

ion fighting for and preaching Christianity while the people of the nation practise paganism? The only solution to world problems now is a strict adherence to Catholic principles. Catholics must first live their religion. It is written in Scripture, "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only." (1 James, VII, 22.) Catholics have the truth, but it is necessary for them to set out and get the example. There is no advantage in students' receiving a Catholic education and then going into the world and acting like pagans. We can do more for the world by leading good lives than by preaching from the housetops.

THE SHORT-WAVE WAR

Walter Murray, '45

Most of the important war news of today reaches us by means of short-wave radio from the warring nations and through neutral sources. Besides serving as the transmitter of news, short-wave is also a channel of communication between nations. Leaders of nations at war convey their messages to their people and to the world. The important meeting at Casablanca between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt was first made known to the expectant public by worldwide radio transmission.

Perhaps the most important role of radio is its use as a means of propaganda. There are three types of propaganda used. One is the broadcasting to neutral countries so that they will know a warring nation's stand, aims, and ideals, and appreciate the justice of its cause. There is also the propaganda between allies to strengthen ties and to maintain morale. Most important are broadcasts made to undermine the enemy's morale, and to raise the low but perhaps unconquered spirits of people of enemy occupied countries.

Some people have the notion that propaganda is just lies, or exaggerated fact. You sometimes hear some students say, "I don't believe that; it is just propaganda," or "Oh, the picture is not much; it is just good propaganda." I think this is a wrong attitude to take. The Church uses propaganda to inform pagans and to spread her doctrine. There is a proverb about taking things with a grain of salt, but I think

there is a danger also of using too much salt, especially on news given out by the United Nations. Experience has taught us to trust the statements of our leaders rather than those of our enemies because during the past few years we have learned the hard way how much Hitler's word is to be trusted. I need not enumerate examples of this, because everyone knows them.

The German Propaganda Minister, Goebbels, said that the bigger the lie, and the more it is repeated, the more apt it is to be believed. The Nazis have introduced short-wave radio as an effective instrument of modern warfare. By a combination of terrorism and propaganda Germany has gained her end practically everywhere. She made great use of radio in conquering the Low Countries and France. Through fifth columnists she had an intimate knowledge of what was going on behind the French lines. If the British General Headquarters moved to a new location, the Germans broadcast the fact the same day. During the height of the blitz, confusing reports were radioed to the French and British which resulted in division, confusion, and terror and helped in the ultimate downfall of France.

In the propaganda war against Britain the best known propagandist is Lord Haw Haw, who is in reality William Joyce, a renegade British Fascist. He has many nightly listeners in Britain, and some on this side of the ocean. However, his radio appeal is diminishing, and we hear very little of him nowadays.

Germany's best use of radio propaganda is that of foreign broadcasting. She recently boasted that she had fifty-six transmitters broadcasting in twenty-nine languages. At the other end of the Axis Italy had the jump on the British. The Italians directed their radio propaganda mainly to the Arab population in the Near East. Italy also sends out propaganda to get the sympathies of the United States citizens of Italian origin. Japan puts out propaganda for Japanese Nationals in other countries, reminding them of their ties to the homeland. After the fall of Bataan, Japan directed much of her propaganda against Australia. The Japs opened their programs in English by playing the popular dance number at that time, *I got My Eyes on You*. From enemy held countries such as France, propaganda is directed particularly against French Canada to stir up religious, political, and cultural grievances.

The United States fights back with the same weapons but with higher ideals than the Axis. From Britain, the B. B. C. reports in forty-one languages the news and views of the British people in their struggle against the Axis forces. All public addresses of our leaders are rebroadcast in different languages to all parts of the world. In the United States foreign broadcasting is taken care of by the major radio networks—the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Anyone wishing to learn facts about the present and the difficulties of radio broadcasting would profit by reading *Suez To Singapore*, written by Cecil Brown, C. B. S. correspondent.

The Listening Post at Ottawa is an important source of information for the C. B. C. News service. In this post are found high-powered radio receiving sets where experts in many languages listen in to the voices of the nations. The rest of the United Nations, such as Russia and Australia, also play an important role in the propaganda and counter-propaganda war.

Comparing United Nations' propaganda to that of the enemy, the general opinion is that our news is far more reliable. I do not mean to say that the enemy always disregards the truth, because sometimes enemy broadcasts will openly convey useful information, either directly or indirectly. The Germans have a habit of backing up threats by actions. Even our news broadcasts may not tell all the truth because useful information might be picked up by the enemy. Another reason is that such information may weaken public morale, and it is preferable to hold it until the time is more suitable. In the Allied countries democratic peoples listen to Nazi broadcasts with no fear that a policeman eavesdrops at the window. On the other hand, Germans are forbidden to listen to foreign broadcasts because they are bad for their nerves so their leaders tell them. It is not German nerves they think of, but German thoughts.



Ne'er linger, ne'er o'er hasty be,
For time moves on with measured foot.

—Goethe.