

to have a training centre here in New Zealand. We must aim to have ideologically trained personnel moving about in the heart of the battle in South-East Asia. We must keep firmly in our mind that the defence of New Zealand as well as along the Iron Curtain of South-East Asia, lies in the hearts and minds of every citizen.

Fourthly, a committee on ideological defence should be established whose function should be:

- (a) To study the problems in detail.
- (b) To embark on a broad educational programme through the press, on the radio, in the schools, university, in the army and elsewhere.
- (c) To establish local committees to set up information centres.

Fifthly, we must be alive to the possibilities of infiltration and subversion at all times and at all levels. Having honestly attempted to assess the evils of the communistic assault on the democratic state we must aim to resist the evil where we can. But we must avoid violent anti-communist activity which is negative and ineffective and closes the door to the answer which is to lead communists to change to the superior ideology of an inspired democracy. We will best fight the problem if we individually live the answer.

Finally each one of us must face our individual need to change and to renew a daily personal commitment to the fundamental standards of honesty, moral principles, unselfishness and social justice. It is the materialism ingrained in each one of us that robs democracy of its fire.

New Zealand needs guts as well as guns and the need starts with each one of us. National character is the core of national strength. Parliament can't vote it; money won't buy it; it's our job to create it.

Defence of New Zealand

An Ideological Strategy

By

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THE world is at the crossroads. In the mind of each one of us there is a query. Can some synthesis be found? Is there a way to unite the communist and non-communist worlds, or are we to stumble from crisis to crisis on the brink of atomic war.

We see the struggle in the world today is between contending ideologies. Liddell Hart (*Defence of the West*) states: "We are in a time when ideological warfare is more dangerous than atomic warfare." Eisenhower before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated: "The one thing I want to stress is this—the struggle going on in the world is for the minds and hearts of men. It is an ideological struggle".

With these statements in mind I believe that any concept of defence which has no ideological content is not only inadequate but ineffective and irrelevant. Today nations are out-thought before they are out-fought. Armies have been taken over in Europe without a shot being fired.

In planning an ideological strategy we must know certain facts:

- (a) We must understand the nature and power of an ideology and we must see the exact nature of the ideological struggle.
- (b) We must have a sound knowledge of Communism; its strengths and its weaknesses; its aims and how it goes about attaining them.
- (c) We must have a clear grasp of an inspired democratic ideology and have a deep personal commitment to it. We must have a supreme confidence that ours is a superior ideology which works at a personal, national and international level and overwhelms those of opposing ideologies.

With these facts clear in our minds, we are in a position to plan to take the ideological offensive.

1. *What is an ideology?* It is a code of living, a way of life which can grip the minds and hearts of men and eventually take over a nation. Where we have an ideology there is always a "blue-print" which tells of the ultimate aims and how they are to be attained.

The Nazi ideology was one we have seen in our day and generation. After World War I, the German people were defeated and dejected and in a vacuum. Adolph Hitler had an idea "The German race is the master race and shall rule". He wrote *Mein Kampf*—the "blue-print" of the Nazi ideology. In a few short years the idea captured the hearts and minds of the German people. We know now it failed. It was Godless, materialist and divisive in the home, within the nation, between German and Jew and between nations. The police state became necessary to contain it and inevitably it led to World War II. You saw the end in Europe. The P.O.W.'s; sullen, dejected, demoralized German youth; Dachau, Belsen, 12,000,000 liquidated. These were the hall-marks of a debauched nation which had been taken over by a materialist ideology.

2. *What is Communism and how does it operate?* Karl Marx had an idea to meet the needs of a changing world. "One class shall rule." He wrote the "blue-print" of the communist ideology—*Das Kapital*. In this book and in subsequent directives of the Soviet leaders, Lenin, Stalin, Krushchev and others, we see clearly that the aim of Communism is *world domination*. The way in which it is to be attained is clearly defined.

This ideology has captured the minds and hearts of millions of men, who feel that the world must be changed and that revolution is the only realistic way of doing it. We may not think much of it as an ideology, but we must admit it has the power to win people. People often ask how this has happened? The answer is that the Communists burn about their ideology. They have a plan, and they live it with a passion, as was exemplified in the recent visit of the Russian whaling fleet to this city.

The plan is there for anyone to read and we who are interested in Defence should know about it. Lenin defined it with clarity: "To carry on a war for the overthrow of the international bourgeoisie; a war a hundred times more difficult than the most stubborn of ordinary wars".

This goal of world domination is always before Communists. Their policy, "The end justifies the means," even if it means callous murder of ten to twenty million Chinese, as in 1952, or the brutality of the Hungarian affair. They will form alliances with anyone, as may seem expedient at a given time. Hence the change of party line from time to time but always with the same end in view. The present policy happens to be co-existence in order that they may take over our nation and others from within by infiltration and subversion.

The objectives and ways and means whereby this will be carried into effect have been clearly defined. Hear what Krushchev said in 1956: "The right wing bourgeois and their governments are suffering bankruptcy with increasing frequency. In these circumstances, the working class is in a position to defeat the reactionary forces opposed to the popular interest, to capture a stable majority in the parliaments and transform the latter from an instrument of bourgeois democracy into a genuine instrument of the people's will".

In other words the Communists' plan is to infiltrate our free legislative systems, to take over our parliamentary governments and to use the freedom which our system of government gives to destroy all vestiges of freedom.

Communism seeks to create division wherever it can, within our homes, within a nation, between class and class or between nations, as it ever seeks to divide the United States and the United Kingdom. It seeks to infiltrate democratic nations at all levels and aims specially at high permanent positions in governments. Examples of this are seen in the Alger Hiss case, the McLean and Burgess case.

Communism aims too, to disrupt industry by infiltration of the Trade Union movement. This year I heard a changed Communist, Tom Keep, a leader in the Waterside Workers Union of Britain, tell how he and a handful of Communists in the London Docks, organized a strike which cost Britain 500 million pounds.

They seek to infiltrate educational groups and newspapers at all levels. We have well-known examples of this in our own country and elsewhere.

Where the morality of an individual, of a group, or of a nation, is at a low ebb, Communism can readily take over. There is nothing so dangerous for a civilization as softness, due to confused moral standards. Arnold Toynbee tells us that, out of twenty-one civilizations, sixteen collapsed because of moral decay from within. It is a well-known Communist strategy to deliberately plan to demoralize an individual, an institution or a nation by such things as sexuality, homosexuality, drugs or alcoholism. They can be seen to operate among homosexual groups, through world networks of immorality which flood countries with pornographic literature. A Communist message intercepted in Norway stated that "the breaking down of morals in high schools was being satisfactorily accomplished".

3. *What is a Democratic Ideology?* Let us now look at our ideology of Democracy. Democracy is a product of Christianity and the blue-print of an inspired democracy such as we need, was recorded by Matthew and can be read by those who will. William Penn, one of the great architects of democracy said: "Men must choose to be governed by God or they condemn themselves to be ruled by tyrants". This statement rightly points to the basic Christian ethics on which the ideology of democracy rests and to which each one of us is committed. Democracy does not depend on democratic institutions such as parliament, the secret ballot, or freedom of the press, but on the individual morale and morals of each individual. "The essence of democracy is morality." The basic ethical truths underlying democracy such as honesty, morality, unselfishness and social justice are the cornerstones on which the edifice rests. If I as an individual fail to conform to these basic ethical standards, then I sell democracy short and it is weakened and less able to effectively resist, let alone take over, those of opposing ideologies. Our Democracy as we see it today is a shadow of what it is meant to be. It has been overwhelmed by materialism. As a result we see a democracy which is on the defensive and under stress. Fear is abroad because the democratic nations fail to understand the nature of the struggle and citizens do not know which way to turn. As a result of this fear, they react in different ways. Some accept the situation with a "maleesh" attitude, some try to minimize the threat by wishful thinking—others will lash out in violent anti-communist activities, all of which are negative and ineffective measures.

Democracy as we live it today is a spent force. In our own country there is apathy among the electorate, as was seen in the recent elections. The recent session of Parliament, with all its bitter-

ness and disunity, has further shaken confidence in our leaders and in Parliament. We are coming near to a critical point in the life of a nation. We are moving into a vacuum which will be filled. The delinquency, crime, divorce, alcoholism and dishonesty at all levels of society are further signs of grave moral defeat at the heart of our nation.

People say democracy has failed. It is not democracy that has failed—it is we who have failed because we as individuals have neglected to conform to the basic moral truths necessary for an inspired democracy. We have been swamped by the materialism of the age. Our democracy is all sail—without chart, or compass, or anchor.

If democracy is to be the living effective ideology it has proved to be in the past, each one of us must make the decision to change where we see our need, and to fight for a return to the highest moral standards at a personal and national level—in the home and in high places.

A world force who have done much in the world fight for a vital democratic ideology are those who work to bring about moral rearmament of the nations. I had the opportunity of visiting their great ideological training centres at Caux in Switzerland, and MacKinac in the United States. At each of these centres there were over 1,000 people of every race, colour and creed. These assemblies are bringing an answer to the inroads of communism and materialism. They present a positive alternative which wins hard core communists and steely-hearted materialists. It was at these centres that I saw my own need for personal change and have endeavoured to bring it about.

I saw personal change translated into effective statesmanship among the heads of governments. It was at Caux that Robert Schumann and Chancellor Adenaur found a uniting ideology, and on the basis of "what is right" forged a plan which has brought a new unity to those traditional enemies France and Germany. The *London Times*, 15th September, reported the meeting of Chancellor Adenaur and General de Gaulle at General de Gaulle's home. A joint statement of these two leaders was as follows: "The long-time French-German hostility is finished once and for all. Frenchmen and Germans are called on to live in agreement and work side by side in solving the problems of the world". Since World War II, 46,000 French and Germans have been trained at Caux.

In July, 1958, Adenaur sent the following message to the founder of M.R.A. "Now is the time to work more strongly than ever for European unity through Moral Rearmament. I am convinced with you that unless this work is carried forward, peace in the world cannot be maintained." Robert Schumann when speaking of the function of the ideological training centres in Europe and America said: "They aim to provide teams of trained men, ready for the service of the state, apostles of reconciliation and builders of a new world". For his part in building this unity

between France and Western Germany, Dr. Buchman has been decorated by both the French and the German Governments.

In the struggle in South-East Asia, Japan is probably the key nation. At an assembly at Baguio in the Philippines in 1957, I saw the beginning of a reconciliation between those bitter enemies, Japan and Korea. General Ho, the ex-prime minister of China, stated that "What we have failed to achieve in ten years of post-war diplomatic effort has been accomplished here at Baguio. M.R.A. is the ideology which is uniting the Asian nations. Senator Palaez, Chairman of the Philippines National Defence Committee, in offering a building site for a training centre said, "For practical reasons I want M.R.A. to take root here. It can be a realistic bulwark from the standpoint of national security. A nation's best defence is a trained ideological force and the moral strength of the people".

Some of you will have read the story by Rajmohan Gandhi, a grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, in the *Dominion* of 7th October, where he told of how the United Nations reached accord over the recent Middle East crisis. The *New York Times* called it a miracle. Gandhi wrote of the part played by those who are finding the answers through M.R.A. Sayed Khalil, the Prime Minister of the Sudan, with unanimous cabinet backing, said, "If Moral Rearmament became the policy and ideology of the West she would discover an immediate response from the Arab World. Believe me it is the only hope".

4. *How can Democracy take the offensive?* Firstly we must have a clear picture of the world situation. Military planning and strategy that does not encompass and plan for the whole world is as inadequate in an ideological age as the planning of a military commander whose vision is limited to the job of his own unit. We must study the implications of the ideological war going on in those South-East Asian countries which the communists seek to take over en route to Australia and New Zealand—(Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon). We must be well informed on the circumstances of these countries and seek to build unity with them.

Secondly, we must realize the tremendous potentiality of our Maori people in the ideological struggle. The world is watching New Zealand closely. Recently when a large M.R.A. force visited India, Mr. Nehru asked to see just two people. The Maoris, Major Kahi Harawera and Mr. George Sutherland.

We must face squarely our racial problem in New Zealand. We need to learn to build a complete unity with our Maori people. Ideologically trained Maoris can be inspired ambassadors to South-East Asia. The recent appointment of Col. Bennett is right in line and a valuable lead.

Thirdly, we must seek to send as many leaders as possible to the ideological training centres of Europe and America and ultimately