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FROM DOWN UNDER

CONTENTS

LEAVES FROM A DIPLOMAT'S NOTEBOOK	130
IDEOLOGICAL FRONTIER Address by General du Vigier ..	131
AMBASSADORS OF A NEW WORLD	132
Japanese delegation visits Switzer- land, Germany, France, Great Britain and America	
THESE MEN MAKE NEWS ..	140
THIS WORLD NEEDS FIGHTERS By Lena Ashwell	142
DOCKERS—BRITAIN'S LIFELINE By Donald Simpson	143

COVER STORY

Representing the Labour, Liberal and Country parties of both Houses in the Victorian State Parliament, Australia, the delegation pictured on cover have just completed a two and a half weeks stay at the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly and are currently studying the work of Moral Re-Armament in Britain and on the continent.

These legislators from down under have been officially designated and financially sponsored for the Caux trip by the Victorian Parliament. According to their spokesman in Washington last month, Colonel the Hon. A. H. Dennett, "We are the only delegation that has ever left Australia representing both Houses of our Parliament and all Parties of both Houses.

"Until recently, we were convinced the only partner that could play a major part in the solution of the great Pacific problem was the United States. Now, however, through meeting Japanese friends in Washington, we appreciate that we have in Japan a very important third partner who should join forces with us in solving the vital problems of the Pacific area."

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LEAVES FROM A DIPLOMAT'S NOTEBOOK

Stockholm Peace Petition claims millions of signatures. . . .

The strategy of launching the Peace Petition from Stockholm was a shrewd one; what more symbolic a place than the capital of neutral Sweden? But for millions the word "Caux" has already become a much more dynamic symbol. For whereas the Stockholm Petition is, even at its face value, no more than an organisation *against* something (notably against the atom bomb), and whereas Lake Success is a symbol at best of peace-keeping, Caux is a symbol of peace-making, a symbol of reconciliation and hope.

It is impossible to close one's eyes to the contradictions involved in signing the peace petition and, as is happening in many cases, refusing at the same time to co-operate with the United Nations in curbing aggression in Korea. What is the test of a peace-maker? Clearly more than signing peace petitions.

But equally it is more than making noble speeches. "Statesmen talk about the answer," Frank Buchman once said. "They talk of moral values but immoral policies prevail. They use these words which the hard logic of events has proved true. But it remains words. These men do not face the cost in their own lives and the lives of their nations of giving an answer."

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's retiring U.N. Delegate, says, "Only a change of heart in Moscow can make peace secure. . . ."

But is this possible? asks the sceptic.

I recall an evening tête-à-tête with a Russian diplomat. "Let's see," I said, "what we can agree on for a change." He smiled a little dubiously and waited to see what was coming next. "I believe the world needs changing," I began. "I agree," said the Russian, with some zest. Then I said: "I believe the only way to produce a lasting change in society is to change human nature." The dubious look returned. "But this is impossible," said the Russian. "Everybody is selfish in some way." He then cited a few powerful (and undeniable) examples—all from capitalistic countries! "Well," I said, "I will introduce you to somebody who got changed—Duncan Corcoran, who was a shipyard worker on Clydeside." The two of them faced one another. In build and manner they were strikingly alike—stocky, broad-shouldered, confident. "I'm from the proletariat," Duncan began, and gave a graphic picture of working-class conditions on industrial Clydeside. He went on to tell how he had been gripped by a revolutionary idea: change not just for one class but for every class—change not by compulsion but by conviction—change beginning not with the other fellow but with oneself. He explained all this in terms of his own change in the shipyards—the new honesty about tools, the new unselfishness between workmates, the new teamwork with the boss. The Russian diplomat listened. Interested? Perplexed? Impressed? One couldn't tell—then. We parted. Five months later he came up to me at the end of a meeting. "I am giving a party on Sunday," he said. "It will be a special party. I want you to come." Then he added with emphasis: "I want you to bring your friend, the shipyard worker." I thought of a word of Frank Buchman's: "The most difficult will respond to the firm, united but humble voice of reborn democracy."

IDEOLOGICAL FRONTIER

ADDRESS BY GENERAL DU VIGIER

Formerly Commander, First French Armoured Division
and Chief of Staff to General de Lattre de Tassigny.

THERE is war in Korea. Why? What is the origin of that 38th parallel? Exactly five years ago in August 1945 there was one Korea. The 38th parallel came into existence at that time as an arbitrary line of defence between the occupying forces, the Russians in the North and the Americans in the South. This line has been, therefore, in existence for five years only, and it corresponds to no political, economic or national reality. Yet after five years we see the two parts of this country, which was then a single country; savagely fighting each other. Why? That is the ideological problem which we need to solve.

What is this thing, an ideology? I want to thank my friends at Caux who, so far as I know, were the first people in the world to give a precise answer to that question. It is, first of all, a conception of life or, if you like, a philosophy. Secondly, it is the means of making real that intellectual conception. Thirdly, it is a passion strong enough to carry forward that idea and to overcome all obstacles. If we are clear on understanding this point, and I repeat that it is here that I learned it, then it is easy to understand, for example, the success of a Hitler. Hitler had a philosophy of life which he wrote in *Mein Kampf*. He had the means of putting that philosophy into action in his party and the S.S. He had a passion in his heart which gave him the strength.

If we have clearly understood this, let us go back to Korea. In North Korea we see a people gripped and trained by a power which understands ideological action. That power has a conception of life. It is the Communist conception of life. Thirdly, they have the revolutionary passion which is the fire of Communism.

Meanwhile, in the South we see the Koreans in the hands of that democratic ideology, commanded from afar off at Lake Success in the United Nations, vaguely controlled by control commissions, having no clear conception of life, no organisation on the spot, and above all, no passion which carries them away. Suppose for a moment that in 1945 it was the Russians who occupied the south of Korea and the Allies the north. Don't you think today the south would be sweeping back the army of the north? Here we have taken straight from life the picture of an ideology in action.

We French have a similar problem in Indo-China. We too had in Indo-China a single nation, but divided by an arbitrary frontier along the parallel. Our troubles in this country, which we have occupied the last five years, come from exactly the same reason. The only difference is that today there is not a northern and a southern Indo-China at war because France at the present time occupies the

whole country. But because in 1945 France did not possess sufficient ships, we were not able to get enough troops in time to the place. While we were bringing our few men to the spot, there was somebody else there who was mobilising in Indo-China forces throughout the whole nation just as we were. That is why the two ideologies, the Christian ideology that we represent and the materialist ideology, are at the moment clashing throughout the whole of Indo-China, instead of across the single battle line between north and south, as might well have been the case. But the problem is identical.

Now what happened? When North Korea considered that they were ready they launched a surprise attack. Here we see the price that needs to be paid for an ideological error. My soldier's heart has been wrung many times in this last month as I thought of that American army where many of my friends are among the officers, an army which was called upon to restore a situation which could not be rescued. First one division, then two, then three, stretched across a front of more than 300 kilometres. There should have been 30 divisions. The disproportion of force to the task shows how colossal was the ideological fault.

Now with this example before our eyes, what are we in the West to do? You may ask will not the Iron Curtain, which also dates from 1945, one day be transformed into another 38th parallel? Do we or do we not wish that one day there should be a surprise attack launched from East to West as it has been launched from north to south. There is only one means left to us and that is to organise the West ideologically and strongly enough to resist the penetration of the ideological forces of the East. If we have a passion, and let me repeat it must be a revolutionary passion as great as theirs, and if we have an organisation which is as good as theirs, then we must win, because our ideology, an inspired ideology, is superior.

Every country, every people has three kinds of frontier. There is the political frontier which comes to us from history. There is the strategic frontier which is imposed on us by circumstances of geography. And there is the ideological frontier which passes through every heart.

You and I are responsible for the defence of those ideological frontiers of the West, because it is through our hearts that they pass. We have just enough time. A frontier needs to be defended to death. Remember the old words, "Conquer or die." We have the inspired ideology based on the four absolute principles of Caux. We shall not need to die, for we shall conquer.





Four members of the Japanese Parliament and four United States Congressmen meet on the steps of the U.S. Capitol in Washington. (Left to right) K. Kawashima (Socialist); Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Massachusetts; Prince H. Preston, Jr., Georgia; Charles E. Potter, Michigan; Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania; Y. Nakasone (Democrat); T. Kitamura (Democrat); and T. Fukuda (Liberal)

AMBASSADORS OF A NEW WORLD

IT is sadly true among nations as among individuals that friends of yesterday are not always friends of today. In compensation enemies of yesterday are not always enemies of today," wrote the *New York Times* in its leader columns last month when a delegation of sixty Japanese arrived in New York. They have just completed a three-weeks' tour of the United States after attending the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly and meeting leading political and industrial figures

in Switzerland, Germany, France and England.

"One thinks back to 1945 and one thinks ahead to some date not yet unveiled," continues the *New York Times* leader. "To befriend the Japanese now, to hope the best for them is not to condone crimes their leaders committed in their names and with their aid. It is merely to make clear that peace and goodwill can return even after the most terrible events."

Sent by the Prime Minister and the

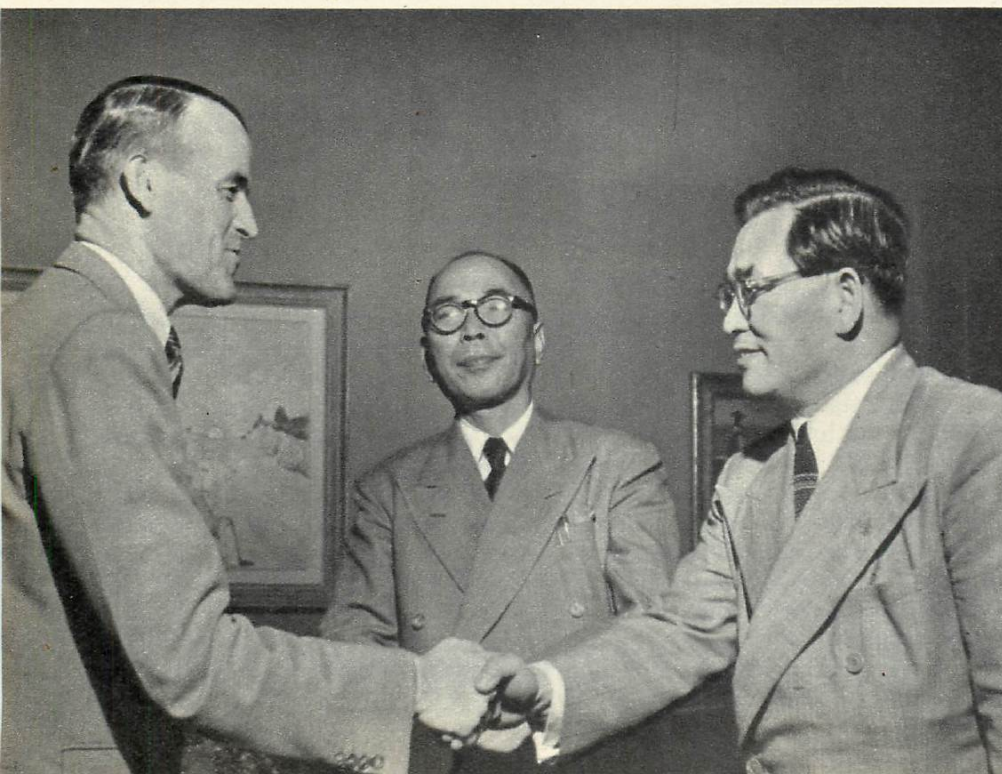
leaders of political and industrial life in Japan, this delegation has come at the most critical period in the post-war years to study the workings of democracy and the application of an inspired ideology in democratic life.

"We came to Europe, where communism began, to find a positive answer to communism," they said in a statement published in part in the *London Observer*. "We found it at Caux, Switzerland, in the ideology of Moral Re-Armament. This way of life is in our



Where men's hopes for peace once centred—the League of Nations' building in Geneva

The President of the Swiss Confederation (left) received the delegates in Berne



opinion the essential basis for a solution to the problems facing us in Asia, and our gratitude goes out to Dr. Frank Buchman and his fellow-workers who are its pioneers.

"In our discussion with cabinet ministers in France, Italy, Germany and Britain, we found an encouraging awareness of the forces at work in the Far East. We welcome this understanding. We appreciate the action which the United Nations has been taking to preserve peace in the Far East.

"In our view far more attention needs to be paid to the ideological side of the democratic concept if this concept is to win Asia. The millions in the Far East must be presented with a philosophy and way of life so appealing that totalitarianism will lose its lure.

"Russia has advanced in Asia because the Soviet government understands the art of ideological war. It fights for the minds of men. We appeal to the governments and peoples of the West to do the same—to make themselves expert in the philosophy and practice of Moral Re-Armament, which is the ideology of the future. Then all Asia will listen."

In Berne these unofficial ambassadors of Japan's new democracy were received by the President of the Swiss Confederation, Dr. Max Petitpierre, who sent a message to the atom-bombed city of Hiroshima through the Governor, Mr. Tsunei Kusunose (right, in picture below). "The discovery of atomic energy has ushered in an age of appalling possibilities," he said, "unless the ideas of Caux win in the world."

Mr. Chojiro Kuriyama, representing the Prime Minister's party, recalled the desire of General McArthur that Japan should become the Switzerland of the East. "But seeing what Switzerland is preparing to spend to defend herself against attack, I realise that it can be costly to be neutral in the ideological war," he remarked. "In Japan, while we want to remain neutral politically, we do not want to remain neutral ideologically. We cannot be neutral in this moral struggle and want to equip ourselves with the ideology of Moral Re-Armament."

In Germany the delegation was received by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, who said that their visit would make a great contribution to international unity and to the establishment

of social justice. He said he knew well the "spirit that was created at Caux and the priceless service which Dr. Buchman was rendering to the world at this time of crisis."

The United States High Commissioner, Mr. John J. McCloy, received the Japanese in his Bonn residence. In reply to his words of welcome, Mr. Kuriyama, (shaking hands, right in picture below) commented, "The question today is how the victors and vanquished can together find a basis of unity. This can only be found in absolute moral and spiritual principles. Through them unity between nations and unity in the world is indeed being created."

A dinner was given by the Federal Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Blücher, together with Dr. Wildermuth, Minister of Reconstruction, Dr. Lukascheck, Minister for Refugees and Dr. Storch, Minister of Labour. In the course of his speech, Dr. Blücher pointed out how Japan and Germany were facing similar issues today. "We too in Germany have an ideological vacuum," he said, "and we too have faced the task of filling this vacuum with a real ideology."

Replying for the Japanese, Mr. Kinjiro Kawashima, socialist member of the Diet, described the conversation he had had the same day with Dr. Schumacher, chairman of the Social



Dr. Konrad Adenauer welcomed the Japanese political leaders at the Federal Chancellery

High Commissioner, John J. McCloy, greeted them in Bonn

The Lord Mayor of Berlin received them in the City Hall





Deputy Mayor Luisa Schroeder entertained the visitors in Berlin's Wannsee Guest House. Notre Dame provides a noble background for the distinguished visitors from the East



Franz Neumann (right) receives them at Socialist Party headquarters, Berlin

Democratic Party. He said, "I informed Dr. Schumacher that we Japanese socialists had been in power but had been defeated through our inner disunity. In Caux I learned that quite independently from whatever economic system we may advocate, reconstruction is not effective without a simultaneous change in people. Structural changes without an accompanying Moral Re-Armament do not last. We need more than a social revolution. We need a far-reaching moral and spiritual revolution in men's hearts."

A party of eleven flew to Berlin at the invitation of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Ernst Reuter. At the reception the Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Shinzo Hamai broadcast over the Berlin radio his "hope that the citizens of Berlin will join with the citizens of Hiroshima in building a new world in the spirit of Caux and Moral Re-Armament."

At the headquarters of the Social Democratic Party, Mr. Franz Neumann, President of the party for Greater Berlin, received three of the delegates and presented the Socialist member of the Japanese Diet who was among them, with the party insignia (picture above).

The Deputy Lord Mayor of Berlin, Dr. Luisa Schroeder, was hostess at a reception for the delegation in the City Guest House on the Wannsee (top, left). Other official functions were arranged by the Lord Mayors of Cologne, Duisburg, Dusseldorf, Essen, Gelsenkirchen, Bremen and Hamburg.

The Land Governments of North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Bremen and Hamburg honoured the Japanese delegates with official state



Welcomed at the Quai d'Orsay by Foreign Minister Robert Schuman's representatives

The Lord Mayor of London receives a gift from Hiroshima in the Mansion House



receptions. Minister-President Karl Arnold of North Rhine-Westphalia said at the dinner given by his Government, "My hope is that from our common fate and suffering a common realisation will grow up that only in the best forces and the best virtues can be found the power to lead one's own country and the world to peaceful co-operation."

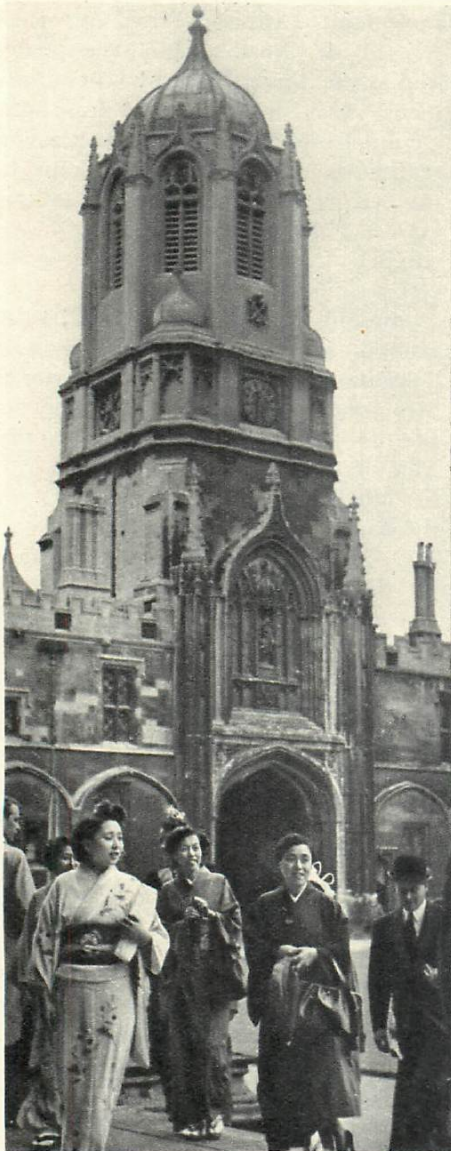
Straight from the ideological battleground of Germany the Japanese delegation was carried by chartered Stratocruiser to Paris in time for the Bastille Day celebrations on July 14th. Members of the Diet were invited to the official box of President Auriol for the Bastille Day Parade on the Champs Elysees, where they were welcomed by the Ministers of Labour and of Reconstruction.

At the Quai d'Orsay representatives of Foreign Minister Schuman received them and arranged for their visits to the historic centres of French culture—Versailles, the Academie Française, Notre Dame, the Louvre. At the French National Assembly they were received by deputies and the Prime Minister's representative. The Lord Mayor entertained the group in the historic City Hall.

At the end of July, just before the Parliamentary recess, while the British government debated additional support to the land forces fighting in Korea, this delegation arrived in London. At the reception in the Mansion House, the Mayor of Hiroshima presented the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frederick Rowland, with a cross carved from the famous camphor tree planted four hundred years ago at the founding of

At Dunlop's tyre factory in Birmingham





Under Tom Tower, Christ Church, Oxford

the city, and blasted by the atom bomb.

A number of the delegates were received at the House of Lords by Lord Brabazon and others and were escorted on to the floor of the House during the session. In the House of Commons the Japanese met Members and representatives of the Parliamentary Press Gallery and had private talks with members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University met the party at the entrance of Christ Church and welcomed them in the name of the University. Passing underneath Tom Tower, the colourful dresses of the Japanese ladies formed a vivid contrast to the grey stone walls of the college. Here Dr. Buchman began the early work of Moral Re-Armament nearly thirty years ago. Mr. Takasumi

Mitsui, President of the Mitsui Foundation, expressed his own indebtedness to the great Oxford scholar, the late Canon B. H. Streeter, who had been President of the Oxford University Japanese Society during Mr. Mitsui's studies. Canon Streeter introduced him to Moral Re-Armament years ago, he said, and "it became the object of my life then, and now it is the object of life for Japan and I hope it will become so for the Far East."

As one of the aims of the delegation was to study industrial conditions in the West, certain of the delegates visited plants in the industrial Midlands. A group chairman of shop stewards in the Dunlop factory, who had met them at the Caux Assembly, Mr. Frank Eden, conducted them round his factory (picture p. 137). Other parties visited the Clyde and London dock areas, and on the last night in Britain they took part in a mass meeting in their honour in West Ham Town Hall. The *Evening Standard* wrote of it: "An audience of 1,500 solved the difficulty of packing into the 900-capacity West Ham Town Hall last night by some of them sitting on the floor and on the stairs. More people listened at the windows. The occasion was a mass meeting for Moral Re-Armament at which the Japanese delegation in Britain met civic leaders and trade union officials."

Many people remained nearly two hours after the meeting. A group of dockers continued the meeting in the

street outside. One docker said, "Why should the wrong idea grip the hearts of the people any longer? Why not the right idea?"

As *New World News* goes to press, our Washington correspondent writes of their reception in America.

All three branches of the Federal Government, as well as private agencies and organisations, spared no effort in honouring the visitors from the Far East and helping them see democratic processes at work.

Associate Justice Harold H. Burton, the only one of the nine members of the Supreme Court in Washington at the time, received the group in the majestic Supreme Court building and explained the American judicial system.

The State Department, the Executive's international arm, held a special reception in their honour at their new official entertainment residence, Prospect House in Georgetown, commanding a magnificent view of the Potomac River.

Both Houses of Congress received the visitors in their chambers, and for the first time in history a Japanese spoke on the floor of the Senate.

The spirit of the prayer with which Chaplain Frederick Brown Harris opened the Senate proceedings on that day set the keynote for the welcome which the Senators gave the Japanese. He prayed for cleansing "from secret faults which may mar our public service, knowing that we cannot call mankind to put aside the weapons of

Vice-President Barkley and Senator H. Alexander Smith (right) welcome the visitors



carnage and destruction if our own lives are arsenals of hatred, of prejudice, and of a selfish passion to rule."

Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey escorted the six members of the Japanese Diet to seats on the floor of the Senate. The rest occupied a special section in the gallery.

Introducing the delegation from the Far East, Vice-President Barkley commented on the long friendship between the United States and Japan which



Warren R. Austin, U.N. representative

had been temporarily broken. He expressed the hope that that friendship "may not only be resumed but may be the permanent status" between the two countries.

There followed speeches by two Democratic and two Republican Senators: Alexander Smith, Tom Connally, Ralph Flanders, and Willis Robertson.

In replying on behalf of the delegation, Mr. Kuriyama stated, "It is our sincere regret that Japan has broken almost a century-old friendship between the two countries." He went on to express his gratitude for America's forgiveness and her aid in helping Japan's recovery. The Japanese Diet Member, who is a friend and personal representative of Prime Minister Yoshida on this trip, repeated the delegation's

backing of the United Nations' action in the Far East and paid their "highest respect to the courageous leadership of President Truman" in the Korean crisis.

He went on to say, "Mr. President, as some of the distinguished members of this Senate have said, we went to Caux, Switzerland, in search of the true content of democracy. We found the ideology which will feed democracy in Japan, and which at the same time is the powerful answer to Communism."

Among the most significant features of the Senate reception was the address of Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who, because of his position, generally speaks for the United States Government.

Although it is quite customary in the House of Representatives for Members to applaud the speeches and events they approve, audible demonstrations are exceedingly rare in the Senate, a more sedate body. However, on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese to the Senate chamber, applause broke out seven times, with the Senators rising four times.

Labour leaders in the delegation were welcomed at the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organisations offices by AFL President William Green and by CIO's Vice-President Allan Haywood, Director of Organisation, representing President Philip Murray who was out of town.

Delegates from the Nagasaki area, leading Japanese Catholic area, were received by Archbishop O'Boyle at St. Patrick's.

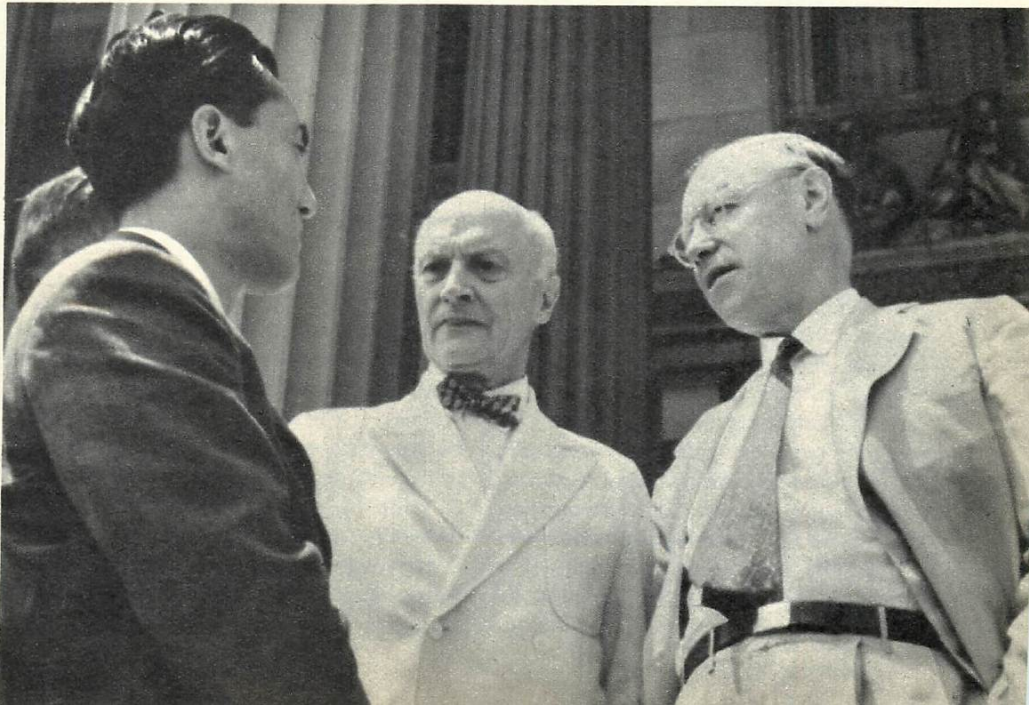
Visits to the historic shrines of the Lincoln Memorial and Mount Vernon rounded out their trip to the Capital.

Having been the occasion of Ambassador Warren R. Austin's public proposal that Japan be received speedily into the United Nations, the Japanese visit to the United States was indeed cementing friendships in the Far East where they are badly needed on both sides. Here were government departments and private agencies working together for statesmanship at the very highest level on what indeed has become the No. 1 question in the world today—ideology.

In New York, the visitors from the Far East saw the seat of commerce, finance, and international government; in Detroit, the largest industrial concentration in the world at the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company; in Chicago, the crossroads of the Midwestern heartland; at Mackinac Island, Michigan, an ideological training centre of the type they want to establish in Japan; and on the West Coast, the movie and radio sounding boards that take ideas—good and bad—to the world.

In Washington they had helped those responsible for world policy to see where true security lies and to glimpse the vision that Asia could be won to the cause of freedom.

Under the Capitol Dome with Senators Robert A. Taft (right) and H. Alexander Smith



T H E S E M E N

ON May 5 this year, Tass, the official Soviet news agency announced that all German war prisoners had been repatriated, with the exception of 23,000 who were being held as war criminals or hospital patients. The announcement drew a sharp denial from Chancellor Konrad Adenauer who stated that an estimated million and a half Germans were still missing.

Peter Rebig, production manager in a Leverkusen textile factory, was one of the last to be repatriated towards the end of last year. In the spring of 1945 he was captured on the Russian front and taken to Siberia where, for four years, he worked deep in the coal mines. He does not talk much about his experiences beyond saying: "Yes, many died through the hardships we experienced, but no one will ever know how many died through having no hope and nothing to live for in the future.

"I returned sick and wounded, not only in body but also deep in my soul. I feared that I would not find in the West an ideology which could provide a superior alternative to that ideology under which I had lived in Siberia." He returned to his former factory in Leverkusen, an important textile firm employing 900 people in a special process of weaving fine woollen suiting.

Why the change ?

He was appointed production manager. Imagine his astonishment to find the whole atmosphere within the plant was different. The friendliness of everyone intrigued him, so he set about discovering the cause.

Rebig's boss told how he had taken the chairman of the Works Council, a communist, with him to Caux. He invited Rebig to a meeting in Leverkusen of people who had been to Caux and were fighting to apply these ideas of MRA in their various spheres.

At this meeting everyone talked of the great need for change—in people, as well as in conditions and systems. Rebig grew more and more uncomfortable. He decided to go straight home to his wife and talk these new ideas over with her. However, at the bus stop he



Pontus Nilsson—Herring "King"

discovered he would have to wait another hour for a bus. So he set off to walk home through the rain.

Mrs. Rebig could hardly believe that her husband had walked an hour in the rain to be home in time for family supper. "I realised that evening that simple change could be practical and it could start immediately," remarks Rebig. "I had gone to that meeting looking for something I could criticise; but I found something which gave me a new home and something to live for."

Rebig says, "In Siberia none of us knew what the future would bring. If we had known then of this superior ideology at work in the West, we would have had an incentive for living, and we would have returned less bitter and disillusioned."

A KING REDEEMS A PROMISE

Three hundred years ago the Nilsson family cast the first herring nets in the cold, deep waters around the coast of Sweden. Fifty-five years ago, **Mr. Pontus Nilsson**, of Gothenburg, began with nothing but a pair of willing hands to build up a fishing industry which at its peak employed 800 men.

He loves the sea and his tall, tanned frame bespeaks a rugged life of seafaring

adventure which began when he was eight years old. At that time his father died and he was forced to help earn the family wage. Six years later his mother died, and from that point onwards Nilsson had to look after himself, learning all he could about how to catch, prepare and market fish.

Lashed to the Mast

In the daily battle to cast and haul the nets he weathered many dangerous storms. One such storm he rode out in a little fishing boat at the age of eighteen. "Three men were swept overboard," he relates. "By a miracle we saved the others except the captain who was the only man who could sail the boat. While lashed to the mast, I promised God that if I was saved I would give my life to Him. We made port."

After that, Nilsson remained ashore and began to build up a fish-marketing business. He worked hard and by the first World War had created a name for himself. But the inter-war years were very hard, and he devoted more and more time to his business. He had no time to remember or fulfil his promise to God.

During the second World War the Nilsson business increased and earned for him the name of "The Herring King". "And when you talk about herrings," says the 'King', "you cannot do without a little glass of something. I liked talking about herrings."

So to be on the safe side, when he travelled to the Caux Assembly, he brought an extra bottle or two with him. But the whisky is still unbroached.

The burly skipper tells how at Caux he recalled the promise he made on the storm-tossed boat nearly forty years ago. "Now I know I have to begin again, and though after fifty-five years of running my life, it is difficult to let someone else run it, I have decided to take my orders from God. We who face the dangers of a life at sea know too much of a higher power to ignore it."

When Nilsson sold his business two and a half years ago it created much bitterness between himself and his former colleagues among the fishing folk of the west coast. At Caux he saw a

MAKE NEWS

vision of what it would mean to the fishing world if he could bring an answer to that division. So he wrote a letter of apology to each of his former business friends, saying that he wanted to heal the bitterness of the past and restore to his industry that unity and co-operation which for centuries has been the tradition of seafaring peoples.

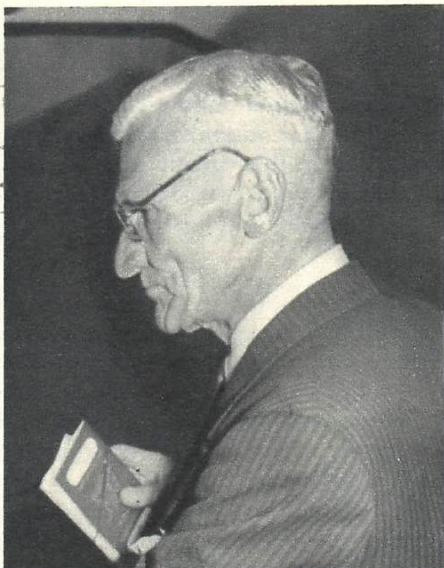
The "King" of herring fishermen today fills a new rôle. As one of his countrymen remarked, "May you find the power to become a fisher of men. After all, some of the earliest ones were fishermen."

FROM THE GOLD MINES

A man with a life story as rich in adventure as the gold he has mined for thirty-nine years, **Generaal Peter Erasmus** left his native South Africa this summer for the first time in his life. The vice-president of the South African Mineworkers' Union, he is a man of powerful physique and powerful words. He has spent a lifetime in fighting for the rights of his fellow-workers. He still has the sixpence that President Kruger gave him on a battlefield in the Boer war. He fought with Smuts at that time, but as an ardent Nationalist he has opposed him ever since.

At the age of eight he used to ride twenty-five miles on horseback to go to the only village school in the district. A few years later his father was killed in the Boer war and the family farm and all their possessions were lost. Erasmus was one of thousands of young farmers who after the war went to the mines to find work.

In 1912 the Mineworkers' Union was organised. In it are included representatives of diamond, platinum, coal, manganese and gold mines. Within six months Erasmus was appointed leader for his district. Through his initiative and courage he rapidly became known in union circles. Conditions were hard but he fought hard too. In 1922 he led 13,000 men in the biggest strike in the history of South Africa. Pitched battles took place for a week with rifles and bombs: hundreds were killed in the hand



Peter Erasmus—Gold "Generaal"

to hand fighting. In the end nothing was gained for the miners and Erasmus himself was condemned to death. After weeks in the condemned cell he was finally granted reprieve and served a prison sentence for three years.

Now, at sixty-seven, he says himself that he has begun his greatest adventure. Meeting for the first time with Europeans, Asiatics and Americans, Erasmus discovered that South Africa's problems were shared by the rest of the world and that the answers were basically the same too.

Africa's wealth

Gold is the life of the country and provides 95 per cent. of its economic wealth. The industry is controlled by the twelve members of the Chamber of Mines and employs 425,000 underground native workers. But the key men are still the 25,000 white workers who are organised in the Mineworkers' Union.

For years there has been nothing but conflict between the Union and the Chamber of Mines; it cost the country millions of pounds. "As soon as we discussed anything," said Erasmus, "there was always a fight. It was cats and dogs but now it is civilised." Change began with the arrival of *The Forgotten Factor* in Johannesburg. Erasmus was invited and

was astonished to find at the theatre not only his colleagues but managers and directors as well.

The next morning he met his own manager and discovered that he had seen the play too. "As long as I am a manager of a mine," said the manager, "I will never again treat anyone as of less value than myself." Erasmus replied at once, "Never again will I advocate a strike when we can settle our differences in this better way of *The Forgotten Factor*." He says, "Humanity must thank God for Dr. Buchman who found this idea that can save the human race."

LATIN AMERICA'S CHOICE

Luis Monge comes from Costa Rica. His father was one of the revolutionary leaders of his country and Luis is of the same stock.

At twenty-four he has already been a Member of Parliament, Secretary of the Costa Rica Trade Unions and vice-president of the Inter-American Federation of Labour, which now has a membership of 15,000,000 organised workers. Now in Geneva, he is adviser for South American Labour at the International Labour Office and regularly makes the trip around Lake Geneva to attend the sessions of the Caux Assembly.

"Today South America faces four major problems," he says. "First, dictatorship. There are only two real democracies in South America. Second, the exploitation of the native population. Third, the slowness of economic development. Fourth, the divisions within the Labour Movement."

He points out that Moral Re-Armament answers all four points. The application of the four absolute moral standards, he says, is the basic cure. For example, if absolute honesty were applied, economic development would be speeded up. So many make money on the side by dishonest practices that progress is retarded.

Mr. Monge is now translating Dr. Buchman's speeches into Spanish for the South American countries.

THIS WORLD WANTS FIGHTERS

BY LENA ASHWELL

"After a break of twenty years, former London actress, Lena Ashwell, returned to the stage in a play at the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly at Caux, Switzerland," wrote the 'Evening Standard'. In this article Miss Ashwell widow of the well-known gynaecologist and obstetrician, Sir Henry Simson, K.C.V.O., tells of the reason for her return.

I WAS born on a battleship—one of the wooden walls of England, which had been at Trafalgar and had once been Nelson's flagship. It was being used as a training ship and my father was in command.

That is how, I think, I happened to be a fighter, because you fight for your life at sea. I was born a fighter. I have fought in heaps and heaps of fights and often lost the battle. I have learned that it does not matter at all that you lose as long as you fight, because this world wants fighters. It wants people who care about things. It wants people who understand. And, of course, you only really understand when you are beaten and beaten hard, because you realise then what life really is on this planet.

Played with Irving and Ellen Terry

I fought my way into the theatre. I became a leading actress. I had success. I had failure. I have been applauded and I have been booed. Both are exciting sensations. I had the privilege of playing with many great actors—notably Henry Irving, Charles Wyndham, and Ellen Terry. I knew Eleanor Duse and Sarah Bernhardt. Before Irving died I had a long interview with him which inspired me to feel the great mission of the theatre: he always regarded himself as a servant of the people.

I had an idea in World War I that entertainment should be sent to the troops. So I got together an important committee to launch a public petition that we of the theatre should be allowed to send people to sing and perform to the men at the front. The War Office turned it down. Presently I got a letter from Princess Helen Victoria, Chairman of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Y.M.C.A. She asked if it were possible to send a concert party to the war areas. So in 1914 one party went to Havre. That started it. In the end there were more than 600 of us who went, most of us many, many times. We visited all the war areas—the Fleet, Malta, Egypt, and with Lord Allenby's army, Jerusalem.

We had to raise our own money and we organised entertainments and made speeches about what we were doing. In a sense we were sending a message from different parts of England to the Army. The great British people responded and we got the money. We raised one hundred thousand pounds. It was the first time that artists were permitted to entertain the Imperial army.

When I finished in the work of the war, I felt that the

boroughs needed entertainment. For nine years I took plays one night a week during the autumn and spring to the great boroughs of London. A seed was sown then that has been growing since in this wondrous country, England, which has the greatest dramatists of the world and the greatest poets of the world and is extremely indifferent to both.

The only reason that I mention these things is because I have the deepest feeling about the power of the theatre. I have seen in the war areas men cry, even because they could not get into a performance. Once at a concert I saw something happening in the wall of a tent. The canvas was cut and an ear came through. And we found that nothing was too good for the army. I believe that you cannot give too good music and plays to the English people. It is a misunderstanding that the people of Britain want just any kind of entertainment. They prefer the best and are conscious if an artist starts to do something he cannot do well.

Where there is no class

I came to Caux because of the theatre. I have heard many speakers, both management and labour, refer to the play, *The Forgotten Factor* as a powerful instrument for better relationships. I came this year to Caux because I felt that the new Moral Re-Armament play, *Annie The Valiant*, would enable people to realise the destructive and vicious influence of class distinction. In the world of the theatre there is no class division. An actor who can influence and charm an audience may come from any section of the public and surely the same can be true of the nation. We are all just born in a place to do some work for our country, our nations and the world, and we have to do it the best we can.

The play is the story in six episodes of a woman who gave her life to the service of the people. It is a true story: she sold her hat shop and with her son went out to fight this battle in many workers' homes—as well as in the happier conditions of the financially secure. She answered the call from America, giving herself to that nation also, where her influence was so great that when she died there, hundreds of letters reached her son from all over the world.

I have only a small part in this enterprise but am glad to have a share. It is a wonderful thing for me to be with this great team of fighters doing something in the theatre, through the theatre, which brings so true and vital a message to my great country.

DOCKERS— BRITAIN'S LIFELINE

BY DONALD SIMPSON

DOCKERS are stealing the headlines of the world. There was a time when what the dockers thought did not matter very much. But today it matters tremendously. They hold in their hands the vital lifelines of the world. They can, if they so decide, hold a country or a continent to ransom. But they can also see to it that the world answer will circle the globe with lightning speed.

The British docks have been a battle-ground for the past eighty years or more. In 1889 the London dockers fought with Ben Tillet for their "tanner" and to establish the right of organisation for unskilled workers. Since then, we have seen the steady development of an idea which has given dockers an entirely new status. In an industry where casual labour was the rule it is now almost entirely eliminated. Under the National Dock Labour Board which represents both unions and employers, Britain's 75,000 dockers are formally registered and have a guaranteed minimum weekly wage. At two fixed times each day the docker reports for work at the "call stand". His day is divided into two four-hour spells. He can be sent to different docks and different areas should the situation demand it. The Board also plans for the welfare and working conditions at the docks.

But in this ideological age the provision of secure employment is probably less significant than the development of a world outlook among the dockers. The docker is a born world citizen. He can scarcely avoid being internationally minded. As dockers of many nations and races manhandle the same sacks, casks and cases they become a real blood brotherhood.

Some months ago a Liverpool docker's wallet fell into the hold of a ship. It was impossible to recover it from among the cargo before the ship sailed. So he chalked on the hatch "wallet lost in hold." Sure enough back it came intact from half way round the world. That is typical of the international family of dockers.

"Dockers' sons only"

Compared with even the speedy growth of world trade union organisation and the idea of world labour, the dockers have more quickly and more deeply than any other group of workers joined hands with their fellows in the ports of the world. It is this sense of kinship which explains certain features of the recent dock disputes. Theirs is the solidarity and militancy of a family long accustomed to defending each other's interests under attack.

Of course, dock work runs in the blood. You find it is almost impossible to get work in the docks unless your father was a docker. "Dockers' sons only—just like the royal family" joked a docker. "You've got to choose the right parents to be any use!"

These feelings and traditions run very deep among the



Dockers' leaders discuss Caux

Mr. Tom Christie (left) Chairman, Glasgow Dockers' Branch, Scottish Transport and General Workers' Union, and his General Secretary, Mr. Michael Byrne

dockers of Clydeside. I suppose it is inevitable to connect Glasgow and the Clyde with shipbuilding. But this industry and all the other Clydeside industries have developed out of the fascinating and romantic history of the Port of Glasgow.

I asked the leaders of the Glasgow dockers to tell me a bit about the story of the port. They are an interesting trio. Michael Byrne is secretary of the Scottish Transport and General Workers Union which organises the Glasgow port workers. He is young and capable, enthusiastic in his Scottish patriotism, untiring in the interests of his membership. With him were Tom Christie and James McLaren, chairman and secretary of the Dockers' branch of the union. Christie is a burly leader, thick-set and bold. McLaren is a shrewd philosopher, precise and competent. Their union broke from the larger Transport and General Workers in 1932 after ten years of uneasy amalgamation.

I asked Michael Byrne how the dockers fared when Glasgow first began to trade in 1450. The Clyde was then a pleasant salmon river. He told me how one enterprising

man had sent a load of pickled salmon to France. In return he had received a load of salt and brandy. Being a typical Scot he was greatly encouraged by rather a good bargain. And so the idea of foreign trade developed. Cloth, ironware and outcrop coal went in increasing quantities to Europe. But the dockers were not particularly mentioned.

Byrne said, however, that at a later date the dockers received a silver fourpenny-piece for every eighty hogsheads of tobacco which they carried ashore. This was when the Port of Glasgow had managed to corner the tobacco trade after the Union of Crowns in 1707. Since then the dockers have handled sugar, textiles, and tea as Glasgow merchants have successively monopolised these commodities for different periods of time.

It was to fill the returning tobacco ships that Glasgow started manufacturing. With the industrial revolution and steam navigation Glasgow exported not only engines and machinery but increasingly the ships to carry them across the world. Shipbuilding then became the chief industry. Now the dockers of Glasgow dispatch abroad the 2,000 different products of Clydeside industry.

McLaren pointed out that all this took place with an artificial harbour. "One hundred and fifty years ago," he said, "the Clyde at Glasgow was only a few feet deep. Cargoes were handled at ports down the river. Since then it has been dredged and straightened. Recently, the 83,000 ton *Queen Elizabeth* could sail down to the sea past the point where the 30 ton *Comet* got stuck in the mud in 1812."

The dockers' leaders are proud of the past. But they are also extremely interested in the future. "We've seen drastic changes and improvements in the industry," said McLaren, "but much frustration and unhappiness remain. I believe

that the whole country is for a fundamental change of outlook and living." He mentioned his recent visit with Christie to Caux. "When I went to Caux," he continued, "I saw for the first time what a constructive ideology looked like. We saw there the way the world could live."

At this point Christie butted in. "Caux hit me like a rocket," he said "but I've tried it and it works. Thousands of people have been telling me for years that I needed to change. But I said to them 'you change first'. But at Caux everyone agreed to begin with themselves. This was a new idea. It hasn't been an easy road but it's been a good road. The old methods had succeeded in smashing up my home. I blamed the wife for everything. But the change idea has worked. We are building things up again and have begun to refurbish the house with the money I used to spend in other ways. My sister says, 'If it works for our Tom it'll work anywhere.'"

"We've seen it working out in negotiations," added McLaren. "The two of us meet the employers' representatives every week to fix rates and settle grievances. We used to go in on the attack. But on the basis of 'what's right' everybody gets the benefit."

"Only yesterday," added Christie, "one of the employers actually offered to increase the rate for the job!

"MRA is a priority for Britain," he went on. "They can have all the parties and plans they want but at the end of the day the statesmen of this country will have to accept the four moral standards of MRA.

"The dockers have got plenty of fight. What we need is an idea worth fighting for. And now it's on the way. When the international force of dockers really gets behind this answer, nothing can stop it. This is the direct road to the new world."

Photo: Port of London Authority

