

Healey, Robert C.
Operation survival
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OPERATION SURVIVAL



Four Documentary Programs on Communism

ROBERT C. HEALEY



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Operation Survival

Four Documentary Programs
On Communism

BY
ROBERT C. HEALEY

Presented on
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PREFACE

“As a service to our fellow countrymen at a time when the menace of International Communism is becoming more real with every passing hour the National Council of Catholic Men in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company presents . . .”

So began each program in the special Catholic Hour September Series OPERATION SURVIVAL.

The National Council of Catholic Men produced this timely series of programs, not only on behalf of the many patriotic organizations affiliated with it, but also on behalf of all Americans who see the threat of Communism “not only to religion but to all we Americans hold dear in our way of life.”

The entire Radio Apostolate as carried on by NCCM is dependent upon the generous contributions of interested friends and listeners therefore, we made a special appeal to American Catholics to share in supporting the purposes of this series by helping to defray the costs of production through their voluntary contributions, no matter how small.

Operation Survival was *Your* program, and the program of all who were kind enough to give what they could, so that the Church's voice might be heard throughout this wonderful country of ours, exposing to the ears of all who listened, the terrible history of atheistic Communism.

We are particularly grateful to the members of the Forensic Commission, Chicago Region, National Federation of Catholic College Students at the Fournier Institute of Technology, Lemont, Illinois, who conceived the idea for the program; to Ray Schaaf, Robert Arzbaeher, officers, and Rev. Francis T. Williams of the Viatorian Fathers, moderator of the Commission.

We also extend grateful appreciation to the following people for the help they gave in making the series so successful: Rev. John F. Cronin, S.S., Assistant Director, Social Action Department, NCWC and Mr. Karl Baarslag, Director of Research, Americanism Committee, The American Legion, for reading all scripts and for offering many excellent suggestions for strengthening the assembled data used; to Harry Junkin of NBC, our director; to Robert Healey who wrote the scripts; to Dr. Roy Shield who composed and conducted the music; to the casts of each program, sound effects men, studio engineers and, in short, every single individual who helped make the series a success.

I extend also, heartiest congratulations to our National Staff

who had to virtually double their already overwhelming work in order to put this whole series over.

That it was successful is a tribute to great American teamwork from start to finish—and we thank the good God for giving us the grace to see it through.

Stewart Lynch
President

"SPECTRE OVER EUROPE"

VOICE: Ever wonder how the Commies got that way? Ever wonder how Communism really started? Listen!

(MUSIC: UP AND UNDER:)

ANNCR: Communism is a threat not only to religion, but to all we Americans hold dear in our entire way of life. As a service to our fellow countrymen at a time when the menace of International Communism is becoming more and more real with every passing hour, the National Council of Catholic Men, in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company, presents, on the CATHOLIC HOUR, a special series of four documentary programs on Communism entitled OPERATION SURVIVAL. This is chapter one . . . SPECTRE OVER EUROPE.

(MUSIC: UP AND UNDER)

MARX: My name's Karl Marx. Ever heard of me? You must at least have heard of me as an idea—an idea called Communism. You see I'm the father of Communism.

(MUSIC: STING!)

MARX: I and my ideas are a hundred and thirty-two years old now, and with the help of Stalin, hope to live a few years more. But before I was born a couple of important things happened to Europe. You probably studied them in the history books and immediately forgot them. One of them was the French Revolution. It was a revolt of the people—not communists—just people. In 1789 their leaders drew up a Declaration of rights which said among other things:—that "Men were born free, with equal rights," that "Social distinction could only be based on usefulness to the Community," that "The goal of all civil association was the protection of the natural and inalienable rights of men—liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression." But some of the people in the French Revolution had other ideas.

(MUSIC: SEGUI TO . . .)

(BRING UP ANGRY CROWD MURMURS AND
THEN UNDER:)

OPERATION SURVIVAL

1st VOICE: We want more than these declarations of rights.

2nd VOICE: We want bread, we want work.

3rd VOICE: The aristocrats are sucking the life blood of the people.

CROWD: Kill them!

4th VOICE: The priests are exploiting the people!

CROWD: Kill them!

5th VOICE: King Louis ignores the people.

CROWD: Kill him. On to Versailles. Government for the people.

(MUSIC: *MARSEILLAISE UP TO ABRUPT STOP:—SEGUITO:*)

(GAVEL STRIKING . . . RESTRAINED CROWD MURMUR BEHIND)

LUCIEN: Order, order in the council. Obviously the Directory has failed. France needs a strong, stable government to protect her from enemies at home and abroad.

1st VOICE: You mean, Lucien, a dictatorship by your brother.

2nd VOICE: Napoleon Bonaparte is a tyrant!

3rd VOICE: Down with the tyrant Bonaparte.

LUCIEN: (Tongue in cheek) I swear to you, Gentlemen. If General Bonaparte ever attempts anything against liberty, I'll cut him down myself with this dagger.

1st VOICE: Bonaparte controls the police and the army. What can we do?

(GAVEL STRIKING)

LUCIEN: The councils are dissolved. As of tonight the Government of France passes into the hands of General Napoleon Bonaparte.

(MUSIC: *A DROOPY SNATCH OF MARSEILLAISE AND UNDER*)

MARX: So what had happened? The French people had revolted and they ended up under the dictatorship of Napoleon Bonaparte. It takes a special technique to set up a dictatorship. Napoleon knew how to do it. I admit I learned a lot from him.

(MUSIC: UP SLIGHTLY:)

MARX: And the other important thing which happened to Europe before I was born was the Industrial Revolution. You're used to machines. You have them all around you . . . You couldn't do without them. But remember, at one time, no one knew what a machine looked like. It started quietly, almost by accident . . .

(MUSIC: SEGUI TO:)

(LOOM EFFECT)

MARX: Someone invented a flying shuttle for the cotton industry.

(ADD SHUTTLE EFFECT)

MARX: . . . and the spinning jenny . . .

(ADD SPINDLE EFFECT)

MARX: . . . and the power loom . . .

(ADD POWER EFFECT)

MARX: (FASTER) The blast furnace was developed . . .

(BUILD EFFECT)

MARX: (FASTER AND LOUDER) . . . and steam locomotives, railroads, steamboats, great factories with throbbing machines. The machine age was born.

(INDUSTRIAL MONTAGE UP . . . WHISTLE
AND CUT)

MARX: (QUIETLY) But machines meant men—men to tend them, men to dig the coal, dig the canals, men to stoke the jaws of the monster machines. And not only men, but women and children. In the mining villages, in the crowded factory towns, there was desolation and insecurity. This was good because discontent thrives on insecurity and—Communism thrives on discontent.

(MUSIC: . . .)

MARX: Keep these two things in mind—the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution. They're in the background of my revolution, the Marxian Revolution, a sort of setting for the birth of Communism. The point is, I grew up into a world of bourgeois guns, bourgeois

OPERATION SURVIVAL

machines and bourgeois ideas. Of all the millions in Europe, I was called upon to destroy that world. My father was very ambitious for me. He wanted me to study law. But I was more interested in philosophy. He would pace up and down, arguing and arguing with me.

(MUSIC TO: (PACING STEPS) (FADE IN)

FATHER: You have to make some sort of career Karl and law's very respectable.

MARX: But I'm not interested in law, father.

FATHER: What are you interested in? Where do you think you're heading?

MARX: I want to work for the welfare of humanity.

FATHER: That's all very well, Karl, but you'll have to earn a living, especially if you marry Jenny.

MARX: Jenny and I will manage, don't worry. I have to work out my own philosophy, whatever the consequences.

FATHER: Son, son, you have a crazy sort of genius. You'll lead yourself and others astray. Why not settle down quietly and . . .

MARX: Please try to understand. I can't do things that way.

FATHER: I'm getting too old to understand. I get frightened when I think of what may happen to you . . .

(MUSIC: UP AND UNDER)

MARX: Well, a great deal happened, but it took time. First of all, I took a degree in philosophy in 1841. I needed a job and I wanted to marry Jenny. I'd known Jenny all my life and she understood the situation.

(MUSIC: FADES OUT)

JENNY: I don't mind waiting a while longer, it's just that . . .

MARX: Just what, Jenny?

JENNY: I thought you'd be able to teach after you got your degree.

MARX: (A TOUCH OF HUMOR) They seem to think I'm a radical. They won't have me in the universities.

JENNY: (SURPRISED) Whatever gave them that idea?

MARX: Just because I say what I think—that the human self-consciousness is the most important thing that exists . . .

JENNY: What's so terribly awful about that?

MARX: Nothing—but they're afraid ideas like that would undermine their precious state and religion, in fact all society.

JENNY: Would they, Karl?

MARX: They might, if you carry them a few steps further. And I intend to.

JENNY: But you can't go on studying all your life.

MARX: I can write. There's a liberal paper in Cologne. They need articles. Don't worry, liebchen, it won't be too long.

(MUSIC: BRIDGE)

MARX: In a matter of months, I was editor of that paper in Cologne. I was busy—very busy—there was always a stream of visitors when I wanted to get some work done. One day, and unannounced, a very well-dressed young man came up to my desk.

(MUSIC: *SEGUI TO: & CUT*)

SOUND: *FOOTSTEPS FADE IN. PEN SCRATCHING ON PAPER.*

ENGELS: Herr Marx . . .

SOUND: *SCRATCHING STOPS. PEN THROWN ON DESK.*

MARX: What do you mean bursting in here like this?

ENGELS: (Enthusiastic) I'm Frederich Engels . . . I'm on my way to England. Thought I'd stop by and pay my respects.

MARX: I'm very busy . . .

ENGELS: I'm going into my father's textile business.

MARX: That's hardly an ideal position for a good socialist.

ENGELS: One must live . . . And I'll have a chance to study the English working classes. Things are wretched there, I hear.

MARX: I'm busy. You didn't have an appointment.

ENGELS: Of course, I'm sorry. Perhaps some other time . . .

(FOOTSTEPS OUT AND SLAMMING OF DOOR)

MARX: Here was the most important person in my life and I insulted him. I was suspicious, because even then I had enemies.

(MUSIC: *SNEAK QUIETLY & UNDER*)

MARX: Soon afterwards, Jenny and I were married, but we were exiled as radicals first to Paris, then to Brussels. I came across some articles Engels had written on the British economy. We began to correspond. Whenever he was in Brussels he often came to visit Jenny and me in our miserable little room.

(MUSIC: *SEGUI TO*)

(KNOCK ON DOOR)

JENNY: Don't get up, Karl. I'll answer it.

(DOOR BEING OPENED)

JENNY: It's Friedrich . . .

ENGELS: Hello, Jenny—

JENNY: Come in. You look worn out.

ENGELS: Everytime I climb those stairs, I say never again. But always here is Friedrich back to you.

MARX: Sit down, sit down. I have some new ideas for you.

ENGELS: Ideas, ideas, don't you ever rest, Karl. Well, that's why I come. What is it now.

MARX: I think it's all beginning to fit together. Your work on the English factories has opened my eyes.

ENGELS: I'm glad. You had a tendency to think of the worker as someone without a real face. I can help you see him as a real person with flesh and blood—someone who lives and suffers.

MARX: And that will be a large part of it. But here's the general conclusion I've worked out. What do you think of it? That all history is a succession of struggles between the exploiting and exploited classes.

ENGELS: In other words, the opposition of Hegel.

MARX: Hegel! Hegel! Of course, the dialectical method is Hegel's, but he's up in the clouds. He shows us that all history is the working out of opposites, but he thinks all material things are reflections of an idea. He starts with the idea. We'll start with the material fact and show that all ideas are reflections of material things.

ENGELS: Excellent . . . Then all thought, all action, all philosophy, all religion can be reduced to material facts. Then all feeling, beauty, moral values are illusions. It develops, Karl. Go on.

MARX: Now let's apply Hegel's dialectical method, which we both accept, plus our new conception of the basic material fact, to history. What's the present state of man?—a bourgeois society of capitalists and exploiters. What is its opposite?

ENGELS: The worker, the proletariat.

MARX: The exploited. Exactly. Inevitably there'll be a conflict between them . . .

ENGELS: . . . which must result in the synthesis of communist society, when the working class takes over the factories.

MARX: It becomes an inevitable, dynamic process.

JENNY: Now don't stay up all night talking . . . And look, you've filled the room with tobacco smoke already . . .

MARX: Jennichen, you worry about the time and a room filled with smoke when Friedrich and I are worrying about the inevitable course of history.

ENGELS: It's inevitable Karl. Yes. But it may be necessary for us to give history a little push.

(MUSIC: BRIDGE AND UNDER)

MARX: For the moment history seemed to be with us. The Communist League was formed in 1847. Engels and I were asked to draw up a manifesto. It was a good chance to get all our ideas down on paper. Engels did a draft. I polished it up a little. He came to talk about it.

(MUSIC: *SEGUI TO*)

(SCRATCH OF PEN)

ENGELS: Aren't you finished yet?

MARX: I'm copying out the whole thing fresh. There, take a look at it.

(PAPER RUFFLE)

ENGELS: "A spectre is haunting Europe, the spectre of Communism." That's a much better opening, Karl.

MARX: Then we go along through our analysis of history and the present state of European society with our program for revolutionary action.

ENGELS: This way we can break once and for all with these idealists who think they can help the proletariat within the framework of existing society.

MARX: Right. From now on our brand of socialism will be neither utopian nor idealistic, but plainly and simply scientific, a doctrine of planned revolution. Now how about that last paragraph. Is it too strong?

(RUFFLE PAPER)

ENGELS: Let's have another look at it. (READING) "The Communists disdain to conceal their view and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by a forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to gain. Working men of all countries, unite!" (REPEAT IT . . .) Too strong, Karl? This will set up a vibration to shake the world.

(MUSIC: CRASH AND DESCENDING UNDER:)

MARX: That very year, 1848, insurrections broke out in France, in Italy, in Germany, in Austria-Hungary. For a few brief moments, the flames of revolution filled the sky, flickered and then died. All the insurrections were failures. Engels and I had to revise our strategy on the coming revolution of the proletariat.

(MUSIC: FADE OUT)

ENGELS: All the proletariat did was pull the bourgeoisie's chestnuts out of the fire.

MARX: Maybe we're trying to get at it too quickly. Perhaps we should wait for the right moment. Meantime, we'll

place our analysis of Economic society on a firm foundation. We'll write. We'll publish. (pause) And we did . . . In 1859—I published the Critique of Political Economy. Darwin's Origin of the Species came out that year, too. Darwin was doing for natural science what I was doing for the structure of society. We were finding a firm materialistic basis for all man's activity.

(MUSIC: STING)

MARX: 1867—the first volume of Das Kapital, my master work, appeared. I analyzed England as the classic example of capitalism. I showed how England was inevitably heading for proletarian revolution. But after all my work, nobody seemed to read the book, at least then. But there were some signs of hope. Small groups of workers all over Europe were uniting for action and we expected great things until the defeat of France by the Germans in 1870. Against my advice the workers of Paris, which had been besieged by the Germans, revolted against the new French Provisional Government.

(MUSIC: SEGUI TO)

(EXCITED CROWD BUZZ . . . THEN UNDER)

1st VOICE: This bourgeois Provisional Government has betrayed us to the Germans.

2nd VOICE: Workers of Paris, unite.

3rd VOICE: To the barricades, workers. Defend your rights!

1st VOICE: All power to the Workers' Commune!

2nd VOICE: First the Germans, now the Provisional Government of France is attacking Paris. Defend yourselves, workers.

(SHOOTING . . . BOMBARDMENT OUT UNDER)

(MUSIC: HIT HARD)

MARX: But the uprising of the Paris workers failed. The workers were too lenient with their enemies. The revolution must be ruthless. To tell the truth, I always expected to see a revolution of the proletariat in England or Germany in my lifetime. But nothing happened. I never had too much hope for Russia . . .

I couldn't know that in a few short years in a small Russian city an intense young man by the name of Lenin would be wildly shouting to his sister Anna . . .

(MUSIC: FADE OUT)

LENIN: Anna, Anna, listen! (READS) "The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated, and the capitalist era gives birth to an industrial society based on the possession in common of the land and the means of production." That's it, Anna. That's the answer for Russia.

ANNA: What is it? What are you reading?

LENIN: It's Mark, Karl Marx. Das Kapital. It's tremendous,

ANNA: If only Alexander had lived to read it.

LENIN: Poor Alexander. He believed in direct personal action. As if a few miserable bombs could overthrow the government of the Czar. Marx has a complete program for organized revolution. And that's what we need. Say it with me, Anna . . . In the name of our brother Alexander, hanged by the Czar.

ANNA: In the name of our brother Alexander, hanged by the Czar.

LENIN: . . . we swear to devote every moment of our lives . . .

ANNA: . . . we swear to devote every moment of our lives . . .

LENIN: . . . to the triumph of the proletarian revolution in Russia and the world.

ANNA: . . . to the triumph of the proletarian revolution in Russia and the world.

(MUSIC: STRONG BRIDGE AND UNDER)

MARX: At that moment Lenin, the Marxian revolutionary, boldly walked on the stage of world history. Let's admit it. Engels and I were mere theorists. Lenin was the real master of practical Marxian policy. He took our theories and used them as a practical program for revolution. He was completely devoted to the revolution. With one will, with one purpose he drove forward. In 1903 he met and solved a major crisis. Some of the comrades were seeking an easy way out . . .

(MUSIC: SEGUI)

(TO CROWD GAVEL)

VOICE: Comrade Martov has the floor.

MARTOV: Comrades, we should admit into the party all liberals who are in sympathy.

VOICE: Comrade Lenin . . .

LENIN: Comrade Martov forgets our basic approach to revolution. He forgets we have to deal with ruthless bourgeois governments. I move the party be limited to those who will work actively and submit to party discipline. To succeed, we must be a small, well-organized band of soul-less, dedicated revolutionaries.

(GAVEL)

VOICE: You've heard Comrade Lenin's motion. In favor (AD LIBS: AYE) against (ONE NAY). Comrade Lenin has the majority.

(GAVEL)

(MUSIC: . . .)

MARX: Henceforth, the majority, the Bolsheviks as determined by that vote, ruled the party with iron determination. Their first opportunity came unexpectedly in two years. On January 22, 1905, a vast crowd of the discontented of St. Petersburg gathered in the square in front of the Winter Palace. They were loosely organized under the leadership of Father Gapon, a Russian Orthodox priest. Father Gapon read a petition to the Czar . . .

(MUSIC: SEGUI TO)

(CROWD UNDER)

GAPON: . . . Czar of all the Russians, we, the citizens of St. Petersburg, peaceful and unarmed, humbly petition you . . . for political amnesty . . . for an 8-hour day . . . for the separation of church and state . . . for the transference of the land to the people . . . and for the calling of a Constituent Assembly . . .

(CROWD ROAR UP A MOMENT THEN UNDER)

GAPON: If thou refuseth to hear our supplication, we shall die in this square before thy palace. What is thy answer, Czar of all the Russians?

(FUSILLADE MIXED WITH SCREAMS)

(MUSIC: BRIDGE AND UNDER)

MARX: Hundreds died that Red Sunday from the shots and the panic. But the people rose up in giant strikes and demonstrations. Under Bolshevik direction Soviet councils of workers were formed in the principal cities. But the Army was with the Czar. The revolt was crushed.

(MUSIC: UP . . . UNDER AND OUT)

MARX: Yet the moment was coming. From his exile in Switzerland Lenin fanned the flames among workers, soldiers and peasants. The first World War brought more defeat and more discontent to Russia. As the war dragged on the Czar fumbled. Lenin became more and more gloomy. In 1917 Ilyitch Lenin and his wife Nadya Krupskaya were living quietly in Zurich with a shoemaker's family . . .

(MUSIC: SEGUI TO DISHES)

(CLATTER OF DISHES)

NADYA: Some more tea, Ilyitch

LENIN: No, no thank you, Nadya.

NADYA: You're depressed today.

LENIN: Not depressed . . . resigned. No news from Russia for so long. What can be happening there?

NADYA: Don't worry . . . the workers can't fight this insane war forever.

LENIN: Perhaps not, but I begin to feel old. We of the older generation may not live to see the battles of the coming revolution.

NADYA: Ilyitch, Ilyitch, have faith in the revolution.

LENIN: All right, my dear, I will . . . And perhaps I'll have another cup of tea . . . It may—

(DOOR BURSTING OPEN:)

RADEK: Comrades, comrades, have you heard the wonderful news. A revolution has broken out in Russia.

NADYA: What? (CUP DROPS ON FLOOR)

- LENIN: (SUDDENLY ALERT AND DIRECT) Speak, Radek, details, details.
- RADEK: (BREATHLESSLY) The Czar has abdicated, a bourgeois provisional Government has been formed and there's a powerful workers' soviet operating in Petrograd.
- LENIN: I have to get to Petrograd immediately.
- NADYA: So quickly, Nicolai.
- LENIN: The Petrograd soviet must unite workers, soldiers and peasants and organize all Russia. It needs leadership.
- NADYA: How can you get there! The Allied Powers won't give you a passport, and the Provisional Government certainly won't.
- LENIN: There's always the Germans.
- RADEK: (SHOCKED) The Germans, comrade?
- LENIN: They may be enemies of the Czar, but they're not enemies of the worker. I must get to Petrograd somehow . . . Nadya, we are going to live to see the revolution.
- (MUSIC: UP AND UNDER)
- MARX: It took a month to arrange, but the Germans were willing to do anything to disrupt Russia. Lenin, Nadya and their small party of exiles travelled across Germany in a sealed train—to Sweden—to Finland—along the fateful route to Petrograd.
- (MUSIC: SEGUI TO)
(TRAIN WHEEL EFFECT AND UNDER)
- LENIN: They may arrest me immediately.
- NADYA: I'm prepared, Nicolai.
- LENIN: Whatever happens, we have to reorganize the Soviet under firm Bolshevik control. Then we'll be ready to take over the Provisional Government.
- (TRAIN EFFECT UP . . . THEN STOP TRAIN . . . BRING IN CROWD MURMURS UNDER)
- LENIN: Petrograd at last . . . We're on the brink of something magnificent, Nadya.

NADYA: And instead of police, look, Nicolai, out the window, thousands of workers.

(MUSIC: *FAST STING SEGUI*)

(CROWD)

STALIN: (FADING IN) Welcome, comrades, welcome to Petrograd. We need you here.

LENIN: Thank you, Comrade Stalin. You and the other comrades have started well. Now we must finish.

(CROWD)

STALIN: They want you to speak to them . . .

LENIN: Very well.

(CROWD MURMUR DOWN:)

LENIN: Dear Comrades, soldiers, sailors, and workers. I'm happy to greet in you the victorious Russian Revolution, to greet you as the advance guard of the international proletarian army. The Russian Revolution you have accomplished has dealt European capitalism the first blow and opened a new epoch in human history.

(MUSIC: *UP STRONG AND OUT*)

VOICE: (AS IN OPENING) That's it, brother. Our boy Karl Marx had thrown a monkeywrench into the machinery of the world. And this was only the beginning. But that's another story. Next week we'll take a look at what happened in Russia when Lenin took over. You better listen . . . It's pretty important.

(MUSIC: *UP AND UNDER*)

ANNCR: You have been listening to SPECTRE OVER EUROPE, chapter one in a special CATHOLIC HOUR series of four documentary programs on communism entitled OPERATION SURVIVAL. You may have a complimentary copy of this broadcast by writing to the National Council of Catholic Men, Washington 5, D. C. The idea for this series was conceived by the Forensic Club of the Fournier Institute of Technology, Lamont, Illinois under the direction of Ray Schaaf, Robert Arzbaeher and the Reverend Francis T. Williams of the Viatorian Fathers. Script was by

Robert C. Healy, Harry W. Junkin directed and special music was composed and conducted by Dr. Roy Shield. In the cast were Danny Ocko as Marx and Roger de Koven, Jimmy Monks, Guy Repp, Joe Helgeson, Inge Adams and Ruth York. Free time has been given by the National Broadcasting Company and its independent affiliated stations to the National Council of Catholic Men to present the CATHOLIC HOUR. Be sure to listen next week to THE GIANT IS HARNESSSED—chapter two of OPERATION SURVIVAL!

(MUSIC: *THEME UP TO END*)

ANNCR: THIS IS NBC, THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY.

"THE GIANT IS HARNESSSED"

1ST VOICE: This is the story of a guy named Joe—Joe Stalin. He put the finger on Russia. It's all in the record. Hard cold brutal facts!

(MUSIC: *HIT AND DOWN B. G. UNDER:*)
ANNCR: Communism is a threat not only to religion, but to all we Americans hold dear in our entire way of life. As a service to our fellow countrymen at a time when the menace of International Communism is becoming more and more real with every passing hour, the National Council of Catholic Men, in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company, presents, on the CATHOLIC HOUR, a special series of four documentary programs on Communism entitled OPERATION SURVIVAL. This is chapter two . . . THE GIANT IS HARNESSSED.

(MUSIC: *PUNCTUATE & DOWN UNDER*)

STALIN: (LOW AND ROUGH & CONTROLLED) They say I'm a man of action, not words, and they're right. When Josef Stalin acts today, the world trembles. It wasn't always that way. In the early days of the Russian Revolution, I was in the shadow of other men. By 1921 we'd consolidated the Revolution and defeated the counter-revolutionaries in an exhausting series of civil wars. We'd nationalized all industry and equalized all wages. But it wasn't working and there was a serious revolt at Kronstadt. Lenin put it bluntly at a meeting of the Politburo.

(MUSIC: *SEGUE TO SLIGHT RUSTLE OF PAPERS. (A COUGH OR TWO) (ONLY 5 HERE)*)

LENIN: We must face these declining production figures, Comrades. Communism isn't workable at this stage of Russia's development. We've advanced too fast. What's the answer?

TROTSKY: (INTELLECTUAL TYPE) For one thing, we should put labor into uniform and absorb the trade unions right into the government.

- LENIN: Perhaps, Trotsky, but this Kronstadt business is too serious to be ignored. We have to proceed more slowly.
- KAMENEV: We should crush all opposition both outside and *inside* the party.
- BUKHARIN: Kamenev's right. We'll have to defend the Bolshevik Revolution from every source of political opposition.
- LENIN: That we can do easily, Bukharin. But it still doesn't give us food and jobs.
- STALIN: (SOMEWHAT TIMIDLY—GRUFF, NON-INTELLECTUAL) It seems to me that what we need is some sort of plan.
- LENIN: (A BIT SARCASTIC. LOOKING DOWN HIS NOSE) Wonderful, Comrade Stalin. Sometimes I think we Bolsheviks are more surprised than anyone else to find ourselves in the driver's seat. Of course, you have a plan in mind?
- STALIN: (TAKEN ABACK. HURT) Well, not specifically.
- LENIN: Well, how about something like this. (HE'S HAD IT ALL THE TIME) For the moment we'll keep overall control of the bigger industries but encourage a little . . . er . . . private enterprise among the kulaks, the smaller farmers, the smaller industries.
- TROTSKY: Our enemies abroad will say we're admitting defeat.
- LENIN: Let them, Trotsky. They'll find out later. Call it an expedient, but we must get our farms and factories back on their feet till we're ready. We'll have to train our own technicians, our own personnel. Meanwhile, I propose a State Economic Planning Commission to draw up a master plan for the economy. Any objections? Comments? Very well, from now on this will be the new economic policy for Russia. (BUSINESS-LIKE) We meet again in two days.

RUSTLING OF PAPERS. SCRAPING OF
CHAIRS. BIT OF AD LIB CHATTER:

“THIS’LL EASE THINGS.” “NEED SOME BREATHING TIME.”)

Will you wait behind the others, Stalin?

STALIN: Of course.

LENIN: Sit down. How’s Alliluyeva?

STALIN: Very well, thanks. You know she’s going to the technical college . . .

LENIN: Excellent. We have to develop our own intelligentsia and she’ll be a good example. (JOSHING) I still think it was very sly of you to marry her. All of twenty years younger, Koba.

STALIN: (HUMORLESS DEFENDING HIMSELF) That may be true, but she’s very sensitive to the plight of the people.

LENIN: (PLACATING) I know that. She’ll be a valuable asset to you.

STALIN: How’s Krupskaya?

LENIN: Nadya’s fairly well. The goiter still bothers her. She’s a bit sensitive about it. (GETTING TO POINT) Now, Koba, I’ve been watching your work closely the last couple of years.

STALIN: I’ve tried to do my best for the Revolution.

LENIN: (FATHER TO CONSCIENTIOUS BUT DULL-WITTED SON) And you’ve done your job well. Not brilliantly or spectacularly, like Trotsky, but steadily and efficiently. You’re really not much of a Marxian theorist, now admit it.

STALIN: No. I’m a practical man.

LENIN: (CONDESCENDING) And we need practical men. We need administrators. To protect the Revolution, the party has to sink its roots into every element of life in Russia. All that has to be organized and controlled.

STALIN: I’ve been keeping in close touch with the personnel situation.

LENIN: And very well, too . . . But I’m thinking of something else.

STALIN: Yes . . .

LENIN: We've set up so many committees, so many organizations we need some sort of coordination. What I have in mind is to make you General Secretary of the Central Committee. Your job will be to make all these groups work together.

STALIN: I'm honored.

LENIN (BRUSHING OFF ANY IMPORTANCE TO IT) It's all details and you'll be a workhorse . . . lots of drudgery.

STALIN: I'm used to that.

LENIN: Good. Someone reliable has to be responsible for the day to day details of policy, organization and personnel for the Revolution. The next few years will be decisive for Russia and the world.

(MUSIC: BRIDGE AND DOWN B. G. UNDER:)

STALIN: (TOUCH OF CONSPIRATORIAL GLOATING) Policy, organization, personnel—The three most important strands of power—and Lenin called it drudgery. We'd built up an enormous bureaucratic machine to run the Bolshevik Revolution. Lenin was the driver, but as General Secretary, I controlled the engine. When Lenin suffered his first stroke, I alone kept the machine running, *and no one knew it*. Except Lenin. He was shrewd enough to know what was happening, even a Lenin on the road to death, with his wife Nadya Krupskaya faithfully nursing him.

(MUSIC: SEGUI TO MEDICINE BEING POURED IN GLASS AND STIRRED)

LENIN: (TIRED, SICK, OLDER) That awful stuff again?

NADYA: Yes, it's time, Ilyitch. Drink it down.

LENIN: (DRINKS) Ugh . . . How they ever concoct these things.

(PATTING OF PILLOW . . . BEDCLOTHES BEING ARRANGED)

NADYA: It's good for you . . . There . . . Comfortable enough, now?

- LENIN: Yes, yes, Nadya. Sit down and talk with me.
- NADYA: You should get some rest.
- LENIN: No, please. I'm worried about it again.
- NADYA: About what, Ilyitch?
- LENIN: The whole business when I die.
- NADYA: Let's not talk about that now.
- LENIN: We're realists, Nadya. We must face it. I want the Revolution to fall into capable hands. I'm worried about Stalin. I may have made a bad mistake.
- NADYA: He seems to be doing an efficient job. He shows no great signs of ambition.
- LENIN: All the more reason to be careful of him, when he controls so much power. Besides, I'm more than ever convinced he's not our sort of person at all.
- NADYA: (DEFENDING) He's one of our staunchest Bolsheviks.
- LENIN: That's not what I mean. We Russians have always been torn between the east and the west, between the ideas of Asia and the ideas of Europe. Trotsky, for example, looks to the west, but Stalin is completely Asiatic. He knows nothing about the West, its ideas, its culture. That could be a tragedy, Nadya.
- NADYA: (GENTLY OPPOSING) The Revolution must look to Asia, too.
- LENIN: But it needn't be Asiatic in its method, its outlook. Where's that memorandum I wrote last year?
- NADYA: I keep that one locked in the desk.
- LENIN: Let me see it again, please.
- NADYA: (FADING) I'll get it.
- (SMALL LOCK BEING OPENED. RUSTLE OF PAPERS OFF THEN ON)
- LENIN: I hear so many complaints about him, yet nothing to put a finger on . . .

NADYA: Here . . .

(PAPER RUFFLE)

LENIN: Thank you, Nadya . . . How did I put it then? . . . Yes . . . (READING AS IF WEIGHING IN HIS OWN MIND) 'Comrade Stalin, having become General Secretary, has concentrated enormous power in his hands; and I'm not always sure he knows how to use that power with sufficient caution.' Um . . . (STILL THINKING IT OUT) That's not strong enough. Will you take this down?

NADYA: Of course, Ilyitch.

LENIN: (GROPING IT OUT)

(START PEN SCRATCH)

January 4, 1923 . . . Stalin is too rude and this fault becomes unbearable in the office of General Secretary. Therefore, I propose to the comrades to find a way to remove Stalin from that position and appoint another man to it! You have that?

NADYA: . . . 'To remove Stalin from that position and appoint another man to it.'

(TAKE OUT PEN SCRATCH)

Yes, Ilyitch.

LENIN: I'm relying on you to bring it before the Central Committee. If anything happens to me, this will be my testament.

(MUSIC: SUGGESTION OF FUNERAL MARCH AND HOLD UNDER:)

STALIN: Lenin soon suffered his third stroke and was dead within nine months. I wanted to give him a funeral worthy of the Father of the Revolution, but Nadya Krupskaya wasn't very cooperative.

(MUSIC: FADE OUT)

NADYA: (UPSET BUT CONTROLLED) The whole idea is preposterous, Comrade Stalin. Ilyitch was a plain, simple man. He'd want none of this.

STALIN: We understand your grief, Krupskaya, but the

people will want to honor him—now and in the future.

NADYA: (BUILD) You want him to lie in state for four days. You want his relics for a museum. You want his body enshrined in Red Square. It's insane, insane. You're making a fetish out of his body . . . and I can't . . .

STALIN: Let's be practical, Krupskaya. We've suppressed religion and the churches and we've left a vacuum. The people cry out for symbols. We may have no God, but we can still have saints, and who's more worthy than Lenin to be the first saint of Communism.

NADYA: (RELUCTANT RESIGNATION) As you wish, but you're making a religion out of Communism. (CASUALLY) By the way, when's the next meeting of the Central Committee?

STALIN: (FRIENDLY, UNSUSPECTING) In May. You're coming, aren't you?

NADYA: (LIGHTLY OMINOUS) Don't worry. I'll be there.

(MUSIC: BRIDGE . . . FUNERAL EFFECT AND DOWN B. G. UNDER)

STALIN: During the funeral ceremonies, which lasted six days, I appeared before the 2nd Congress of the Soviets and vowed to keep Lenin's Six Commandments. In alliance with Zinoviev and Kamenev against the plotter Trotsky, I controlled the Revolution, and still *no one knew it*. But in May, as I sat on the steps of the rostrum at the meeting of the Central Committee, Krupskaya hurled Lenin's thunderbolt.

(MUSIC: STINGS OUT)

NADYA: . . . 'and this fact becomes unbearable in the office of General Secretary. Therefore, I propose to the comrades to find a way to remove Stalin from that position and appoint another man to it.' (MOVINGLY) Comrades, these are Lenin's last instructions to the Party. I lay them before you for action.

(EXCITED WHISPERING . . . THEN GAVEL)

2ND VOICE: (A BIT UNCERTAIN) Er . . . comrades. What do you propose? (RELIEVED, SOMEONE WILL TALK) Yes, Comrade Zinoviev.

ZONOVIEV: (POMPOUSLY) Comrades, every word of Lenin is law to us. We've sworn to do anything the dying Ilyitch ordered. (CONSCIOUS OF HIS EFFECT) You know perfectly well we'll keep that vow.

(EXCITED BUZZING)

. . . but, Comrades, we're happy to say that Lenin's fears have proved baseless on one point. I have in mind the point about our General Secretary. You've all seen our harmonious cooperation the last few months. Like myself, *you'll* be happy to say that Lenin's fears have proved baseless.

(SCATTERING OF APPLAUSE. AD LIBS—
'YES, YES' 'HE'S RIGHT.')

KAMENEV: (SPONTANEOUSLY OUT OF GROUP) Comrades, I appeal to you to keep Comrade Stalin in office. I move that Lenin's will not be published.

NADYA: No, no . . . you're disobeying Lenin's instructions. You're betraying him already.

(AD LIBS . . . GAVEL)

2ND VOICE: Krupskaya, please . . . You've heard Comrade Kamenev's motion. Your votes, Comrades.

(MUSIC: BRIDGE AND FADE FOR)

STALIN: There were forty in favor, ten against. I stayed in office. Lenin's will was not published. I was somewhat relieved. It was the first and only time I was ever seriously and publicly challenged. But Trotsky (HE HATES HIM) still remained troublesome. He kept harping on his theory of permanent revolution. But I was convinced of Russia's destiny to bring the proletarian revolution to the world. First Russia must be strong, then the world would follow. Meanwhile, the Comintern would support a Party in every country on the globe to be ready for action when Russia was ready. As yet we were not ready. There was still

opposition in the Politburo, and I knew it. Conversations of Bukharin and Kamenev were reported to me . . . reported verbatim (FADE).

BUKHARIN: (WHISPERING) He'll strangle us, Kamenev.

KAMENEV: We have to fight him, Bukharin. He's unprincipled, hungry for power. He'll murder us all and twist the doctrine of Marx and Lenin to justify it.

STALIN: Yes, I knew they were plotting and I knew how to take action. By my fiftieth birthday in 1929, the opposition had been crushed and Trotsky was in exile. I was in undisputed control of Russia and . . . this time . . . *everyone* knew it. But . . . trouble was brewing. It began in the villages. The kulaks wouldn't deliver grain to the towns.

(MUSIC: BRIDGE)

WOMAN: (OLD, TERRIFIED) But . . . we have nothing. We hire only four peasants.

VOICE: (CRUEL) Shut up . . . against the wall . . . both of you . . . quick.

MAN: (OLD) Is this what you do to us. Is this our dream of the new Russia?

VOICE: I told you to (EFFORT) shut up. (SOCK)

MAN: (GROAN . . .)

(BODY FALL)

WOMAN: (WHIMPERING) Fedor . . . Fedor . . .

VOICE: (SPITTING IT) Dirty Kulak!

(MUSIC: HARD PUNCTUATION AND DOWN B. G. UNDER:)

STALIN: The kulaks were liquidated. Most of them died in the process. The rest, with the hundreds of thousands of peasants who resisted collectivization, were marched away to prison. What to do with them? Finally we were able to use their labor for the State. They had resisted the State; therefore, they would work for the State as part of their political re-education. It worked very successfully. My enemies are inclined to estimate the

number of people in my labor camps by the millions. I'm not at liberty to disclose the exact figures, but it has proved a useful way to deal with enemies of the State who aren't important.

(MUSIC:

BRIDGE . . . THEN SEGUI TO FACTORY MACHINE AT MODERATELY FAST PACE WHICH PICKS UP SPEED UNDER:)

STALIN:

After the first Five Year Plan got under way in 1928, I stepped up the speed of industrialization. It was a vast capital expansion which would someday pay huge dividends. Of course, the people needed food, clothes and housing but instead we had to expand heavy industry—faster, ever faster. We had to catch up with the capitalist nations.

(MACHINE UP FAST AND STRONG . . . SHOWING TERRIFIC STRAIN. FADE OUT)

All this had its price. (GETTING TOUGH) Russians had to tighten their belts and discipline their minds. Labor had to be taught it had no rights. The trade unions had to operate as direct agents of the Party. I even had to develop a labor aristocracy to reward extraordinary efforts.

(MACHINE COMPLETELY OUT)

(QUIETLY SADLY) And all this had its price for me, too. On the evening of November 7, 1932, Alliluyeva and I were dining at Voroshilov's . . . (FADE) After an excellent dinner.

(FI) TINKLING OF GLASSES. LIQUOR BEING POURED)

STALIN:

An excellent dinner, Voroshilov. My compliments.

VOROSHI:

Thank you, Koba. But you didn't touch a thing, Alliluyeva.

ALLIL:

(TIRED NERVOUS) I wasn't at all hungry tonight. I'm sorry.

STALIN:

She's been out of sorts lately. She'll be all right.

VOROSHI:

You should take a few weeks at Yalta. This blasted Moscow weather.

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- ALLIL: (SHARPLY) He knows perfectly well what's wrong with me.
- STALIN: (EQUALLY SHARP) Let's not go into that again. I want no more of it.
- VOROSHI: (HOST STEPPING INTO FAMILY ARGUMENT) Er . . . will you take the toast, Koba
(CHAIR VIOLENTLY PUSHED BACK)
- STALIN: Yes, I will. (WITH DETERMINATION) To the future! We're on the eve of the great days for Russia.
- VOROSHI: To the future!
(CLICK OF GLASSES IN TOAST. THEN A GLASS BEING SMASHED ON FLOOR)
- ALLIL: (TOUCH OF HYSTERIA WHICH MOUNTS) No, no, I can't drink to that. I can't stand it any more.
- STALIN: Alliluyeva!
- ALLIL: You sit around with your fine food and your fine liquor and you drink to tomorrow when you should be thinking of today. The people are groaning and starving. Starving, I tell you.
- STALIN: Stop it!
- ALLIL: You held out a dream of heaven on earth and you've given them a hopeless hell of misery.
- STALIN: Stop it!
- ALLIL: Have you ever dared walk around the city? Have you looked at your fine face plastered over all the buildings. You know what they say about you—Stalin the Terrible, Stalin the monster who'll stop at nothing to make us more productive slaves. (HER PEAK. THEN TO SOBBING PLEADING) Oh, Koba, please, please, stop it before it's too late . . . You're . . .
- STALIN: (COLDLY) We're going back to the Kremlin.
- ALLIL: No, no, I won't go . . . I never want to see you again!
(RUNNING FOOTSTEPS . . . SLAMMING OF DOOR)

(MUSIC: TO SHARP CRESCENDO THEN DOWN UNDER)

STALIN: (FEELING VERY SORRY FOR HIMSELF: EVERYBODY HATES HIM.) That same night Alliluyeva died—by her own hand. I'm not an emotional man, but I was stunned. (SADLY PHILOSOPHICAL) The powerful have no right to expect love from their subjects, even from their family and friends. They must watch the lights of friendship and love snuffed out, till nothing remains but a vast inner darkness . . . I was completely isolated from mankind. But a dedicated revolutionary must recover from such blows. I had pressing jobs ahead. I found, for instance, a deplorable attitude among the so-called intellectuals. (HATES THEM) They were clinging to western ideas and ignoring the pure intellectual techniques of Marx and Lenin. I called some of the historians together.

(MUSIC: SEGUE . . .

(TO BOOK VIOLENTLY SHUT . . . HAND)
POUNDING ON DESK)

STALIN: You call this a history book? It's rubbish. You see what I do to it.

(RIPPING OF PAPER . . . PAGES
TORN OUT)

You must do this to every history book in Russia which conflicts with the orthodox principles of Marx and Lenin.

8TH VOICE: But, Comrade, that means we'll have to withdraw millions of books from circulation.

9TH VOICE: (ASTONISHED AT IDEA) We'll have to rewrite history!

STALIN: If the history we have is wrong, then we must rewrite history. We must make the past fit the needs of the present.

8TH VOICE: Very well, Comrade.

9TH VOICE: It will be done.

STALIN: And don't think you historians are the only ones.

Our scientists have been wasting too much time on bourgeois experimentation, when the Marx-Lenin method answers everything. All of you—the musicians, the poets, the artists—must work for the State. Otherwise, you're wreckers and enemies of the people.

(MUSIC: UP WITH STRONG FATEFUL BEAT THEN UNDER:)

STALIN: And the time had come for a general housecleaning. Well had I learned the hard lesson: you build by force and not by persuasion. A whole generation of home-grown Bolsheviks had matured under my direction. I had educated them, I had steered them against every temptation of the western world. It was now time for the generation of old Bolsheviks to confess its sins against the State. They had worked with me in the Revolution, but they stubbornly disagreed with my method: they had to be liquidated. In a weak moment I had let Trotsky escape to what he thought was freedom, but the others remained. A few committed suicide. I persuaded some of the others to confess and stand trial before the world. My Attorney-General Vishinsky was the Prosecutor.

(MUSIC: SEGUE . . . TO . . .

(BUSTLING COURTROOM SOUNDS . . .
FLASHBULBS, ETC.)

VISHINSKY: Members of the People's Court, representatives of the world press, comrades. Look at these abject creatures. They've betrayed the State. They've tried to wreck the Revolution. The mad dogs must be shot. Let them come one by one to the dock and freely and willingly confess their crimes. Kamenev!

KAMENEV: I, Kamenev, have unceasingly worked against the Revolution.

VISHINSKY: Shoot him! (AD LIBS) Bukharin!

BUKHARIN: I, Bukharin, have plotted to assassinate Comrade Stalin.

VISHINSKY: Shoot the mad dog! (AD LIBS) Zinoviev.

ZINOVIEV: I, Zinoviev, served as a spy for the capitalists.

VISHINSKY: (A FINE FRENCH) Shoot the mad dogs! Shoot them. (AD LIBS)

(MUSIC: BRIDGE AND DOWN B. G. UNDER:)

STALIN: And so it was done. The Soviet Union was purged. Those willing to confess got public trials. The rest were involuntarily liquidated or sent to labor camps. In 1933 the Party had a membership of three million. By 1939 we'd trimmed it to a million and a half. Meanwhile, as Russia grew, the Fascists also gathered strength. Hitler had to be stopped. In 1935 we adjusted our tactics to meet the threat. Through the Comintern the orders went out to the Party all over the world, including the American control center then at 50 E. 13th Street, New York.

(MUSIC: SEGUE TO . . .

(BACKGROUND NEWSPAPER OFFICE
SOUNDS: TYPEWRITER? ETC.)

EARL: Uh . . . uh . . . Gene. I can't pass this article. It's full of deviations.

(TEARS IT UP)

GENE: But, Earl . . .

EARL: Haven't you adjusted your thinking yet. From now on we cooperate with all democratic forces to defeat fascism. Didn't you get what Dimitrov said, a Trojan horse in every country.

GENE: We've been hammering away at bourgeois democrats as social fascists for years.

EARL: We love democracy now. We'll fight for it. We're going to form popular fronts against fascism everywhere.

GENE: Those are orders?

EARL: Of course, they're orders, and you'd better get used to them. Tone things down on radical demands, try to suck in as many liberals as we can in a united fight against Hitler. (TRYING HARD TO CONVINCING HIMSELF) Why, in four or

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five years he's liable to be trying to take over the world.

(MUSIC: QUICK BRIDGE . . . SEGUE TO . . .
(BROAD FLOURISH OF PEN)

STALIN: There, and now you, Herr Von Ribbentrop.

(RUFFLE OF PAPER)
(ANOTHER SCRATCHING OF PEN)

RIBBENTROP: It is done. The terms are quite satisfactory, Premier Stalin?

STALIN: They are adequate.

RIBBENTROP: You obtain all of Poland to the Vistula, plus Bessarabia.

STALIN: And you'll recognize our predominant interest in Finland, Esthonia and Latvia. And Lithuania?

RIBBENTROP: We can discuss that later. It'll be a short war.

STALIN: Don't overestimate the weakness of the English. They'll wage war craftily and stubbornly.

RIBBENTROP: That we shall see. You have a message for Berlin?

STALIN: Tell the Fuehrer that the friendship of the peoples of Germany and the Soviet Union has every reason to be lasting and firm.

(MUSIC: BOMBARDMENT . . . BRIDGE . . . DOWN UNDER)

STALIN: But Hitler treacherously turned on me. After the first shock, the Russian people were magnificent. I encouraged their nationalism and spurred them on. Singlehandedly we fought and singlehandedly we won a mighty war. From the moment the tide turned at Stalingrad—my city—we marched to the west, not as beggars, not as mere Marxian theorists, but as a mighty victorious nation.

(MUSIC: PUNCTUATE SEGUI TO . . .)
(MARCHING FEET . . . HOLD UNDER)

STALIN: On June 24, 1945, I stood atop Lenin's tomb in Red Square and took the salute at the victory parade of the conquering Red Army. The guns of Moscow boomed out in triumphant salvos.

(GUN SALVO . . . MARCHING FEET
HOLD ALL THROUGH)

I could see these feet, these ideas of Marx, Lenin and Stalin marching relentlessly into the future all over the world.

(SALVO)

March, 1945—Yugoslavia.

(SALVO)

March, 1945—Rumania.

(SALVO)

December, 1945—Albania.

(SALVO)

May, 1947—Hungary.

(SALVO)

September, 1947—Bulgaria.

(SALVO)

October, 1947—Poland.

(SALVO)

February, 1948—Czechoslovakia.

(SALVO)

1949—All of Continental China.

(A DOUBLE SALVO)

The giant was harnessed and Russia was a world power. Ah, but I've overlooked one small item—June 25, 1950—Korea. For the moment that must be considered unfinished business. There's been a slight hitch in plans.

(MUSIC: UP AND THEN UNDER:)

1ST VOICE: Unfinished business . . . How do you like that scoresheet? Pretty depressing, isn't it? How did all this happen in five short years. Next week we'll try to show the way Uncle Joe put the finger on the world. It'll be grim, but if you ever have to

die for your rights as a human being, that'll be even grimmer.

(MUSIC:

UP AND UNDER)

ANNCR:

You have just heard "The Giant Is Harnessed," written by Robert Healey . . . produced and directed by Harry W. Junkin . . . chapter two in a special series on Communism titled . . . OPERATION SURVIVAL . . . The idea for this series was conceived by the Forensic Club of the Fournier Institute of Technology, Lamont, Illinois, under the direction of Ray Schaaf, Robert Arzbaeher and Rev. Francis T. Williams of the Viatorian Fathers. The music was composed and conducted by Doctor Roy Shield . . . Join us next week—for NOW THE WORLD—Chapter Three . . . of OPERATION SURVIVAL.

(MUSIC:

PUNCTUATE . . . DOWN UNDER)

"NOW THE WORLD"

VOICE: Ever wonder how Joe Stalin got a stronghold on half the world. Listen!

(MUSIC: UP AND UNDER:)

ANNCR: Communism is a threat not only to religion, but to all we Americans hold dear in our entire way of life. As a service to our fellow countrymen at a time when the menace of international communism is becoming more and more real, with every passing hour, the National Council of Catholic Men, in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company, presents, on the CATHOLIC HOUR, a special series of four documentary programs on communism entitled OPERATION SURVIVAL. This is chapter three . . . NOW THE WORLD.

(MUSIC: PUNCTUATE & DOWN B. G. UNDER)

NARR: This isn't a pleasant story, but it should be told, and this isn't the time to be Republican or Democrat about it, to blame or to criticize. Hindsight is cheaper than action, expediency easier than moral courage. In the strange glow of wartime friendship we were high-minded and short-sighted. Period. That's it. Willingly or unwillingly we didn't recognize the ugly face of world Communism.

(MUSIC: PUNCTUATE . . . AND DOWN UNDER)

NARR: At quarter past three on Sunday afternoon, November the twenty-eighth, 1943, a short, stocky man casually walked into a room in Teheran, Persia. He was dressed in the uniform of a Marshal of the Russian Army. He smiled at President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

(MUSIC: SEGUE TO A FEW STEPS)

STALIN: Good afternoon, Mr. President. I thought our first meeting could be somewhat informal.

ROOSEVELT: Good. I'm glad to see you Marshal Stalin. Please sit down.

STALIN: Thank you.

- ROOSEVELT: I've been trying for a long time to bring this about.
- STALIN: I'm responsible for the delay. I've been busy in Moscow on military matters.
- ROOSEVELT: What a magnificent fight you've been putting up! We hope to force the Germans to pull back at least 30 or 40 divisions from the eastern front.
- STALIN: (TOUCH OF SARCASM) Ah, the Second Front. I'd almost given up hope.
- ROOSEVELT: We'll be talking it over with Mr. Churchill. He has some ideas of his own on the subject . . . There are so many things we must cover. Could we go over some ideas for the future peace.
- STALIN: There's nothing to prevent us from discussing anything we please.
- ROOSEVELT: I'm thinking of some sort of international organization with Russia, America, England and China as the four policemen to guarantee peace in the post-war world.
- STALIN: China? China won't be very strong when the war's over. They're not good fighters, Mr. President. The fault of their leaders, but still—
- ROOSEVELT: Possibly, possibly . . . I've just had some talks with Chiang in Cairo. We're going to issue a communique that Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores go back to China after the war . . . and that Korea will regain its independence.
- STALIN: (GRUNT OF AGREEMENT)
- ROOSEVELT: (TACTFULLY) Chiang's rather anxious about the Manchurian border.
- STALIN: Yes?
- ROOSEVELT: He hopes the Soviet Union will respect China's sovereignty in Manchuria.
- STALIN: Mr. President, world recognition of the sovereignty of the Soviet Union has always been a prime principle for me. In turn, I most certainly will respect the sovereignty of other countries, large and small.
- ROOSEVELT: Good! Look, it's quarter to four. We'd better get across the hall and sit down with Winston.

(MUSIC: *BRIDGE AND SEGUE TO BUSTLE OF FAIRLY LARGE MEETING*)

STALIN: I suggest, Mr. President, that you take the chair for this meeting.

CHURCHILL: On behalf of His Majesty's Government, I second Marshal Stalin.

ROOSEVELT: Thank you. I want to welcome Marshal Stalin, and the Russian delegation as new members of our family circle.

CHURCHILL: And for Britain, may I say that in the hands of those here present lies the happy future of mankind. I pray they may be worthy of this God-given opportunity.

STALIN: I thank the president of the United States for his words of welcome, and with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, I too, feel this fraternal meeting does indeed represent a great opportunity.

ROOSEVELT: Thank you gentlemen. And now to business. First I'll outline the American position. We're fighting over the far reaches of the Pacific, coming to closer and closer grips with Japan. For Europe, we've finally set May, 1944 for a cross-channel operation. The Channel, as you know, Marshal Stalin, is a disagreeable body of water.

CHURCHILL: And in the past the British people had every reason to be thankful it was so disagreeable.

ROOSEVELT: In addition, the Prime Minister and I have been discussing possible operations in Italy, the Adriatic, the Aegean and a landing in southern France.

STALIN: The Soviet Union welcomes any successes against Japan. Once Germany is defeated, we'll be able to smash Japan by our common front.

(A BIT OF EXCITING BUZZING: THIS IS FIRST TIME RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO JAPANESE WAR EVER MENTIONED)

CAST: (AD LIBS) Did you hear that.
What.
Russia's going to fight Japan.
Russia—Japan.

- STALIN: But I would be distressed to see you scatter your European forces in the Mediterranean and Adriatic.
- CHURCHILL: But that's the soft underbelly of Europe. We can strike there and strike hard. They're all strategic points. After the war there would be a joint British-American-Russian occupation of the Balkans.
- STALIN: (TESTILY) We're here to discuss *Military* matters. The Soviet Union considers the invasion of France the most important item.
- CHURCHILL: There are such tremendous opportunities in the Balkans.
- ROOSEVELT: The American Objective is to win the war as quickly as possible. My Chiefs of Staff are convinced the cross-channel invasion of France is the quickest possible way.
- STALIN: The President and I agree . . .
- ROOSEVELT: Let us make it definite then. Operation Overlord—the invasion of France—is set for May, 1944.
- STALIN: (NEEDLING A BIT) And the Balkans, Mr. Churchill?
- CHURCHILL: His Majesty's Government still considers the Balkans of the highest . . .
- ROOSEVELT: Now, now, it's getting late and we all have a good dinner coming up for the Prime Minister's birthday.
- (MUSIC: BRIDGE . . . SEGUE TO IMPORTANT BANQUET BUZZ, DISHES)
(TAPPING ON SIDE OF WINE GLASS . . .
BUZZ SETTLES DOWN A BIT, THOUGH
GLASSES AND DISHES CAN STILL
BACK IT UP.)
- ROOSEVELT: Tonight we gather to celebrate the 69th birthday of our distinguished friend, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the successful conclusion of an historic meeting.
- (BUZZ UP . . . APPLAUSE . . . AD LIBS: "Hear, Hear")
- STALIN: To my fighting friend, Churchill. (CHEERS)

CHURCHILL: To Stalin the Mighty! (CHEERS & APPLAUSE)

STALIN: The honor you pay me really belongs to the Russian people. People of medium courage and even cowards become heroes in Russia. Those who do not are killed.

ROOSEVELT: To the Red Army! (CHEERS)

STALIN: To Lend Lease and American production, without which we would lose the war! (CHEERS)

ROOSEVELT: To our unity—war and peace. The Teheran Conference has lifted the hopes for a better world. We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose.

(MUSIC: *BRIDGE AND UNDER*)

NARR: It sounded mighty good. An awful lot of us wanted to believe that Uncle Joe was mending his ways, that he was mellowing a little under the influence of the war and his new-found friends. When the big three met again at Yalta in February, 1945, the war was almost over and the same spirit of Allied harmony seemed to exist. But the storm signals of the future were already flying . . .

(MUSIC: *SEGUE TO NOISE OF IMPORTANT MEETING. BUZZ OF CONVERSATION*)

(GAVEL—SOUND OUT THROUGH)

STALIN: I suggest the President of the United States preside once again.

ROOSEVELT: Thank you, Marshal Stalin. May we take up the question of the veto in our proposed United Nations Organization.

CHURCHILL: His Majesty's Government associate themselves with the proposals of the United States on the veto question. The three great powers shouldn't assume the position of rulers of all the rest of the world without allowing other nations to state their case.

STALIN: (BELLICOSELY) I'd like to ask Mr. Churchill to name the power which may intend to dominate the world. I'm sure Great Britain doesn't want to. So one is removed from suspicion. I'm sure the United States doesn't want to. So another is excluded.

CHURCHILL: May I answer?

STALIN: In a minute. When will the great powers accept provisions that will absolve them from the charge that they intend to dominate the world?

CHURCHILL: I know that under the leaders of the three powers as represented here we may feel safe . . . But these leaders may not live forever.

STALIN: The Soviet Union is accused of attaching too much importance to voting procedure. We're guilty. All questions are decided by votes and we're interested in decisions—not discussions. However, the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the veto formula.

CHURCHILL: Excellent, excellent. Our major issues on the United Nations are settled. We're on the way to a future of peace.

(MUSIC: *BRIDGE AND DOWN UNDER*)

NARR: At Teheran Stalin had hinted that he might join a united front against Japan after the European war. This was discussed in detail at Yalta. Churchill generally was absent.

(MUSIC: *SEGUE TO INTIMATE MEETING . . . PERHAPS ONLY SOME PAPER RUFFLE*)

ROOSEVELT: (ROOSEVELT SHOULD SOUND MORE AND MORE TIRED THROUGH THE WHOLE YALTA SEQUENCE BUT PARTICULARLY IN THIS SECTION)

This is the situation, Marshall Stalin. We're now preparing to attack two small but very important islands. Let's see. . . What are their names? Yes, here it is—Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Next year we hope to carry the attack into the Japanese home islands.—all difficult, costly operations.

STALIN: The Soviet Union is extremely anxious to help.

ROOSEVELT: We'll welcome such help. It's of the utmost importance to crush Japan as soon as possible and with the loss of the smallest number of lives.

STALIN: And we will help after the war in Europe. I can even start moving divisions into Siberia.

ROOSEVELT: Good. Good.

- STALIN: But, Mr. President, it may be difficult to explain a war against Japan to the Russian people.
- ROOSEVELT: I don't quite understand.
- STALIN: In Europe the Russians can easily understand they're fighting for their lives. I might find it difficult to explain to them that the Japanese are any threat unless . . .
- ROOSEVELT: Yes, yes, unless—
- STALIN: Unless I could tell the supreme Soviet and the people that they would be protecting Russia's postwar position in the Far East by joining in the Japanese war.
- ROOSEVELT: Russia's postwar position in the Far East? Which would mean . . .
- STALIN: I'd like to tell them that southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands will be returned to Russia, that we'll have access to Dairen—internationalized if necessary.
- ROOSEVELT: But . . .
- STALIN: And I'd like to tell them we'd once more control the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian railroads and have a lease on Port Arthur.
- ROOSEVELT: (THINKING IT OVER) Sakhalin, Kurile, Dairen, Port Arthur . . . and exactly what would you do in the way of military action.
- STALIN: As I said, I'm prepared to move 25 divisions to Far Eastern Siberia to attack Japan within three months after the end of the war against the German invaders.
- ROOSEVELT: We'll need every possible help against Japan . . . But Chiang-Kai-Shek may object. He may have his own ideas on some of these points.
- STALIN: Chiang, Chiang. I can't understand why the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists can't keep a united front against Japan. Chiang needs better leaders around him. There are so many good men in the Chinese comintern. I didn't know why Chiang doesn't bring them forward.

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ROOSEVELT: It's all rather difficult to settle, since China isn't represented here.

STALIN: Can't we settle it among ourselves? We don't need to tell Chiang right now. After all, Russia isn't at war with Japan and the movement of these divisions across Siberia will have to be top secret. You know how things leak at Chungking.

ROOSEVELT: Perhaps we could tell him later. But if he still objects?

STALIN: May I suggest, Mr. President, that you and Mr. Churchill and I sign a secret agreement on this whole point, providing that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after the defeat of Japan. I don't think Chiang will object too much.

(MUSIC: *BRIDGE, THEN DOWN B. G. UNDER*)

NARR: There it is. That's pretty much the basis for Stalin's postwar position in the Far East. We were interested in winning the war as quickly as possible. Stalin was already more interested in winning the peace. At Yalta, they also talked about the peace and what should happen to the liberated areas of Europe.

(MUSIC: *SEGUE TO BUZZ OF ANOTHER MEETING*)

ROOSEVELT: We seem to have two governments for Poland, Gentlemen.

CHURCHILL: A somewhat awkward situation, Mr. President.

STALIN: May I point out that the Warsaw Government is actually functioning in Poland at this moment.

CHURCHILL: But it represents only one party. All parties should be represented.

STALIN: We're willing to add a few persons who won't affect the Soviet Union's control but we must have friendly governments on our borders.

CHURCHILL: The world will be reassured if we issue a declaration calling for the reorganization of the present Warsaw government on a broader democratic basis.

ROOSEVELT: . . . And the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible.

CHURCHILL: Plus a reassurance to all liberated countries that they'll have the right to choose the form of government they want.

STALIN: Yes, I'll sign such a declaration.

ROOSEVELT: May I call your attention to the point about helping these governments to hold free elections.

STALIN: I accept that. The Soviet Union will be glad to help.

ROOSEVELT: Poland will be the first example. I want the Polish election to be beyond question, like Caesar's wife. I didn't know Caesar's wife, but they say she was pure.

STALIN: That's what they said, but as a matter of fact, she had certain sins.

(MUSIC: *BRIDGE AND THEN DOWN UNDER*)

NARR: And, oh, the sins that have been committed in the name of free elections in eastern Europe. But that's getting ahead of the story. At Yalta, too, there were the usual dinners, the usual toasts. Everyone seemed convinced that the world was on the highroad to a glorious era of peace.

(MUSIC: *SEGUE TO BANQUET BUZZ. LARGE CROWD, DISHES.*)

STALIN: I toast then to the future! The grand alliance of three great powers in war—in peace.

ROOSEVELT: Our objectives here are to give every man, woman and child on this earth the possibility of security and well-being.

CHURCHILL: We're standing on the crest of a hill with the glories of future possibilities spread before us. In the modern world the function of leadership is to lead men from the forests to the broad sunlit plains of peace and happiness. This prize is nearer our grasp than anytime before in history. It would be a tragedy for which history would never forgive us if we let this prize slip from our grasp through inertia or carelessness.

(APPLAUSE FOR)

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(MUSIC: BRIDGE AND THEN DOWN UNDER)

NARR: Yes, they were standing on the crest of a hill. But from that moment Stalin moved forward and we moved backwards. The prize began to slip.

(MUSIC: PUNCTUATE & DOWN—)

NARR: At Potsdam in July, 1945, the Big Three pledged themselves once more to free elections in Eastern Europe and to zonal control of Germany—*under* an Allied Control Commission. And Harry Truman, now President of the United States, casually told the Generalissimo of the Russian Armies that America had a new bomb.

(MUSIC: STING, UNDER AND OUT:)

NARR: But the future became more and more unpleasant. Russian-controlled governments took over Yugoslavia. The United States protested. Rumania—the U. S. protested. Bulgaria—the U. S. protested. Poland—the U. S. protested. Then came the real shock. Czechoslovakia, the stepchild of the United States, once considered the most democratic and progressive country of Eastern Europe, became a Communist satellite state. In a bloodless five-day revolution in February, 1948, Klement Gottwald forced President Eduard Benes, to form a new Communist Government. Jan Masaryk became Foreign Minister, the same Jan Masaryk who shouted defiantly after Munich:

MASARYK: (DEFIANT—BIG) The nation of St. Wenceslas, Jan Hus and Thomas Masaryk will not be a nation of slaves.

NARR: But on February 29, 1948, Jan Masaryk issued the following statement:

MASARYK: (AS THOUGH WRITING IT) I will continue to march with the people. This change was carried out without bloodshed and our people are and will remain democratic. Therefore, I trust this new government.

NARR: The world was astounded. Was this Jan Masaryk, son of Thomas Masaryk, the founder of the Czechoslovak Republic, the accomplished pianist, who

loved life, who loved freedom. Let us see. Sunday, March 7, 1948, was the 98th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Masaryk, his son, sat gloomily at the piano in his apartment in the Czernin Palace, Prague . . .

(MUSIC: *SEGUE TO PIANO PLAYING DVORAK'S 10TH SLAVONIC DANCE*)

(DOOR OPENS OFF . . . FLUSTERED FOOTSTEPS FADE IN)

MARENKA: (PIANO STILL HOLDS) Mister Jan. I'm so sorry. I'll have your lunch in a minute.

MASARYK: No hurry, Marenka. I'm not hungry.

MARENKA: I've been to the grave, that's where I was. It was so nice. Since the trouble, all of Prague has been going out to talk to him. Some of them were crying . . .

(BANGS ANGRILY ON PIANO AND STOP)

MASARYK: I don't want to hear what they were doing.

MARENKA: I'm sorry. I'll get your lunch. You must be starved, poor boy.

MASARYK: I shouldn't explode that way.

MARENKA: Marenka understands. Years ago your father used to say: "Marenka, look after Honza. Don't scold him too much. He'll turn out all right. He's a Masaryk." I always remember that, Mister Jan.

MASARYK: He's a Masaryk . . . Did you find those books, Marenka.

MARENKA: The books? Yes (GOES OFF) Here they are. (RETURNS) Dirty they were too. He wrote such gloomy things. (LOOKING AT TITLE OF BOOK) "Suicide as a Phe . . . Phe . . . (SHE STRUGGLES WITH WORD)

MASARYK: (LAUGHING) Phenomenon, Marenka. "Suicide as a Phenomenon of Modern Civilization." It was father's first book. 1881, I think. (HE CHECKS IT) Yes.

MARENKA: Marenka's getting too old to fight big words and big ideas. And I don't mind being ignorant if it

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makes you laugh again. And here's the Bible you wanted. (REPROACHFULLY) That was dusty, too.

MASARYK: Don't scold me, Marenka. Remember, (MIMICKING HER A BIT) he'll turn out all right, he's a Masaryk. (QUIETLY) Tell me, what was it like at the grave

MARENKA: Some of "them" were there with great banners. Oh, I wanted to smash them.

MASARYK: (ANGRILY) They've no right to be hiding behind my father's name.

MARENKA: But most of us were ordinary people, hundreds, maybe thousands. Everyone stood around quietly. It was very sad. Some of us were crying. (SHE CRIES)

MASARYK: Don't cry, Marenka. No one should cry. You cried at Munich too. . . . But tears can't change the course of history.

(MUSIC: BRIDGE WITH CZECK THEME AND DOWN UNDER)

NARR: Late that afternoon, Jan Masaryk was driven to his father's grave at Lany, 30 miles outside Prague. The crowds had disappeared.

(MUSIC: SEGUE TO CAR)

MASARYK: Pull up here, driver.

DRIVER: I can take you closer Mr. Minister.

MASARYK: I'll walk the rest of the way.

DRIVER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

CAR SLOWS TO STOP. DOOR OPENS.
VERY LIGHT WIND. FOOTSTEPS ON
GRAVEL . . . THEY CUT ON CUE FOR.

MASARYK: Father . . . Father forgive me. I tried so hard to work with them. I wanted to slow them down. Keep them from swallowing up all your work. I've failed father. I remember so well . . . You're saying . . . A nation not founded on truth doesn't deserve to live. A nation not founded on truth . . .
(SOBS) (FOOTSTEPS START RUNNING . . .)

doesn't . . . deserve . . . to . . . live . . .

FOOTSTEPS HOLD . . .

CUT FOR:

CAR DOOR OPENING AND SLAMMING
QUICKLY. . .

MASARYK: Back to Prague. Quickly.

DRIVER: Yes Mr. Minister.
CAR STARTS AND THROUGH GEARS TO
RUN UNDER:

MASARYK: If I could only do something . . . anything . . . dear
God anything!

DRIVER: Pardon Mr. Minister?

MASARYK: Nothing.

(MUSIC: BRIDGE WITH CZECH THEME AND UNDER:)

NARR: On Thursday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock the
new Communist-dominated Parliament was sched-
uled to meet. Masaryk with the other ministers
would be in attendance. Wednesday morning, Mas-
aryk went to the country home of President Eduard
Benes to receive the credentials of the new Polish
Ambassador. After the Ambassador left . . .

(MUSIC: SEQUE TO DOOR OPENING . . . CACKLE OF
LOGFIRE IN FIREPLACE)

BENES: Come into the study, Honza. It's much more com-
fortable.

MASARYK: I'm so tired out, Eduard.

BENES: I'll put another log on and we can sit down and talk.

(THROW LOG ON FIRE. IT BLAZES UP
AND FOR REST OF SCENE WILL GO
DOWN GRADUALLY.)

MASARYK: I can't face them tomorrow. I can't.

BENES: I dread the thought of going back to Prague. I held
out against Gottwald as long as possible. I could-
n't do more, Honza, it would have meant blood-
shed . . .

(THEY ARE DEFENDING THEMSELVES)

- MASARYK: No, we couldn't have done more.
- BENES: I keep thinking of 1929—that day Gottwald appeared for the first time in Parliament with 30 of them. We were cocky then, your father and I. We didn't fear them. We thought they were harmless. I looked Gottwald in the eye and shouted, "Why do you think you're here in Parliament?" He looked me back and screamed, "We're here to break your necks." And he meant it. We laughed it off. Why didn't we realize how dangerous they were . . .
- MASARYK: I tried to be non-political about it, to be above politics, as I thought a Masaryk should.
- BENES: No one can be non-political about it, Honza. And no one can compromise.
- MASARYK: I can't sit with them tomorrow.
- BENES: They're destroying everything we built up. Funny, isn't it. You know the sign on our old newspaper plant. The way it used to blaze out. in neon lights over the street—Free World. Just as they seized the paper, the sign went out. Symbolic, I suppose. The free world was in darkness.
- MASARYK: And there's nothing we can do.
- BENES: I've come to my decision, Honza. I'm going to resign. I can no longer be an accomplice at the second rape of my country.
- MASARYK: At least after Munich, we had some hope.
- BENES: The Nazis were monsters too, but in a different way. They tried to wipe out whole villages, whole races, but it was a physical destruction. You can always rebuild a Lidice. Now it's more deadly. They destroy you morally and spiritually.
- MASARYK: So you're going to resign. How can I face them tomorrow and lend the name of Masaryk to the destruction of everything my father believed in.
- BENES: You must make your own decision. I know I advised you to come into their government and issue that statement. I wanted at least one reliable person around me. I was hopeful till the very end. But it won't work, Honza. You must decide for yourself.

MASARYK: I went out to father's grave Sunday and all I could think of were his words:—A nation not founded . . .

BENES: . . . on truth doesn't deserve to live. Yes. That was his real political credo.

MASARYK: You know it's getting chilly in here, Eduard. I'll put on another log.

BENES: No, Honza. Let's sit in the cold a moment and watch the fire, like our once proud state, die out to dust and ashes.

(MUSIC: BRIDGE . . . SEGUE TO PIANO PLAYING CZECH THEME IN GLOOMIEST POSSIBLE MINOR)

(CHURCH BELL STRIKES NINE)

MARENKA: Mister Jan, it's 9 o'clock.

(MUSIC: (PLAYING CONTINUES)

MARENKA: Mister Jan. Your dinner's going cold. You should eat. And all these cigarettes you're smoking.

MASARYK: Not right now, Marenka, Why don't you go and stay with your niece tonight? I'll manage.

MARENKA: I couldn't do that.

MASARYK: Yes, take the night off.

MARENKA: And leave everything?

(PIANO STOPS)

MASARYK: It'll be all right. Come back early in the morning. Just leave things as they are.

MARENKA: Well, if you think it's all right. I'll just get my things and be off. (FADING) Good night, Mister Jan.

MASARYK: (VERY TENDERLY) Good night, Marenka.
(DOOR CLOSES OFF)

MASARYK: Goodbye Marenka . . .
(BIBLE OFF TABLE . . . RUFFLE OF PAGES . . . STOP FOR)
But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, faith, meekness, temperance—against such there is no law.

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(THREE FOOTSTEPS . . . PIANO BENCH
SCRAPE . . .)

Against such there is no law.

(PIANO:)

(CRYING) A nation not founded on truth . . .
doesn't deserve to live . . .

(MUSIC: BRIDGE—BACK TO PIANO—CRASH CHORD)

(PIANO BENCH SCRAPE)

(SLOW FOOTSTEPS . . . WINDOW UP . . .

LIGHT TRAFFIC WAY OFF)

(CHURCH BELL STARTS TO CHIME SIX)

MASARYK: It's going to be a beautiful day. (PAUSE) A nation
not founded on truth—doesn't deserve to live . . .
and . . . neither do I.

(EFFORT, GASP)

(MUSIC: CZECK THEME BIG)

NARR: Jan Masarak, the man who couldn't make up his
mind. Suicide is no answer, collaboration is no
answer. There's no middle ground. Either you
fight Communism, or your helping it. What is
the answer? Maybe there's not one big answer but
lots of small ones which concern you and you and
you.

(MUSIC: UP & DOWN UNDER)

ANNCR: You have just heard "NOW THE WORLD," written
by Robert C. Healey . . . produced and directed by
Harry W. Junkin . . . chapter 3 in a special series
on Communism titled . . . Operation Survival . . .
You may have a complimentary copy of this broad-
cast by writing to the National Council of Catholic
Men, Washington 5, D. C. The idea for this
series was conceived by the Forensic Club of Four-
nier Institute of Technology, Lamont, Illinois, under
the direction of Ray Schaff, Robert Arzbaeher and
Rev. Father Francis T. Williams of the Viatorian
Fathers. Music was composed and conducted by
Doctor Roy Shield.

(MUSIC: UP AND OUT TO END)

"AWAKE OR PERISH"

NARR: You—and you—and you are going to give the answer to Communism.

(MUSIC: UP AND DOWN UNDER)

ANNCR: Communism is a threat not only to religion, but to all we Americans hold dear in our entire way of life. As a service to our fellow countrymen at a time when the menace of international communism is becoming more and more real with every passing hour, the National Council of Catholic Men, in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company, presents, on the Catholic Hour, a special series of four documentary programs on Communism entitled OPERATION SURVIVAL. This is Chapter Four . . . AWAKE OR PARISH.

(MUSIC: PUNCTUATE AND DOWN B. G. UNDER)

NARR: Yes, *you're* going to give the answers to Communism this time. We may suggest a few ideas, a few methods, but in the long run it will be up to you. It's your future, it's going to be up to you to guard it. For *yourself* and your *children*.

(MUSIC: PUNCTUATE . . . DOWN UNDER AND OUT)

NARR: By now . . . and especially since Korea June 25, 1950 . . . most of us are pretty well convinced that Communism is a threat to America and to the world. But just to refresh ourselves let's listen to an "expert" on Communism. This is a sworn statement by William Z. Foster, head of the American Communist Party in the United States today:

(MUSIC: FANFARE OUT: HOLDS DRUMS)

FOSTER: (INTENSE DECLAMATION . . . BELIEF) When a Communist heads the Government of the United States—and that day will come just as surely as the sun rises—the government will not be a capitalist government but a Soviet government, and behind this government will stand the Red Army to enforce a dictatorship of the proletariat.

(MUSIC: DRUMS UP LOUDLY AND STOP)

NARR: An American Soviet Government . . . the Red Army . . . A Dictatorship of the proletariat. That, mind you, is a sworn statement of William Z. Foster, head of the American Communist Party. The Communists make no bones about their ultimate plans for America and for the world. We must make no bones about our opposition. We must know what we are fighting, why we are fighting it and perhaps most important of all, how to fight it. Our thinking must be clear and to the point. We must be doers of the word, not hearers, not shouters. In a lot of American homes tonight there are small family parties. Some of them are farewell parties . . .

(MUSIC: FAST BRIDGE & SEGUE TO SMALL FAMILY GROUP. LAUGHTER. THEY'RE ENJOYING THEMSELVES AT SUPPER. SOUND OF DISHES)

AD LIBS: "You'll look good in uniform, Danny."
"Take the Army in stride, boy."

JEANIE: You'll look wonderful in uniform, Danny.

CHRIS: You're gonna write to *me*, Danny, aren't you? Promise now.

DANNY: Sure, kid. *If* they leave me any time.

FATHER: You be sure and write often as you can, son.

JEANIE: You'd better, Danny Simpson, or else . . .

DANNY: See what I mean? That's my girl.

CHRIS: You gonna shoot guns at people, Danny?

DANNY: Sure.

MOTHER: Oh, I dread the thought of another war—all the boys going off—the rationing—I couldn't stand it again, waiting in line for butter and sugar.

DANNY: We have to stop them someplace, mom.

FATHER: The only way to stop these Communists is to drop a few atom bombs on them. That'll show them.

JEANIE: One of my teachers says the *only* way to stop Communism is to make democracy work.

MOTHER: There's something in that, Jeanie. Our skirts aren't too clean.

FATHER: Maybe not, but we have entirely too many Communists running around loose these days. We even have one at the office. He's always spouting about social justice and all that rubbish. I bet ten to one he's a Commie.

MOTHER: Well, let's not worry too much about it right now. Come along all of you, and have coffee in the living room.

(BUZZ AND AD LIBS: AS THEY MOVE OUT)

DANNY: Coming, Kid?

CHRIS: (VERY SERIOUSLY) Can I ask you a question, Danny

DANNY: Sure, kid, shoot.

CHRIS: (VERY NAIVELY . . . REALLY WANTS TO KNOW) Who are these Communists you all talk about?

DANNY: (A BIT CONFUSED) . . . Well, Chris, it's like this . . . They're the people we're fighting, they're the people on the other side.

(MUSIC: PUNCTUATE & DOWN UNDER)

NARR: Well, they all sound as if they're against Communism and want to do something about it. Question is, are they going about it in a confused way, when they could be crystal-clear. Are they really worried about it. Let's look at some of their statements.

(MUSIC: FADE OUT)

MOTHER: Oh, I dread the thought of another war—all the boys going off—the rationing—I couldn't stand it again, waiting in line for butter and sugar.

NARR: Sure, mom, we all dread the thought of another general war, if that, God forbid, becomes necessary. But we're in a state of war now, and we must rearm spiritually and physically to win this war of ideas. That means each of us must sacrifice something of ourselves, become just a little less selfish. Better to sacrifice a little than to sacrifice our freedom and existence.

FATHER: The only way to stop these Communists is to drop a few atomic bombs on them. That'll show them.

NARR: Is that the only way? Bombs kill people, not ideas, and Communism is a deadly idea. Can it be stamped out by mere physical destruction? Okay, so we drop a few atom bombs and kill off a few hundred thousand Russians and maybe a few thousand Communists, because there is a difference. Can we be sure, can we be morally certain that this would mean the end of Communism as a dangerous force in the world?

JEANIE: One of my teachers says the *only* way to stop Communism is to make democracy work.

NARR: That is a dangerous and very popular argument. Notice that word 'only' . . . the 'only' way. Putting in the 'only' means we *either* have to improve democracy *or* accept communism. Our plight today is not a simple either-or proposition, because under no circumstances can we accept Communism in America. Let's put it this way. 'One' of the ways to fight Communism is to make democracy work better.

FATHER: . . . We have entirely too many Communists running around loose these days. We even have one at the office. He's always spouting about social justice and all that rubbish. I bet ten to one he's a commie.

NARR: Certainly we have lots of Communists in this country, and something should be done about them. J. Edgar Hoover puts the number at 54,000 card-holding members with ten sympathizers or fellow-travellers for every party member, and for all practical purposes they're Communists, too. That's more than half a million people. A pretty formidable enemy. Instead of labelling people Communists just because we disagree with their ideas, we *must* learn to recognize the Party line and Party attitudes.

MOTHER: Well, let's not worry about it too much right now.

NARR: But we have to worry about it, mom. We have to stop being complacent and self-confident. We have to take down the business as usual signs in the home, in the factory, in government and politics, even in religion. Just as Communism rests on

fanatic belief and discipline, so must we also believe intensely and work at it, work hard at it.

CHRIS: Who are these Communists you all talk about?

NARR: A good question, Sonny. Do we know the answer to it?

1ST VOICE: A Communist is *not* an American.

(MUSIC: STING.)

NARR: Though he remains a citizen and as such still has certain rights under the law, any American who swears allegiance to Communism has cut himself off from all America stands for.

1ST VOICE: A Communist is *not* a Protestant.

(MUSIC: STING.)

NARR: Communism and any religion which rests on belief in God are incompatible. The terms are mutually exclusive.

1ST VOICE: A Communist is *not* a Jew.

(MUSIC: STING.)

NARR: Communism and the basic principles of Judaism are incompatible. Like members of any organized religion, Jews are persecuted in Russia and every Communist-dominated country.

1ST VOICE: A Communist is *not* a Catholic.

(MUSIC: STING.)

NARR: Communism and Catholicism are incompatible. Any Catholic who espouses Communism is automatically excluded from the Sacraments.

1ST VOICE: A Communist is *not* a member of any human society.

(MUSIC: STING.)

NARR: By denying God and the inherent rights of the individual, the Communist has automatically cut himself off from the human society which rests on those foundations. A Communist *is* a member of an international inhuman society fanatically dedicated to the overthrow of western civilization and all its institutions by every possible means, including the use of force and violence.

(MUSIC: PUNCTUATE . . . DOWN B. G. UNDER)

NARR: There's another side to the picture. There are lots of Americans who honestly don't believe Communism to be either right or good. However they hesitate to fight it because of their well meaning but misguided conception of civil rights. You can meet these people almost any place . . . for instance in a small attractive apartment in New York . . .

(MUSIC: FADE OUT FOR:)

HUGH: Well Laura, they offered me the job.

LAURA: Oh Hugh, that's wonderful. I'm so glad. It's a fine magazine and . . .

HUGH: And I turned it down.

LAURA: You're not . . . not serious?

HUGH: I've never been so serious in my life.

LAURA: But why?

HUGH: We agreed that I'm a good writer. That I'd be an asset to the magazine. We settled the money—we settled everything. Then he leans back in his chair and says there's one more thing.

LAURA: What?

HUGH: "We don't want any Commies in this shop," says Mr. Henderson "and I'd like to know just where you stand."

LAURA: And didn't you tell him?

HUGH: I told him to mind his own business.

LAURA: You . . . you what?

HUGH: What are they hiring me for. My ability as a writer or my politics.

LAURA: But YOU aren't a Communist . . . why couldn't you say so?

HUGH: Because my religion, my politics are my affairs not his. One of the basic freedoms of this country is that the individual can think or pray or vote as he darn well pleases and . . .

LAURA: Oh for goodness sake Hugh stop handing me that guff about freedom.

- HUGH: Guff? Is that what you think it is?
- LAURA: You've said you hated Communism a hundred times right in this room. To all sorts of people.
- HUGH: That's the point. I said it. They didn't ask me.
- LAURA: You're splitting hairs.
- HUGH: Splitting hairs? This thing is getting to be a witch hunt.
- LAURA: Witch hunts work both ways.
- HUGH: What do you mean?
- LAURA: I've been a radio actress for eight years . . . And why do you think I got written out of that daytime serial? Because I was an anti-communist and the producer knew it! I was just plain fired because I was a good American. And I didn't get my picture in the paper and I wasn't martyred and I wasn't paid!
- HUGH: So I suppose two wrongs make a right. What Henderson really wants is a list of my clubs . . . a list of the associations I belong to . . . how I think how I . . .
- LAURA: And why don't you tell him? Because you join things all over the place without ever trying to find out what it is you're joining.
- HUGH: That's my privilege.
- LAURA: Not any more it isn't. Anyone can come along with a sob story about the starving Hottentots and you fork over fifty dollars. Or you join—or sign . . . or something. Well these are mighty dangerous times—and you'd better stop joining. You'd better investigate your charities a little more carefully. And you'd better forget about the names on the letter-head. Lots of prominent busy people are like you. They're suckers. And lots of them are communists too. You think Communists are poor starving immigrant types with shawls over their heads.
- HUGH: You don't have to shout about it.
- LAURA: I feel like shouting. Don't you understand that we're on the verge of disaster?
- HUGH: I'll join or sign or give money to anything I want to.

- LAURA: Fine. Go ahead.
- HUGH: I intend to.
- LAURA: The Communists are great at hiding behind good causes. They exploit people like you. People with lots of emotion and lots of—of vague social consciousness. And if you don't mind my saying so darned lousy judgment!
- HUGH: You're talking like a child!
- LAURA: And you're talking right off the party line.
- HUGH: You haven't the slightest idea of what Civil Rights or Liberty or Freedom in this country means. You'd think . . .
- LAURA: Oh not again. Not again!
- HUGH: As long as Jews are kept out of certain country clubs, or Negroes out of hotels, or Catholics out of jobs, or Protestants or whatever you like. As long as we keep on using words like "kike" or "nigger" or "wop" or practice any kind of discrimination based on anything but the intrinsic worth of the individual concerned we've got . . .
- LAURA: Hugh, I know that. I know that discrimination is wicked and wrong and vicious and I hate it. You hate it. Lots of people hate it. We know that it's wrong and that it exists. We know our social structure isn't perfect. There may be a few things wrong with the United States of America but believe me, it suits me just fine . . . just fine . . .
- HUGH: That isn't the point.
- LAURA: Of course it's the point.
- HUGH: You've turned into a prim little Fascist.
- LAURA: And if you don't think the reds love to get hold of somebody like you that shoots his mouth off and calls anyone who's against communism a Fascist, you're crazy. They thrive on confusion. That's what they want to do. Confuse us. Well, get unconfused and take a stand. Freedom is the very thing the reds want to destroy! You're not a Communist so say so. Say so anywhere or any place or any time you're asked.

HUGH: Not when I'm asked about it when I'm getting a job.

LAURA: All right don't. Go ahead. Hide behind words like Liberty and Civil Rights. You don't even know what they mean!

HUGH: I don't know what they mean? . . . listen to who's talking.

LAURA: No you don't. Freedom in this country means Freedom to do as you ought to do. It doesn't mean license. And Freedom and Liberty and Civil Rights carry certain responsibilities. They've got to be guarded and cherished. And just remember this, my boy. If the Commies take over this country we'll be destroyed. If we lose a war with Communism it won't make a bit of difference whether you're a writer or an actor or a Catholic or Jew or Negro or anything else. And you know why? Because you'll be dead that's why! Morally and mentally and spiritually you'll be dead!

(MUSIC: PUNCTUATE & DOWN QUICKLY B.G. UNDER:)

NARR: And the argument went on—as these arguments have a habit of doing. Hugh went on to talk about the First Amendment. The Communists and their fellow travellers and a lot of honest, sincere people like Hugh—people they've duped—spend a lot of time worrying about it. For different reasons, all of us should worry about the First Amendment because it's one of the keystones of our democratic society. But does that mean it can be used to protect those who want to undermine our very existence? Our society today is the only thing that gives the First Amendment any meaning. Now just what is this First Amendment:

CLERK: (ON SLIGHT ECHO) Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

NARR: Those are very important rights, of which we as Americans are proud, for which many of us have fought and died. But freedom has its limitations, and freedom must have its responsibilities. In 1919,

OPERATION SURVIVAL

in the Schenk case, Mr. Justice Holmes, one of America's great jurists, an American who believed that the survival of the state was a condition for the activity of the individuals in it, made this ruling.

(MUSIC: *STING & OUT*)

HOLMES: The question in every case is whether the words are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has the right to prevent.

(MUSIC: *PUNCTUATE & DOWN UNDER*)

NARR: But that was 1919. There was no great danger from Communism then, except as an ominous shadow on the future. This is 1950, and the danger is clear, present and real. These rights are not absolute values to be guaranteed under every circumstance and at any social cost. On August 1, 1950 in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in New York City. (FADE)

(MUSIC: *SEGUE TO COURTROOM . . . COUGHS.*)

CLERK: Mr. Justice Learned Hand will read the unanimous opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals, in the case of the United States versus eleven Communists on charges of criminal conspiracy against the Government of the United States.

(GAVEL STRIKES TWICE) (CROWD OUT)

HAND: In each case the courts must ask whether the gravity of the evil, discounted by its improbability, justifies such invasion of free speech as is necessary to avoid the danger. The Communists' creed includes the violent capture of all existing governments. The only question is . . . how long a government having discovered such a conspiracy must wait. When does the conspiracy become a present danger. The Communists banked on the fact that the First Amendment would give them freedom to make all preparatory steps and in the end the choice of initiative. The fact is that the Communist conspiracy is a perfectly clear danger. We do not understand how one could ask for a more probable danger unless we must wait 'till the actual eve of hostilities.

When the leader of a mob already ripe for riot gives the word to start, his utterance is not protected by the amendment. True, we must not forget our own faith; we must be sensitive to the dangers that lurk in any choice. But choose we must, and we shall be silly dupes if we forget that again and again in the past thirty years, just such preparations in other countries have aided to supplant existing governments when the time was right.

NARR: Thus the opinion of Mr. Justice Learned Hand, who is probably more deeply concerned for constitutional values than any one of us. Within the framework of the law we must take positive action as individuals.

VOICE 1: We must know our enemy by reading sound newspapers and books, by using the special services which tell the documented truth about Communism.

VOICE 2: We must expose the deceit of our enemy wherever we find it—in unions, in schools, in newspapers, movies, radio or television.

VOICE 3: We must protect our democracy not only by voting but by exerting strong control over our government; by letting our representatives at every political level know that we want no compromise with evil; that expediency and appeasement are morally wrong and politically suicidal.

NARR: But, all that action is outward from the individual. It must be accompanied by inward action which develops within the heart and soul of man.

(MUSIC: *PUNCTUATE & DOWN B. G. UNDER*)

NARR: Around noon—on July 13, 1917—three months after Nicolai Lenin returned to St. Petersburg, three young Portuguese children knelt in prayer before an evergreen oak in a broad expanse of bleak pastureland near Fatima, Portugal. Francisco and Lucy were side by side. Near them waited several thousand people. Some waited respectfully, some skeptically.

(MUSIC: *SEGUE TO BUZZ OF A LARGE CROWD*)

LUCY: (LOW) . . . and pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen. (SIGHS)

FRANCISCO: (WHISPER) Lucy!

LUCY: Sh.

FRANCISCO: Will I be able to hear her this time

LUCY: Be quiet Francisco. Isn't it enough to see her?

FRANCISCO: I want to hear her.

LUCY: She won't come at all if you start complaining.

FRANCISCO: I want her to talk to me too.

LUCY: Sh . . .

FRANCISCO: Is . . . is she coming?

LUCY: Yes.

(LIGHT WIND IN & HOLD UNDER . . . BUZZ
OF CROWD DOWN TO NOTHING)

LUCY: (TIGHT) I . . . Wh-what do you wish of me . . .
Blessed Mother

FRANCISCO: (AFRAID) Is . . . is

LUCY: Sh! (LOW AFRAID) Yes. (PAUSE) Yes Blessed
Mother. Oh yes.

FRANCISCO: (WHISPER) Lucy

LUCY: Yes. Oh yes Blessed Mother. Yes. Oh dear Blessed
Mother yes. Yes. Oh yes I promise.

FRANCISCO: Lucy . . .

LUCY: Yes. Oh yes.

(PAUSE) (RUSH OF WIND OUT)

FRANCISCO: (WHIMPERING) Lucy . . .

LUCY: She is gone.

FRANCISCO: What did she say . . .

LUCY: She . . . (SWALLOWS) She said . . . continue to
say my Rosary every day. When you shall see a
night illumined by an unknown light . . . know
that it is the great sign that God gives that He is
going to punish the world for its crimes by means of
war, of hunger and of persecution of the Church
and The Holy Father. To prevent this . . . she

said . . . I come to ask the consecration of Russia to my Immaculate Heart and the Communion of reparation on the first Saturday. If they listen to my requests, Russia will be converted and there will be peace. If not, she will scatter her errors through the world, provoking wars and persecutions of the Church. The good will be martyred, the Holy Father will have much to suffer, some nations will be wiped out.

FRANCISCO: (LOW) Go . . . on Lucy.

LUCY: But . . . but in the end she said . . . my Immaculate Heart will triumph. The Holy Father will consecrate Russia to me and it will be con—converted and a period of peace will be granted to the world.

FRANCISCO: But . . . I . . . what's it mean Lucy . . . what's it mean?

LUCY: She told me that Russia was going to cause much trouble in the world. And that we must pray for Russia so that a great period of peace will come.

FRANCISCO: Where's Russia?

LUCY: I . . . I don't know Francisco. But we must pray for Russia . . . that's what the Blessed Mother said!

(MUSIC: *BIG BRIDGE . . . DOWN B. G. UNDER:*)

NARR: The words of Our Lady of Fatima . . . have become for millions a source of inspiration, a source of hope that there will some day be real peace in the world. Meanwhile, Communism must be fought. In 1937 Pope Pius XI proclaimed the Church's position.

PIUS XI: Communism is intrinsically wrong, and no one who would save Christian civilization may collaborate with it in any undertaking whatsoever. It is imperative to return to a more moderate way of life, to forget self for love of the neighbor. There is a divine regenerative force in this "new precept" (as Christ called it) of Christian charity. Its faithful observance will pour into the heart an inner peace which the world knows not, and will finally cure the ills of humanity. In this battle joined by the powers of darkness against the very idea of Divinity, it is Our fond hope that, besides the host

which glories in the name of Christ, all those—and they comprise the overwhelming majority of mankind—who still believe in God and pay him homage may take a decisive part.

(MUSIC: *STING AND OUT*)

NARR: Most Americans believe in God and human decency and we believe that prayer and self-denial are important weapons against Communism. In the long run *all* of us—Catholic, Jew, Protestant and those Americans who may acknowledge no formal religion—must rearm physically and be reborn spiritually. Nearly 1900 years ago the Apostle Paul put it in the plain, simple words of great moral literature.

(MUSIC: *SNEAK AND HOLD UNDER*)

ST. PAUL: (SIMPLY AND QUIETLY . . . DEEPLY FELT)
Put you on the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the deceits of the devil.
For our wrestling is not against flesh and blood: but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirits of wickedness, in the high places.
Therefore, take unto you the armor of God, that you may be able to resist in the evil day and to stand in all things perfect.
Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth and having on the breastplate of justice:
And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace:
In all things taking the shield of faith, wherewith you may be able to extinguish all the fiery darts of the most wicked one. And take unto you the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit which is the word of God.

(MUSIC: *UP AND OUT QUICKLY TO END*)

NARR: . . . and the sword of the spirit which is the word of God. One hundred and two years ago Karl Marx and Frederick Engels issued the Communist Manifesto as their clarion call to revolution. Let us this day in 1950 stand forth and proclaim our manifesto for the new revolution . . . the revolution of the spirit.

(MUSIC: UP QUICKLY FOR SUBDUED FANFARE EFFECT AND UNDER)

1ST VOICE: A specter is haunting the world—the specter of Communism.

2ND VOICE: We who believe in the human dignity of man and the existence of God and the moral order as the true foundation of all society oppose it.

1ST VOICE: We openly declare that the destruction of Communism can be accomplished by the introduction of truth, justice and charity into relations between man and man, and nation and nation.

2ND VOICE: Let the Kremlin tremble at the spiritual and physical vigor of the United States of America!

3RD VOICE: We have nothing to gain from Communism except chains.

4TH VOICE: We have a world to save from degradation and disaster.

(MUSIC: OUT)

CHRIS: Free men, men of good will of every race, creed and color, awake or perish.

1ST VOICE: Free men.

FATHER: Every man.

MOTHER: Woman.

CHRIS: And child.

2ND VOICE: Men of good will.

3RD VOICE: Of every race.

4TH VOICE: Creed.

LAURA: And color.

ALL: (ALMOST AN OMINOUS WHISPER) Awake or perish!

NARR: That's it fellow Americans; Awake or perish!

(MUSIC: UP STRONG AND DOWN UNDER)

THE PURPOSE OF THE CATHOLIC HOUR

(Extract from the address of the late Patrick Cardinal Hayes at the inaugural program of the Catholic Hour in the studio of the National Broadcasting Company, New York City, March 2, 1930.)

Our congratulations and our gratitude are extended to the National Council of Catholic Men and its officials, and to all who, by their financial support, have made it possible to use this offer of the National Broadcasting Company. The heavy expense of managing and financing a weekly program, its musical numbers, its speakers, the subsequent answering of inquiries, must be met. . . .

This radio hour is for all the people of the United States. To our fellow-citizens, in this word of dedication, we wish to express a cordial greeting and, indeed, congratulations. For this radio hour is one of service to America, which certainly will listen in interestedly, and even sympathetically. I am sure, to the voice of the ancient Church with its historic background of all the centuries of the Christian era, and with its own notable contribution to the discovery, exploration, foundation and growth of our glorious country. . . .

Thus to voice before a vast public the Catholic Church is no light task. Our prayers will be with those who have that task in hand. We feel certain that it will have both the good will and the good wishes of the great majority of our countrymen. Surely, there is no true lover of our Country who does not eagerly hope for a less worldly, a less material, and a more spiritual standard among our people.

With good will, with kindness and with Christ-like sympathy for all, this work is inaugurated. So may it continue. So may it be fulfilled. This word of dedication voices, therefore, the hope that this radio hour may serve to make known, to explain with the charity of Christ, our faith, which we love even as we love Christ Himself. May it serve to make better understood that faith as it really is—a light revealing the pathway to heaven: a strength, and a power divine through Christ; pardoning our sins, elevating, consecrating our common every-day duties and joys, bringing not only justice but gladness and peace to our searching and questioning hearts.

127 CATHOLIC HOUR STATIONS

In 42 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii

Alabama	Mobile	WALA	1410 kc
	Montgomery	WSFA*	1440 kc
Arizona	Douglas	KAWT	1450 kc
	Globe	KWJR	1240 kc
	Phoenix	KTAR	620 kc
	Prescott	KYCA	1490 kc
	Safford	KGLU	1450 kc
	Tucson	KVOA	1290 kc
	Yuma	KYUM	1240 kc
California	Bakersfield	KERO	1230 kc
	Fresno	KMJ	580 kc
	Los Angeles	KFI	640 kc
	Sacramento	KCRA	1340 kc
	San Francisco	KPO	680 kc
	Santa Barbara	KIST	1340 kc
Colorado	Denver	KOA	850 kc
Connecticut	Hartford	WTIC*	1090 kc
District of Columbia	Washington	WRC	980 kc
Florida	Jacksonville	WJAX	930 kc
	Miami	WIOD	610 kc
	Orlando	WORZ	740 kc
	Pensacola	WCOA	1370 kc
	Tampa	WFLA	970-620 kc
Georgia	Atlanta	WSB	750 kc
	Augusta	WTNT	1230 kc
	Savannah	WSAV	1340 kc
Idaho	Boise	KIDO*	1380 kc
Illinois	Chicago	WMAQ	670 kc
	Peoria	WEEK	1350 kc
Indiana	Elkhart	WTRC	1340 kc
	Fort Wayne	WGL	1450 kc
	Indianapolis	WIRE*	1430 kc
	Terre Haute	WBOW	1230 kc
Iowa	Davenport	WOC*	1420 kc
	Des Moines	WHO	1040 kc
Kansas	Hutchinson	KWBW	1450 kc
	Wichita	KANS	1240 kc
Kentucky	Louisville	WAVE*	970 kc
Louisiana	Alexandria	KYSL	1400 kc
	Baton Rouge	WJBO	1150 kc
	Lafayette	KVOL	1340 kc
	Lake Charles	KPLC	1490 kc
	Monroe	KNOE	1230 kc
	New Orleans	WSMB	1350 kc
	Shreveport	KTBS*	1480 kc
Maine	Augusta	WRDO	1400 kc
	Bangor	WLBZ*	620 kc
Maryland	Baltimore	WTBO	1450 kc
	Cumberland	WBAL	1090 kc
Massachusetts	Boston	WBZ	1030 kc
	Springfield	WBZA	1030 kc
Michigan	Detroit	WWJ	950 kc
	Flint	WTCB	600 kc
	Saginaw	WSAM*	1400 kc
Minnesota	Duluth-Superior	WEBC	1320 kc
	Hibbing	WMFG	1300 kc
	Mankato	KYSM	1230 kc
	Minneapolis-St. Paul	KSTP	1500 kc
	Rochester	KROC	1340 kc

127 CATHOLIC HOUR STATIONS

In 42 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii

	St. Cloud.....	KFAM	1450 kc
	Virginia.....	WHLB	1400 kc
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	WJDX*	1300 kc
	Natchez.....	WMIS	1240 kc
Missouri.....	Kansas City.....	WDAF	610 kc
	Springfield.....	KGBX	1260 kc
	Saint Louis.....	KSD*	550 kc
Montana.....	Billings.....	KGHL	790 kc
	Bozeman.....	KRBM	1450 kc
	Butte.....	KGIR	1370 kc
	Great Falls.....	KXLK	1400 kc
	Helena.....	KXLJ	1240 kc
Nebraska.....	North Platte.....	KODY	1240 kc
	Omaha.....	WOW	590 kc
Nevada.....	Reno.....	KOH*	630 kc
New Hampshire.....	Manchester.....	WFEA	1240 kc
New Mexico.....	Albuquerque.....	KOB	1030 kc
New York.....	Buffalo.....	WBEN	930 kc
	New York.....	WNBC	660 kc
	Schenectady.....	WGY	810 kc
North Carolina.....	Asheville.....	WISE*	1230 kc
	Charlotte.....	WSOC	1240 kc
	Raleigh.....	WPTF	680 kc
	Winston-Salem.....	WSJS	600 kc
North Dakota.....	Bismark.....	KFYR	550 kc
	Fargo.....	WDAY	970 kc
Ohio.....	Cleveland.....	WTAM	1100 kc
	Lima.....	WLOK	1240 kc
	Toledo.....	WSPD*	1340 kc
	Zanesville.....	WHIZ	1240 kc
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City.....	WKY*	930 kc
	Tulsa.....	KVOO	1170 kc
Oregon.....	Medford.....	KMED	1440 kc
	Portland.....	KGW*	620 kc
Pennsylvania.....	Allentown.....	WSAN	1470 kc
	Altoona.....	WFBG	1340 kc
	Erie.....	WERC	1230 kc
	Johnstown.....	WJAC	1400 kc
	Lewistown.....	WMRF	1490 kc
	Philadelphia.....	KYW	1060 kc
	Pittsburgh.....	KDKA	1020 kc
	Reading.....	WRAW	1340 kc
	Wilkes-Barre.....	WBRE	1340 kc
	Williamsport.....	WRAK	1400 kc
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	WJAR	920 kc
South Carolina.....	Charleston.....	WTMA	1250 kc
	Columbia.....	WIS*	560 kc
	Greenville.....	WFBC*	1330 kc
South Dakota.....	Sioux Falls.....	KSOO-KELO	1140-1230 kc
Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	WMC*	790 kc
	Nashville.....	WSM*	650 kc
Texas.....	Amarillo.....	KGNC*	1440 kc
	El Paso.....	KTSM*	1380 kc
	Fort Worth.....	WPAB*	820 kc
	Houston.....	KPRC*	950 kc
	San Antonio.....	WOAI	1200 kc
	Weslaco.....	KRGV*	1290 kc
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	KYDL*	1320 kc

127 CATHOLIC HOUR STATIONS

In 42 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii

Virginia.....	Harrisonburg **	WSVA	550 kc
	Martinsville.....	WMVA	1450 kc
	Norfolk.....	WTAR*	790 kc
	Richmond.....	WMBG	1380 kc
Washington.....	Seattle.....	KOMO*	950 kc
	Spokane.....	KHQ*	590 kc
Wisconsin.....	Marinette.....	WEAU	790 kc
	Eau Claire.....	WKBH	1410 kc
	La Crosse.....	WMAM*	570 kc
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.....	KGU	760 kc

* Delayed Broadcast

(Revised as of March 6, 1949)

** AM and FM

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