrote was "Augustine the Bishop" as soul surgeon, '61. He dedicated it to B. Hallward, a friend made at Mackinac.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Three Frenchmen walk between C. Haines (L) and M. Martin. L-R: Francois Leger; Yves Fournis, Gen. Sec. of the Foremen, Technicians and Engineers Assn.; Robert Huser.

2 Six Dutchmen sail away. L-R: E. Wolvekamp, Furniture Dir.; Dr. R.M. Deenen, Coal Mine manager; Prof. Nico Halbertsma, Philips (Lighting); Prof. Dr. F.G. van der Meer, Secular Catholic priest; Dr. G. Berkhof, State Coal Mines' Dir. (Laboratory); Leen de Wit, Philips (Shop floor).

3 Island House.

4 Robert Hahnloser, Swiss engineer, - one of the founders of Mountain House at Caux.

5 Brooks Onley leads Rainbow.

6 Buchman with Brooks Onley wait for the Mackinac Islander to arrive with more delegates.

When on August 6, 1945 the atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, whistles blew on all the boats in Mackinac harbor. No one knew why. Word got round that Frank wanted us all in the barn. He sat on the platform and told us solemnly what had happened.

There was dead silence as we thought of our many friends, Japanese as well as our own.

6 Then Frank said very quietly, "The war is over, but who will win the peace? Who will win the peace? Who will win the peace?" It seemed strange to all of us but he must have foreseen what lay ahead. - Adele Ulman

2 Mackinac Island. Prof. Dr. Frederick G.L. van der Meer, a Dutch priest, was asked by Cardinal de Jong, Archbishop of Utrecht, if he received an invitation to go to America to meet MRA, would he go. On his way to Mackinac 'Father Frits', as he was called had allowed himself to be trapped by a reporter into making some rather sweeping statements about MRA. Some of those at the assembly regarded him with veiled suspicion. After he had been at Mackinac about a week Buchman called in a few of his friends and said that he felt Father Frits should lead the morning meeting. They all raised objections. Would he want to speak? What would he say? Who would he get to speak with him?

But Buchman held to his thought, and in the end a number of his colleagues met with Father Frits and suggested he might speak, adding "We thought you might lead the meeting." So, after a song from the Mackinac Singers, Father Frits began: "I thought I would say things just out of my heart, very simple things. My heart tells me to, and my reason tells me not to. As I am trained to let reason prevail, it is difficult for me.

"When the bishop speaks we obey. I assure you it was not in a very nice spirit that I agreed to come. On first coming I tried to be an honest Catholic onlooker. You simply can't look on here. Soon I felt utterly humble and ashamed. For my impression is that this is a great school of love. You cannot resist it. The first thing I did when I went to confession on Sunday was to make a resolution to imitate the quality of life I had seen. I am convinced people like you can play an immense part in the unification of all Christians. Charity always unites. Never have I seen it more clearly than in this place. I had expected, maybe, not to hear Christ's name mentioned as it should be. But it was not true. I found here the real living of the mystery of Christ."

4 Robert Hahnloser, a Swiss engineer, was only to have five more years on earth. Buchman said of him in 1950, "He accomplished more for the world than many men in their whole lives. He had discovered the secret of investing his life and his possessions to create a new world based on change. He gave himself with his wife to make Caux the world center it has become for all nations. He kept constantly by him the words of St. Francis; and they are the secret of how to change the world."

Lord, make me the instrument of Your peace.
Where there is hatred may I bring love;
Where there is malice may I bring pardon;
Where there is discord may I bring harmony;
Where there is error may I bring truth;
Where there is doubt may I bring faith;
Where there is despair may I bring hope;
Where there is darkness may I bring Your light;
Where there is sadness may I bring joy.
O Master,
May I seek not so much to be comforted as to comfort,
To be understood as to understand,
To be loved as to love;
For it is in giving that we receive,
It is in losing our lives that we shall find them,
It is in forgiving that we shall be forgiven,
It is in dying that we shall rise up to eternal life.

Mackinac Island: When the end of the hostilities in the Pacific was reported on the radio Buchman was at a birthday dinner for Bernard Hallward, the Canadian who had repaid \$12,000 to the customs in 1932. Buchman, his voice shaking, announced simply, "The war is ended." Then everyone at table said the Lord's Prayer together. In the evening we all met in the barn.

"There is only one war left now - the war of ideas against materialism," Buchman said. "Now let us ask God to show us together our part in world reconstruction." Then he prayed: "We pray for the entire world, especially for Japan. Hold them in the hollow of Thy hand, and give them Thy peace and freedom. May future years be undimmed in God's Holy Spirit in Germany. Give her the answer of sound homes, teamwork in industry and a united nation. For the Allies we pray that they may be kept by Thy Holy Spirit pure and unsullied in victory. May the Lord bless and keep them all, and all of you, and give you His peace, now and for ever."

HIROSHIMA



The atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. Within three days a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. The appalling news of the atomic radiation, the vaporizing and burning of human beings was too terrible for belief. During the previous six months Japan had had terrible B-29 bombing raids on them. As many people in Tokyo died in one night from the conventional fire-bombing as at Hiroshima. Emperor Hirohito held very little political power, but he acted with much common sense. With the military power in disarray the Emperor took his chance. He put what he wanted to say on a record. "The unendurable must be endured" was the way he broadcast the surrender to his people. - London's Sunday Telegraph, January 8, 1989.

(In the Japanese prison camp) we knew that the war in the Pacific and Burma was very close to its climax. We knew about the fall of Okinawa and Rangoon and our invasion of the Philippines. The effects of the American and British submarine war against Japan had sunk in two years alone 4 million tons of their irreplaceable merchant shipping. But their Commander-in-chief in their various theatres of war had no intention other than that of fighting to their end and our end.

We had heard of the Kamikaze pilots who crashed their planes loaded with bombs into American ships of war and transports. Even in times of peace Japanese tend to idealize death at the expense of life. The way a person died seemed to be almost more important than the way he lived. It was almost as if they despised life in the here and now. So often, triumph of the spirit for them was to be found in a noble acceptance of unjust defeat, and in overcoming its shame with self-inflicted death.

This cataclysm through the bomb would end the war and make the Japanese feel that they could now withdraw from the war without dishonor, because it would strike them as something supernatural. The continuation of the war would have left them locked in the old old situation of a battle of opposites in which their whole history, culture and psychology would have demanded death either in fighting or by their own hand. But this bomb was something miraculously new, on so gigantic a scale that all the old ways, laws, rules, conventions and creeds which had brought us to this terrible impasse, had been judged invalid by life and something else would have to take its place.

- "The Night of the New Moon", by Colonel L. van der Post, Hogarth Press 1970.

THE PEACE ?



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Yves Fournis, (center), General Secretary of the Foremen, Technicians and Engineers Association of France: "I have been most struck by the joy here, especially in your work in the kitchen. In France we have lost our joy. America can now defend Europe. You must give us your joy. We have only our pain. But pain is a great teacher. We have a new idea in France, that freedom - for which we fight every 25 years - is not a good thing when unlimited. Together we can make a new world, with new men and new nations."
Frank Buchman: "We thank you for coming back to Mackinac a second time. We bless you and we love you."

MACKINAC aug. 6, 1945



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If you don't stand for something -

Los Angeles School Journal, December 9, 1946: In one school where an opportunity for composition was offered shortly after seeing the play in her school, a young girl wrote:

"The play struck very close to home as my family has been having difficulties. More than once they have talked about a divorce and this play showed how I might be able to stop such a disaster. If anything would happen such as a divorce, I don't know what I should do. This play showed me that if I was honest and truthful to my parents it might help. I would try anything such as they mentioned in the play to stop something so terrible. Ever since my girl friend's parents got a divorce she has not been the same and I would be afraid that it would affect me that way. When you come right down to it you can see why absolute truth, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love mean so much to a home. We can start in the home, and if everything works out, it can continue throughout the entire nation and make America strong."

As moral breakdown in society is the cause of the dilemma so moral regeneration is the cure. A new education throughout the length and breadth of the land must be made available in the public schools by day and night for children and adults and outside the public schools through press, radio and the films.

We must commission our schools to create the learning experience whereby children grow in the security that God is an ever-ready source of power to unlock the mind and heart in their daily pursuit of learning.

- By Mrs. Eleanor B. Allen, Member, Los Angeles City Board of Education, given before Public Affairs Forum, Ebell Club, Los Angeles, October 23, 1946.

2 "OUT OF THE FRYING PAN - INTO THE FIGHT!" It was sold at all the showings of the play and the film "Drugstore Revolution". The characters in it are "the handsome hunk of heaven", "ye olde sad apple", "the brain trust", and "the smooth operator". One repeating theme was "If you don't stand for something you'll fall for anything." It quotes President Truman who said, "... a chance to give everything for something great." Beside a drawing of a youngster is a balloon of his thoughts as he faces four standards: "Absolute honesty - who really owns those foglights on your chariot? How'd you get that B in Chem? Do Mom and Dad know all about that date Saturday night?!" "We've sure messed things up on our own hook but God has a plan . . . He's got your number. Things will start being different when you do - your date, your grades, your kid sister. Then let your gang in on it!"

On the final double page headlined: "Today the gang - tomorrow America. You see we doped it out this way - we love America - so do you. The mountains, the skyscrapers, the dusty road. The jumpy - your favorite beach - hamburgers - they all add up to America. Playing baseball on the vacant lot. The warm glow as you look at all the family round the Thanksgiving Table. . . . The bursting pride as the team pounds toward the 5-yard line and the band plays. All the little things - the noises, the smells, the voices. Then there are the things that aren't so good . . . And we got to thinking what this country would be like if we were different. Homes where . . . we're never afraid again that Mom and Dad won't stay together . . . Gangs where we can trust each other and be ourselves. We can swing this country if we want to. Ever stop to think of it? 28 million kids with a plan . . . **3** It starts in you today - in your family and gang tonight - in America tomorrow!"

George Wood, writing his brother Lawson in England after a visit to Mackinac; September 18, 1945,

I attended one of the teenage team meetings and my Scots Presbyterian soul was almost shocked and startled at first by the tumult and hilarity - laughing - cheering and booing that went on.

George Fraser's chorus is glorious and strikes you dumb and fills your heart with rapture and joy - oh what a wealth of spirit and laughter - tears and joys and victories flow out. Its like a great river of new life flowing steadily forward across a tired and aching world. There has been a great amount of music written since last year. It is one of God's great instruments to reach the millions who have grown too tired to read and too lazy to think.

I see that the important thing is to use every part of me for Christ and the advance, to fight to do what God wants and be the shape and stature He wants.

Peter Howard, Mackinac Island October 1945, writing to his wife: I went to a football match the evening before last. It was a high school game and we sat in the middle of about 8,000 teenagers, none of them was over seventeen, I would say. The boys were as wild as hawks. Several of them were drunk. The younger crowd over here have slipped very fast - sex, drink and even drugs, I am told. Yet their freshness and eager spirit is poignant as you sense it underneath. They are so wistful and so hungry for love and direction from an older generation which has lost its way.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

Acting is only a sideline - a means to an end - for a group of actors now playing before large audiences among Southern California high schools and civic groups.

They are members of Moral Re-Armament and believe that their self-written play, "Drugstore Revolution", is the best way to present their message to the young people.

Average age of the 24 members in the group is 19, and they have already played 28 performances to 37,000 people in Michigan, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia besides California.

- April 1, 1946.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 "Out of the Frying Pan" was filmed on the island. Eric Parfit checks the action through the camera. Chris Kennington is the clapper boy. Behind is the Murray Hotel which was lent for the summer.

2 Cover of the 12-page booklet. Size 7½" by 5½".

3 The cast of the film.

4 V.L. Irvine (red coat) brought 15 friends in the car. Five got out of the boot.

5 Lucas Foss, pianist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, works on music for the film, surrounded by some of the cast.

6 The cast made the sets. Production costs were reduced in this way to about \$6,000. They built a "dolly". It's a device that moves the camera back and forwards, up and down. The film was finished in Hollywood. Glen Glenn was in charge of the sound recording, mixing, etc and Consolidated did the lab work. A lot of this was given free.

7 Paul Boles, typing, and George Fraser, work on the script with some of the cast. Boles wrote the script for "The Fighting Lady."

F.B.I. HEAD LINKS ISMS WITH YOUTH CRIME WAVE

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, recently warned the nation that juvenile delinquents are spearheading an army of six million law-breakers in a new crime wave which threatens to rival the gangster era of the roaring twenties.

"The arrests of girls under 18 years of age have increased 198% since 1939," he said, "while arrests of boys under 18 years of age have increased 48% for homicide, 70% for assault and 100% for drunkenness and driving while intoxicated.

"More and more I am convinced the fault lies directly in the homes," he said.

Warning against "the purveyors of alien isms who seek to transform America to a land of class struggle," he declared: "It behooves us to be on guard for an enemy that brazenly and openly has advocated the corruption of America."



Who will 'chicken' first
and put their hand on the steering wheel?
Photo by Ralph Crane, Black Star.



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MACKINAC ISLAND

As the war was ending the teenagers of America took their own initiative.

First they put their convictions into a play - "Drugstore Revolution". Then they filmed it. With these went a booklet "Out of the Frying Pan", on the front, and "Into the Fight" on the back.



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25 cents



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Thirty Detroit High School children came with their teachers. They have been studying the Syllabus on the Handbook. They have experienced much of its spirit and are eager for more. One of the teachers, with no previous touch with MRA, told story after story of the changes in those who studied the book. Some teachers are very wary. One said, "I'd never teach this in my class. It's dynamite." "Of course it's dynamite", was the reply, "but you can do very useful things with dynamite." Another said, "When it comes to 'listening to God' you can cut me out." The reply was, "I'll count you out, but we shall all have to listen to God one day all the same, so we might as well start now."

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THE BRITISH ARRIVE!

Paul Petrocokino: "Today is the day". Expectancy is in the air. An incredibly beautiful evening: and by now the Union Jack was being put up beside the porch: Old Glory on the other side: representing the answer to the Axis - a new Axis of great powers spiritually reborn, ideologically united, and pooling their moral, spiritual and material resources in the fight for a morally re-armed world.

Roly Wilson: September 19: As we stood on the deck and drew in towards the quay, we were conscious in the dark of a great throng of people and the strains of Bridgebuilders floated across to us, and also of the Mackinac Song. As the ship touched the wharf there were flashes of camera bulbs and then we moved off into a sort of dream of old smiling familiar faces and warm handshakes and embraces, with Frank himself in the center, quietly waiting for a reunion which made our hearts and eyes overflow. It was a great moment too when Peter and he met. We drifted quietly back to the Island House, gently lit by the setting moon across the lake, and quickly found ourselves in the old Barn, sitting with Frank and other old friends. "The Statesman's Dream" was our first welcome to Mackinac, gay and light and deep and convicting, and brought into relief by the somber news that so many of the papers are headlining. After the play we went up on to the stage with Frank. He said a word and so did each of us. It was one of those joyful, painful and costly moments of laughter and tears, unforgettable in a lifetime. Somehow the cost and battle and triumph seemed to be pent up into one great occasion, and our gratitude to God for His grace and goodness and guidance was indescribable.

Afterwards we drank cocoa together and finally found our way over to our rooms. My privilege has been living right next to Frank in the neighboring house - a delightful spacious room with bay windows looking out over this glorious lake. Everything had been thought of. (Photos of family and friends.) All this is typical of the warmhearted affection and thought, the inspired home-making quality that runs through all the family here, and which could hardly fail to melt the hardest heart. It was now half past one, and before we settled we had some prayer in Frank's room and then I stayed alone with him for a little time - rich and deep and moving - little said, but so many feelings and memories and emotions. He looks wonderfully well. Naturally he moves a little more slowly and does a little less. Much of the leadership he leaves to others, yet there is that inspired alertness, that constant thought for people, and above all that depth of spirit and touch with Christ which is somehow the heart and center of everything here. One other feature is his mischievousness, which seems to have greatly increased through the years. He pulls everybody's leg relentlessly, loves it when they fall for it, but is equally delighted if they come back on it.

One thing I notice is the vigor and forcefulness of those here on the stage. Indeed Peter and I were both struck by the energy and life which is everywhere apparent in this land. It brings out the weariness of Britain by contrast. Somehow in our old land we must tap the Holy Spirit's energy in a new way as the counter to the lassitude of war.

You can guess that we look ahead to the time when this world fighting force will find its way over to Europe. The coming of the Swiss, (they have ten in all here now), moved Frank deeply and gave us the sense that once more the day might come when the philosophy of sound homes, teamwork in industry and national unity might be enthroned in that stricken continent, together with the spreading spirit of Renaissance which one feels so powerfully operating here. So many are satisfied with the thought that we may stem the negative forces by some device. Here the first thing that hits you is the mighty positive which can melt the hates and heal the hearts of nations and liberate those hidden powers and gifts which will truly prefabricate a new world. The thought I have had is that "Prophets and kings have desired to see what ye see and have not seen it, and to hear what ye hear and have not heard".

If we can send what we have here marching across the world as a crusading force we will remake the world. Here we have a preview of the unity of heart and will between the nations. Peace is the mighty positive that is going to grip the hearts of people. The people who've been here from our side and have come back from Mackinac: a radiance, a quality that has been lit and has impacted Britain. The things you've sent us from the arsenal of the spirit of democracy. . . The lease-lend of the Spirit that began long before the war and will go on long after: the deep foundation of democracy rather than the material things.

We are fighting in Europe now for the soul of democracy. The question is whether it will become a child of God again or be the adopted child of materialism. God's plan has forestalled the trends of nations. The things that happened in the city of Oxford. Frank changed and trained leaders. From it emerged the core and heart of a world work. It moved out from Oxford to the Empire and the world. This was the keynote of the divine strategy throughout the war. How God raised in Europe a belt of nations proof against materialism. In Britain the need was to mobilize the spirit of the country for war. A spiritual network had been prepared. They didn't have to be mobilized they were there. . . MRA was meeting the trends of national life, giving it philosophy and the legs to carry it. When the country took up new work, MRA gave the country the philosophy of work. The things that MRA was saying at that time became the philosophy of Britain. These trends and the needs of a nation God always meets them with people. One of the people God raised - a great gift of Heaven to our work, was our friend Peter. Through the change in him, the voice of God did sound out.

Peter Howard told the story of his change and of his brother's loss at Arnhem.

There has been throughout Britain a steel core of men and women which nothing in this world or the next can separate. Not a majority, but in my judgement, and I speak as a journalist, - the deciding factor. People from every walk of life in Britain have been to consult Roly and ask his advice. Every town in Britain is grateful for the new stream of faith and life that has begun to flow through the heart of the nation from these people who for years have given everything and asked for nothing in return. We want to be sure that in the war of ideas the democracies don't need another Dunkirk to bring them to their senses. We in MRA have been picked by God as winners, and nothing, unless we hold back ourselves, can keep us from speedy victory.

5 Peter tells Frank Buchman, "Your bedroom is waiting for you." He tells about the matchless team in the village. There are the blacksmith, the parson, Tommy Beaton who drives the tractor but can't read or write. There are photos to show of them all. "Tommy was offered a better job but he refused it," Peter tells. "Money couldn't buy what I've got now," Tommy says. "One of the younger M.P.'s has started coming to the farm, and the new Minister of Agriculture is coming for this year's Horkey," Peter continues. (p.180)

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 From Britain: Roland Wilson, Secretary of the Oxford Group; Arthur Baker, Chief of the Parliamentary Staff of "The Times"; Peter Howard.

After six weeks the travel permits came through for Roly, Peter, George Light and Andrew Strang. They travelled on a cargo boat, taking twelve days from Cornwall, England, to Portland in Maine.

Arthur Baker, on the other hand, got a Clipper flight; it only took six hours. The Ministry of Information obliged.

2 "The Statesman's Dream" - a musical play by George Fraser, Alan Thornhill and John M. Morrison.

"Peace is not just an idea But people becoming different", says the farmer's wife. It all takes place in the farm kitchen where a statesman comes for a holiday and finds a cure for a conference.

L-R: Morrison, Ivan Menzies, Thornhill, Marion Anderson, Victor Kitchen, (behind) Robert Anderson.

3 The Statesman wakes up. Aided by farm hands and neighbors he sets off for an international Conference on World Reconstruction, determined to apologize for where his country have gone wrong. L-R: Pat Salter, June Lee, Agnes Leakey, Victor Kitchen, the Andersons, Dick Hadden, and John Vickers.

4 Marion and Robert Anderson. They sing the "Weatherglass Song" which shows

"that change is the way to bring a new day," from "Stormy" to "Fine".

5 Peter Howard gives Buchman a map of Hill Farm. Left is Arthur Baker.



The model
Major-General

2 When Ivan Menzies left Australia for America "Country Life" printed the following:

The departure of Mr. Ivan Menzies marks ten years of a unique and fruitful association between an outstanding personality and a whole nation. Ivan Menzies has won a place all his own in the hearts and lives of a very large number of Australians, both through his portrayal of the immortal Gilbert and Sullivan roles and even more through his sustained and sacrificial effort to bring home to the people of Australia a sense of their true destiny.

..... melt the hates and
 heal the hearts of nations

- Roland Wilson



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"The Statesman's Dream"

MACKINAC
 1945



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PENTAGON

General Marshall, Nov. 26, 1945, (Farewell speech to Pentagon): How fortunate is America compared with the rest of the world. . . The world of suffering people looks to us for leadership. Their thoughts, however, are not concentrated alone on this problem. They have the more immediate and terribly pressing concerns - where the mouthful of food will come from, where they will find shelter tonight and where they will find warmth from the cold of winter.

Along with the great problem of maintaining the peace we must solve the problem of the pittance of food, of clothing and coal and homes. Neither of these problems can be solved alone. They are directly related, one to the other.

- "Statesman 1945-1959"
 by Forrest C. Pogue
 (Viking)

Alan Thornhill: Many people today are rushing ahead so fast that they never stop to evaluate. Often when a life has finished its course we never stop to learn from God the meaning. Now we have a chance as a family to help each other to find the meaning of a great life.

① There are so many different ways in which we can think of Logan Roots. First of all we think of him as a simple, great-hearted man of God. We can think of him of having the great joy of being the father of a united fighting family who stood as one.

Then we think of him as a statesman, the friend and confidant of them all over the world. In America, in China, in Britain, and in a dozen other countries, he has seen the end of an old world and the beginning of the birth of a new one. He has always thought in terms of statesmanship.

Above all, I think of him as a great Christian revolutionary. He had a revolutionary conception of the Church of Jesus Christ. He always thought of the Church as a mighty energising force, a marching healing force going out into the lives of men and nations, taking the spiritual attack out to homes, factories and governments everywhere.

LOGAN HERBERT ROOTS

The Arkansas Gazette

Little Rock, Sep. 25, 1945.

① The Rt. Rev. Logan Herbert Roots, D.D., aged 75, a native of Little Rock who became a leader in Moral Re-Armament, and who for 34 years was Bishop of Hankow, China, died at Mackinac Island, Michigan, on Monday. He was attending the MRA World Training Center, with representatives of labor, management, politics and the professions from North America and 15 foreign countries. . .

Bishop Roots knew Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and harbored several of his colleagues at his home in Hankow during the early days of the Chinese revolutionary movement. He had for many years been on terms of friendship with Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. . .

Bishop Roots first became acquainted with Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, in Kuling, the Chinese summer capital, in 1917, and helped him organize his first international gathering there the following year. . . He saw in the Oxford Group's activities the "best hope of uniting the world's moral and spiritual resources in providing a Christian answer to the militant materialism which took root in Europe and Asia after the last war."

Since 1938, Bishop Roots had devoted his time to the work of Moral Re-Armament. He travelled with Dr. Buchman and his international teams in the United States and Canada, Britain and most of Europe. . .

During the last year he had lived in Washington, D.C. where his apartment became a center for many of the United Nations delegates on the way to and from the international conference at San Francisco. . .

PHOTOGRAPHS

- ① Bishop Logan Roots of Hankow, China.
- ② Buchman with some of his team.
- ③ Mrs. Kate Cross of Canada.
- ④ Enough pumpkin pies ? Elisabeth de Mes-tral, Agnes Leakey and Mrs. Davenport.
- ⑤ The Farmers' Carol by E. Devlin and Paul Petrocokino sung by the Mackinac Singers.
- ⑥ Turkey parade. L-R: G. Stearly, R. Anderson, H. Reynolds, F. Bradley, N. Schwab, Alec Wood, A. B. Carey, E. Bentley and S. Wishard.
- ⑦ Dr. Irene Gates and Ivan Menzies.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Telegram: I shall be thinking of all the members of your dear family this afternoon when you gather to pay the last sad tribute to a loved and loving father who was my faithful friend. Through long years as churchman, as humanitarian and as citizen, Bishop Roots at home and in foreign lands was a noble exemplar of the Christian ideal. My heart goes out to you in deepest sympathy.

Dr. Paul Campbell: Ordinarily a doctor's function is considered to be the relief of pain and the prolonging of life. With Logan, it was something more primary. That is, that health, strength, illness, anything and everything have to be used to create new men and new nations, and the relief of pain and the prolonging of life were secondary issues. It is a completely new philosophy for the practice of medicine. He was a fighter who constantly gave to everyone who came to him. When a man is guided by God everything he touches becomes a pattern for a new world.

Bishop Roots ① during his last hours received a Canadian bride and groom from the wedding below. With a characteristic twinkle

he said, "Do you know the shortest story in the world - in 3 chapters?... Maid one. Maid won. Made one."

Leonard Allen, September 26, 1945: Mackinac Island. Early this summer Bishop Roots said, "Never be discouraged. God is bringing China and the world closer to Christ."

I have here two souvenir volumes written by a number of the leading statesmen of China, personally written in their own handwriting. I wish you could see some of the messages of love and gratitude. The Generalissimo (Chiang Kai-shek) wrote that the Bishop had been sent from Heaven as an Ambassador of Righteousness to China.

He was a master statesman because he was a master life-changer. Dr. K.C. Wu, Minister of Information, China, told how the Bishop had been the means of his change when he was the Mayor of Hankow. His cable reads: "I have never had a more inspiring teacher and a sincerer friend. He is a saint on earth. I shall endeavor to conduct my life according to his teaching so that I may hope to meet him eventually in heaven."

MIKHAIL BORODIN

M.M. Borodin, sent by Lenin in 1923 to communise China, speaks to John Roots, a son of the Bishop, in Canton.

"If you say my colleagues and I plan to take over China, the answer is no. But if you say we believe our idea will one day take it over, the answer is yes. I don't spend my time at the bars and the races like the English and the French. I am not interested in a career or a fortune like the Americans. I serve an ideology. And with an ideology it is not numbers that count. It is a dedication. Aside from trade deals and missionary converts, you're not really interested in these Asian countries. You had the chance. But you don't care. I do. I want to help China find something that will change things.

"I used to read the New Testament. It is the most wonderful story ever told. That man Paul. He was a real revolutionary. But where do you find him today?"

Revolutionaries in China

Bishop Logan Roots of Hankow and Premier Chou-En-lai of China

The question of how to change the motives of man was often discussed by Chou-En-lai and the Bishop in his Hankow home in 1938.

They stand together (right) at the Premier's farewell reception for the Bishop during that last spring in China.

Chou-En-lai was Premier of the Chinese People's Republic from its inception in 1949 and was its voice to the world for a quarter of a century.

He survived five civil wars, a dozen years of Japanese aggression, a decade of Soviet hostility, and two decades of United States ostracism to become the most durable and resilient political figure of our age.

When Krushchev met Chou-En-lai he rudely said, "You are a bourgeois. I am a worker."

"Yes", said Chou-En-lai, "and we have both betrayed our class."



Len Allen, broadcasting by candlelight from Chungking, China. He was NBC-American's wartime commentator. For two years his talks went out in a dozen languages world-wide.



Logan Roots...1870 - 1945



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Thanksgiving Day



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BEYOND MOUNTAINS

Joan Harward, November 24, 1945, (writing friends in Britain): On Monday Frank announced that we would have a day's holiday and see Yellowstone National Park. ¹ So yesterday, at Livingston in Montana, forty cars driven by local citizens, conducted us through the parts of the park which were not too deep in snow. It was a brilliant sunny day. It is a most glorious country of snowy peaks and rushing torrents.

In the evening the citizens of Gardner, gateway to the Park, gave a great meal of turkey and all kinds of good things, cooked by their own housewives. In fact the whole day was a demonstration of teamwork on the part of the local people. They did it out of pride in their country with the desire to build international goodwill. It was also a demonstration of the generous and courageous spirit of Frank - who else would have conceived and carried out such a Sunday school picnic, and been so grieved when any one of his enormous family was unable to be with us.

As I write we are chuffing along in the dark towards Seattle. Our special train has seven pullman cars, a diner and a baggage car. It's just a foretaste of the days when we have a dozen C54's.

Since leaving Mackinac some made a trip to Detroit to put on "Drugstore Revolution". But many of us stayed together to close it up and joined them in Minneapolis and St. Paul. There at the invitation of the Mayor of St. Paul we put on "The Forgotten Factor" and "Still they Fight". We were all received in the council chamber and sang to the council. Then the council withdrew to allow us to have our own meeting! Peter introduced "The Forgotten Factor" brilliantly, winning them from the start by expressing Britain's debt of gratitude to the USA, and giving the war of ideas in a way that made us murmur to the negative boys in the audience, "Just you try and turn your head." (A current joke is about two negroes. One slashed at the other with a knife, cutting through his neck. The other jeered, "you missed me." The first made Joan's reply).

The Ramplay was opened by a row of forty speakers in national dress or uniform. The stage was huge. They were backed by the chorus, who (by a miracle of memory) sang the Norwegian National anthem in Norwegian.

When this family travels, typewriters as usual are clacking all day long. Beside me Michael Hutchinson and Dick Picard are hard at work on a report for a French Cabinet Minister. Tom Gillespie is making out a page for a labor paper. We have been working on a story to greet the Seattle press, and beginning to think out the January issue of New World News. It is to be on education, (without, we hope, mentioning that word) on what kind of ideology are we giving our children. It can be as fighting and feeding a weapon as the December issue on homes, which we feel is the best yet.

We are grateful for all the criticisms of every issue of New World News. Among those of us who are able to talk it over the battle rages, and there are many ideas as to what we are aiming at and how to achieve it. We want to write for the Trumans and Attlees (and Mrs. both) but some feel that Truman and Attlee like to read stuff that's not deadly boring. In fact there is a feeling that they are simple guys at heart! So I think we all agree that what we want is stuff that holds the interest of the ordinary guy, yet is related to the problems that are greying the hair of statesmen. And now all we have to do is write it - easy!

Bunny Austin had just spent two weeks at Mackinac on furlough from the Army. He helped with the preparations of those going across America. Afterwards he wrote them his convictions:

There are two alternatives in the world: the slave economy of materialistic planning where everybody becomes a cog in a vast and soulless machine; and the free economy of MRA in which everybody finds his part in God's worldwide plan.

The size of the world has enabled man so far to escape the real issues. There have been new lands to conquer, new empires to build. But man has reached the end of his territorial expansion. We have got to make life in the old lands and the old empires work. The pioneers of today are those who pioneer this new way of life. Frank is the modern Columbus. He has surely discovered the new America as Columbus discovered the old. Our cavalcade of cars is the modern version of the old covered wagon, men and women pioneering the new frontiers of the spirit.

Men and women before have looked east and west, north and south, and have listened to the call of the wild, of the wide-open spaces or the wilderness beyond the next range of mountains. Now men will begin to look up and listen to the call of the Voice of God and find the greatest riches the earth has yet known.

Whereas before there was always the wilderness to fight, the deserts to cross, the mountain ranges to overcome, now we are going to be confronted by the wilderness of men's thinking, the deserts of his spirit, and the mountain range of his selfishness.

Our songs and plays will conquer the wilderness, our joy and laughter will overcome the deserts, and the drive of our united team life together will carry us across the mountains. And the Voice of God will be with us as with the pioneers of old to show us the way.

The newly conquered wilderness of men's thinking will provide fertile lands, the deserts of his spirit will blossom like the rose, and the mountain peaks of his selfishness will become the look-out places for new spiritual worlds to conquer. Man today is at the threshold of a new world whose riches are inexhaustible and whose building will go on until God's kingdom comes and His will is done on earth as it is in Heaven.

GRAND RAPIDS
DETROIT
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAULS
YELLOWSTONE PARK
OLYMPIA
SEATTLE
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
SALEM
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES

Peter Howard: At the close of Mackinac Frank Buchman left with a task force of 207 representing 17 nations. They were armed with the new weapons in the war of ideas which they had helped to forge, the plays and books, the songs, the stories, on the march to reach the millions. Their aim was to set democracy on the attack in the war of ideas, to put democracy's inspired answer to any "ism" on legs and get it into action across the world.

They went from Mackinac to Grand Rapids and Detroit, to Grosse Pointe, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Seattle and Salem. They crossed into Canada and blitzed Vancouver and Victoria. Then down to San Francisco and Los Angeles. They were welcomed by Mayors and Governors, by Labor and Management, by educational authorities and the young people themselves.

In every city they drew large crowds, and the thinking and living of the whole community was shifted. A new moral climate began to be created in some of the largest cities of America.

In every city the MRA task force established the true battle-line right through the community. It rallied all people of goodwill in a common program which rose above party, class or race, to change, unite and fight with all they have to build a free world under God. In every city the organized forces of materialism tried vainly to confuse, smear and divide. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary men and women saw both danger and opportunity clearly for the first time.

PEACEMAKERS

General Harbaksh Singh, Indian Army: I was a prisoner of the Japanese Army in Malaysia. I had been seriously wounded and was really very ill. We suffered innumerable hardships at the hands of the Japanese. At the time of the ceasefire I was in a Prisoners of War camp with my brother, a very senior soldier in our camp.

When the British Army came back to Malaya they sent a war crimes' commission to our camp. They lined us up on one side and the Japanese officers on the other and asked us to point out the Japanese who had committed atrocities against us. My brother knew this was going to happen. So he assembled us beforehand and said, "We are not going to say a word about the treatment the Japanese gave us. After all we are mercenaries of the British, we are not free soldiers. Therefore we have no right to blame soldiers of another army." So when the commission came we said, "No, nothing against the Japanese."

After the commission left, the senior general of the Japanese army in the locality asked for my brother. When my brother came out he clicked his heels and bowed. There were tears coming out of his eyes and he said, "You are a bigger man than I am, and I want to apologize that I was so mean and harsh to you." And we accepted that apology from the Japanese nation.

- Told by General Singh at Panchgani; New World News, January 1982.

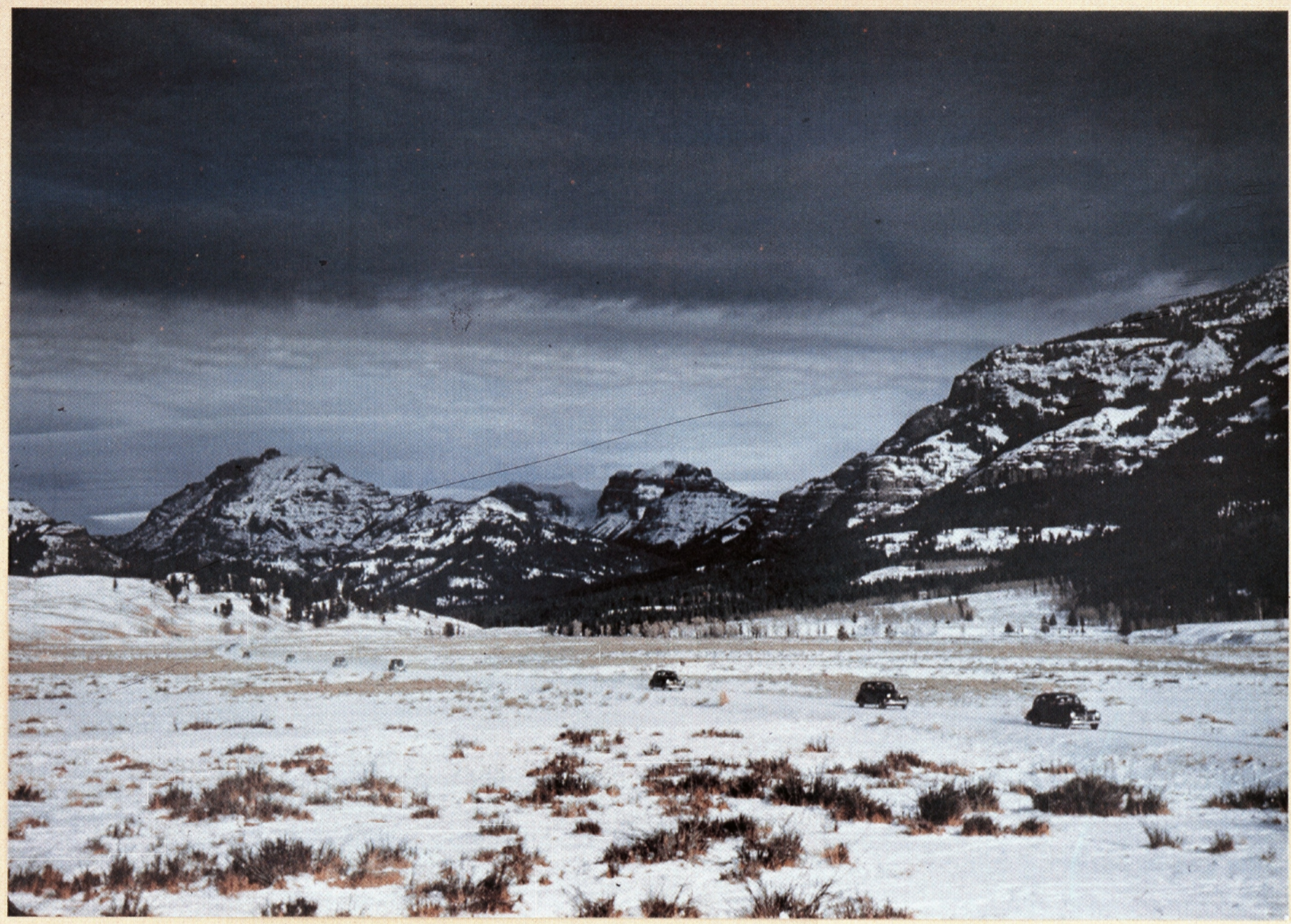
PHOTOGRAPHS

¹ Yellowstone National Park. Forty cars with local owners take our travelling team of 160.

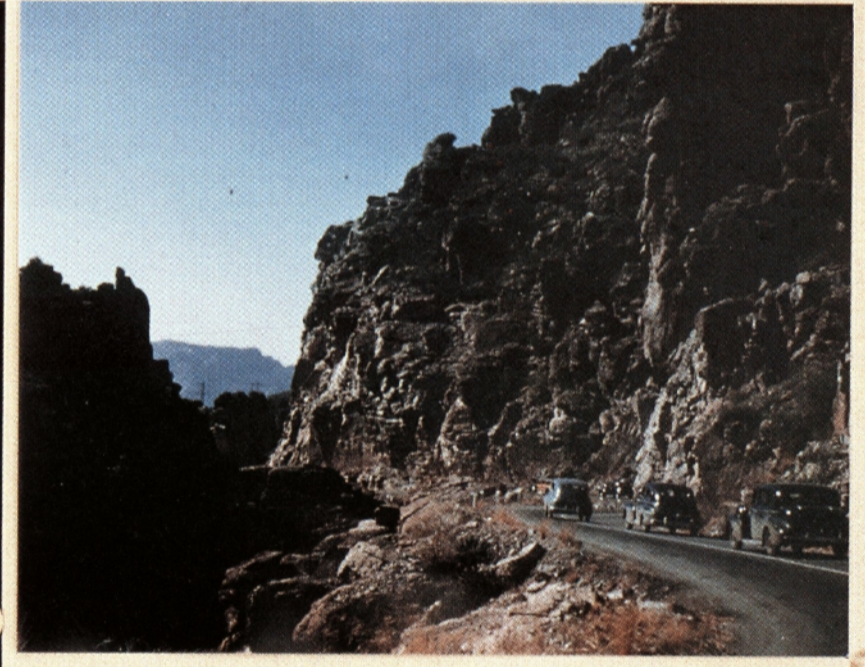
² Flt. Lt. Gordon Wise, Royal Australian Air Force, with the Mayor of Vancouver. Rt. Howard Blake.

³ Through the bad lands, N. Dakota, was the route taken by those not on the train to the West.

⁴ A Livingston host, 2nd from rt. with the party he drove to the National Park. L-R: Robert Hahnloser and Lucie Perrenoud from Switzerland; Roland Wilson and Andrew Strang, both from Britain.



1 Yellowstone National Park. Forty citizens of Livingston generously drove their cars, filled with the 160 people of the MRA group. As the Park was officially closed, for winter had set in, special permission was granted. The party were able to see as much of the Park that was free of snowdrifts. The bears were already hibernating but there were elk, antelope, deer, buffalo and coyotes.



3

VANCOUVER



2



4

Change moral climate

Paul Petrocokino (one of those travelling with Buchman to the West) November 14, 1945: Peaches and Charlie Brown (the black couple whose baby Frank baptized at Mackinac and who have started having quiet times) came seven miles by bus to have three minutes with the team at Gladstone railway station.

November 16, St Paul Minnesota: The Mayor is for MRA. It has been an uphill battle. Poppa said, "You sing to them and the doors will open." This gave us a tremendous sense of how much depended on us. The City Fathers were meeting in the Council Chambers of the City Hall - an incredibly elaborate and imposing building. The mayor, a winner, invited Ken Twitchell to introduce the team, songs etc.

November 18: ⑤ "Van" and "Schenk" sang at the U.S.O. to 2,000 Service men in St. Paul. It was a very tough crowd but the thunderous applause at the end showed us that they had got through. Two hundred had come from Labor's AFL and CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods. The editor of a Labor paper with a circulation of 130,000 was telephoned ten times before the show, asking what he thought of MRA. He told them it was OK to come along. Frank gave us one of his ribbon thoughts. It is a seemingly simple one, but one realizes that there is miles more to it than meets the eye at first. "We are out to change the moral climate of America and the world."

Frank has an uncanny sense of what needs to happen. He began planning for tonight and drilling the overseas team in 'pistol shot' presentations at the opening of the Ramm play. He wants national costumes too. We had a full dress rehearsal at 2.30 p.m.

The opening was terrific. The Mackinac Chorus sang the American and Norwegian national anthems (the latter in harmony) and the audience joined in with the Norwegian one, too. At the end I went into the auditorium. It was terrific! After each act there was silence - a tremendous atmosphere.

November 19: At the morning team meeting George Light ③ and others told of their speaking at an AFL gathering where every conceivable question was fired at them. Bill Jaeger especially commended one reply of George's. He was asked, "Are you against dictatorships?" George said, "I am against the dictatorship of the capitalists. I am also against the dictatorship of the proletariat." One big laugh, - the product of unconscious humor, was when Rodney Usher-Wilson told about his host, a baker. Rodney said, "He could be the Happy Baker of Minnesota. He's tremendously hungry." There were bellows of ribald laughter. "What a crust!" someone added.

Evaluating our situation in Minneapolis and St. Paul, I'd say this is virtually virgin soil for us. It is a stronghold of other forces. We arrived into a hotbed of opposition and rumor. We now have a network of powerful friends and allies who are convinced, germ-proof and friends for life. The mayor of St. Paul has been triumphantly vindicated in his courageous stand. Through our touch with people in homes etc, there is a large number of devoted personal friends, many well on the way to change. The breakthrough has been made and the groundwork - real, solid groundwork for a future advance, laid.

Seattle: We were not invited officially. We just came. There was nothing in the press as there has been a prolonged wild-cat strike. Frank throughout was in a militant mood. He has exactly the sense of what every show and every situation needs. He was particularly keen that we win Dave Beck (West Coast head of the Teamsters' Union). (Six years before Frank had made sure that Beck and his colleagues had been invited to the bankers' lunch when he was the guest.) Cece Broadhurst and a delegation breezed in on Beck and got a very warm reception. Very appropriately Cece sang, "He's the man who makes the wheels go round."

Beck had asked the hotel manager for ten double rooms at the Olympic for Frank and others of us. "Very difficult, Mr. Beck," the manager replied. "I wouldn't ask you personally unless it was very difficult. If it was easy I'd get someone else to do it," said Beck. He got them.

Peter Howard spoke to Press club for 90 minutes. Fifty businessmen, including the head of Boeings, and the publisher of three papers, gave a luncheon - a tremendous win. The Labor team addressed the unions at Boeings and Todd Steamship Co. The weekly papers had excellent articles. Governor Wallgren responded with far greater warmth than the somewhat lukewarm mayor of Seattle. When we were being shown round the superb Capitol building, a young sailor, not knowing anything about us, joined our party, got talking and was tremendously interested. He got changed as he travelled back in the bus with us and is going to stick with us.

Lieut. Basil Entwistle: In the last week of November, 1945, we received orders to travel back to the United States for release. Reg Hale, Reg Holme and I left from Wiesbaden. John Caulfeild went on ahead of us from Paris and Mike Barrett set off from High Wycombe. A troop train, complete with bed bugs, took us to Le Havre, from where we would sail to New York. We were put in charge of 250 Enlisted Men who were being given furloughs before re-enlistment.

The "Muhlenberg Victory" was a slightly larger vessel than the lumbering Liberty ship which had brought across the Atlantic. As officers we were treated to the luxury of only four to a cabin. We had nearly two weeks to think about the future and orient ourselves to life as civilians. We had learned some practical lessons we could apply in our life's work. In the Army and Air Force we had been trained to subordinate secondary issues to achieving priority missions. As we thought about life in the full time team we felt that we had often lacked clear priorities, despite our total commitment. We had allowed unrelated pursuits to scatter our efforts.

Our experience as soldiers had also taught us the importance of close personal teamwork. We had gone through difficult situations together, tackled some tough assignments and forged a common loyalty which was important to us. We wanted to foster that kind of teamwork among all our colleagues. We had also learned an effective kind of staff work. We had found at headquarters that every staff officer was required to prepare definite recommendations on which a superior could decide and act. Such completed staff work demanded a more thorough initiative than was always expected in Moral Re-Armament. Beyond such specific points, we were reaching for a concept of MRA's mission in the post-war world. Stationed in the heart of Europe we had lived with the reality of the continuing war of ideas. At our headquarters we had been close to men who were analysing the political, economic and revolutionary trends on the continent. We knew of the growing concern over the threatened take-over by the Soviet of great areas of territory and millions of people in Eastern Europe. We also saw in the democracies the break-up of a war-time spirit which had united their citizens in a common cause. Now it seemed as if small issues could quickly set parties, classes and groups fighting each other at the expense of national welfare and international understanding.

The securing of the peace, the winning of the battle for men's minds, the importance of ideology and the healing of the hurts and hates of the war - these were themes with which we tried to grapple and which we wanted to lay before our friends.

During this campaign in the West Buchman was able to use six plays, the Mackinac Singers and "Van and Schenck". In one city, under his personal drilling 27 spoke in 22 minutes.

⑤ "Van and Schenck"

Richard Hadden, a brilliant pianist, was a perfect foil for Cece Broadhurst's exuberant song and dance numbers - always relevant to the audience and the occasion.

③ George Light

George Light was a textile worker from Yorkshire, and later did adult educational work for Warwickshire County. Axed during the Depression he became Chairman of the Warwick Unemployed Assn.

Together with Alderman Locke, Lord Mayor of Newcastle, and Harry Addison, they arranged the first "Workers Training Weekend" in Britain during the MRA campaign - 1938.

Light introduced Buchman to the veteran trade union leader, Ben Tillett, who founded the Dockers' Union in 1887.

Light met Buchman in 1933. "I have been asked to stand for Parliament and am thinking of doing so," he told Buchman. "I was surprised at his knowledge of European politics and the distress caused by the industrial depression throughout the world. I remember distinctly him saying, 'Men and women with a knowledge of God and led by Him would end the distress of poverty caused by unemployment quicker than anything else. You may be the one to bring this great change about - who knows. You may do a greater work for your Labor movement by lifechanging than by going to into Parliament!'"

Light fought alongside Buchman for the rest of his life.

PHOTOGRAPHS

① "Organized Labor", San Francisco, December 29, 1945. Photo shows L-R: Peter Howard, State Senator John F. Shelley, President of San Francisco Council, Frank Buchman and George Light.

176 representatives from 19 countries were introduced by the Senator to the City Council.

② Labor of Grand Rapids, Michigan, gave a testimonial dinner to George Light, Chairman of the National Trades Union Club of London, 27, September, 1945.

③ George Light.

④ Peter Howard speaks in the Washington State capitol, Olympia.

Sitting beside Buchman is Governor Mon C. Wallgren. He was Congressman 1932-1940, Senator 1940-1944 - one of the few senators ever to quit Washington, D.C. for a governorship. Able, close to Truman, not a rabble rouser, strongly pro-labor. His parents came from Sweden.

⑤ "Van and Schenck", played by Cece Broadhurst and Richard Hadden. Such occasions might be called "that NE PLUS ULTRA - that SINE QUA NON - THAN-WHICH-THERE-NEVER-WAS-A WHATER!"

Organized Lab.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND LOCAL BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1945

DR. FRANK BUCHMAN AND WORLD LEADERS OF MRA WELCOMED BY SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

George Light, Chairman of Britain's National Trade Union Club, Addresses Delegates



Right to left: George Light, Chairman of Britain's National Trade Union Club, London; Dr. Frank Buchman, founder of the world-wide program of Moral Re-Armament; George J. J. Kelly, President of the San Francisco Council; and Peter Howard, well-known British author and for seven years a political commentator on Lord Beaverbrook's chain of "Express" newspapers.

President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council introduced Dr. Frank Buchman, founder of the world-wide program of Moral Re-Armament; George Light, chairman of Britain's National Trade Union Club; and Peter Howard, noted political commentator and author of London, to Council delegates here on the night of December 14, on their arrival with 176 representatives from 19 countries.

Coming straight from Seattle where they were welcomed at the Teamster Headquarters by International Vice-President Dave Beck, this international group are here to present a series of dramatic and musical productions illustrating democracy's inspired ideology in action across the world. U.S. Army and other veterans of the United Nations' forces, including F. O. Gordon Wise, son of the Labor Premier of Western Australia, as well as men and women who had been in Nazi prison camps for fighting in Europe's underground movements, were also part of the MRA group who were guests of the Council.

Democracy's Inspired Ideology

"Labor's task is to give the world a new statesmanship," declared George Light, who is the first British labor leader to address the Council since Prime Minister Attlee spoke here last year. "Labor

A. F. of L. Luncheon for Frank Buchanan and International Group

Speaking at a special luncheon party given by California A. F. of L. officers in the Whittier Hotel in San Francisco, on Tuesday of this week, for Dr. Frank Buchman and Moral Re-Armament representatives from many nations, President John F. Shelley of the Labor Council told of his own appreciation of the group's philosophy of MRA. It has made a lot to us and we know how you have established better relationships between conflicting groups.

Officers of the San Francisco Labor Council, Building Trades, Metal Trades, Printing Trades, and other local unions, heard reports given by MRA workers from Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, and Norway. They outlined how MRA has created a new spirit of teamwork in their nations, enabling effective solutions to be found for the problems of unemployment, industrial conflict, labor riots, and the morale of industrial workers in war time. Gordon Hanson, representing the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, spoke of "MRA as a program on which all Irishmen of goodwill can unite."

The MRA worker in Denmark who had spent four and a half years in Nazi prison camps because of his fight for democratic reforms, described how as leader of the "escape committee," he had been able to free 40 prisoners.

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, thanked the MRA group for the presentation of the dramatic plays in San Francisco, and for "bringing the answer to the problems of fear and greed. When we can answer these two problems we can iron out the differences between labor and management."

Others at the luncheon included: Daniel V. Flanagan, Western Director for the A. F. of L.; Dewey Meade, President, San Francisco Building Trades Council and City Supervisor; Alexander Watchman, past President Building Trades and member Industrial Action Com-



Cestimonial Dinner

Given by

LABOR OF GRAND RAPIDS

A. F. L. - RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS - C. I. O.

GEORGE LIGHT

Chairman, National Trade Union Club of London

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1947

THE PASTLIND BALLROOM

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



Paul Petrocokino



Cece Broadhurst

Philosophy, passion & plan

Garrett Stearly: Following Buchman's gradual recovery of health he returned to leadership. During the formative winter in Los Angeles he drew together a "striking force" for Europe. At the heart of it were many young men returned from the armed forces, men who had been part of Buchman's full-time operation and were eager to take up their place in it once again. The winter and spring were used as preparatory months formulating the intentions for Europe and the post-war world generally. This took the shape of re-expressing Moral Re-Armament as an ideology, an answering ideology, with its three aspects as philosophy, passion and plan for men and nations.



It was already clear in Buchman's mind during the preparatory days in Los Angeles that his task and that of MRA was now to win the statesmen, the political leadership of the post-war world. Everything was to be keyed to that goal. And, the job of the statesmen, as Buchman saw it, was to reconcile the nations, to heal the wounds and hates created by the war, and open up a new era of creative unity in the family of nations.



Reggie Hale: In Washington the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General of the Army, George C. Marshall, had been studying with growing interest the effectiveness of MRA in solving situations of difficulty and distrust. Indeed he had tried to discharge Sergeant Duncan Corcoran so he could head up a special unit to work in the war industries. He had run into vicious opposition from certain politicians. Now war was over and General Marshall's mind was already turning to the great plan that was to bear his name and which did so much to bring Europe back to health. Yet he knew that bread alone could not bring recovery to war-wrecked, hate-racked nations. There was hunger of the heart as well as of the belly. Who would and who could meet that need? So General Marshall acted and called out of the Army all the MRA-trained men and placed them again at the disposal of Dr. Buchman, certain that he would find a strategy to use them at the place of greatest need. **A**

Of all this we in France knew nothing until, like a bolt from Olympus, a cable from the Chief of Staff in Washington erupted in our very junior world. John Caulfeild and I both received identical cables. "Contemplate relieving this Officer from active duty in order that he may accept employment with another Government agency under provision of Section 111, WD Circular 290. Advise whether this Officer desires relief." That evening Michael Barrett rang up from England to report to the Colonel that he had received a similar cable. Next day cables arrived for Entwistle and Holme. We were being released to move out to the task for which we had trained and to which we had dedicated our lives. Colonel Frederick gave us his full backing.



President Harry S. Truman and George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, 1947.

Truman was totally without what he called "that most enfeebling of emotions, regret." Regret was self-indulgent, maybe worse than telling people how you felt. No time for it. "If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen."

He was a modest man, genuinely modest. Speaking of the Marshall Plan, he once told me, "I said to General Marshall, 'General, I want the plan to go down in history with your name on it. And don't give me any argument. I've made up my mind, and, remember, I'm your Commander in Chief.'" - "Plain Speaking" by Merle Miller, published by Victor Gallanz, 1974.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 Los Angeles from Mt. Wilson.
- 2 Dr. Buchman welcomes five back from the Army at Long Beach, Cal. L-R: Major John T. Caulfeild, Captain R. Michael S. Barrett, Captain John C. Wood, Lieut. Basil Entwistle, Captain Reginald B. Hale.
- 3 Buchman and the five as well as others from the Forces in the Eastman's Hollywood home. L-R: (on the floor) Philippe Mottu, Bremer Hofmeyr, a Dane, Anders Hassler, Gordon Wise, Jim Coulter, John Wood; (back left) Sciff and Helen Wishard; (standing and right) Reggie Holme, Michael Barrett, Buchman, Miles Phillimore, John Caulfeild.

BOXING DAY

2 Frank Buchman stood at the airfield as the five MRA men flew in. Across the runway they walked towards him, and there for a full minute they stood in stillness together. Hardly a word was said. But the tears rolled down Frank Buchman's face, and he was not alone in that. Then he turned towards the waiting cars saying, "Well, you're home. And now lets get on with the fight."

EXTRACT from W.D. Cir 290, dated 22 September 1945. Effective until 22 March 1947 unless sooner rescinded or superseded.

A

Section III
RELEASE ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL HEALTH,
SAFETY, OR INTEREST

Order under which the Chief of Staff, US Army General G.C. Marshall commanded the release of MRA-trained soldiers.

Applications	"	10
Forwarding of Applications	"	11
Approval	"	11

9. APPLICATIONS. In particular instances when it can be definitely determined on documentary evidence that an officer can render more valuable service to the Nation in a civilian capacity, he may apply for release from active duty under the provisions of this section. Releases in accordance with the provisions of this section will be held to a minimum, and applications for release will be carefully scrutinized and approved only in cases where it is clearly indicated that release of the individual from active military service is essential from a national point of view. Careful consideration will be given to determining that the application is based on the National interest rather than on the personal desire and interests of the individuals concerned. An application for relief from active duty under the provisions of this section must originate with the officer. An application submitted in his behalf will be referred to him without action. Applications will be accompanied by documentary evidence in the form of affidavits, statements, letters, or telegrams, setting forth the need of the services of the individual applicant. They will include the following information:

- a. Date the officer reported on extended active duty, his Adjusted Service Rating Score computed as of 2 Sept. 1945 and age.
- b. Name of firm, or agency, or description of individual enterprise.
- c. Product manufactured or services rendered.
- d. Title and description of position to be filled.
- e. Connection with the activity prior to military service.
- f. His qualifications for the position.
- g. Letter from a responsible official of the firm, corporation, or agency substantiating the facts given above.

Marshall Plan

Within three years George C. Marshall, as Secretary of State, on June 5, 1947, announced America's decision to raise \$12 billion to help the nations of Europe recover their economic health, - whether they had been allies or foes. It became known as the Marshall Plan. In the first year it cost 2 1/2% of the American gross national product. The planned targets were reached in the middle of 1951 instead of 1952.

To no nation did the Marshall Plan mean more than to Germany, living in a bad dream of despair, dismantling of factories, de-nazification and semi-starvation. The Plan brought them not only help but hope. It was the warm touch of a human hand in the dark.

In June 1948 European and Asian delegates to a MRA Conference in California lunched with Marshall in Washington. They had been welcomed by a message of support from Paul Hoffman, the administrator of the Marshall Plan, who stated "You are giving the world the ideological counterpart of the Marshall Plan."



1



2

LONG
BEACH
airport



Garrett Stearly writes about just such an evening together: "At times we simply ached with laughter at the droll predicaments and unexpected solutions which honest reality had got people into."

3

HOLLYWOOD 1945

CHANGE THE THINKING

Lieut. Basil Entwistle: We had a big job to do to explain to GI Joe why he had to be in Germany, instead of heading for home. We also had to try to show him why the way he lived in an occupied country was important. So we used our magazine to put across some constructive ideas. I wrote an article in the form of a letter from a GI to his family, answering their question, why are you still over there? In it I wrote:

"We have several plain jobs to do, same as after any big fight. First, we have to stick around to stop hell breaking loose in Germany, setting off shooting and revolution all around Europe. That means not only taking away all their weapons, but sorting out the millions of displaced persons, troops and homeless. Then we still have to finish the job of rounding up the war criminals for trial and punishment . . . Further, we've got to make sure that the enemy can't bounce back in the next few years. That means a thorough check-up of industry and all the material resources in modern warfare."

We also tackled the more difficult task of helping our men to see how much their life-style mattered. I wrote an article titled "Ambassadors in Uniform," for the signature of our Chief of Staff. I made the point that today the soldier must have qualities over and above those demanded in former wars, and went on:

"We know that to win the peace this time we must change the thinking of millions of people. Ideologies which raised armies and set them on the march must give place to a vigorous democratic life. Does the soldier have any part in that kind of war? . . . The way he acts, talks and moves around, his relations with Germans and with his fellow soldiers, his appearance, the way he does his work or amuses himself - these day-by-day seemingly unimportant matters are building up a picture of America and of our way of life which the Germans won't forget.

"For most of them it is their only contact with the vague ideas of democracy and liberty. If what they see in us is more interesting, attractive and efficient than what they have known before, they will go after it, just like any other people who go after a good thing when they see it . . . The point is not just that we want to be liked by the Germans, but that their respect for us is a necessary step in winning them to a way of life without which peace is an empty dream. . . ."

Colonel Frederick passed on to us the compliments which he received from our Commanding General, Lt. General Cannon and other senior officers about our publications. Cannon sent copies of each issue to General Eisenhower. One general replied: "This is the first time anything has been produced that really grips the GI mind." The general in charge of Intelligence at our HQ ordered 500 copies for each of his personnel. And a copy of one special issue was given to every man in the Air Force as he arrived in Europe.

BRITISH ARMY OF THE RHINE

Christmas 1945

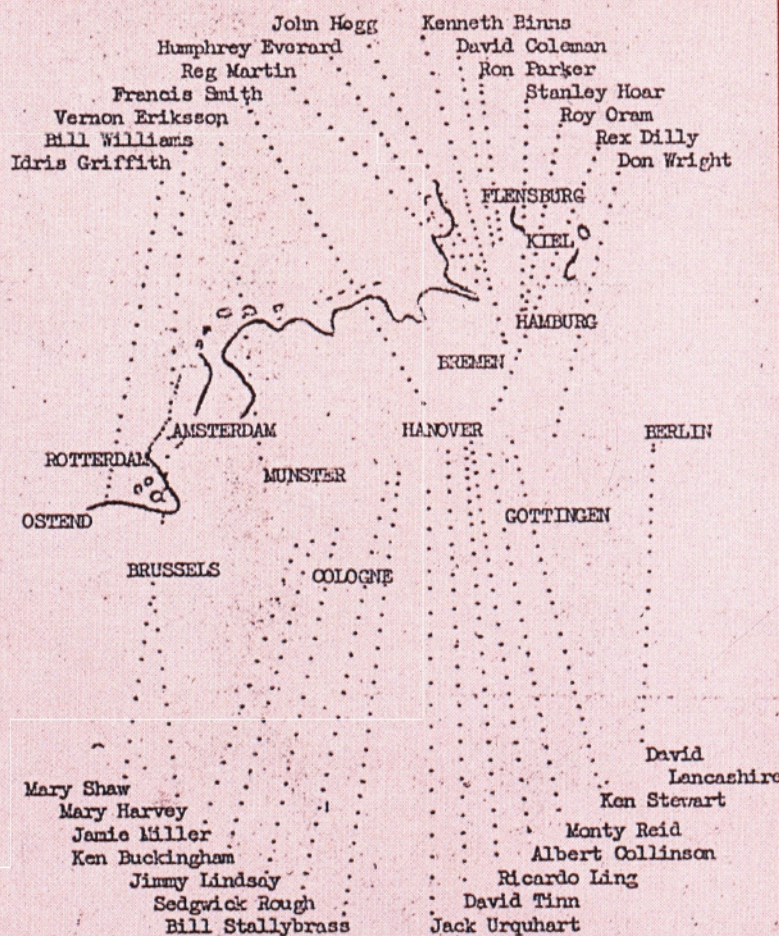
This message brings you warmest greetings for Christmas from all of us over here in the B.A.O.R. As you will see from the map opposite, we are spread over wide distances. From Flensburg in the north to Göttingen in the south is over 200 miles. From Berlin in the east to Ostend in the west about 450 miles. But in spite of these distances, we have a great sense of unity with each other, with you and with those who, like Oliver Corderoy, Ken Randell and Don Embleton, have left us for other theatres.

B.A.O.R. is Britain's training-school for soldiers and statesmen. Here British democracy is on trial. The future of Europe depends on the daily living and thinking of each one of us. The soldierly qualities of discipline, teamwork and leadership, which we learn here, will be needed for the tasks of reconstruction ahead.

The ruined cities and relics of past greatness, the hopeless and half-starved people whom we see, signpost the road along which selfishness and materialism are leading men and nations. At Christmas a star, shining above the stable lodging of a homeless child, points to the faith and philosophy which today is changing human nature and will remake the world.

As we gather together this Christmas, at home by the fireside, in mess, barrack-room or Nissen hut, may the Christ Child enter into the heart of each one of us. May we claim from him the qualities of faith, self-sacrifice, caring and daring to build the world we long for. In the words of Morris Martin's poem:

"Others may rest from the battle
And others may take their fill
Of the Glory and Power - the Kingdom is ours,
And we would be fighters still."



"If Moral Re-Armament should bring about a Church aflame and if in the process the very name should be lost, it will have achieved its highest destiny."

- Frank N.D. Buchman.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 On a hill above Los Angeles, Christmas time 1945, Frank Buchman spends time with his returning army men. L-R: Duncan Corcoran, John Caulfeild, Adam McLean, Jim McLoughry, Miles Phillimore, Reggie Hale, Buchman and Reggie Holme.

2 San Francisco City Hall, December 1945. Kenaston Twitchell addresses the San Francisco Supervisors. On the right of the Chairman is Dr. Buchman who was officially welcomed with the team of two hundred.



The Abyssinian Delegate
Jomo Kenyatta asked for an Act of Parliament making discrimination by race or colour a criminal offence.

Jomo Kenyatta was one of the delegates to the week-long Pan African Conference in 1945 at Manchester. Other delegates came from many parts of Africa and the United States. The press misnamed Kenyatta the Abyssinian delegate.

The aim of the conference was: "Freedom from the White Man, of the color bar, of one great colored nation, of force to gain their ends."

Kenyatta asked for an Act of Parliament making discrimination by race or color a criminal offence.

While Kenyatta was in Britain he visited Peter Howard's farm in Suffolk.

Later he made possible the wide showing of the all-African film, "Freedom" leading up to the Independence of Kenya.



The German retreat was the time for shearing the heads of "fallen" women, for taking fast revenge against members of the despised milice which had done the Nazi's dirty work. A minimum penalty was indignité nationale, a form of exclusion from work and public life. Fifty thousand French people were thus disgraced.

France having been the only invaded European country to have formed a government of Nazi collaboration of its own volition, the cleansing binge was an atrociously hit-and-miss affair. It could scarcely have been otherwise when the "nation of Petainists" turned so rapidly, as the war neared its end, into a "nation of Gaullists."

The freelance firing squads of the resistance had no time for nice distinctions between collaborators and unloved suspects. Reliable estimates cited by Herbert Lottman in his book "The People's Anger", show that 2,500 summary executions of French men and women were carried out just before the liberation - and 8,000 more in the months afterwards. There followed a wave of "courts martial" and executions, over which Free French officials often had only the most tenuous authority. The purge took five years to run its course.

OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE



Los Angeles 1946

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THE BEST OF OUR LIVES AND

Signe Lund: The world in its state shows only too clearly that unless there is a corporate experience of losing ourselves to save humanity we will only push on further into our progressive madness which leaves most of the world in hunger and despair. This body (MRA) which Frank created and now is perpetuated by his teaching and example and the Spirit which lives amongst us, is far more important than we think, and not easily to be slipped into or out of as we feel or don't feel we get job satisfaction with all our special talents or dreams.

This is why I believe Frank with open eyes spent such an overwhelming amount of time with us. Year in year out. Travelling or stationary. The time with the team was central in his life - but it was a heavy load, for we were like treacle. How often did he say, "And shall we ever live at this poor dying rate, our love to Thee so cold so dead, and yours to us so great."

3 How he had it in him to be so humorous, kind, downright friendly, joking and laughing, as with equals, I cannot imagine. He was a giant. And Frank did know how to set the scene for God's Spirit to penetrate, like in Florida when one sat round the table and talked and teased and cried and laughed. Or when Frank got Annie Jaeger to sing her hymns. Or Cece with his guitar and those haunting songs. Or those whimsical times when everything became a laugh. Prejudice and defense just melted. you glimpsed the width and the breadth of the SPIRIT. Correctives ceased to be taken as rebukes and were seen as necessary on the way to world renewal

• "It will take the best of our lives and the flower of our nations to save humanity," I heard him say on several occasions in various ways.

Lady Hardinge of Penshurst: Various MRA friends mentioned the possibility of my going to America to get an idea of the international strength of MRA. My husband approved and I consulted my bishop, who encouraged the expedition and asked me to bring back my news to him.

1 I stayed in Los Angeles in the home of Miss Lucy Clark, where Dr. Buchman was also a guest. I do not clearly recall my first meeting with Frank Buchman. I know when we came in from one excursion he suggested I go and rest, for I was still very tired after the long journey, and I was grateful for his perception. But it was some time before I realized anything like a valid impression of him. His greatness lies in the effect he produces on the people round him, and I quickly understood them at their true value, but I did not for a long time grasp the genius of my host.

I enjoyed myself tremendously. The hospitality, warmth of friendship and vitality of America seen with and through MRA is a most wonderful blessing.

There was a great dinner one night, to which a number of Hollywood people came. It was the best fun. There were numbers of young people around Frank Buchman, and, as usual, lots of songs, music and laughter. This creative vitality, spontaneity and freedom round Frank Buchman are a real joy. A complex varied group of great talent, who are absolutely open with and loyal to each other, do produce an irresistible sense of freedom, joy and harmony, when they are together. They gave everything they had to the job of remaking the world and as the world sees it they had much to give. There are different ways of giving. Theirs is the joyous, ungrudging, unbargaining way. And the source of all this?

It lies in a gift God gave Frank Buchman over and above his gifts of humor, hospitality, grasp both of essentials and also of minute detail, as well as his love of beauty, his desire for perfection in all manifestations of life, in obedience to the command "Be ye perfect"; above all this, he has from God an inner stillness which is communicated to those around him, a gift of lucid silence in the midst of clamor, for it is in silence that the great gift comes to this community in MRA. It is in disciplined stillness and quiet that the creative thought blossoms. It is an extraordinary thing, the fruitfulness of a time of absolute quiet when a number of folk are together listening to the inner voice.

The times I loved best were spent with small parties of those trained in this fellowship. Everyone worked hard and accomplished miracles in everyday living, but the clatter and fuss usually attendant on this world of work and the pressure of time was never allowed to exist, although Frank Buchman is a most punctual man.

Such loving care and appreciation was shown in and through all the gifts of life that I was sometimes deceived, because I did not know then how this was built on a completely anti-materialist way of life, so that all good things were God's and treated as such. The sacrificial level of the living in MRA is not always apparent on the surface.

One day when we had had a meal blessed in every way by the grace and harmony of the company and the goodness of what was offered to us Frank Buchman said quietly to those nearest him, "A meal like this, taken in fellowship, cooked with love, served with such care and eaten so, is really a sacrament." He feels that every home can be so lived in that this becomes truth with each one of us. Those who cooked, those who served, those who sat at table were all faithful to a way of life which overflowed in abundant gifts to us all.

The road is one of hidden sacrifice, but they have found the Kingdom of God and a sure way.

(Lady Hardinge had been advised by her uncle Lord Salisbury, Leader of the House of Lords and a former Cabinet Minister: "These people have great spiritual knowledge and strength. Go to them and they will help you.")

During the war Dr. Buchman once expressed to a friend how he sometimes thought he might "have been able to help more" had he been married. As the war came to a close myriad opportunities showed up for committed MRA workers in the countries of the world.

Buchman realized how committed couples would be invaluable.

So when one man after another came and told him how God was leading, giving guidance to take the revolutionary step of getting married, - so going against the earlier commitment to be single - Buchman was prepared and gave his blessing (p.314). 3

St. Paul in his first letter to the Corinthian team, chapter 7, shows he faced a similar situation.

Peter Howard, Los Angeles, Jan. '46: I am working hard at the book. (That Man Frank Buchman). I rise at 5 a.m. and work until 8. It is the only time of day when the house is reasonably undisturbed.

Buchman is entirely impersonal in his corrective. You never feel that he has any personal handle in the matter, but he is utterly outspoken on what he feels. If people speak too long he tells them. If they do it again he just doesn't have them speak any more.

1 We still lead a fairly busy life. A luncheon for the City Council today, at which I speak. Tomorrow I am spending the morning with Flannery, who wrote the book "Assignment to Berlin". He is going to interview me for the radio.

. . . The interviewer in the radio broadcast suddenly said, "And Mr. Howard, just what is Moral Re-Armament?" I had to answer on the dot and said, "Well, it is democracy's answer to totalitarianism of any kind. It is not an organization, but an organism effectively at work all over the world spreading like yeast through the bodies of sixty nations to lift the living and thinking of the people. It is giving democracy what it lacked between the two wars - an inspired ideology. Some people think it is a new religion. It is nothing of the kind. In fact, it is a new force which at last gives legs to the ideas we know are right and sets them marching. It enlists all people of goodwill to change, unite and fight for a free future."

Dr. Carl Comstock, Saratoga Springs:

You will be happy to learn that after many years of a somewhat tumultuous life, I have found great peace of mind, in no small degree architected by the example of your life. I find my greatest reward in the care of the sick, more especially of the unfortunate poor. In a word, I have taken up my burden and followed Him. The credit is in large part yours, but the happiness is mine. (In a letter to Dr. Buchman, 1958, 16 years after he attended him during the period of his stroke.)

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Spontaneous outburst of joy. Peter Howard and Buchman were two of those who enjoyed Miss Lucy Clark's hospitality in Los Angeles.

2 Alfred Hitchcock, the great master of suspense, was one of the many from the film industry who saw the MRA productions. He shakes hands with George Fraser, the composer. Between them is Alan Thornhill, the playwright.

3 Three couples announce their engagements. L-R: Basil and Jean Entwistle, Sam and Norah Reid, and Clara and William Jaeger (just out of the photo). Laughing behind them is John Caulfeild. Left, laughing, is the brother of Clara, Warner Clark. The photo on the mantelpiece is of Annie Jaeger. This all took place in the home of George and Polly Eastman.

4 Buchman's paralysed right hand. His frail health gave him many doubts that he would ever return to Europe.

5 Dr. Loring Swaim, of Boston, - specialist on arthritis and orthopaedics, with Buchman.

THE FLOWER OF OUR NATIONS

Hollywood
January 1946



Often Frank Buchman quoted these lines by the 18th century Irish poet William Cowper:

His purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding hour by hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower.

Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan his work in vain;
God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain.



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YOU WILL UPTURN THE

2 Bunny Austin, San Dimas, 1946: One day Frank called his friends together in the open air on a country ranch not far from Los Angeles. His thoughts had turned more and more to Europe. We spent the day attempting to look into the future and the colossal problems facing a continent devastated morally, spiritually and physically by the years of war. Much had happened in the lives of those who had left England with Frank in March of 1939. They had been through the fires of testing. They were more mature, and in each burned a determination to offset the passion for revenge and economic breakdown that had followed the First World War, and to play their part in the reconstruction of nations so long at each other's throats.



2 Frank Buchman, San Dimas: I have never tried to influence any man. I am afraid of people who try to get you to do this and that.

But then there's the quiet voice of the Holy Spirit in your ear. That is different.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Mt. Baldy and the orange groves around San Dimas, January 1946.

2 Two hundred spend the day with Buchman at San Dimas on a friend's farm. The returning Servicemen tell stories of bridgeheads which MRA-trained soldiers had built in country after liberated country. This decided Buchman. He would return to Europe.

L-R: Charles Haines, Bill Stubbs, Marge Haines, Don Birdsall, George Marjoribanks, (standing) Frank Sherry, Enid Mansfield, John Caulfeild, Nan Stearly, Buchman, (behind him) Garrett Stearly, Bunny Austin, (up a tree) Frank McGee, Elsa Purdy.

3 "Back Up the Main Advance" is the Servicemen's message from overseas. It challenges each to be responsible for the whole work, - not only where his own interest lay.

2 Dr. Buchman: You are crossing the divide. The highest and fondest hopes are yours. I feel now that you are going back to change the policy of government with the statesmen. Your work will be with them. You will upturn the philosophy of government. We must all grow to that stature. A simple message practically applied. The answer to Marxism. I can only see that Labor led by God will lead the world. Otherwise the materialistic philosophy of Marxism will take over. But Marxism may catch the spirit of Christianity. The clash may be sharp; or it may just inch in. Some of you may be working in Moscow one day. We must be ready.

Peter Howard, after visiting President Truman at the White House, Washington, February 1946: Some say Truman will be outweighed in his dealings with men of the international stature of Churchill and Stalin. I am not so sure. I predict that Truman will be a statesman formidable beyond expectation. For he has an immense source of strength. He is a man of unyielding principle.

His recent history offers a first-rate example of his constancy and courage. During his investigations into the state of American industry he came in contact with the workers of Moral Re-Armament. He came to the conclusion that 'there is not a single industrial bottleneck which could not be broken in a matter of weeks if this crowd were given the green light to go full steam ahead'.

Certain sections of the American press began a smear campaign against Moral Re-Armament, and every inducement was made to Truman to withdraw the endorsement he had given to that work. Instead he called the American pressmen together and issued a statement, part of which said, 'I have given much time and thought to this matter and have come to the clear conviction that the problems to which the Moral Re-Armament program is finding an effective solution are the most urgent in our whole production picture.' The easier course would have been to stay silent.

Now Truman has the harder task of showing the victorious nations that they may themselves, after victory, be saddled with totalitarian systems they went to war to beat. He has not only to help build the new machinery of national and international harmony, but also to get public opinion to the place where it sees that without a new spirit in the engine there will be further breakdowns.

President Harry S Truman: "In reading the lives of great men, I found that the first victory they won was over themselves and their carnal urges. There were three thousand books in the town library. I read them all, including the encyclopedias."

Margaret Truman recalls her father's care for those around him, when he was alone in the White House on December 24. Writing to his mother he explained why he was not coming home until Christmas Day. "It'll take sixteen Secret Service men and about that many newsmen to get me to Kansas City and back. The reason I didn't come sooner was to let all of 'em have Christmas Eve anyway at home."

Cece Broadhurst, who had his birthday on the same day as Truman, asked him what advice would he give to someone wanting to become a politician.

Truman replied, "Write your mother every week and keep your pants buttoned up."

BEYOND COMMUNISM

Tom Keep was Pres. of the Nat. Amalgamated Stevedores' and Dockers' Union of G.B. 1945-46. Until he met MRA after the war he had been a member of the British Communist Party for 22 years. He was responsible for the 5 wharves through which the coal entered London.

"Tom Keep and Joe Hancock (p 14) were comrades of revolution," Jack Manning wrote in 1980. (In the '40's Jack was editor of the "Port Workers News".) "Tom was the brain behind the Beaverbrae strike, though he was not on the Committee. He was in close contact with Joe in Liverpool. Tom set up the Canadian Seamen's Union HQ in the barber shop in Woolwich.

"That Committee was a funny set-up - Commies, Trots, Labor, RC Churchmen and undercover men from MI 5. What a mixed-up lot of men who had lost their way."

In 1958 Tom wrote for Buchman's 80th birthday: "Dr. Frank Buchman has brought to a world rocking with uncertainty a great message of Hope. The sins of this present age - sordid selfishness, hatred and class war - can only be remedied by changed men inspired with new vitality.

"The inspiring influence of the dynamic force of MRA enabled me to cross the bridge and fight to change society on the superior basis of a godled Unity and love of my fellow men. Labor and management need this overarching and uniting ideology to build the bridges that will prevent the forces of materialism from undermining positive programs."



1946: Before the month of January was over, the country was in turmoil. Everybody seemed to be out on strike. First General Motors, then the steel workers, the threat of John L. Lewis and his coal miners were some of them.

My father's paramount goal on the home front was a stabilization of the economy to end forever the boom and bust cycle that had brought the nation to the brink of chaos in the Great Depression. From the beginning he insisted that this could only be achieved if both labor and management exercised social responsibility. He did everything in his power to persuade both sides to do so.

By the end of January there were one million workers on strike.

Before the end of the year the public would have to endure no less than 5,000 strikes.

My father put his personal labor representative, John R. Steelman, (pp. 274, 275) former chief of the Conciliation Service, to work. Three days before the railroad strike deadline Mr. Steelman reported that eighteen Brotherhoods were ready to accept the original arbitration terms, but two remained immovable.

Dad called them to his office and said: "If you think I'm going to sit here and let you tie up this whole country, you're crazy as hell. You have got just 48 hours to reach a settlement. If you don't I'm going to take over the railroads in the name of the government."

Two days later the strike was settled.

Truman kept the quotation from Mark Twain on his desk:

"Always do right. This will gratify some of the people and astonish the rest."

From "Harry S Truman" by Margaret Truman, published by Pocket Books.



Some of the response in American Labor papers.



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California 1946



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L-R: W.Hunter, G.Wise, D.Birdsall, J.Caulfeild, R.Hale, R.Holme, M.Phillimore, W.Clark, H.Macnicol, unknown, G.Wood, J.Coulter, B.Entwistle, M.Barrett, J.Wood, J.McLaughry, W.Rentzman, S.Smith, D.Corcoran, R.Haslund.

3

"the one hope of the world" - Norman Makin

- 2 Large groups of Labor leaders in Southern California from aircraft, steel, rubber and movie unions have been to see the plays. Several unions have asked for special training courses to apply the spirit, they saw in the plays, to develop sound union philosophy.
- 3 The City Council of Los Angeles and the Board of Education (which supervises 19,000 teachers and 800,000 students) have had teamwork with the MRA force. During the weeks in California 10,000 students saw the teen-age play "Drugstore Revolution".

Reggie Hale: By the end of March 1946 final training and preparations had been made for the return to Europe. Dr. Buchman with a force of about 100 left by train for the East. Our first stop was at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where General Leonard Gerow had asked us to play THE FORGOTTEN FACTOR to the faculty and students of the U.S. Army Staff and Command School. It received a very appreciative response.

Here again I met our old friend, Col. Bob Snider, who had flown up from Washington to attend the showing. He invited me to fly back with him in his plane and I jumped at the offer. We took off in his C-45 Beechcraft but we ran into weather over Ohio and Bob decided to land and remain overnight at a nearby Air Force Field. This proved to be the home of the famed red Tails, an all-Negro Fighter Group who had served with distinction in Italy. What a top-line outfit they were! Before our plane had stopped rolling on its landing run there was a staff car alongside and a smartly dressed Lieut. presented his Colonel's compliments to Bob and whisked us away to our quarters. Everything was spotless, - even the mirrors and basins in the Transient Officers Quarters being clean. That's rare.

LONDON



London, February 1946: Norman Makin (center), Chairman U.N. Security Council, speaks to Andrei Vishinsky. Right: Ernest Bevin and Edward Stettinius. Photo: British Combine.

THE JOURNAL

61st Year—61 OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1946.

Moral Rearmament One Hope of World UNO Executive Says

LONDON, Feb. 20.—"Moral rearmament is the one hope of the world", said Norman J. O. Makin, president of the Security Council, United Nations Organization, speaking at a reception for UNO delegates at Clive House, Berkeley Square, London, given by Rear Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Cochrane immediately before a crucial Anglo-Soviet session of the Council.

"In the next few hours", he told the delegates, "I have to face one of the most serious ordeals that ever man has been called to undergo. It is an extremely delicate matter and I shall be very glad of your prayers."

Delegates Attend.

The reception was attended by delegates from America, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark and Yugoslavia. Among the guests were Dr. Stoyan Gavrilo- vich, leader of the Commission just returned from choosing the permanent site of UNO in America; Dr. Gerbrandy, wartime prime minister of The Netherlands; Dr. Ole Bjorn Kraft, Danish defence minister, and Myrddin Evans, chairman of the governing body of the ILO.

"We live in an age of miracles", Mr. Makin continued, "yet the very things that were for our enrichment and well being are used by man for our destruction and have brought tragedy and tears because man has not developed his spiritual qualities in keeping with the scientific and technical advances of this age. Until we can develop in the life of the people that better, higher resolve, I am afraid we shall continue to fail. The great spiritual forces that God alone can give must fire the life of every man, woman and child if we are to attain a better and secure world."

Mr. Makin revealed that his colleague and friend, the late Prime Minister John Curtin, had frequently told the war cabinet in Australia's darkest days that he wished it to be publicly known that he had found a new Christian experience in his life during the war years. "This experience had made possible his outstanding services to his country and he owed it in large measure to moral rearmament", Mr. Makin declared.

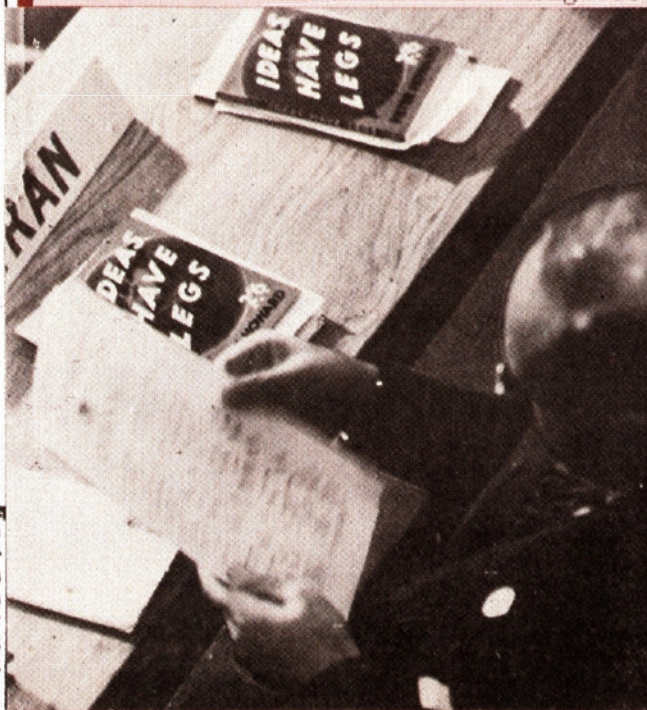
Last Chance to Unite.

"At this hour", he concluded, "when humanity is given one last chance to unite and so answer the split atom, moral rearmament is raising up a world force and a world philosophy adequate to re-shape our times. I draw strength and hope from the evidence of a new spirit spreading in country after country. Moral rearmament is rendering a great service. It is the one hope of the world."

IDEAS HAVE LEGS by Peter Howard was given to 400 leading U.N. delegates by the Lord Mayors of Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Leicester, Newcastle and Portsmouth. The letter with it read:

"This book sets forth the historic faith of Britain - the over-arching, uniting idea which will enable us together to fashion the world for which all men long. In its pages is marshalled evidence of a new spirit to solve problems of home, industry, racial and national life."

Photo from the New York Times shows book on the table of the Iran delgate.



PHOTOGRAPHS

1 University of Southern California Art Gallery. It was given by Mrs. Harrison Fisher, sitting beside Buchman on his left. Standing left is Dr. von Kleinschmidt, President of the University.

2 L-R: Staff Sergt. Duncan Corcoran, C.J. Haggerty, Secretary Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, William Jaeger, and behind them is Buchman.

3 The Mayor and Councillors of Los Angeles welcome Dr. Buchman and 200 of his workers. Standing beside Buchman is George H. Moore, President of the Los Angeles City Council. To the right is George Eastman, former Pres. of the City's Chamber of Commerce.

4 Agnes Leakey and Bremer Hofmeyr had just got engaged. They are sitting with Buchman and John Caulfield in the dining car as the train headed east to Washington. To the right are John Wood facing Charles Haines. In the background having a drink is Signe Lund, soon to be engaged herself.

5 The porters and guard who looked after Buchman and the 100 others who travelled with him from Los Angeles to Washington.



Signe Lund and Arthur Strong amid the dogwood in the garden of Mount Vernon, George Washington's home.

For seven years we had worked together, neither knowing that our relationship would go further than colleagues in a great adventure. Twelve months earlier Arthur had faced the need for a deeper commitment and with it came the challenge of a partner for life with these thoughts:

Our home will be on the mountainside or in the heat of the plains.

Our children will be nomads in the world but at home and at peace in the heaven of our family life.

We will gather to our moving hearth children of all ages, who tired of this materialistic chaos long to build a new world. Never looking for peace, yet finding it.

Never hungry for home, yet always being there.

Never searching for love, yet filled with it.

Such is the reward for the heart that is given back to the Lord. This is life eternal.

It is not conditioned by economics, nor by anything material. It is encouraged by opposition which only inspires it to greater heights.

And we will win.



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California



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TRAIN
West Coast
to
East Coast

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A REVOLUTION THAT WILL BRING

Frank Buchman, on the eve of sailing for Europe, 23 April 1946, New York:

We are at the end of seven years - seven wonderful years. We have learned much. We want to be careful that every single person in this room (more than 150 people) knows the full truth in Christ Jesus that has been revealed to us.

When I left England a great statesman said, "I don't want you to leave my country. I want you to stay." I said, "My duty is to America." I came for seven years. Great truths have been revealed to us. I think of those wonderful days in San Francisco, when we spoke to the world and we gave a message that is the answer. It is a great ideology. It is the full message of Jesus Christ. It is putting the message in a way that the world will understand. People didn't fully understand, but the crisis was not as imminent as it is today. Now everywhere people say this is the answer.

These are the two alternatives: Communism and Marxism - and that inspired ideology that has that has meant so much for liberty and freedom in the days that are gone.

We are in a global work. Take Australia. A leader of the UNO Conference (Hon. Norman Makin, first President of the Security Council) in London, said, "MRA is the one hope of the world." The one hope of the world. Take Rear-Admiral Byrd. ³ In the most momentous meeting that I ever expect to live through in Washington, he sat next to me. He saw that remarkable play. (The Forgotten Factor.) He said, "I must speak." Then two other men spoke and he said, "I must speak again." And he said, "This is America's answer." This is America's answer.

If this is America's answer, then we are in a global effort to win the world to our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Then the great truths of the Gospel will once more become great and Jesus Christ will be King. There is your ideology. It is the whole message of the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The message in its entirety is the only last hope that will save the world. God's chance is a revolution under the Cross of Christ that can transform the world. The only hope. Our only answer. Go forth with that message united and you will save the world.

And now we shall have a few moments of quiet.

Oh, Thou best Gift of Heaven,
Thou Who Thyself hast given,
For Thou hast died:
This hast Thou done for me -
What have I done for Thee,
Thou Crucified?

I long to serve Thee more;
Reveal an open door
Savior to me.
Then, counting all but loss,
I'll glory in the Cross,
And follow Thee.

The Cross of Christ adequate for a revolution that will bring a renaissance, that will change the world. We pray in Christ's name. Amen.

John R. Steelman, Director, United States Conciliation Service, 1937-44: ² Never before in history have industrial relations been so important as they are now. There are two reasons for this. First, the immediate need for increased war production on the home stretch to victory. Second, the long term need to make the American conception of industrial and national teamwork a dynamic idea, capable of capturing the imagination of the millions. For unless we can successfully dramatize this most basic of all national needs, we shall be at the mercy of alien ideologies of class warfare and national disunity.

My experience in the United States Conciliation Service for the past ten years has given me one burning conviction - that the future of America depends on Management, Labor, and Government finding an unbreakable teamwork in the postwar years. We shall all be up against it - Industry, Government, and Public alike. Problems we cannot now even imagine will confront us and demand the best from our thinking, our planning, and most important, our ability to stick together in facing the unknown.

Since war began, my office has handled over 50,000 industrial disputes. The greatest industrial revolution, the greatest time-saver and money-saver that could come to America would be a spirit of united dedication to the job of making teamwork the normal practice of industry. Everybody would benefit. Other nations who are looking not only for industrial techniques but also for an industrial philosophy, would bless the day that we gave the lead in this direction.

That is where the Moral Re-Armament industrial drama, THE FORGOTTEN FACTOR, supplies the answer. It shows how the stubborn factor of human nature can be dealt with. It says a great deal in brief space. The spirit it depicts and the men who are working in this spirit are as truly the industrial pioneers of the future as were the technical and organizational giants who built up the present material framework of American industry.

- Steelman was President Truman's chief labor negotiator.

Frances Hadden: New York, 1946: Our family all knew Quo Tai-chi well, as he was a Hupeh man, ⁵ that is born in our province of Hupeh. He was educated in one of father's mission schools in the early 1900's. (Father was Bishop Roots of Hankow.) Quo Tai-chi was a secretary to Sun Yat-sen in Canton at the same time that Hsu Chien was Dr. Sun's chief secretary. He was probably aware of Frank's visits to Sun at "the cement factory" - visits engineered more or less by Hsu Chien in 1918. So he undoubtedly had known Frank for a long time. Frank used to see something of the Quo Tai-Chi's in London when he was Ambassador just before Frank returned to America, especially during the winter of 1938-39. They were honored guests at the first dinner party held in the ball room of 45 Berkeley Square, when the house was given to Frank for his sixtieth birthday in June, 1938.

Peter Howard: America is the land of freedom. The root of freedom is the choice to do what is right. For the choice to do what is wrong does not issue in freedom but exploitation, and finally in enslavement. I believe that compromise with moral standards is the mortal enemy of freedom.

¹ Abraham Lincoln: I am satisfied that when the Almighty wants me to do or not to do any particular thing He finds a way of letting me know it.

In 1952 Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd wrote in "A Preview of a New World":

"MRA is above party, class or point of view. It is not an organization you join, but an ideology you live. Not a new religion, but a new dynamic force. It starts when you start with yourself to live out the four absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love."

In 1957 Dr. Melville B. Grosvenor, President and Editor of the National Geographical Society, speaking at the unveiling of the memorial to Admiral Byrd, said: ⁴

"Audiences all over the United States thrilled to his talks and his superb films. On all those trips across the continent Mrs. Byrd was always with him - a wonderful thing.

"An avalanche of honors was heaped upon him in his lifetime. He could have easily basked in his early glories. To an ordinary man, successful flights over both Poles might easily have been enough for a lifetime. But the Admiral was not a man to deny the call of adventure or service to his country. No sooner had he returned from one expedition than he was prepared to go on another."

PHOTOGRAPHS

¹ Abraham Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.

² John R. Steelman, Director United States Conciliation Service, 1937-44, talks with (L-R) Sergt. Duncan Corcoran, A.R.K. Mackenzie, and Philippe Mottu, Washington.

³ Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, spontaneously rises to speak at the close of a Washington performance of "The Forgotten Factor". Extreme left is Buchman. In an aisle seat is Bunny Austin.

⁴ Richard Evelyn Byrd's bronze memorial near Arlington Cemetery: "Upon the bright globe he carved his signature of courage" - on the front. "Valiant leader of five Antarctic expeditions 1928-1957 which revealed the secrets of half the great white continent" - on one side.

⁵ Mr. and Mrs. Quo Tai-chi talk with John Roots in New York. In the 1930's he was Chinese Ambassador in London. Earlier still he was a secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

⁶ President Truman with Churchill who spoke at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, March, 1946: "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent."

A RENAISSANCE



2



1

Washington

Spring 1946



4



3

"UNITED STATES OF EUROPE" - Churchill



President Truman watches Winston Churchill speak at Fulton, U.S.A. 1946.

6

In Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech at Fulton, Missouri, in January 1946, he insisted that Russian ambitions had to be countered and that the division of Europe was a reality which must be faced. The unwillingness to accept this verdict may be gauged from the fact that a motion of censure was put down against him in the House of Commons.

Then, in September 1946, he deliberately chose Switzerland, with its long history of reconciliation of different languages and peoples, to raise in his speech at the University of Zurich a more direct and emotional appeal for a United States of Europe in the West. It was this speech which is credited with doing so much to arouse and promote on the continent the movement towards European unity. It set an objective and and it altered a whole climate.



5

SOLID ROCK of ETERNAL

Peter Howard December 1964: I understand the magic of that small-town American, whose personality displeased many, who was accused of snobbery, ambition and deceit, and who in the age of Satanisation got people in all corners of the world marching God-wards. This is the work of the Holy Spirit and cannot be explained by human "whys" and "hows".

Buchman was used in his generation to give millions a glimpse of God they would have otherwise lacked; to give thousands a faith; to give tens of thousands a moral challenge, greater or less, conscious or unconscious, that plays an increasing part in history. These are facts, so far as men can judge them; they will stand fire.

Men hated Buchman's pace, his unreasonableness, his blazing resolve to hack through and crack on. They not only hated it, but thought it wrong. And it was - and is - the hope of our work. He was a man with faults. But his strength was his Christ-centeredness, rather than his American centeredness.

People will never understand the secret of Frank Buchman unless they judge him as a revolutionary. That is what he was. He did not look at life or people through the same eyes as those of other men. He did not think of people as black, white, brown or yellow, but as sons of God with the same needs which the same answer could meet.

He did not think of people as of different classes. He did not think that a man was a better or worse man because of his wealth - or lack of it. He sympathized with poor men and did his best to help them materially and in every way - but he was far from that patronage of poverty which refuses to face the need of the poor for the same honesty and purity that the world rightly demands from the rich.

Buchman for half-a-century strode fearlessly forward, proclaiming old truths in new ways, facing decadent generations with a decision to let God clean up themselves and their nations from top to bottom. He challenged the statesman and the ordinary man with standards which, if accepted, mean revolution in all they think and do. In the landslide of morality and the shifting sands of an age of licence, he gave the solid rock of eternal values and truth.

Of course he was persecuted. Men with such a message have been persecuted all through the ages.

Two days after Buchman's arrival in Britain, Tom Driberg, speaking in the House of Commons, criticized the Home Secretary, Chuter Ede, for permitting "this man, who has never repudiated his expressed admiration of Hitler and deceived the public by putting false entries into Who's Who, to enter the country." This was dismissed by the Home Secretary with the words, "The wind bloweth where it listeth; I am not prepared to put any obstruction in the way."

Driberg then gave notice that he would raise the matter on the adjournment which took place, strictly limited in time, on July 5. Driberg deployed his argument at such length that only a few minutes remained for other comment.

Quintin Hogg (later Lord Hailsham) ridiculed Driberg's argument as "tittle-tattle which would not do credit to the senior common room of a girls' school. What are we coming to in this country if we act on such grounds?"

The Home Secretary stood firm, and censured Driberg for "taking so long to develop his case that it was impossible for other Members to intervene."

Oxford's student magazine, "Isis", produced an editorial for the 25th anniversary of Buchman's first coming to Oxford:

"Our interest in the Oxford Group is aroused, because we feel their opponents, so vitriolic and yet so vague, have held the floor too long and failed to substantiate their charges . . .

"Certainly Oxford has no need to be ashamed of any real spiritual crusade that she fosters - she has nursed many in her time and, indeed, what could be more fitting for a University with the motto Dominus Illuminatio Mea."

- March 6, 1946.

4 Canon Julian Thornton-Duesbery, June 9, 1946, preacher of the University Sermon in the University Church of St. Mary on Whit-Sunday, spoke of the great movement which was spreading from the university. At the close of his address he quoted in full Buchman's speech on another Whit-Sunday at Kronborg, Denmark, 1935:

"If this miracle is to come into the world, some nation must give a lead. Some nation must find God's will as her destiny and God-guided men as her representatives at home and abroad . . . Such a nation will be at peace within herself, and a peacemaker in the international family."

And with a challenge to Oxford to be true to the great tradition of her motto Dominus Illuminatio Mea, "The Lord is my Light," he added, "Why should not Britain be that nation?"

The Vice-Chancellor and University officials were among the congregation.

THE LIGHTHOUSE AND POWERHOUSE OF ASIA

In 1945 Mitsui was probably the world's largest private business organization. Efforts to salvage the Mitsui fortunes were largely doomed by the capital levy approved by the Japanese Diet in 1946. The ones who were richest lost the most. The levy had no effect on those who fattened on speculation, black marketing, and gains through inflation.

Takasumi Mitsui, as president of the non-profit Mitsui Ho-on Kai, escaped the purge, but for him, too, life was hard for a while. All that was left of his home was a concrete storehouse. He and his wife Hideko were philosophical about it, knowing as good Christians that God works his wonders in strange ways. Their first reaction to the loss of their home and school had been, unexpectedly, one of liberation. Almost everything they owned had vanished, yet life had not lost its savor. Perhaps all these possessions had been meaningless after all, Takasumi thought. Later on, Hideko began to miss certain things. "I wonder what happened to our grand piano?" she suddenly asked one day, then realized how little such deprivations had meant to her.

Takasumi resumed his career in education by re-establishing his Keimei Christian Academy on the outskirts of Tokyo. Japanese were not allowed to correspond with people overseas, but in 1947, with the help of an American officer, he was able to make contact with Frank Buchman. It was through MRA (generously backed by American industrialists and encouraged by the State Department) that Takasumi and Hideko got permission to travel - a rare privilege. As Takasumi explained: "We had been invited by Frank Buchman, through U.S. officials and Japanese groomed for government posts, to an international assembly in Riverside, California. General MacArthur told us later of the special orders he had signed approving our travel. Our passport numbers came between fifty and sixty."

With a small group of MRA adherents they were given the mission of morally rearming the postwar leaders of Japan - which in Dr. Buchman's prescient words was to be "the lighthouse and powerhouse of Asia."

- "Mitsui" by J.G. Roberts.

Ernest Bevin, Britain's Labor Foreign Minister: "Give me thirty million tons of coal for export and I will give you a foreign policy."

Britain had many problems - one-third of her dwellings destroyed or damaged; industrial plant run down and overseas assets of four billion £ credit in 1939 transformed into a debt of nearly three billion; the impossibility of increasing exports quickly to the necessary 75% above pre-war; the need, as the Soviet Union's stance became clear, to maintain 1½ million people under arms.

But Buchman had in mind a letter he'd received four months before from Will Locke. The former miner had entertained him in 1937 when he was Lord Mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne. He wrote Jan. 2 1946:

"The industry is not in a healthy state. There is discontent which is above man's power to alter, but we must try and reach the rank and file as best we can. The MRA spirit is needed. There is great promise in the Doncaster area where a group of 6 mines have got hold of the subject quite correctly, and men at the coal-face and the officials are working finely together." Locke had spent months in 1945 travelling the coalfields by bus and on foot.

Buchman's thought - "Coal is the key" was unconsciously in tune with Ernest Bevin. He believed that he had, in the play "The Forgotten Factor", a weapon which could be useful in this situation.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 "Queen Mary", April 24, 1946, still a troopship, carries Buchman and 105 of his force to Europe. A New York stockbroker, by no means a millionaire, paid for the tickets. He wanted to try and match the sacrifice of those who had contributed so much to America throughout the war years.

2 Wing Commander Edward Howell brings representatives of the Press to Buchman's cabin at Southampton.

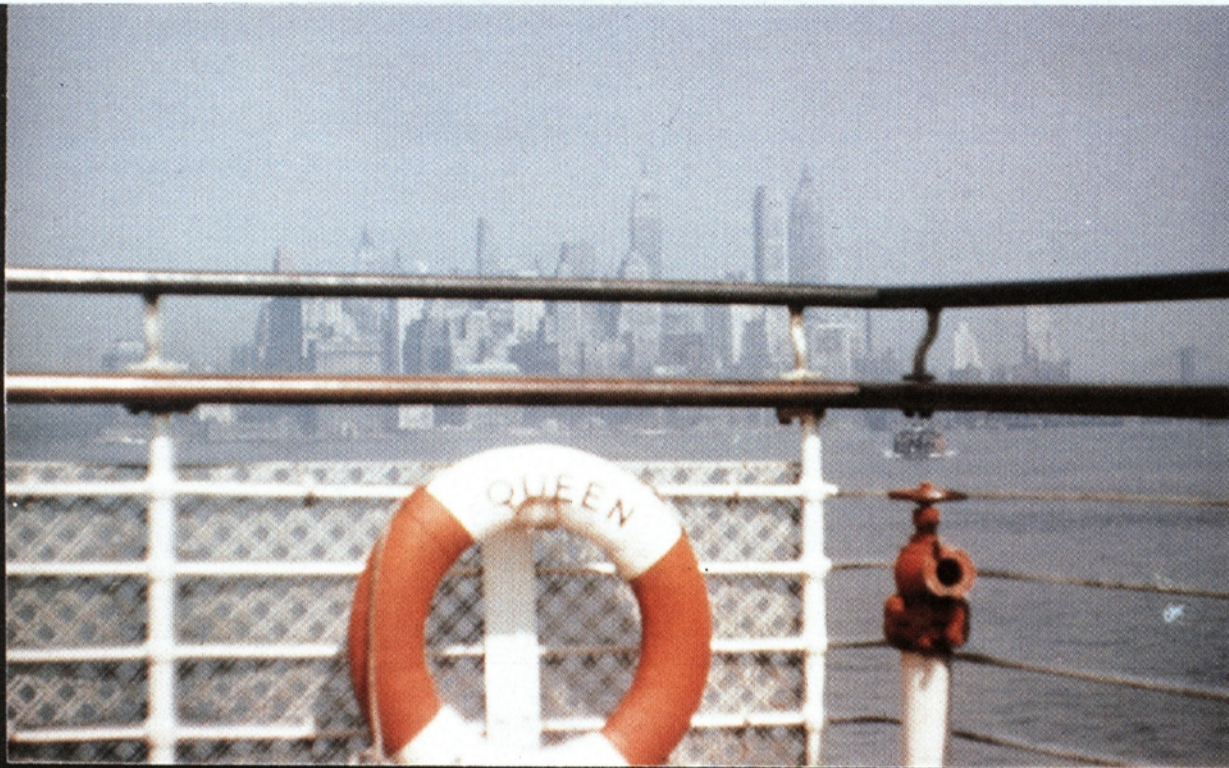
3 Dr. Buchman enters his London home, 45 Berkeley Square, after seven years in America.

4 Westminster Theatre, London, November 11, 1946. Agnes Hofmeyr reads the last letter of her brother, Sergt. Nigel Leakey VC (p64) while the Book of Remembrance is signed by the Hayes, parents of two sons lost with the Commandos (p 154).

5 Loudon Hamilton (rt) leaves his old rooms at Christchurch, Oxford with (L-R) Dr. M. Martin, Ken Rundell, Buchman, and Canon Julian Thornton-Duesbery.

6 Pete and Annie O'Connor, East Lothian. Pete was one of the thousands of miners who saw "The Forgotten Factor" in the following years. He said of his talk with Buchman, "It was the best half hour of my life."

VALUES AND TRUTH



1



2

BRITAIN

1946



3



The commissioning of the dedication of the Westminster Theatre, London, with those of the Allied forces from all the war-fronts taking part.

4

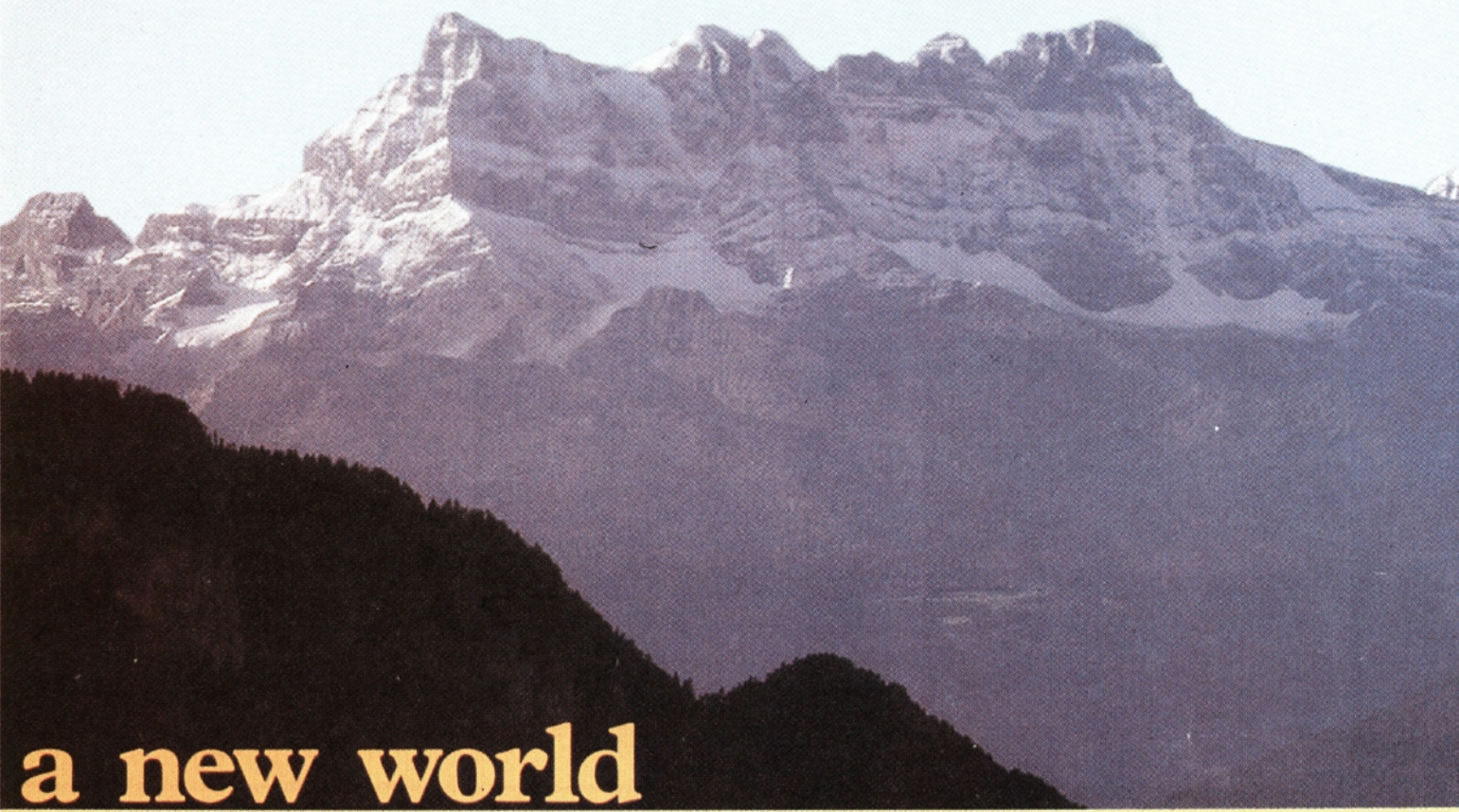


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6

CAUX - THE HOPE OF THE WORLD



a new world



1950. Seventy-six Japanese, representing the Democratic, Liberal and Socialist parties arrive in Geneva for Caux.



Dr. Buchman with Asians.



1986. Cardinal König of Vienna with Scandinavians.



Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero



Rajmohan Gandhi, author and editor, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi.



1953. Dr. K.E. Beazley, Australian Minister for Education, 1972-1975.



King Michael of Roumania



1953. Sadie Patterson, Irish labor leader.



The Tolon Na, President of the Northern Territories Council of Ghana.



Dr. Buchman with union leaders from Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland, Germany.



Hans Bjerkholt, co-founder of the Norwegian Communist Party and delegate to the Comintern in Moscow.

- WHERE HEART AND MIND MEET



"Where are the Germans? You will never rebuild Europe without the Germans," Dr. Buchman asks at Caux, 1946.

Gabriel Marcel, Catholic philosopher and Member of the Institute of France, Caux 1956.

Dr. Buchman arrives at Caux, July 1946. L-R: Gustav Rosenquist, Finnish landowner; Arthur Baker (white shirt), Chief of the Parliamentary Staff of the London Times; Garth Lean (paper in hand); Eugene von Teuber with his parents in front of him; D. Corcoran (striped tie); Dr. Paul Campbell, Buchman's personal physician

for 19 years; Peter Howard; George Marjoribanks; Bert Wolvekamp; Kaisu Snellman (blue blouse); Irene Prestwich, almost hidden by Major Amps; David Wiklund, Sweden. In 1947 450 Germans visited Caux and nearly 4,000 more between 1948 and 1951, including Dr. Adenauer with most of his family in 1948.



1948. Vice-President Barkley and Rep. Carl Mundt with a Congressional group beside Dr. Buchman.



1961. Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi of Japan.

1950. Cross from the sacred camphor tree in Hiroshima after the bomb fell.



1958. Vice President Sangha of Thailand

Chief Walking Buffalo

Irene Laure, a general secretary of the Socialist Women and French Deputy.



1985. Dr. Fadhil Al-Jamali of Iraq with his family.

1950. Ayatullah Mojtahedi of Nishapur, Iran

Maurice Mercier: National Secretary of the French Textile Workers: "Not one cry of hatred, not one hour of work lost, not one drop of blood shed, - that is the revolution to which Moral Re-Armament calls bosses and workers."



1951. One of 80 factory delegations from France.



1986. Greek Cypriots and Turks working in the kitchen.

LIVING THE POSITIVE ALTERNATIVE

Paul Kurowski and Max Bladeck at Caux 1949 (right). Max was the Chairman of the Works Council, representing 2,500 miners at No. 2 mine of the Rheinpreussen Coal Co. in Germany's Ruhr. He had been a member of the Communist Party for 24 years.

Paul, his friend, who, with 25 years of Communist Party experience, was conducting the training of Party functionaries.

At Caux they had many conversations with Dr. Buchman.

"The atmosphere that surrounded this man was something completely new for me," Kurowski recalled later. "It was like a revelation. There was a peace, a love, a caring and a great humility. We talked about great forces that were moving in the world and he listened very patiently to my ideas. He never tried to convert me. He never tried to answer my anti-religious points of view. He just had faith in the best in me."

What struck Bladeck most was "Buchman's freedom from himself. I felt that here was a man who really subjected his will to a higher Authority." Bladeck had said to his new MRA friends in the Ruhr, "Capitalism is the thesis, Communism the anti-thesis; what you have brought may be the synthesis."

Rumors of the change in Bladeck and Kurowski reached the Party hierarchy in the Ruhr. They sent Willy Benedens, a Party secretary in the Ruhr, to Caux to bring them home. He too was convinced by what he heard.

All three echoed Kurowski's verdict: "For 26 years I have sung the Internationale with all my heart, but this is the first time I have seen it lived."



Dr. Buchman's address in Hans Sachs House was broadcast by Radio Berlin and throughout Germany, reaching over the borders to the East.

"Marxists are finding a new thinking in a day of crisis," he declared. "The class struggle is being superceded. Management and labor are beginning to live the positive alternative to the class war. . . Is change for all the one basis of unity for all? Can Marxists pave the way for a greater ideology? Why not? They have always been open to new things. They have been fore-runners. They will go to prison for their belief. They will die for their belief. Why should they not be the ones to live for this superior thinking?"

Its immediate relevance was caught by the Essener Allgemeine Zeitung, which headed its stories of the day's demonstrations: "Berlin a Wash-out" and "Moral Re-Armament the final remedy".

Three days later, Stalin, realizing that he could no longer count on the loyalty of the Ruhr Communists, gave up his plan to invade Western Europe.

Did fear which which dogged Stalin's life have a part in his decision? Did it remind him of Lenin's nightmare as he lay dying?

"The most awful nightmare I have," Lenin confided in a Hungarian companion of earlier years, "is to feel myself drowning in an ocean of the blood of my countless victims."

Memory from Stalin's training for the priesthood may have also brought a ray of hope, stimulated by Buchman's words, of Isaiah's picture of harmonized creation.

Where the lamb lies down with the lamb. . . and a little child shall lead them. And the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of God as the waters cover the sea.



GELSENKIRCHEN

Hans Sachs House, May 28, 1950.

Miners and management hold a Moral Re-Armament demonstration to coincide with a World Youth Festival in East Berlin.

Karl Arnold, Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia, wrote to Dr. Buchman asking him to be present, as did Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the Federal Republic. Adenauer's handwritten message began, "Start with yourself - that is the essence of your message." He added, "Moral Re-Armament has become a household word in Germany. I believe that the Ruhr is the right platform for a demonstration of the idea of Moral Re-Armament."

Photo shows Paul Kurowski speaking. Behind him is his wife, Lina. On her right is Max Bladeck who also spoke. On her left is Hermann Stoffmehl, member of the provincial executive of the Communist Party, who was Town Clerk of Alten-Essen. He told the three thousand people there that he believed MRA was the uniting ideology needed by the world.

Freudenstadt 1961: (48 hours before Buchman died he dictated the following): I wish I had silver and gold for each one, but since my resources are so strictly limited I give everything that is mine to Moral Re-Armament absolutely.

I want all to feel that they have a share as they partake of the priceless boon of a new life, which has come to them and to me through the Oxford Group and Moral Re-Armament. They can best perpetuate this gift by carrying forward a philosophy that is adequate for a world crisis and that will at last bring the nations to the long-looked-for Golden Age ushered in by the greatest revolution of all time whereby the Cross of Christ shall transform the world.

August 7, 1961: (Buchman's final words which took him 40 minutes to speak were a challenge to Britain and the world):

"Why shouldn't Britain be governed by men governed by God? Why shouldn't the whole world be governed by men governed by God?"

Frank Buchman opened the door for all people, of faith and of no faith, to walk through from the world of gold to a world that works, where dreams and hopes become reality in the Golden Age. Future generations will understand who he really was.

BOOK 7 Photo Credits & Source References

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PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

P.241. Howell brothers, R.N.Haile. Hamburg, U.S.Army. P.242. Churchill, unknown. P.243. Nos. 3,4, U.S.Army. Nos. 5,6, P.J.Sisam. P.245. Cartoons by R.B.Hale, USAFE and magazine photos by U.S.Army. Nos 1,3, unknown. P.246. De Witt Mackenzie, unknown. P.247. Stallybrass, Helen Mispratt. P.249. Nos. 1 and 5, A.H.Ely. P.250. Potsdam trio, unknown. P.251. No.6, Guy Woolford. P.252. Hiroshima bomb, unknown. P.253. No.5, Signe Lund. P.255, Nos. 4,5, Guy Woolford. P.256, Ivan Menzies, unknown. P.257. Len Allen, unknown. Roots and Chou-En-lai, unknown. P.261. Nos. 2,4, unknown. P.263. Petrocokino and Broadhurst, Guy Woolford. P.264. Truman and Marshall, Harris and Ewing. P.265. No.1, J.O.Hickox. P.266. Kenyatta, Picture Post. French Woman, Camera Press. P.269. Hitchcock, Signe Lund. P.272. Lund and Strong, unknown. P.275. Churchill, unknown. P.277. No.3, Margaret Barnes. Pp.278-279. T.Blair, D.Channer, R.Kapadia, C.Spreng, A.Strong, were the photographers. Other photos were by Arthur Strong.

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

- P.250. Potsdam, "Total War". P.252. Hiroshima, "TotalWar". P.253. Dutch group, No. 2. K.D.Belden: They had A1 priority from Holland to Britain, but nothing from Britain to America. We had them for weeks in London while we tried every channel. Finally we got them in all kinds of positions on a boat. One was a steward. They were an extraordinarily interesting group."
- P.263. Basil Entwistle, "Spice of Life", unpublished ms.
- P.269. Lady Hardinge, "Frank Buchman 80" by his friends, Blandford Press.
- P.274. John R. Steelman, "March of an Idea" pamphlet from Progressive Labor World, Philadelphia, Jan.11,1945
- P.278. Cardinal Franz König. "Buchman was a turning point in the history of the modern world. His great idea was to show that the teaching of Jesus Christ is not just a private affair but has the great force to change the whole structure of the social orders of economics, of political ideas, if we combine the changing of structures with a change of heart. In that sense he opened a completely new approach to religion, to the teaching of Jesus Christ, and to the life of the modern man." - "On the Tail of a Comet" by Garth Lean.
- King Michael has been a friend of Dr. Buchman since his childhood. He remembers him visiting his grandmother, Queen Marie, in Bucharest.
- Hans Bjerkholt, after visiting Caux and resigning from the Communist Party, said, "The revolution for our age is one that changes human nature. It is here that Communism fails. MRA is the greatest revolution in history because it creates a new type of man."
- Rajmohan Gandhi. "Moral Re-Armament is the one ideology in which Eastern and Western countries can unite. MRA challenged me to apply to my own life the standards which my grandfather applied to his. I have decided to give all I have with this force which is turning the tide of history." June 1957.
- Emir of Kano. Alhaji Ado Bayero is the traditional ruler and spiritual head of 10 million people in Northern Nigeria. He has reigned for 25 years. "We believe that there is a way out for societies whose negative habits appear to be beyond redemption. That way out is the Moral Re-Armament way which brings out the best positive attributes of our common humanity. Absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love." Panchgani, India, January 1989.
- Tolan Na. Alhaji Yakabu Tali became an Ambassador for Ghana to Nigeria.
- P.279. U.S.Congressional Group: "As a member of the National Press Club and the White House Correspondents Assn., I used to see Harry Truman fairly regularly at press meetings. He was always very helpful in arranging introductions for me to various members of Congress which enabled me to set up the Congressional delegations to Caux at the end of World War II. They were particularly attracted by the unusual opportunity to meet with delegates from Germany and France involved in the post-war unification of Europe," DuBois Morris. His column went to more than thirty papers.
- Chief Walking Buffalo went on a 62,000 mile world tour, speaking to 100 million people, although in his nineties. "Frank is my brother. When we chose the name Great Light Out Of Darkness' we did not realize how true it was going to be."
- Cypriots and Turks. President Makarios and Vice-President Dr. Kucuk jointly sent the first flag of independent Cyprus to Buchman at Caux in 1960.
- Maurice Mercier, when 29 years old, represented the textile workers for the Paris region in the Communist-led General Workers Confederation, the CGT. Through his initiative in 1951 eighty factory delegations, made up of employers, workers and staff, took part in the Caux conference. Two years later, the textile employers and trade unions - except for the CGT - signed a solemn agreement "in complete openness, in the common interest of workers, firms and country." For the next 20 years this agreement remained the foundation-stone of a policy of cooperation in the industry. - "The World at the Turning," by Piguet and Sentis, Grosvenor Books.
- Irene Laure. "When I came to Caux a miracle happened. I hardly believed in God, but He performed that miracle. I apologized to the Germans, not for my Resistance fight, but for having desired their total destruction."
- London "Times", July 16, 1987: "Both Konrad Adenauer and Robert Schuman acknowledged her part in the reconciliation of the two countries." (Germany and France.)
- P.280. Stalin's plan for Western Europe. "The Russians had 30 divisions in the East Zone fully equipped and 300,000 People's Police ready to make German unity a reality within the Soviet system. Satellite armies were under Russian command. Would it mean a Third World War?" "Memories" by Adenauer, 1945-1953.
- Lenin. The Hungarian was a Jesuit named d'Herbigny. "The World", April 1970.
- Paul Kurowski, 1989 (aged 89): "I know for sure: all men everywhere must be different. Otherwise what will happen to the world of my grandchildren and great grandchildren, sinking into unbelievable chaos. Can people change? I have experienced that I can change and that people around me can also become different . . . I travelled through all the continents and saw how many people changed completely when they met the ideology of Moral Re-Armament . . . It is an incomparable, an historic revolution. Whatever a person is, Christian, atheist or materialist, black or white, rich or poor, he changes. If he passionately accepts an unconditional commitment under God's guidance, his thinking and his whole being changes. This change in men is essential. There is no substitute for it. We miss the meaning of our life if we want to remain as we are. Without this men do not change. Only in this way can the world once again be brought under God's dominion and be saved from chaos."



"The Mackinac Mural" - Frank N.D. Buchman - his heritage and life commitment, by Erling Roberts. It shows his fighting heritage and some of the men and women who took their stand with him to restore the authority of God to men and nations. Dr. Buchman was decorated by eight governments. His ancestors left Switzerland in 1740 to settle in Pennsylvania where seven generations of Buchmans are buried. Two of his relatives fought with Washington at Valley Forge.

Towering in the background is the massive Mt. Rushmore Memorial with the heroic figures of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln, symbolizing the men who founded and maintained the U.S. on the principles which Frank Buchman brought to life for our time.