MRA Information Service

VOLUME 18 No 9 LONDON 8 NOVEMBER 1969 1s

On the weekend the Congress Party split the following two events took place in

INDIA Bombay 1 November

'The tables were turned at the Santa Cruz airport in Bombay on Friday when Customs Officers were confronted with the question "Anything to declare?", wrote *The Indian Express*.

'However, this turned out to be the name of the Moral Re-Armament musical review, which has a cast of 94 people of 19 nations who flew into Bombay from London by an Air-India chartered flight.'

Himmat wrote of the Moral Re-Armament force, 'It will interest and challenge Indians to find this display of unity among a number of nations of Europe when there are so many sad divisions inside this single country.'

The MRA force were given a traditional Indian welcome with garlands and banners. Those welcoming the arrivals included Lt General S P Bhatia, Chairman of the committee of hosts, and Mrs Bhatia, and the Committee Secretary, Dr R S Sharma, head of the Tata Blood Bank.

Michel Orphelin, French actor from Paris, said that *Anything to Declare?* coming to India marked the beginning of a new alliance of common purpose between India and Europe.



Lt-Gen S P Bhatia with James Dickson, Chamberlain to the King of Sweden



Michel Orphelin speaks to the Bombay press on arrival





Left: Dang Thi Hai from Vietnam. Right: Andrew Stallybrass from Britain greeted at Bombay

New Delhi 2 Nov

THE CHIEF MINISTER of Assam, B P Chaliha, and Stanley Nichols-Roy, General Secretary of the All Parties Hill Leaders' Conference, saw the MRA news film Asian Experiment this evening.

The film deals with the work of Moral Re-Armament in the North East of India and features Chaliha.

The Assam Chief Minister interrupted his talks attempting to reconcile opposing Congress leaders in order to see the film.

Also at the presentation were Mrs Margrit Borg Sundman, Finnish Member of Parliament, and students from St Stephen's College, New Delhi.



BOMBAY, OCTOBER: Rajmohan Gandhi addresses a rally for National Integration organised by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

'The Jura could become another Northern Ireland,' says Swiss teacher

'IN THE JURA the situation between our communities is poisoned by bitterness and hatred. It can become another Northern Ireland,' said Miss Amie Zysset, Swiss domestic science teacher.

She was speaking last weekend in London on the tension between the French- and German-speaking people of this area of Switzerland.

'I thought of myself as a nice person on good terms with everybody, but when I tried working with people from the other side, it was hell. I had to face in myself the same bitterness and hatred as was in my community and apologise for it.

'There are many doors open in the Jura for MRA and I long to work there, but I have decided to go to Ireland because I believe that we should not care only for our own little corner, but be responsible for each other's countries.'

Teachers taking responsibility for the world was the keynote of a weekend conference attended by delegates from France, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Britain.

The needs of Ireland were described—20% unemployment in Derry, where some children had never seen their fathers at work. These children were often the petrol bomb throwers. Education, if it was not to be completely irrelevant, must give the answer to hatred and society must find the solution to unemployment. Education Authorities were asking for the films of MRA and there had been seventeen school showings in ten days.

French teachers spoke of the crisis of authority in France where neither students nor teachers knew whom to obey. They were determined to restore trust between teachers and government

and to make teaching a calling again. 'We cannot preserve our freedom unless we sacrifice for the third world,' said Miss Emilie Barrier, a Paris teacher.

Miss Monique Chaurand who teaches in a college in Montpelier asked, 'Is it possible to stand alone in a situation and fight to change it? Yes, it is. Is it possible to do a full teaching timetable and yet work for Moral Re-Armament? Yes, it is.' She had had nine film showings recently: 52 people—students and colleagues—had been in her sitting room in the last week. Sincere Marxists and Maoists had been gripped by the thought of MRA and a high dignitary of the Church had said, 'The great thinkers and saints of the Church have said the same.'

The revolt against authority can be answered said Mrs Norah Cook who teaches in two schools in Bristol. All pupils can change when they are treated directly and as individuals. One Sixth Form boy who had broadcast in favour of radical protest, was cured of bitterness against his own family and later prevented a Sixth Form strike.

A mother phoned up, at her wits' end about her daughter who had just left school. Mother, daughter and teacher finally listened to God and the daughter saw clearly her part in remaking the family. 'Rebuilt nations come from rebuilt families,' Mrs Cook said.

'When teachers take on the needs of society and are seen actively to care, their pupils are electrified,' said Keith Neal, biology master in a London grammar school. 'This is the way to solve the problems in the classroom.'

CONSTANCE SMITH

Dramatising a change of heart in Northern Ireland

DURING THIS YEAR of trouble in Northern Ireland many of the leaders involved, including James Callaghan and Quintin Hogg have called for 'a change of heart' as the only permanent answer. Few, however, have spelt out what it means in practice.

The films of MRA have been found to fill this gap. They dramatise acts of reconciliation between race and race, class and class, communist and non-communist, in homes and industry.

Groups all over the country have arranged showings of these films with important results. Last month Mr and Mrs Bremer Hofmeyr of South Africa toured Northern Ireland and introduced the film *The Voice of the Hurricane* in schools and general meetings in Belfast, Lisburn, Lurgan, Armagh, Limavady, Londonderry and Enniskillen. In October

seventeen secondary schools have had showings of the films.

Below we print extracts from an essay by a pupil in one of the schools where the films were shown:

'I must first express how tremendously relieved I was to find there is still good in our distorted world. By this I mean that there are still some people who care about the troubles and agonies that other people have to endure and who do more about it than sit on their backsides, chanting words they don't really mean.

'The first real example I have ever seen of such sincere people were some moral re-armament supporters [the Hofmeyrs from South Africa] who visited our school. The problem they are tackling would make the problem here in Northern Ireland look like two schoolchildren arguing.

'Using a film, our visitors showed plainly that hate was not the answer. It is apparent that hate breeds hate so therefore it must be equally apparent that love breeds love.

'If we in our troubled little province were to put into practice the theories of such admirable people we would no longer live in fear, hate and mistrust.' Sunday 16 November

Happy Deathday



Westminster Theatre 3.30 pm

Admission at the door 7s 6d

CORRECTION

In last week's edition in the article 'God's Continuing Strategy for Asia' the sentence on *The Times* should have read: 'In a recent *Supplement*, the Defence Correspondent of *The Times* says that the most powerful **South** Asian nation is India.'

'Freedom' film helps Northern Nigerian leaders

Forward looking Nigerians are planning how to 'Win the Peace' not only when the civil war ceases in the East, but throughout the Federation.

HUMPHREY WOOD reports an action taken in Northern Nigeria:

RETURNING TO NIGERIA we landed at Kano airport. Kano is the ancient city which for centuries has been the destination for camel caravans from Timbuctoo and across the Sahara desert. Nowadays the camel caravans are becoming echoes of a past age; wide tarred roads enable great 30 ton lorries to accomplish the journey in days instead of months.

Kano

Kano is the home of the Emir, and is also the capital of Kano State, one of the twelve states into which the Federal Nigerian Government has divided the country. It is the centre of the main groundnut growing area: groundnuts provide 20% of the exports of the country. The Hausas and Fulanis compose the bulk of the population. Kano is more than 600 miles from the scene of the fighting in the disastrous civil war.

To the visitor there are no signs of the conflict. We spoke to men in leading positions who look forward to the time when the country can take her place united once more in shaping the future of this great continent and the world.

They said they hoped the Ibos would come back to live among them once again. In Kano there are 1,131 properties abandoned by Ibos under the control of the State authorities, and they have collected £58,830 in rent which will be handed back to the owners of these properties when they return.

Our host was the Deputy Commissioner of Police, N E Onojo. He had written previously to say, 'The film Freedom has been so very helpful.' While we were with him, he arranged showings of the film in the Police Barracks and the Military Hospital.

At Jos in Benue Plateau State, the Senior Agricultural Officer, C B Sykes, took us to see the Military Governor, J D Gomwalk. His Excellency told us he wanted to promote mutual confidence and understanding among all the ethnic groups. He stressed the need for men of character to take an active part in solving the problems in the State. There were many upright good men, he said, but too many were inclined to say 'What can I do about it?' and leave matters to sort themselves out. He would like the senior officials to see *Freedom*.

Sykes informed the Governor that the films of Moral Re-Armament were being effectively shown by the agricultural officers in rural areas where they were wholeheartedly welcomed. This was borne out later by Mallam Ibrahim Gadu, an Agricultural Officer, who is making full use of *Freedom* and other films. He said, 'A new atmosphere is coming into the district, and better work is being done because the men are learning to serve, and to think what they can do for the country. This is the result of the films being shown.'

'Voice of the Hurricane' in Zambia

FOLLOWING the recent presentation of the play Give a Dog a Bone by the Primary Department of the Dominican Convent School in Lusaka, the Mother Prioress asked that the film Freedom be shown at the school. This took place at a recent weekend and Freedom and other MRA films were introduced by Stanslous Chilele and Noah M'ndangepfupfu who have worked extensively with Sing-Out Africa and Up with People in East Africa, America and Europe.

The Voice of the Hurricane was shown the next evening at Munali Secondary School, an occasion organised by the Student Christian Movement branch and the hall was packed to overflowing with 600 boys of the school. Repeated applause and shouts of agreement

interrupted the introduction to the film as the audience were challenged to live straight, start with themselves and in the words of the film 'to turn enemies into friends'.

Following the film a discussion about its contents, the basis of MRA, its outreach and application continued in the Common Room until 3.30 am.

The Principal of the Dominican Convent Secondary School in Ndola requested that the film of *Give a Dog a Bone* be shown at the school. In order to cover every class, the film was screened three times in one morning.

In Ndola as in Lusaka, students and staff eagerly crowded round to buy books on MRA and the records of Sing-Out Africa and Give a Dog a Bone.

Changing black and white extremists

'WHITE AND BLACK extremists could be brought together with a change in the motives of men,' said Fazlun



Fazlun Khalid. Behind is James Campbell, Hull dockers' leader photo Hartnell

Khalid, Conciliation Officer of the Race Relations Board for Yorkshire and the North East.

'Giving men the right motives is the most effective way of changing the world,' said Khalid, addressing a Moral Re-Armament weekend conference in London last Sunday.

War as a means of changing society was 'old fashioned' and laws and institutions, although important, could not change society by themselves. He urged a 'change from selfish divisive motives to motives that embrace the world and the whole of humanity'.

'With a change of men's motives, a new pattern could be set for Britain and the world,' Khalid concluded.

Among those attending the conference from many parts of Yorkshire were Councillor Jim Merrick of Bradford; M Sadiq, Chairman of the Pakistan Association of Huddersfield; G S Sodhi, General Secretary of the Sikh Temple, Bradford; and James Campbell, Chairman of the Transport and General Workers' Union Docks District Committee in the Port of Hull.

CLERGYMEN AND LAYMEN from Northern Ireland, speaking in London last weekend, appealed for Christians with a cure to hate to come to Northern Ireland to help solve the crisis.

This appeal was made to 150 clergy and churchworkers from both Catholic and Protestant churches in Europe and the Americas at a 'Christian Counter-Attack' conference in the Westminster Theatre. Plans were made by conference participants to go to Northern Ireland, India and other crisis areas in the world.

A German theological student, one of a group from Marburg and Göttingen universities, said that he had been torn between a modern 'God is dead' theology concentrated on sociology, and a traditional theology that seemed to have no social consequences. 'But at this conference,' he said, 'I have found a living faith and a living God.'

Conflict

Klaus Bockmühl, German theologian and author, in a warning against the rising wave of cynicism and violence, said, 'The young revolutionaries of today say, "We want to fight for justice

Christian counter attack: The next phase

and for straightness in social relations." Yet at the same time they refuse to fight for justice and straightness in their own lives. This conflict between personal selfishness and proclaimed global unselfishness must needs create a wave of resignation, cynicism or violence if we do not find an answer to it.

'It reminds me of a statement by Vladimir Lenin in 1917 before the Revolution. He said, "The workers are now taking up the work of changing the world without changing themselves first. So they are cleaning the world with dirty hands. If we would wait until we changed ourselves, we would have to wait for the change of society until Domesday."

'Three years later he repudiated this particular remark of his when he said

in 1920, "We have now come to such a desperate situation in the economics of our society that we need the extra incentive and the extra motives of people who have become wholly unselfish. Otherwise we will not be able to hold our economy."

'So it was only three years which made Lenin find out that you cannot have a change of society without a change in the motives of people in society, which form the society.'

Roland Wilson, London, speaking on 'What should we expect from a militant Christian force in today's world?', said, 'We are not called to trim ancient Christian truth, but to re-live it. Christ was not a super-compassionate appeaser of evil, but the greatest revolutionary of all time.'

MAKING SOCIETY HEALTHY

'SOON GPs are going to be obsolete'. Thus begins a new Blandford publication, *Medicine*, *Morals and Man*.

This is not an attack on family doctors, but on the attitude that computers can solve everything to do with health problems. In fact, as the thirteen contributors point out in their various fields, science cannot provide the whole explanation of life and personality. Nor has it answered the increasing prevalence of accidents, addiction and psychosomatic disorders. The complexity of technological methods carries its own dangers of impersonality or a polluted environment.

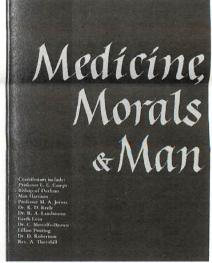
Medical ethics, after a remarkable continuity down the ages, are also endangered. They may be swept away in a tide of permissiveness. They may prove inadequate for an era of heart transplants and the devaluation of human life. No longer can the individual doctor decide for an patient without regard to the rest of the community.

To answer these and other issues is the task of the new book. Dr Claxton, previously principal assistant secretary of the British Medical Association, edits the papers of distinguished authorities and contributes the personal experiences of patients who change and their outreach to the community as in Panchgani, the Asian training centre for Moral Re-Armament near Bombay. Dr H A C McKay of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, is co-editor.

Professor Camps, Home Office Pathologist, discusses particular ethical questions, such as abortion and the control of life and death. Dr Keele, medical historian, concludes that medicine could restore to man a new healthy experience of 'co-ordinated power and inspired action'.

Several contributors in the fields of public health and social welfare emphasise the place of the layman in health and of society in providing care and purpose. Chapters on the brain, chemistry and consciousness are reminiscent of Dr Paul Campbell's *Modernising Man*.

Alan Thornhill writes a chapter on drama as a therapeutic force, illustrated by the example of the best theatre through the centuries, culminating in the Westminster Theatre. Dr Donald Robertson, senior lecturer in Anatomy at Edinburgh University, links disease and human behaviour and points the way past the shortcomings of Freudianism.



Published on 10 November

In 'Curing a Sick Society', the author Garth Lean concludes that medical men have a unique opportunity to initiate radical changes of personality in this age. They can pass on 'a cure which can reach out through individuals to a larger world'.

With health or its absence so much in the public eye, this book provides not only a mine of interesting information and ideas, but also the hope that all can contribute to the well-being of nations.

GLM

Paperback: 9s 6d Hardcover: 16s