

Coming back to Captain Anthony Eden, it was this very "search of peace" by Neville Chamberlain which was responsible for the force play through which Eden lost his post as Foreign Secretary. It becomes clear in reading *In Search of Peace and Foreign Affairs* that Eden was sacrificed for the cause of appeasement because Hitler's axis partner, Mussolini, disliked Eden's attitude during the Ethiopian affair. Then, too, Eden had a strong attachment for the League of Nations, which both Germany and Italy scorned. And Eden was not for temporizing. As far back as the German occupation of the Rhineland he spoke out sharply against the treaty violations and brought down a mountain of criticism upon his head at the time because of his supposed "tactlessness" in calling Germany to task.

Even Eden seems to smile when he says in the introduction to *Foreign Affairs* that no one, looking back today in the light of what has followed, still condemns him for that stand. "It is interesting to reflect," he says, "what might have been the consequence if those who were so loud in their indignant criticism . . . had devoted their great talents instead to an exhaustive survey of *Mein Kampf*." It appears from his book that he considers it likely that a strong stand during Hitler's early steps would have made the Fuehrer's later and greater advances more improbable.

The months out of office have not changed Eden's idealism. From the first—even before Stanley Baldwin peeled an eye in his direction and marked him down for future use almost ten years ago when he was an underling in the Foreign Office—he has believed in the need and function of the League of Nations. He is convinced more than ever today that some sort of international order is vitally necessary to save the world from its endless conflicts. Mr. Eden would be in accord, we are sure, with the plan for a federation of nations eloquently outlined in the recent book, *Union Now*, by Clarence Streit.

"Our problem," Eden declares, "now closely resembles that which confronted individual countries in respect of their internal order centuries ago. The warring barons of medieval times virtually destroyed themselves on behalf of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. Exhausted, they had in the end to

bylines

Whatever became of that slogan, "Let's G.O.P.laces"?—*Neal O'Hara in The New York Post.*

If you tax municipal bonds, I'll tax every bit of real estate the federal government owns in New York City—and I'll collect it, too—*Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia at a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee.*

The days of foreign settlements in China are numbered—*Tatsuo Kawai, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman.*

I am told that there are approximately thirty million families in the United States and that their average income is about \$1,500 a year. On that basis, the average family's share of the expense of the public payroll is \$200 a year, or over 13 per cent of its total income—*Attorney General Frank Murphy.*

The G.O.P.'s 1940 platform will be based on two words: "House America." They are heckling the New Dealers by calling them "Third Termites"—*Walter Winchell.*

I'm going out to California and practice keeping my mouth shut—*General Malin Craig, recently retired Army Chief of Staff.*

There is no legitimate reason why the entire labor movement cannot be unified—*Tom Mooney.*

If we have complete security we shall do it at the cost of all liberty. We must have risk and adventure if we make progress—*Herbert Hoover.*

Missiles fired from radio transmitters are as destructive as high explosives—*Edwin Muller (See Page 24).*

A disquieting thought for the American economist is the elaborate suite of offices Japanese interests have opened recently in Mexico City as an exposition of Japanese products that fall within the range of Juan Sanchez's purchasing power—*William Parker (See Page 30).*

I intend no slur on worthy individuals whom misfortune beyond their control has brought to actual need, when I say that those on government relief should, like the citizens of the District of Columbia, surrender their right to vote. It is too much like a judge sitting in an action in which he has a financial interest—*Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, at Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.*

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