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Strings and Voices "College Heights."

*Moore*

Western Kentucky State Teachers College. We greet you all both great and small with the words of our college motto — —

*Voices* 

Life More Life.

*Vibraphone*

Chords.

*Moore*

The Director of Music for these programs is Dr. D. West Richards, formerly of Youngstown, Ohio, now head of the Department of Music of Western Teachers College. He is a Welshman, who has been in this country only a few years. Dr. Richards, will you say a word to our radio audience, using your native tongue?

*Richards*  

(Translating into Welsh) Good afternoon, everybody. I shall be happy to present our musical organizations from time to time, and I hope that we shall have many good times together.

*Moore*  

Just in case some of you are not up on your Welsh, Dr. Richards said "Good afternoon," and said that he will be happy to present our musical organizations from time to time, and that he hopes you and he may have many good times together. He knows his sharps and flats not only in Welsh and English, but in every other language. With Elizabeth Taylor at the piano, he will now conduct the Western Madrigal Chorus of two hundred voices in Gounod's "Unfold Ye Portals."

*Chorus*  

"Unfold Ye Portals." (2:58)

*Moore*  

And now another Gounod number, the beautiful "Sanctus."

*Chorus*  

"Sanctus." (4:38)
The chorus will be heard again in a few minutes. It is your privilege at this time to hear comments on one of the outstanding phases of history in the making, by Dr. A. M. Stickles, who has been for many years head of Western's Department of History. He is the author of *The Critical Court Struggle in Kentucky, 1819-1829*. He has nearly completed the research for a new book he is preparing. He knows the past well, is thoroughly conversant with the present, and suspects a great deal about the future. He will discuss the Ethiopian situation. Dr. Stickles.

(Copy attached).

Thank you, Dr. Stickles, for helping to arouse our citizens to a sense of the grave dangers in the present situation. May peace and righteousness prevail.

The Western Madrigal Chorus, Dr. Richards conducting, is again heard, in the familiar but ever-attractive "The Bells of St. Mary's" by Adams.

"The Bells of St. Mary's." (4:13)

A Bach chorale, "Oh How Fleeting, How Deceiving."

"Oh How Fleeting, How Deceiving." (2:34)

Another Bach chorale, "Alas, My God, My Sins are Great."

"Alas, My God, My Sins are Great." (2:45)

The chorus continues the singing of Bach chorales with "O My Dear Heart."

"O My Dear Heart." (1:37)

We leave with you to-day the thought that money may be lost, stocks and bonds may become worthless, houses and lands may pass to other hands, but the treasures stored up in the
mind through education will last as long as their possessor has life and sanity. Isn't education worth having?

"College Heights."

The Kentucky Chapter of the American Association of Physics Teachers will meet on this campus on Saturday, October 26. The program will begin at 9:30 and will continue until noon. The meeting is open to the public.

The program to which you are listening is a presentation of Western Kentucky State Teachers College, at Bowling Green, and has included music by the Western Madrigal Chorus of two hundred voices, under the direction of Dr. D. West Richards, and a brief address by Dr. A. M. Stickles. We invite you to be with us again next Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock. Earl Moore speaking. We wish you Life More Life.
It is hard for the average American to understand why a nation which inherited the home of the Caesars and has within its bounds the cradle of all western civilization should precipitate another war. With 44,000,000 of people, 350 to the square mile, and a surplus population augmented annually by a birth-rate of 600,000 above the death-rate, it may be argued that it is necessary to acquire more territory for young Italians. But should not the memory of Italy’s 1,000,000 lost and 1,000,000 wounded in the recent World War, and its staggering debt still unpaid, have led her statesmen to find an easier solution to the problem what to do with her young men, than to arouse them to keep step with Mars as the old Roman war god pipes to their legions two thousand miles away?

Ethiopia in the northeast corner of Africa, a land with an area sufficient to carve out of it ten states like Kentucky, a land comparatively lost to itself through introversion, partly unmapped, with only a few hundred miles of improved roads, and almost forgotten in the struggle of civilization by western nations, is the target of Italy and the hoped-for prize.

Surrounded in its mountain, desert and jungle fastnesses by English, French and Italian colonies are about 10,000,000 of Ethiopians and of mixed races. Some in the more favored portions where water is plentiful and the climate is agreeable, are living in primitive comfort; others crowded into the more barren, waste regions under semi-barbarous, even under savage control, barely eke out a miserable existence. It is continually asked why Italy began to wage its war now in this far off equatorial region of the Red Sea. One answer is that irresponsible tribesmen over whom the central government of Ethiopia has little or no control frequently raid Italian territory and destroy life and property there. Another reason Italy gives for her attack is that there are still a few slaves in Ethiopia. Primarily the reasons are, as openly admitted by Italians, that Italians can make much better use of Ethiopia than its population is
now doing and that parts of it can be made to furnish great supplies of raw material for the Italian homeland. Here is the age-old theory that the strong shall inherit the earth, baldly, the survival of the fittest must prevail.

The remotest corners of civilization are interested in this unequal struggle between a people armed with the most modern equipment and one mostly with implements of a hundred years ago. Waving all others aside, the main reason for this intense interest is undoubtedly the fear of all civilized people that this war cannot be confined to the mountains and plateaus of Ethiopia; that it may draw into the maelstrom all Europe; and that race hatreds, poverty, despair, political instability, greed and ferocious nationalism may return that enlightened continent into regional barbarism as bad as Ethiopia's worst.

From the standpoint of political helpfulness to themselves if not as aid to Ethiopia, Italy with the aid of France, is responsible for Ethiopian membership in the League of Nations. This act of course imposed responsibility and obligation on Italy and on the entire membership of that body. Fate with its mysterious juggling has now caused Ethiopia through her emperor, Haille Selassie, to beg and implore aid from the League against her former friendly sponsor.

With a powerful modern war machine Italy has attacked from Eritrea, her own northern colony, and has up to date won over a few Ethiopian towns, and likewise in the south starting north from Italian Somaliland, she has taken possession of a few mud-hut villages. Penetration extremely slow seems directed now by Italy against the single railway five hundred miles long which connects Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, with Jibuti on the Indian Ocean coast. This is Ethiopia's only seaport, and it is situated in French territory. This powerful war machine directed by more than 200,000 colonial and Italian troops has through its few seizures aroused Italy to frenzy, and likewise the feverish hopes and ardent prayers of the rest of the world that the mad conflict may be stopped by the League of Nations.
In all activities of the League of Nations England and France stand at the center. For years the maneuvering of Italy's dictator has been to extend her influence in the Mediterranean. From the site of old Carthage just south of Sicily, extending eastward to the very borders of Egypt which is under English direction, Italy has an immense colony in Libya. On the border of eastern Egypt lies the great Suez Canal one hundred miles long connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean, through which channel Britain has her shortest route to India. In the mountainous altitude of northwest Ethiopia in Lake Tana, the Blue Nile, main tributary of the regular Nile, has its source. The control of the sources of the Nile by an enemy could turn the land of the great pharaohs into a veritable desert. Besides all this, south and west of Ethiopia Britain has extensive colonies. It will instantly be seen that further Italian extension in Ethiopia on a large scale would injure Britain perhaps irretrievably, make control of the Straits of Gibraltar useless and topple Britain's main possessions in the Orient. This situation as well as League obligations explain England's present naval activity in the Mediterranean.

France first of all a Latin nation, therefore racially not unfriendly to Italy, not particularly fearful of her North-African possessions, seems to have tentatively agreed at Stresa last winter that Italy had her support for a free hand in Ethiopia. She conveniently forgot her obligations to the League of Nations not to allow one member to seize the territory of another. However, standing always in the shadow of fear from Germany, France does not now want to alienate British support against aggression from the German nation. Hence the halting, vacillating, hesitant French attitude as between Italian and British leanings. At the present France seems to have wobbled to Britain and the League majority.

After having debated the grave situation many days, the Assembly and Council of the League have unanimously declared Italy the aggressor in this controversy. They have declared sanctions against her, which means steps are taken to shut off both her imports and exports. It is thought that 70 per cent
of her normal commerce may thus be diverted from her. A few small nations failed to follow the lead of some fifty others that have agreed to this economic blockade. Italy having taken up the sword, with ten million men in martial array, declares boldly with little judgment that she will not falter until she wins her objective even at the risk of war with all the League. Can she succeed by having even the moral sense of the world against her? Japan did in Manchuria. Was winning worth the cost? Only the future can answer.

Outside the League of Nations stand Germany, Japan and the United States. Italy will soon be sorely in need of coal, iron, copper and oil. All of these articles can come from nations outside the League. Prices are high and the desire great to take advantage of the situation and sell to Italy as long as she can pay her bills. Germany, and likewise Japan, have no money to lend, but they could easily complicate a serious situation by demanding as neutrals a right to trade with Italy. The United States under the Johnson Act is not allowed to lend any nation money which is in default with her war debts, neutrality has been declared by her, and she is by law forbidden to export war munitions to either belligerent. Also other commerce is allowed only at the trader's risk. Already there is wailing among eastern exporters and importers. In itching palms for war-trade lies impending danger.

Peace rumors are offset by reports daily of imminent battles in the war zone. Censorship of the press suppresses much that is happening. Predictions are useless now and sorely-strained patience must endure with the fervent hope that sanity in Europe may provide a way out and a hasty end to it all.