

VOLUME 5

NUMBER 5

MAY 1949

# NEW WORLD NEWS

YOUTH OF EAST AND WEST  
AT CAUX  
PAGE SIX



PRICE  
SIXPENCE

# THE FUNDAMENTAL THEME

**T**HE free world, turning if belatedly to its political and defensive pacts and its economic agreements, yet lacks, in comparison with the ideologies, what Mr. Churchill recently called "a fundamental theme." It is this theme alone which will enable democracy to call the tune in the world. Round it, but never without it, can develop the larger symphony of unity which is freedom's over-riding need. It must be positive, hope-bringing, and sure in its promise of a new pattern of living for all. If we achieve it together, it will draw the utmost from all, in effort and incentive. It will give men a spacious faith for which to live.

Many are realising the need for such a theme. Some express it. Some demand it. The issue of the hour is how to give it, how to live it, and how to establish it as the dominant overtone in the minds, hearts, wills, and so the policies, of nations. It must appease none. Equally it must exclude none, who are ready to pay the price of making it their own. It must needs be simple, for the ordinary man and still more for the statesman. Its cardinal qualities must offer to everyone everywhere a charter of great and worthy living, and the part the best in each of us longs for in the remaking of the world.

## **From chaos and nihilism**

High in the mountains, in the heart of Europe, looking down on the Lake of Geneva, and out and up to the eternal Alpine snows, stands a group of buildings which have come to bear a magic name—Caux. To them in the last three summers has come an army of men and women in search of a secret. They have come from chaos, nihilism, unhealed hatreds, fears, frustrations and complacency. Many have arrived in the spirit of pressing urgency, from lands directly threatened with the loss of their birthright. Experts in politics, presidents, prime ministers, parliamentarians, leaders of industry, heads of national trade union congresses and of vast management organisations, men and

women who have earned distinction in the great professions and the arts, twelve thousand of them from fifty nations, they have voyaged by land and sea and air to Caux and found it to be indeed "the headquarters of the hope of the world."

## **To a change in the structure of society**

One European Foreign Minister, who sent messages to last year's Assembly, and who is planning to visit Caux with others of his Cabinet this summer, said recently that we need to give an ideological content to the life of the millions of Europe. Caux offers more than clear diagnosis. It offers more than a better idea. It offers the superior ideology in which all that is of value in every system is enhanced and fulfilled. Its ideology appeals, for example, to the Marxist, because it takes his passion for social justice and economic advance, and adds to it the atomic power which melts steely selfishness, not in one class only, but in all. "Here," said the Labour Minister of an Indian Province, "is the force that can change selfishness and greed and all that is wrecking the spirit and soul of people. Until I came here I had not felt confident that there was an idea that could be applied universally as an adequate answer." Leaders of Labour are realising afresh that the human heart, without this secret of change, will sabotage or slow to a snail's pace their most cherished plans for a new society. With it an age of abundance for all is assured. Hence Dr. Hans Boechler, President of the 3,000,000 trade unionists of the British Zone of Germany, said recently of the ideology of Caux: "When men change, the structure of society changes; and when the structure of society changes, men change."

A new dimension in statesmanship, whether in the family or the nation or between nations, is being opened up as men discover how to bring to others, their opponents as well as their dissident colleagues, the secret of such a change. Caux, with change at the heart of its ideology, is proving



CAUX

to be the unanswerable answer to reactionaries of every kind, the only answer, as a British shop steward said, which solves old problems without creating new ones.

This forgotten factor of change makes possible and natural a unity hitherto undreamed of. Speaking in the Ruhr, Dr. Heinrich Kost, Managing Director of the Rheinpreussen Company and Chairman of the German Coal Board, said: "It is necessary that division be put aside, and that, instead of division, unity come in. This will happen when we have the real desire and intention to change ourselves. We must put people first in our plant. In this way we can unite as human beings, so that something happens not only in our business, but in our community and in our Fatherland." At the same time a

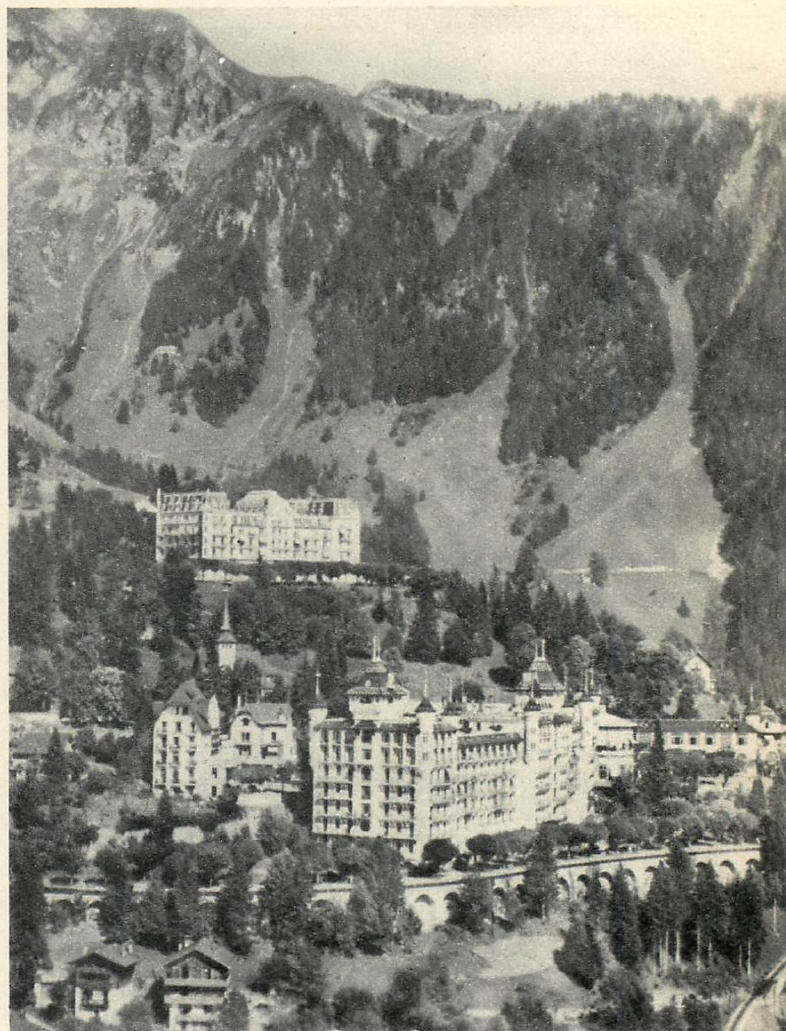
Marxist-trained trade union official declared: "This is the beginning of the teamwork between all parties for which we have been looking."

Caux produces an ideology of unity which answers hate. The British Foreign Minister said not long ago that if our ideological difficulties could be removed, the forces now at our disposal would make Europe recover in a very short space. Industry, possessed by the world-uniting ideology of Caux will be the great and bountiful supplier—management and labour, and all factions within labour, enlisted in a programme of revolutionary change to fight side by side to pour out the plenty which can supply the wants of all.

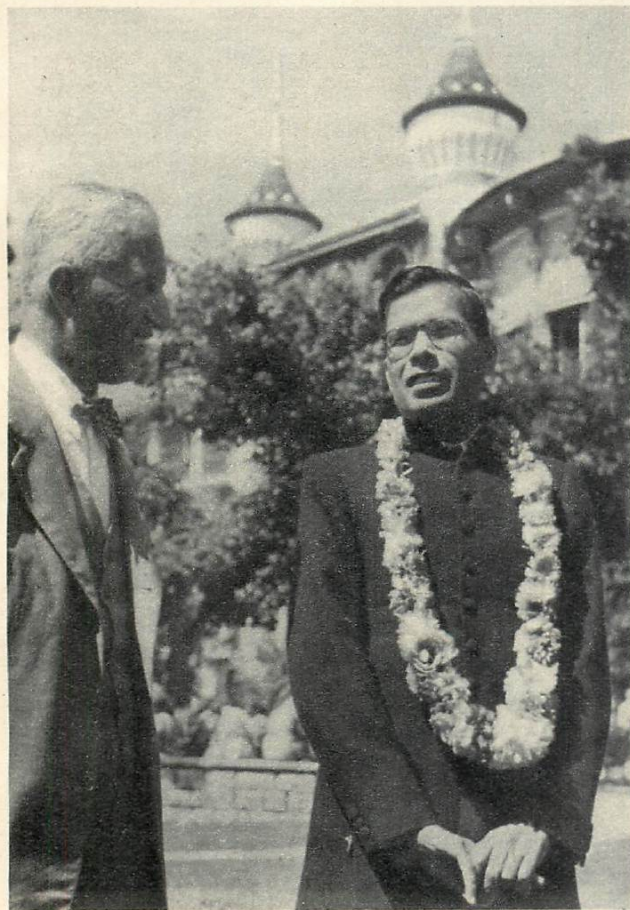
Caux is more than a philosophy, more than a programme. It is a world force. It is a stream



The President of the Swiss Republic, Enrico Celio (left), with the Chancellor, Dr. Leimgruber, at the Assembly



"Buildings which have come to bear a magic name . . . Caux"



The President of the Indian National T.U.C., Hariharnath Shastri, garlanded on India's Independence Day, with a delegate from Pakistan



Mr. Knud Kristensen (right) came to Caux as Danish Prime Minister in 1947: talks here with Swedish and Norwegian delegates

of health and power flowing into the heart and through the veins of nations. For the German it stands for hope, for unity, for working democracy, for the power to restore by taking a forward place in the rebuilding of European values. "It is the bridge," as one German Cabinet Minister put it, "which leads from the old river bank of hate, mistrust and greed, to the other bank of absolute moral standards and a new spirit adequate to build a new world."

### Brightest Spot in Europe

For the Frenchman it represents the security for which he longs, the security of revolutionary teamwork within his own country, and, in the words of the leader of France's socialist women, "the security of a common ideology between France and Germany whereby both countries find the good road to follow together, in order to understand one another and bring peace to Europe."

America, as the leader of an organisation of 775,000 of her farmers said, can see "in the courage, determination and far-sightedness of the men and women of Caux the brightest spot in the dark picture of Europe." One of her Senators, who attended the Assembly last year, said that until his visit he had been unconvinced about the projected programme of European Aid. Now he could say with conviction that he supported the Plan, because behind it, and more important than it, the spirit first of Europe and then of the world was being rejuvenated and revitalised. And for the Far East, one of Burma's patriots who gave his life last year in the fight for his country's unity, U Tin Tut, Burmese Foreign Minister, said at Caux: "The only light is the unfailing light of Moral Re-Armament. It is the one answer to the clash of idea against idea, class against class, race against race."

Delegations from India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Japan, China, Africa, the Middle East, the Americas, the countries of Europe, are leaving or soon to leave for the Caux Assembly this spring and summer. They see its significance for civilisation. Sunny and serene, with its green hills and white peaks and blue water, Caux



Count Bernadotte at Caux with Dr. Buchman (right)



Dr. Chen Li-fu, vice-President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, outlined a uniting idea for East and West at Caux

stands at the crossroads of Europe and the world. "Barriers of race and class have been banished from this home of hospitality, and in their place has been discovered the spirit of simple human understanding." So wrote the Editor of the Vatican newspaper *Fides*, the Hon. Igino Giordani, one of the founders of the Italian Christian Democrat party.

Caux offers to a torn age God's gift of unity. It offers healing to hearts. It offers the realisation of dreams frustrated or forgotten. It offers change, revolutionary change, with a resulting new moral climate for nations. It offers men one more chance of a re-made world. It offers the opportunity of trying the one answer not yet adequately tried, the opportunity to see whether, in the words of Frank Buchman, even the most difficult problems and people will not "respond to the firm, united but humble voice of re-born democracy."



Senator Alben Barkley, now vice-President of the United States (right) with Arthur Baker, Chief of Times Parliamentary Staff



Dr. Konrad Adenauer, President of the W. German Parliamentary Council



Prime Minister of West Java (second from right) with the Indonesian delegation



Planning for Italian unity. Igino Giordani, Editor of the Vatican paper, *Fides* (centre with wife) and Saragat Socialist deputy, Umberto Calosso, Editor of *Umanita*

**Cover: East and West meet at Caux.**

Taking part in the Caux Assemblies over the past three years have been youth from many different nations. Caux has provided them with an opportunity to take their part in the rebirth of democracy today. This Easter three hundred youth met at the Mountain House in Caux. Cover picture shows delegates from France, Norway, America, Indonesia and Sweden talking with the Swiss gardener. He told them that his dream of the Mountain House being used to bring the nations of the world together had come true.

# LOUISA, COUNTESS OF ANTRIM

BORN FEBRUARY 15, 1855

DIED APRIL 3, 1949

While the memorial service for Louisa, Countess of Antrim, was being held in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, April 6th, Dr. Buchman and other friends met in Locarno, Switzerland, to remember her. There Dr. Morris Martin read the following lines.

**H**ERE in a quiet garden  
Bordered by camellias, ringed by the hills,  
We honour the passing of a great lady.  
The bells have rung for high noon,  
The song of the birds  
Falls like a benediction upon the silent air;  
Blossom and all the southern spring  
Speak only of life and victory,  
The new life born out of the passing of the old.

England is like a garden.  
The great trees have fallen, one by one :  
The new are even now growing to fullness.  
All the garden sighs when the great trees go,  
For though others rise, none can replace them.  
Tend thy garden, O England,  
That no weeds grow where great trees were,  
That the world may still see beauty and order,  
Freedom and discipline,  
And turn them back to faith,  
Back to the God of our fathers.

She was like a garden,  
A sunny, quiet corner in a busy world,  
Rich in the flowers of memory,  
Green with an eternal wisdom  
And with a laugh that bubbled like a brook.



Our Lord went into a garden,  
When it was hardest, when He was most alone,  
And the little grey leaves were kind to Him.  
Could England be that garden  
Where Our Lord would find the welcome,  
And England find herself anew the power  
That made her great ?

To serve God and country,  
That was her life and her joy;  
"De bon vouloir servir le Roi,"  
And in these later days  
When tradition was not enough,  
When patriotism was not the final word,  
She fought for God and for His world,  
The new world, the greater Commonwealth  
Of all who do God's Will.

Praise God for her living;  
Praise God for her going;  
Praise God for her continual presence  
With all who love their land as she does—  
Her England, God's Garden;  
God's Garden, His World.

# R O U N D T

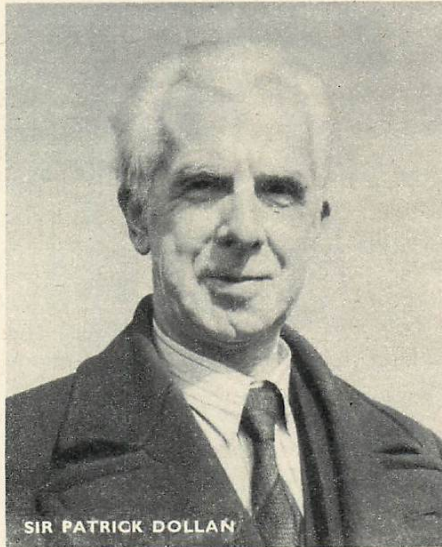
## DELEGATION TO GERMANY

WHEN the passenger air service to the British Zone of Germany opened at the beginning of last month, the first person to travel to Düsseldorf was Sir Patrick Dollan, former Lord Provost of Glasgow. He flew to join the Moral Re-Armament delegation which is at present in Germany, at the invitation of the governments of North Rhine-Westphalia, Württemberg-Baden and Bavaria. He writes as follows:

"The Moral Re-Armament delegation are making big strides in their programme for European recovery based on Christian principles. They are very successful in bringing Germans, French, British and other Europeans into a Christian fraternity, and even many Social Democrats are realising that materialism as a basis for the restoration of Europe could not endure.

"Lady Dollan and I joined the Moral Re-Armament delegation at Düsseldorf on April 4 and accompanied them on a tour of North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and Hamburg. We were encouraged and delighted to see how well the delegation was received by political, civic and religious leaders in Düsseldorf, Cologne, Essen, Hanover, Hamburg and other towns. We met leaders of the Christian Democratic Union, the Social Democratic Party, the Free Democratic Party, the Lord Mayors of Cologne, Düsseldorf, Hanover, Göttingen and Hamburg. The delegation also had interviews with Karl Arnold, the Minister President of North Rhine-Westphalia, Christian Democrat, Mr. H. Kopf, Socialist Minister President of Hanover, and Dr. Max Brauer, the Lord Mayor of Hamburg, also Minister President of the Hanestadt Hamburg. Another interesting personality with whom we discussed prospects for the future was Dr. Hans Boeckler, President of the trade unions in the British Zone.

"Dr. Arnold set the tone for all the interviews when he declared that the chief purpose of all Germans and other nationals in Europe should be to become good Europeans. The Germans, like other people, would require to abandon their narrow nationalism so that Europeans could act as friends and neighbours. This, I think, proved to be the outlook for all the leading people we met, with probably two exceptions and these I was assured repre-



SIR PATRICK DOLLAN

In the ruins of Germany

sented only a small minority of the Germans in the British Zone. All the others indicated that it would be possible for the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and other organisations to co-operate for the establishment of a German democracy that would be fraternal in all its associations with other countries. The MRA delegation helped to construct the foundation stones for the new democracy in Europe which is to join hands with American democracy in restoring prosperity and peace to the world. As one of our colleagues said at a parliamentary conference, 'Moral Re-Armament is for all mankind and not for the benefit of a few'. It can be applied to all peoples, irrespective of creed, race or colour.

### Received like ambassadors

"The receptions, according to the delegates, in all the cities and towns were of the friendliest character. It is doubtful if Ambassadors would have been as well received as the members of the international delegation. Madame Irene Laure and her husband Victor, who had been Marxists in France for over forty years, were specially welcomed because they symbolised the willingness of French workers to join hands in friendship with German comrades. The Germans seemed just as anxious for reconciliation as we were and no complaint was heard from

their lips about the hardships and sorrows they have had to endure. They are undergoing an economic crucifixion from which they will emerge in triumphant resurrection because of the Christian idealism by which they are now inspired. But we shall require to help them as much as lies in our power, irrespective of our country. Britons, Americans, Swiss and other nationals can assist Germany to regain its dignity and international goodwill.

"The Germans need 3,000,000 homes to rehouse families displaced by bombs.

"If we can help these families to get Christian homes we will have done more for peace than any previous generation."

## THE FORGOTTEN FACTOR

THE FORGOTTEN FACTOR continues its world-wide tour, playing in recent weeks in Australia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, South Africa, France and Germany.

In Melbourne Sir George Knox, Liberal Member of the Victorian Parliament and former Speaker, and the Hon. John Cain, Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, introduced the play. "While in Germany recently," said Mr. Cain, "I saw the tremendous influence it is having there."

The German tour to which Mr. Cain referred has largely centred in the industrial cities of the Ruhr (see *New World News*, April 1949). Last month the cast moved to Düsseldorf at the invitation of the North Rhine-Westphalia Cabinet and later to Leverkusen, home of the giant I. G. Farben industry in the Ruhr. The play goes shortly to the French Zone and has received an invitation to visit 15 universities in the Western Zones. Helping to shift the stage scenery has been Max Lassman, a young French worker, fifteen of whose relatives were killed in a Nazi extermination camp. "I used to hate the German people," he told the audience after the play.

So realistic . . .





# H E G L O B E

"But in the spirit of this play I want to work with you for genuine peace and friendship between our nations."

In Sweden *The Forgotten Factor* had its premiere in the steel centre of Jonkopings. General Ivar Holmquist, former Commander-in-Chief of the Swedish Army, introduced the play.

While one cast was playing in the chill air of a Swedish spring, another was battling with record-breaking summer temperatures in South Africa. In Capetown the play was presented under the patronage of the Governor General and Mrs. G. Brand van Zyl, who attended a special performance on April 12 with the Ministers of Labour, of the Interior, of Health and Education.

At one of the first showings of *The Forgotten Factor* in Capetown the mob scene was so realistic (see cut) that one of the audience bolted for the door. He was with difficulty persuaded to return to his seat and follow the play to the end.

## GREECE

**O**BSERVERS in Greece report that political disunity is still a major obstacle to the winning of the civil war.

They are watching with hope the recent action of Mr. George Bacopoulos, former

man bolted for the door



Minister of Labour, and others to initiate "an ideological offensive for the Moral Re-Armament of Greece," as an idea big enough to unite all the sound elements above party.

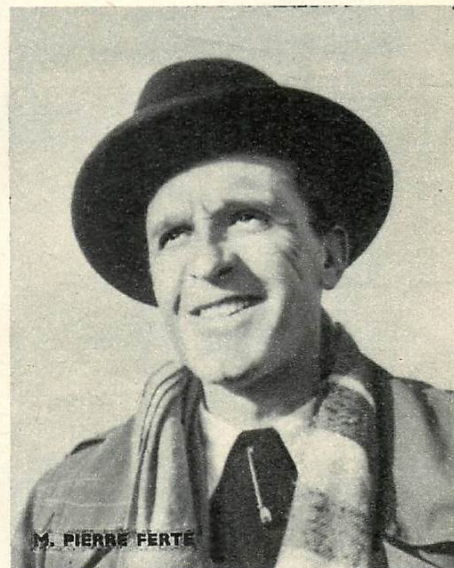
Twelve Greek statesmen of Cabinet rank have already been trained at Caux, and the Minister of War, Mr. Canellopoulos, led the MRA delegation to Los Angeles last year. Now they are starting to project the idea on a national scale. A British delegation, headed by Wing-Commander Edward Howell, D.F.C., O.B.E., has just left to assist them.

## BRITAIN

**S**IR PATRICK DOLLAN (whose report on Germany appears on page 8) has been the mainspring of a vigorous movement on the Clyde in recent weeks. Through it he believes that he has seen an answer to the recent call of his friend, Herbert Morrison, for leaders in Britain to give "their deepest thought to the problems of human nature in this age. Just as it was the avowed purpose of Socialists to make man the master instead of the slave of material things," Mr. Morrison had said, "so it must be today our common purpose to make man the master of the old instincts of selfishness and greed."

With the help of some of the cast of *The Good Road* and with the backing of men like Sir John Craig (Chairman of Colville's), Sir Harry Lauder and Mr. John Lang (Chairman of the Scottish steel workers), Sir Patrick put on a musical revue at the Athenaeum Theatre, Glasgow. It has caught on. Already it has been shown, at the request of unions and firms, in Govan, Motherwell, Shettleston and Bridgetown. Much local talent took part. In Govan Tom Oswald, Scottish Organiser of the T.G.W.U., played the part of Keir Hardie.

Men like Robert Harkness, Chairman of the Clyde District Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, report that the revue has had excellent results in dealing with "human nature." In his own union election when he was returned as Chairman by a large majority, he made it clear that he was going to base his work on the principles of MRA.



"On the soil of France"

## FRANCE

**I**N Northern France, centre of industrial strife, union and management representatives of the great chemical works, Courrier-Kuhlman, recently organised a training course which drew together a large assembly from the coal mines, silk mills and textile works, as well as from Courrier-Kuhlman itself.

Said M. Bertin, a C.G.T. delegate: "I am a Marxist, and revolutionary Marxism calls for revolution on a social and economic plane. We need to go further and create revolution on a moral plane. That is why I fight at the heart of MRA."

Meanwhile MRA is spreading fast in agricultural areas of a nation where 40 per cent. work on the land.

Leaders in this movement are the brothers Ferte—Jacques and Pierre—who each farm 1,000 acres in the Aisne district. Pierre, while a prisoner of war in Germany, swore "on the soil of France" (which he and his friends had brought into the camp in a sack) that he would raise a force to fight for the material recovery and spiritual renaissance of France. At an MRA assembly he met M. Schweisguth, Director of *La France Agricole*, and knew that he had found the force he was looking for.

# IT STARTS IN YOUR HOME

Every woman longs for a land where her children can grow up in peace. But not all of us realise that we have to do something about it. And that it will stay a beautiful far-away dream unless we do. Month by month this feature brings you stories of women from all over the world, young and old, rich and poor, who have discovered what they can do

BY

MARY MEEKINGS

THEY were married on Battle of Britain Sunday, that September day in 1940 on which 185 planes were shot down. The siren went as Ron set out for the church. When he got there he waited three-quarters of an hour for his bride. She was all ready in her lovely white gown at the right moment, but the chauffeur who was to drive the car refused to leave till the air-raid was over. So she sat at home in her finery and stewed and Ron sat and sweated at the church.

As they stood to cut the cake at the reception four bombs dropped up the road. There was a crash and Ron and Ivy looked round to see the windows behind them blown into a suddenly empty room. All the guests had made hastily for the shelter.

A stormy beginning to a marriage whose first years held many stormy moments. Their first argument came as they walked down the aisle after the marriage ceremony. He had promised her beforehand to wear a black and white tie. When the wedding day came he chose a grey and white one with a green stripe. "I thought it was to be a *black* and white tie," whispered Ivy above the strains of the Wedding March.

Naturally, there were other arguments. Ron was a young engineer with ideas of his own. He wanted his way. Till her marriage at nineteen, Ivy was a machine girl in a printing firm. She didn't have a lot of room for his ideas, but she knew what she wanted, too. They clashed. For a month they separated. Then, with the coming of a baby, Ron returned, and both tried to find a way to keep together because of their little daughter. But nothing really worked.

Nothing worked until they got an invitation to a play. "You're sure this *Forgotten Factor* isn't a religious play?" asked Ivy. "Because if it is I'm walking out." "All I know is that it's an industrial drama," said her husband.

So she gave in, only saying as they settled into their seats that there must be a catch somewhere. But as the show went on she put out her hand and told her husband she was glad she'd come. "There was a catch," she sometimes says now. "Because that night I caught Moral Re-Armament."

The play was a fuse which touched off a whole series of changes in the Wingham home. The simple idea that God could talk to you about the big things and the little, revolutionised their living. Up to then Ron had never taken much interest in the home, and Ivy had not bothered a great deal about his work. "Why don't you talk to me?" she would ask when he came in from work and sat eating his meal silently. "What can I talk

about?" he would retort. "You're not interested in politics, or trade unionism, or religion, and I'm not interested in the neighbours."

Now it is different. He has redecorated the living room. And not only is she interested in politics (recently she has become a member of the Labour Party) but she takes a practical interest in Ron's job.

First he was just a contribution member of his Union. Then as he began to live the ideology of Moral Re-Armament he began to "fight on the ground floor," as he put it. He accepted a vacancy as Sick Steward.

And when the elections came last November he was offered the office of Branch Secretary. "I'm sorry, my hands are full," he told the men.

But he was offered it again—and then a third time.

He went back and asked his wife what she thought. She urged him to accept. So he explained that it would mean an extra twelve hours of clerical work for him each fortnight.

"Couldn't we share it?" asked Ivy. "I could do six of them." And so now she


helps him with the correspondence and the arrears. She enters the postal contributions, makes out the superannuation sheets, sends out the summonses to the meetings. When the new men come to see him about their propositions, she has a cup of cocoa for them in the sitting-room, and is interested to meet and get to know them.

"I couldn't do a thing without her backing," says Ron. "The thing that helps is to be able to tell Ivy the things that go on at the branch and get her ideas. At the back of trade unionism are women who can make or break it."

When Ron was nominated secretary, he told the branch how he came finally to accept it, and that he wouldn't have been able to take it on without his wife. The district committee man jumped up and said he was glad that, today, when the tragedy of trade unionism was division in the home, there was a man who could stand up and say his wife was behind him.

I sat in their living-room while they told me the story. A neighbour dropped in for a cup of tea, and Gwyneth, aged four, rode her rocking-horse energetically beside me. Lucky kid, I thought, to grow up in a home like this, with a mother who has discovered the secret of fighting for her husband, instead of against him. It's a secret nations could do with. And certainly, if millions of homes all over Europe had it, too, they would be our most precious and practical assurance of peace in our time.





# Between two

# MAY DAYS

\*May Day, Rome, 1948

I.N.P.

BY JAMES LEASK

Organiser for the Engineering Group, Transport and General Workers Union, for the Midlands

IT has been the tradition of the Trade Union and Labour force throughout the world to pledge anew their faith and hopes on each successive May Day. I feel privileged to have this opportunity of extending to Trade Unionists all over the world fraternal greetings from many thousands of workers in the Midlands. May-time represents the turning point of the year, the ending of the dark days of winter, and the promise of the good things that summer brings. I believe that in the affairs of this country, too, we can expect at this time a surge of new life.

Looking back to May Day 1948 I find I had become cynical about the people whom I was representing and at times had

feelings of confusion and despair. Serious doubts of the future filled my mind. It would be true to say that because of this lack of faith in the people I represented, I was not doing my job as efficiently as I might have done. Last May something happened. I began to realise that a new world needed a new man with a positive ideology. The acceptance of this ideology has made the past twelve months the most interesting time I have yet experienced. Today I have a new faith in people. I have hopes of better things to come and a lasting conviction that with God's guidance Labour can play a role of major importance in world events.

The beginning of this personal change

was brought about by the visit of *The Forgotten Factor* to Birmingham in May of last year. I saw portrayed on the stage a glimpse of the world I had hoped for and dreamed of and, more important still, I realised that before one can hope to change the world, the simple and fundamental step in oneself must be taken.

I was invited to attend a Convention which was held in Los Angeles, California, in celebration of the seventieth birthday of Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman. Personally, I had always longed to travel, and yet the thought persisted that on a trip of this nature things could easily go wrong. This matter I discussed with my wife. In a few simple words she put the matter in its

\* Arthur Deakin, Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, was among the Trade Union leaders who addressed this crowd

proper perspective and faced me with a challenge I could not ignore. She asked me the pointed question: "Do you believe it is the right thing to do?" Emphatically I said, "Yes." Then she said: "You must be slipping. At one time, if convinced you were right, nothing would keep you back." I pointed out that this trip would, perhaps, endanger my job. She said simply: "We can face the risks of the future together."

### True Internationalism

My experiences in America caused me to think deeply. At this Convention I had my first glimpse of the new world of real internationalism, where people of different races, different creeds and different classes had managed to find the secret of living in harmony. Previously, I had often thought of the class struggle that had been advanced by the Marxists as being one way of establishing a classless society. But I could not believe that the class struggle could bring about the brotherhood of man. Here I was living in a classless society which was arrived at, not by hate and liquidation of people, but by a change in people resulting in tolerance and understanding.

I was reluctant to change because I knew that such an experience would in many ways prove to be personally uncomfortable; for I liked my own way. But I recognised immediately that if I wanted a new world of the future, it must be fought for, and that hard work must be put into the common effort to build such a society.

### British industry's part

Later in the year I had the privilege of visiting the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly at Caux, in Switzerland, and there clearly saw the position of people, such as the Germans, who were faced with fundamental problems, seeking desperately for an answer. The Germans recognised what an ideology was. Their present bitter experiences were the direct result of having followed blindly the wrong ideology. They were emphatic in their refusal to accept airy theories and demanded practical evidence. Caux supplied them with a positive ideology that really worked. Since then I have been with Germans in their own country and have seen the effects of an ideology which can teach men to rise above their differences, personal or political, and unite them in a common understanding. Could British industry supply positive ideas as well as the material needs of defeated and troubled Europe? It could if men of both management and labour learn to change.

When *The Good Road* came to Birmingham in November 1948 the theatre was crammed by thousands of people who were determined to see this new ideology portrayed. Shop Stewards in many Birmingham factories were gripped by the imaginative picture of a new world order based on moral standards. Here was an opportunity for everyone to play a personal part in making the new world of the future.

As a direct result of their enthusiasm a series of classes was organised for shop stewards working in the engineering industry. Generally there exists between Trade Unions keen competition and in some cases even a veiled antagonism. In this case it was possible to bring together representatives of fourteen different Trade Unions who recognised that positive action could be worked out. Moral Re-Armament has restored to these men the true tradition and role of active Trade Unionists and has fitted them for the fight of advancing the right Trade Union principles. It has created a force of ideological fighters. Since that time a number of Shop Stewards, representing world famous factories, have travelled to different parts of Europe. Among these shop stewards are two outstanding cases of men who have found the answer to bitterness and misunderstanding at home and at work. One of these men has told how for many years he was virtually a stranger in his own home and was hated by his own daughter. They are today a happy and united family.

The production at a Birmingham Factory has increased because new confidence has been created between labour and

management. This confidence has been engendered by a shop steward who was trained at these classes. This factory has given the lead to many others in the city and has demonstrated that when men change industrial problems are solved. Here is a new type of industrial statesman giving the answer to the searching people of many nations.

I believe that British labour has a definite destiny. In this country we can demonstrate to the world how by means of bloodless revolution our industries can be made democratic.

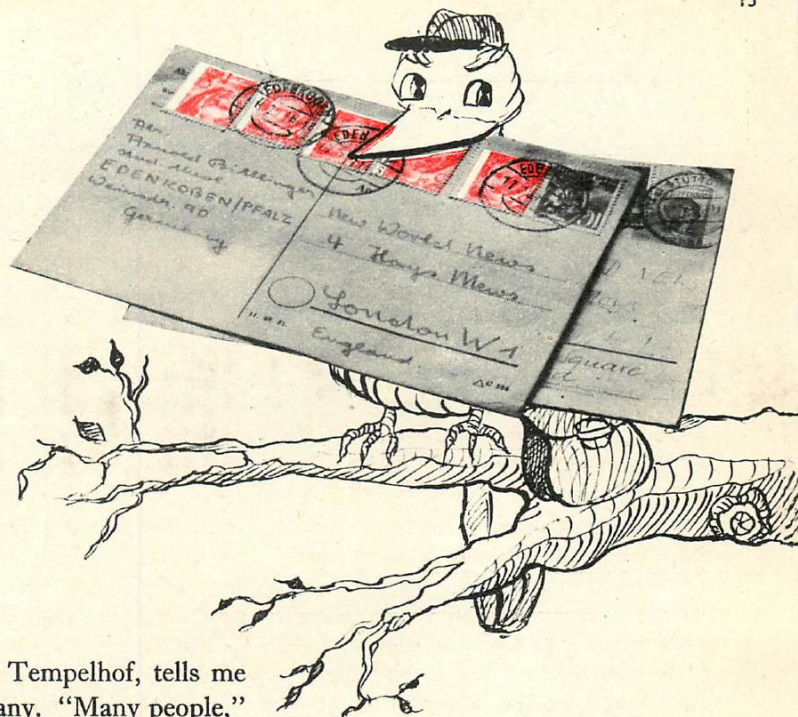
### World Trade Unionists

To me, Moral Re-Armament supplies the blueprint of the world of the future; I believe that if Trade Unionists throughout the world will change and accept the guidance of God, they will become World Trade Unionists and the dreams of the pioneers and the faith of countless thousands who have sacrificed in the past will be realised. They will bring into being a world of greater promise, greater happiness and prosperity than has yet been known. Such a world can only be achieved by men and women realising their responsibility, accepting the four standards of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, and determining that their lives will be controlled by the guidance of God.

Let us therefore declare our faith on this May Day and pledge ourselves to work so that generations may be saved from the horrors of another war and bring about a "mighty brotherhood linked by a jealous interchange of good."



# LETTER TO THE READER



## Dear Reader,

Writing from Berlin, Karl Schmitz, Mayor of Tempelhof, tells me how eagerly *New World News* is awaited in Germany. "Many people," he says, "are very anxious to get access to some literature on Moral Re-Armament, especially your paper. They are organising small groups in which they intend to exchange whatever literature they may get, so we are certain it will find a wide circulation."

A student in Mainz writes: "We are beginning to bring the ideas of Moral Re-Armament to the University of Mainz. Therefore I would be very happy to get your newspaper *New World News*. Would it be possible? May I have it always?"

From Esslingen, Aleksandrs Kacens, requesting more copies, writes: "I have found therein a lot of excellent articles and ideas which are a great help in my work with Latvian youth. The ideology proclaimed in *New World News* would be of great moral support to the youth losing their hopes and faith in justice and sense of mankind."

We are keen to meet all these requests. People in Britain and Eire have sent gifts towards the expenses. A major who served in the army of occupation has taken out seven subscriptions, and sends eighteen copies a month for distribution.

Letters of appreciation reach us from all over Germany.

Dr. Gustav W. Heinemann, Lord Mayor of Essen, writes: "Thank you for sending *New World News* with the extremely interesting articles (on Germany). This is an encouragement for all forces of goodwill here and elsewhere. I can only wish that it finds a very wide audience everywhere."

If you would like to have a part in sending *New World News* to German readers, contributions may be sent to: The Circulation Dept., *New World News*, 4 Hays Mews, London, W.1. Please mark your letters "Gifts to Germany."

**THE EDITOR**

Published monthly by NEW WORLD NEWS, 4 Hays Mews, London, W.1. Phone: Grosvenor 3443.  
Printed by Rembrandt Photogravure Limited, Hagden Lane, Watford. May 1949.

Subscription: 7/6 a year, post free, to all countries. Also published in U.S.A., 833, S. Flower St., Los Angeles, California.

# KARL ARNOLD

## RUHR PRIME MINISTER

BY KENNETH RUNDALL

**N**ONE but the brave venture into political office in the hour of national catastrophe.

Karl Arnold, Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia, is such a man. He is young for the task. Forty-eight years old last month, he is conspicuous among the present leaders in Germany who are for the most part of another generation.

Though in appearance he might grace the Presidency of a University, Arnold is the son of a farmer. Largely self-educated, he is a leather worker by trade. Since the age of nineteen he has been in politics, first in the Christian Trade Union movement and later as leader of his party in the Düsseldorf City Assembly.

Under Hitler he was driven underground and sold hardware for a living. He was arrested after the July 20 plot and sent to prison. After the liberation in 1945 he took a leading part in the reconstruction of the trade unions and in founding the Christian Democratic Union in North Rhine-Westphalia. Early in 1946 he was elected Lord Mayor of Düsseldorf, and six months after Land North Rhine-

Westphalia was created he became its Minister-President.

Here he faces daily the colossal and crushing problem of restoring cities, homes, food supplies and working conditions of a population of twelve and a half millions. He is at his desk by 7.30 each morning and confers with his Cabinet at 9.30. It is often after midnight before he takes his car back home across the Rhine to Oberkassel.

Karl Arnold is a realistic statesman. During his first eighteen months in office he and his family—he has a wife and three children—continued to live in three rooms. It was his way of showing his fellow countrymen that he had no intention of exploiting his new position.

Arnold's ruling passion is for European unity. "We have learned much over the last fifteen years—and chiefly that you cannot act from a narrow, nationalistic conception," he said. "Europe, our homeland' must be our conception today. Encourage the German people to think as Europeans and we can provide a spiritual wall against false ideas. The doors of a free

Europe are guarded by such a conception."

He is convinced that the basis for European unity is not political or economic, but spiritual. It is in this light that Arnold regarded the Dutch, Belgian and Luxembourg frontier claims which had just been announced when I interviewed him. There is considerable feeling in Europe about these rectifications being carried out so long after the war has ended, and Arnold, who had just received letters of protest from the border towns of Emmerich and Wesel, felt strongly about it too. But his chief concern was that the whole affair should be handled in such a way as would make European unity possible. "The whole matter can be solved if we discuss the problem together," is his attitude. "A dictated frontier rectification produces nationalism. We must be careful not to withdraw from Europe the spiritual basis for unity that should be there."

And the fear is real. In Germany today the best men—those who suffered long under Hitler and believe passionately in democracy—are in power. But they can only remain in power so long as the people support them. Often occupation authorities who think on old nationalist or balance of power terms, and not ideologically, put these men in a position where, if they co-operate with them, they seem to their own people to be the servants of foreign powers. And in an ideological age, when the ideologies of the extreme left and the extreme right are still bidding for the minds of the vital Ruhr masses, a policy which isolates men like Arnold can only lead to the very dictatorships which the West is trying to avoid.

A case in point came to my notice while I was in the Ruhr.

When the Ruhr Statute was published Arnold issued a statement which expressed broad approval of the scheme, criticised certain sections and suggested the extension of international control to European heavy industry generally. A widely-read British daily newspaper next day carried a bitter attack, charging him with encouraging the growth of nationalism. The statements it attributed to him, in what

"The shop windows are full, but high prices have reduced spending to a mere trickle."



purported to be a personal interview, were quite untrue and did not express his attitude. When a friend of mine pointed out to the correspondent the dangerous effect it would have in creating friction between Germany and the Allies, he assured him that was precisely the objective. "And if my paper thought that were so, they would raise my salary immediately."

The most serious internal political problem of Germany is the relations between the Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Socialists (SPD). Everywhere party strife has been sharpened in recent months. It would be easy for the Socialists, who hate Russian Communism but as Marxists are anti-clerical and anti-capitalist, to become so bitterly opposed to the CDU, traditionally Catholic and Conservative, that sound government would be impossible or that the Socialists in the end would find themselves siding with the Communists. Arnold, himself a Trade Union leader, sees this point with clarity. He has

insisted that the CDU in the Rhineland does not become a class party, for he knows that if the workers of Germany are lost by the West, all Europe would be overrun by Communism.

Thus he has achieved a high measure of teamwork in his own Coalition Cabinet. He has refused to allow party loyalty to conflict with the demands of unity. Dr. Katzenberger, his personal assistant, says that the way in which the whole Cabinet works together is remarkable and that, in contrast with the general tendency, this unity has grown a great deal over the last six months. The warm personal friendship which exists between Arnold and Walter Menzel, Minister of the Interior and Leader of the SPD in North Rhine-Westphalia, ensures the success of his government.

Arnold's own words on the task of the statesman are interesting. "The task of running a country," he told me, "is often looked upon by people as a complicated affair. It is not. You have to think

straightforwardly; think of the people who make it up. You must base your policy on their finest qualities. The statesman's task is to mobilise and draw on the best forces in the nation. When you have mobilised the positive forces, the negative forces sit up and take notice. You will find you can change the negative forces by the example of the positive forces."



Karl Arnold, Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia

It could be easy to be lulled by the signs everywhere of a return to the economic normal into a false sense of security about the future. Arnold is not one to underrate the hardness of the road Germany has to tread today. Coal production is rising, but it will need to reach more than the present 350,000 tons a day if Western German economy is to be stabilised. A financial adviser to the German Coal Board informed me that the Ruhr must produce 450,000 or even 500,000 tons a day to do that.

Houses are being built—though slowly, as there is a great shortage of capital for private expenditure. The shop windows are filled since the currency reform. But by now the high prices have reduced spending to a mere trickle.

But these are not the ultimate measure of German recovery. With anxious eyes turned to the East, each man asks himself: "Who is to control this rising giant? Who will distribute the plenty that can be made available through industrial recovery? Or will

it all lie in ruins again in five years' time?"

So though the material reconstruction of the country might well occupy all his waking thoughts, it is the ideological issue with which Arnold is grappling first and foremost—how to give Germany a basis of hope in the future and a democratic ideology.

"There has been no democratic tradition in Germany," the Minister-President explained. "The mass of the people never played any part in the life of the state. They were, therefore, not prepared to take responsibility for the things that were done on their behalf. That has brought about a general antipathy towards the state, towards industry and the churches. That is the basis of class war and class hatred—fertile soil for wrong ideas.

"We must re-educate people to democracy. Make a citizen aware he is as much responsible for the actions of the state in which he lives as he is for his own personal actions. 'As I am, so is my nation.' When he works and thinks for

the nation as fully as for himself and his family, democracy will flourish. That is the good road for Germany today. Moral Re-Armament has a tremendous part to play in this programme. It is something that people trust. It wins their hearts and gets inside their minds. It can be the means of thawing our frozen hearts.

"The vast majority of Germans today are through with dictatorship," he added. "We have learned the hard way that order without liberty and justice is a poor bargain. Yet it is one thing to fight an ideology—it is another thing to have a better one to take its place. The real answer to any ideology must be a superior ideology. Germany needs an inspired ideology to support her new democracy.

"Moral Re-Armament can bring us the moral and spiritual healing we need in our nation and provide a real basis of peace with other nations. When the nations of the world seek the good road with conviction and passion, then I believe there is a new beginning for the world."

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