

Gabellah offers new rule for Rhodesia

Twenty
Countries
at
Salisbury
conference

DR ELLIOTT GABELLAH, Vice President of the African National Council, believes that conflict in Rhodesia could be a starting point for world crisis but also that resolution of conflict in Rhodesia could be 'a pointer' to a new y.

The Rhodesian African leader said this at an international Moral Re-Armament conference in Salisbury attended by representatives from twenty countries. Opening the conference the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Tony Tanser, said it was the most cosmopolitan assembly he had ever addressed.

Dr Gabellah was introduced by Alec Smith, son of the Rhodesian Prime Minister. Alec Smith described Gabellah as 'my friend and colleague, a man of principle and superb courage to stand up for what is right in our society'.

Gabellah told the 800 people present, 'We politicians have tried and tried to find solutions but we find no answer. Our problems are beyond the power of man to solve. But there is a power and a power house which has not been tapped. That power is God. Power from God starts with you and me. You cannot rule country if you are crooked yourself.'

The Rhodesian problem could cause bloodshed and even lead to a third world war, he said. It could be solved by turning to God. Man must look critically at himself. The tendency was for black to blame white and vice versa.

'Let us adopt a rule - not who is right but what is right. There cannot be two rights. What is right - that is the answer to our problems,' he said.

Attending the opening session, which was chaired by Sir Cyril Hatty, a former Minister of Finance, were Senator J Wrathall, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, R Cronje, Minister of Labour and Health and E Sutton-Price, Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department.

Sir Humphrey Gibbs, former Governor General of Rhodesia, Pat Bashford, Leader of the Centre Party, as well as members of the family of Ian Smith and of Bishop Muzorewa and many



Dr Elliott Gabellah addresses opening session

members of the African National Council and others prominent in the political and business life of Rhodesia were also present.

Alec Smith said it was because he was a Rhodesian and loved his country that he was seeking a solution to its problems. 'God has a plan to heal the divisions of our land', he said. 'If we commit ourselves to this plan we can overcome the problem of race prejudice, hate and injustice. But this will not happen unless we all participate.' He welcomed especially a party of more than

**NEW
WORLD
NEWS**
FOR MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

a hundred people of all races from South Africa.

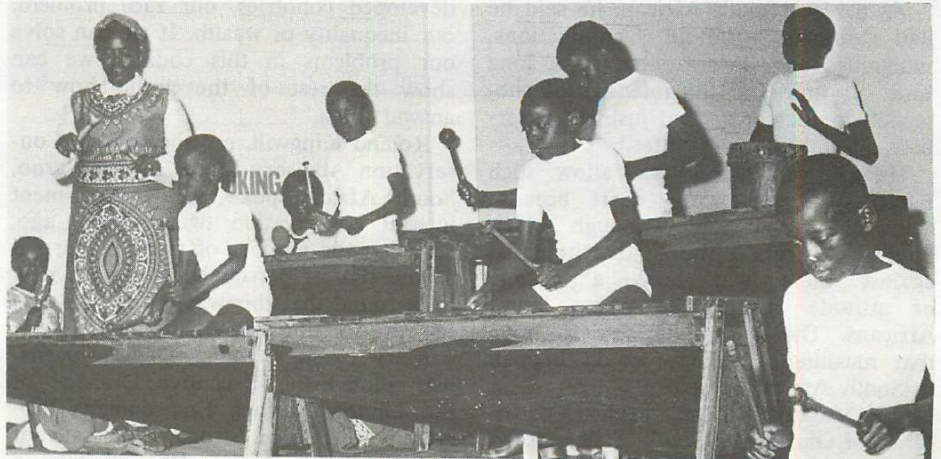
Among the speakers from South Africa was Judge C J Claassen. 'South Africa has great wealth,' he said. 'If the states and nations could co-operate on a peaceful basis, we could create a society which could supply the rest of Africa with food and industrial resources. But personal and national pride, hate and fear stand in the way. Change must start with me. I have had to apologise for my attitude of racial superiority and I want to repeat it here. My attitudes were wrong. I am sorry. Please forgive me.'

It was no good talking of Rhodesia as 'a last bastion of Christian civilisation', said the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Right Rev Paul Burrough. He told members of the audience that they had come to the conference at their peril. They had to accept the terrifying logic of the love of God. 'You will be asked not by a bishop but by God to take your courage in your hands and live it out,' he said.

During the meeting the hall resounded to the music of a traditional African xylophone band and to an African chorus, and at the end the whole audience, black and white, stood for the singing of 'Nkosi Sikelele Africa', the African anthem.

On the eve of the conference Alec

RHODESIA continued on page 2



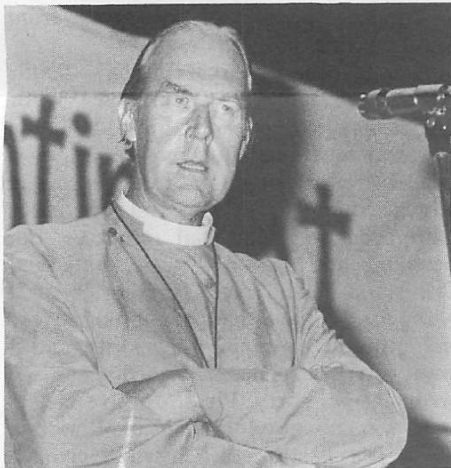
The Merimba band from Mufakose, the Salisbury township plays at a session

Smith and twelve representatives from six countries, including four black and white South Africans, were interviewed by Rhodesian TV in a 45 minute programme on 'The new society'.

CHIEF MINISTER SPEAKS

The Rhodesian constitutional conference would help everyone if it was held in a spirit of brotherhood and desire for results, a South African Chief Minister told the assembly.

Chief Lucas M Mangope, Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, who was speaking on 'The forgotten factor in politics and international relations', said that Southern Africa was on the threshold of exciting but extremely challenging developments. The long over-due



The Rt Rev Paul Burrough, Bishop of Mashonaland

Rhodesian constitutional conference was conceived, he said, through the vision of the South African Prime Minister, John Vorster, and Presidents Kaunda of Zambia, Nyerere of Tanzania and Khama of Botswana.

Chief Mangope warned that black youths were impatient because they thought things were not changing fast enough. South Africa would not remain unaffected by changes taking place in Mozambique and Angola. If the Transkei became independent, which it was preparing for, and other homelands saw the advantages, they would also demand independence.

As a black South African, he said he had suffered untold humiliations, indignities and deprivations for a long time. 'If time and the intensity of subjection to such treatment justified bitterness, I would be very bitter.'

He said he would not allow such bitterness to enter his heart because Chief Mangope said although black South Africans were discriminated against there was now a change of attitude among the white South Africans. This had given rise to hope that meaningful change would happen in South Africa, he said.

C K Mageza, a former Minister of Interior of Gazankulu, South Africa, asked the assembly, 'How can we provide work

opportunities for the black man and the investment opportunities for the black entrepreneur which will answer the degradation we feel? Before a God-led unity every problem can be solved.'

He was followed by Cyril Pearce, immediate past President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, who emphasized that businessmen had to accept that their objectives were not just profits but the overcoming of social problems. Business, he said, had to help feed and house and open opportunities for the millions of have-nots.

ALTERING THE LIFE STYLE

'Our children are going to live in an age when there is a lot less of everything than there is now. Are we equipping them to live in that age? We must not confuse a high standard of living with a good quality of living.' The speaker, Mrs Helen Duigan, a Johannesburg housewife, gave practical examples of housekeeping in the context of limited world resources to a seminar on 'Human Nature and the Environment'. 'Imagination is one of our most precious resources,' she said.

Speaking as an ecologist Dr David Mitchell, Senior lecturer in the Division of Biological Studies at the University of Rhodesia, told the seminar that the situation demanded a change in the motivation of individuals and society, as well as in human relationships. 'Rhodesia is a microcosm of the world,' he said. 'We have our developed and under-



Judge C J Claassen from South Africa

developed countries, our race problem, our inequality of wealth. If we can solve our problems in this country we can show the rest of the world how to answer them.'

Roland Kingwill, member of the Conservation Advisory Board of the Karoo, South Africa, spoke of his experiment in soil conservation twenty years ago, reducing the number of stock he carried at the risk of personal loss. It has now been found that this was the right stocking rate for the area environmentally.

Mary Lean, a young English journalist, quoted the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Maurice Strong, who said of environmental change, 'It will take a

moral and spiritual revolution which goes far enough to alter our life style and penetrate our political and industrial systems.' 'This is where the ordinary person comes in,' she continued. 'Each of us in our lives experience the desire of the haves to hang on to what they have, of the have-nots to destroy those who have more than they do. When we work these things out in our own lives we have a part in creating the new philosophy and way of life that is essential if the world is to solve its environmental problems.'

FEEDING AFRICA

'Food or Famine' was the theme of a session addressed by farmers from Rhodesia, South Africa, Britain, Kenya and New Zealand.

'Rhodesia has a role to play in Southern Africa,' said Sir Cyril Hatty, who chaired the session. 'We can do a lot to help Mozambique, and already we are helping Zambia. I believe in getting together with the common objective of feeding a hungry world, over and above political boundaries. Some settlements must come in Africa, and when it comes we have an important part to play in producing food for other countries.'

Dr Ian Edwards, a senior research officer in the Rhodesian department of agriculture, gave the assembly a survey of world conditions which have made famine 'a fact of life'.

'Agricultural research knows no political frontiers,' he concluded. 'We cooperate on a global scale.' With sound agricultural policies and a maintained standard of expertise, such co-operation would ensure the food needed in Southern Africa in the future.

'The margin between feast and famine is a narrow one,' he said. 'Food distribution is the crux. We confuse national disasters with man-made problems.' Another need, he said, was to close 'the communications gap between the urban and farming communities.' 'We have sacrificed the farmer in the interests of cheap food.' This, he said, was a major contributing cause of the economic crisis in Britain, which now produces only 50 per cent of her food requirements.

Other speakers illustrated, from experience on their farms, how to deal with the human elements which block co-operation.

'I believe New Zealand is responsible to see that the people of Asia are adequately fed, and it may be the responsibility of Rhodesia to see that Africa is fed,' said Robin Prickett, a New Zealand sheep farmer.

He told how he and his fellow-farmers had opposed a strong farming and commercial lobby which wanted to introduce sugar beet into New Zealand to save overseas exchange.

A sugar beet crop in New Zealand

SONG OF ASIA

Holland: making Asia live

Berlin: welcomed as diplomats

THE 12 NATION CAST of *Song of Asia* spent eight days in Berlin. The musical show was performed for 1400 people in the large and gracious Theater des Westens. The audience included the consul-generals of Turkey, Japan, India and France and 150 students from the Technical University.

Chairing a meeting at the University addressed by the cast was one of its students, Thomas Diebold. He said, 'I was brought up with a strict Catholic education but I went my own way. I participated in student demonstrations. I have always liked to be ahead, so I also accepted this challenge of MRA to fight for the best kind of social change.'

Indonesian, Indian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Thai, Polish and Czech students were among those who attended the programme. Most stayed to continue discussions afterwards. One Indian student said, 'I have been very confused by the different ideas given in the university. Today I found an entirely new angle on the problems of the world—and on their answers.' Another said, 'After seven years of scientific and technical studies I am very much aware of the need for character development as well. I have been wanting to find out

I could help. I am prepared to try out your idea starting the change with myself.'

Socialist MP Angela Grützmann welcomed the whole Asian group in the Reichstag, birthplace of German democracy. Receiving them in the modern rebuilt interior, destroyed once by the famous fire of 1933 and then by allied bombing during World War II, she said, 'I am happy to welcome you as diplomats, the kind of diplomats we need here in Berlin. In this city especially, where two world systems meet, you are diplomats facing a gigantic task. I hope your message can reach the heart of every single Berliner. What you say is right—the answer can be found in every human heart.'

Yann Celene Uregei, President of the Legislative Assembly of New Caledonia, went especially from Paris, where he was conducting negotiations with the French Government on the political status of

THE DUTCH MINISTER of Labour, Dr J Boersma, received a deputation of the *Song of Asia* force in his office during the lunch break of the weekly meeting of the Dutch Cabinet. He said he welcomed their efforts and afterwards he asked them to sing to the civil servants in his ministry in the main entrance hall.

A shortened version of *Song of Asia* drew enthusiastic applause at the Netherlands Congress building in the Hague. The audience was a demonstration of ties Holland still has across the globe. There were 40 from the South Moluccas

Community in Holland (a group of islands belonging to Indonesia), Negroes and Indians from Surinam, a country on the verge of full independence, Chinese and Indonesians as well as many distinguished Dutchmen and women.

One of the members of Parliament, who with other European MP's had welcomed *Song of Asia* to Europe, said after the show, 'You make the Asian nations live for us. As a member of the Development Aid Committee I am aware of the danger that we create more problems than we solve by our present mode of giving aid. You can help us find better ways.'

The New Zealanders in the *Song of Asia* force met relatives of the more than hundred thousand Dutch migrants in their country. The Counsellor at the New Zealand Embassy and other diplomatic representatives attended the show. Some of the *Song of Asia* group were received by the Indian Ambassador in the Hague, Mr Bajpai.



SFB, Berlin's TV station, films a Filipino dance from 'Song of Asia' on the steps of Berlin's Gedachtniskirche, in the heart of the city. Photo: Rengfelt

New Caledonia, to see *Song of Asia* in Berlin. He told the cast, 'I cannot succeed in public life if I am not straight in my private life. As a politician I need much change. The life of a politician is difficult and we need the help of our friends in MRA to change our country and the world.'

'My wife and children and all of us as a family have been trying to live our lives by absolute moral standards ever since I was at Caux in 1971. Before then I was a different kind of man going in a different direction. We are a young and wealthy country with 30 per cent of the known reserves of nickel. We are two ethnic groups; 50 per cent Europeans, 50 per cent Melanesians. We have many economic difficulties and many personal and sectional interests to combat. We shall need the help of Moral Re-Armament to tackle these many problems.'

'Changing an anti-social element—me!'

'A CONFERENCE for tomorrow's leaders' took place earlier this month at Asia Plateau, Panchgani, India. The conference, initiated by Bombay students, was for 'those who want to shape the future, are fed up with the status quo, are determined to change things but have the guts to pay the price in their own lives.'

It drew 132 young people from schools, colleges and universities across the country, a quarter of them from North East India.

PANCHGANI continued on page 4

Delegates from Assam presented to the centre a hand-carved chair sent specially for the occasion by Mrs Deva Bala Chaliha.

Many of those who came realised that moral principles were vital ingredients in the making of a leader. They were challenged to measure their lives against absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love and to find God's plan for their lives.

Paresh Virani, a commerce student from Bombay, told of his hobby of 'collecting' cutlery and chinaware from different restaurants. He resolved to go to each restaurant and hand back the items.

Maria Joseph from the Coimbatore Institute of Technology said that she had been given a new aim in life. 'I have decided to set matters right with the president of my village council. Thanks to MRA for changing an anti-social element - namely me!'

R K Singhal, a medical student from Jamshedpur, wrote his father about his smoking and drinking habits and his indifferent attitude to studies. He apologised to him for these things and said, 'I have taken things out of society and not put anything into it. I have decided to use my life to put something into it.'

Merlin Clarence, an MA student of Agra University, said, 'I used to hate certain people but put up a good face in front of them. I have written letters of apology to those I had detested.'

M O Martin, a young engineer from Kenya, apologised to his father for bitterness, to his brother for jealousy and to his aunt for not having cared enough for her. 'Whenever anyone hurt my feelings,' he said, 'I used to keep away from them. I have decided to make it up to certain colleagues and former teachers. There have always been problems between myself, the workers and my management. I have written asking them to excuse me.'

Students from South India have decided to organise a seminar to spread what they have learnt at Asia Plateau. The Jamshedpur group have already announced plans for a conference in their city in October. They plan to tackle casteism in their college and state.

INDUSTRIAL SEMINAR

Meanwhile delegates from both sides of industry were attending an industrial seminar at Asia Plateau on the theme 'A fresh factor at work'. Delegations came from Orissa Cements, Zenith Steel Pipes, Khatau Mills and Cooper Engineering.

at a glance

CYPRIT REFUGEES ACTION

Two Cypriot refugees, Neophytos Christodoulides and his wife Antigone are taking action with the *Housewives' Declaration*. Neophytos lives in a camp near Dhekelia while Antigone lives in the village with their two children.

They write: 'We had the thought to duplicate the "Declaration of British Housewives" and pass it to British, Greek and Turkish Cypriot housewives. About 120 copies are in circulation.'

FOR CANADIAN SCHOOLS

The film *Give a Dog a Bone* has drawn an enthusiastic response from school-children and their teachers in Northern British Columbia and Alberta. It was shown through the co-operation of local priests and school principals in Fort St John, Peace River and Grande Prairie.

CHINESE INVESTMENT

An Australian reader, Wilfred Griffiths, who works as a technical consultant in Taiwan, writes:

'Some time ago I had the opportunity, because of the difficulty of foreign exchange, of arranging a number of yearly subscriptions to *New World News* for a group of young Chinese.

'The value of this investment is now seen. They have accepted the necessity of living by absolute moral standards, listening to God and sharing their thoughts to find God's plan for this strategic island.

'A play, written by a member of this group and then skilfully acted out, depicts clearly and convincingly that when the search for "what is right" is genuine, confrontation in the family can lead to change and deeper relationships. The play is based on the actual experience of members of the group.'

DOUBLE SUBSCRIPTION

An Australian subscriber was debating whether to renew his *New World News* subscription, feeling he had to cut expenses. Then, he writes, these thoughts came to him: *New World News* flashes stories of innovators at work. Of people of all nations whose concern for the human family rockets them way beyond personal or national interest into the universal area where human lives are enriched - where the imagination is caught by great goals.

'Artistry, industry and a downright care for people are the fruits of these

goals. There is nothing worse than the demands of the immediate to rob us of great goals. Nothing better than a captive imagination to fasten us to them - as *New World News* so resolutely beckons.'

'God's resources aren't measured in dollars or pounds but in obedient people. His currency, guidance, is stable and reliable. It can revolutionise any old disillusioned life. Please renew my double subscription and accept a donation of fifty dollars for the most revolutionary news service in the world.'

CAIRO PERSPECTIVE

Senior Egyptian government officials and student leaders have welcomed the publication in Cairo of a new pamphlet about Moral Re-Armament.

In Arabic, with an English translation, the 30 page pamphlet is written by Sheikh Mohammed Surur, an educationist from Asmara, Eritrea. It is entitled 'Moral Re-Armament and the Modern World' and is available in London from Grosvenor Books (20p + 7p postage and packing).

Sheikh Surur, Secretary of the Muslim Association of Asmara, writes, 'Basically, Moral Re-Armament calls for change. One cannot look for change in other people and neglect it in oneself. Nor can one demand it in any particular section, for that would be prejudice. Change is needed in every individual and every society, in ruler and ruled, in the common man and the responsible leader equally. When it becomes general and everyone begins to feel the pricks of conscience about what is unfair to others a new generation will come into being, united and ready to sacrifice for the common good. They will totally reject selfishness and hate. For in the field of character the reactionary is the man who demands benefits from society, and yet maintains a stony selfishness himself.'

●The Report and Accounts of Moral Re-Armament (The Oxford Group) Britain for 1974 have just been published. Copies can be obtained without charge (p+p in Britain 12p) from the Finance Office 12, Palace Street London SW1E 5JF.

RHODESIA continued from page 2

would have a disastrous effect on the economy of Fiji, 1500 miles away, he explained. 'We took this action because we had a moral as well as contractual obligation to Fiji,' he said. A sugar beet industry has so far not been introduced.

'When I told this to a group of French farmer experts, they said, "You are ten years ahead of our thinking in Europe." My conviction is that the farmer needs to be responsible for his own product from the pasture to the plate.'