

Good Evening, Everybody:

1 I don't know whether anybody in
2 Washington today, in the vicinity of the
3 White House heard a gleeful voice crying,
4 "Revenge!" ~~Revenge!~~ But if there was
5 any such vindictive shouting, I can tell
6 you ~~how~~ ^{who} it was ~~who was~~ shouting. ~~"Revenge."~~

7 It was President Hoover. Yes, and
8 he had ample cause to do a bit of gloating.

9 In Washington today a small drama
10 was enacted which might be called "The
11 President's Revenge."

12 At breakfast-time this morning
13 there trooped to the White House a bunch
14 of sturdy middle-aged gentlemen. Who
15 were they? Why, they were members of the
16 Stanford football team of 1894. And that
17 was a mighty team, which carried the
18 colors of Leland-Stanford triumphantly
19 through many a tough gridiron battle.

20 That drama to be called "The
21 President's Revenge" is nothing wild or
22 spectacular. It's one of those subtle
23 things that not everybody can understand.
24 No, you youngsters ^{at} 20 and 30 won't get it at all.
25 ~~understand it.~~ It's the boys verging on

1 ~~to~~ 50 or ^{more} ~~past that age~~ who will be able
2 to fathom the dramatic value of the
3 President's revenge.

4 Back in 1894 that Stanford football
5 team was the pride and glory of the
6 campus. You know how gridiron warriors
7 can swagger around. Connected with the
8 team was a student named Herbert Hoover.
9 No, he wasn't a tackle, or a guard, or a
10 half-back, or a full-back, or a quarter-
11 back, or anything like that. As a matter
12 of fact, he didn't play on the team at
13 all. He was just the financial manager.
14 I hope it's no treason to say that the
15 future president of the United States was
16 not a good enough football player to make
17 the team. He just handled the money.
18 Perhaps even in those distant days there
19 was such a thing as Hoover economy.

20 Now anybody who has ever been around
21 a campus can tell you that the financial
22 manager doesn't rate as high as the
23 members of the team. There are even
24 cases where a touch-down artist has been
25 known to look down on ~~the~~ ^a financial
A

1 manager. ~~of a team.~~

2 Well, 37 years have elapsed since
 3 those great gridiron days of 1894, and
 4 today the former financial manager received
 5 the one-time members of the team at a
 6 reunion at the White House. The great
 7 football players, somewhat heavier and a
 8 trifle grayer than in 1894, were the
 9 President's guests at breakfast.

10 But before breakfast the President
 11 ushered them into the Presidential
 12 gymnasium. He brought forth a volley
 13 ball and a medicine ball, and said,
 14 "Peel off your coats, boys, and let's see
 15 how good you are."

16 Yes, those chaps were great athletes
 17 -- or at least they used to be back in
 18 1894. But you know what the years will
 19 do -- 37 long years. The play was
 20 lively and strenuous. The former
 21 financial manager of the team set a hard
 22 pace.

23 For nearly three years now President
 24 Hoover has been working hard with the
 25 medicine ball. That's what the White

1 House physician has made him do. He's
2 in pretty good trim. His stamina is not
3 so bad, and ~~he certainly set a fast pace~~
4 this morning ^{he made things lively and strenuous} for those chaps who were
5 such mighty stalwarts on the old team.

6 The President stood the pace as
7 fresh as a daisy.

8 Now I don't want to say that the
9 former football heroes withered badly
10 enough to fall down, or anything like
11 that. I'll just quote an International
12 News Service telegram from Washington
13 which states that they were mighty glad
14 when the breakfast bell sounded, and the
15 game was over.

16 I'm sure there was at least a slight
17 smile of triumph on the President's face,
18 and I wouldn't be so sure but that there
19 was a Presidential shout of "Revenge,
20 revenge!"
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1 This afternoon I ran across a
2 suggestion that startled me a little.
3 I don't quite know why, but it does
4 seem strange - almost fantastic.

5 In this week's Literary Digest
6 there's an article about the roughness
7 and danger of Intercollegiate football.
8 We are given a whole series of facts
9 and comments on the subject, in the
10 course of which comes a quotation from
11 the New Haven Register. The Digest
12 quotes the New Haven paper as pointing
13 out the numerous accidents in football.
14 Then the Register goes on to make that
15 suggestion. It declares that the
16 solution of the American football problem
17 is for the colleges to drop the present
18 game ~~of football~~ for a while and take up
19 English Rugby. The statement is made that
20 Rugby is less rough and dangerous and more
21 suitable for American intercollegiate
22 life than the standard gridiron game as
23 now played. Now I don't know why that
24 idea rather startles me, but it does.
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1 (Reports from Manchuria tonight
2 are somewhat contradictory. There's no
3 dispute about the fact that a big
4 battle has been raging all day, but the
5 Chinese claim the Japanese started the
6 fight, and the Japanese claim the Chinese
7 struck the first blow.)

8 The United Press gives us the
9 Chinese statement which is to the effect
10 that the Japanese made a heavy attack
11 on the Chinese lines, but the Chinese
12 have held their ground and beaten off
13 violent assaults of the Mikado's forces.

14 From the Japanese side of the
15 fence comes a statement that the Chinese
16 did the attacking. The International
17 News Service quotes dispatches from
18 Tokio which state that the Japanese line
19 has been forced back in places by the
20 pressure of the greatly superior ^{numbers} ~~forces~~
21 of the Chinese.

22 One report is that the
23 Communists won a victory. We have been
24 told how a force of Communists from
25 Russia, consisting of Chinese, Koreans

1 and Russians, have joined the Chinese
2 army. The Associated Press passes
3 along a rumor circulated among the
4 Russians in the Chinese city of Tientsin.
5 It states that the Communists brigade
6 made a surprise attack upon the Japanese,
7 drove them back, ^{and} captured several ~~of~~
8 ~~their~~ airplanes.

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CORSICA

The reverberations of heavy gun fire were heard over the blue waters of the Mediterranean today. Near the Island of Corsica the guns of warships belched flame and smoke. On the island there was an immense sensation. "They are bombarding the bandits," people said. The warships are firing on the brigands in the hills.

The French government of late has been making a drive against the gangs of bandits for which Corsica has long been famous. And so the people of the island connected the sound of artillery with the government campaign against the brigands. They thought the French navy had steamed up to the island and was bombarding the bandit nests in the hills.

Did the French authorities enlighten the population? Did they say:- "No the ships are not shooting at the bandits? They are just holding maneuvers? That thunder of artillery

1 fire is merely target practice?"

2 The authorities, ~~didn't deny the~~
3 ~~rumors, didn't say anything of the sort.~~
4 ~~In fact, they~~ put their O. K. on the
5 rumors. They told the people Yes, the
6 ships are blasting the bandits with
7 high explosive shells.

8 ^{explains the I. N. S.,}
9 The idea [^] was that the word
10 might get to the bandits and it might
11 intimidate them. If they got it
12 through their heads that the ships had
13 come to bombard them, why some of the
14 brigands might walk in and surrender.

15 It sounds like a clever
16 Parisian scheme, A fine idea —
17 if it works.
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1 There ^{has been} a bit of cotton picking
2 activity in the fields near Pine Bluff,
3 Arkansas. No, there's nothing new in
4 the fact that they pick cotton down
5 Little Rock way. But this was a society
6 cotton picking event.

7 Thirty-one society women went
8 out in the fields and picked cotton
9 for the benefit of unemployment.
10 Somebody showed them how to do it, and
11 that somebody was Aunt Millie, an old
12 negro mammy. She went ahead and started
13 to pick cotton and the society women
14 just followed suit.

15 The International News Service
16 reports that ^{the ark. society dames} thirty-one picked
17 1745 pounds, and that's about 56 pounds
18 of cotton per society woman, ~~and that's~~
19 not so good as cotton picking goes.

20 Who picked the most cotton?
21 Why, Aunt Millie, of course. She picked
22 a total of 115 pounds. But two of the
23 society women didn't do so badly. One
24 picked 104 pounds, and the other 103.

25 The International News Service

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1 relates that the society cotton
2 pickers received the regular pay of
3 fifty cents a hundred. The total didn't
4 come to so much, but the owner of the
5 cotton plantation put in some more,
6 and the money was donated to local
7 unemployment relief.

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turn
up.

Rafael
Sabatini.

author of
Captain Blood
and Scaramouche

Nov. 13, 1931-

p. 12

1 And now, by the shades of Captain
2 Blood and Scaramouche! Yesterday I had
3 a chat with one of the most famous
4 authors of the day, and one of the most
5 interesting -- the creator of Captain
6 Blood and Scaramouche, ^{*This is his first visit to America. He is here on a*} TP Rafael Sabatini ^{*lectures*}
7 is one of those celebrities about whom
8 people ask questions. Is English his
9 native language? What nationality is
10 he? Where does he come from?

11 Well, the answer is a little bit
12 complicated, because the author of
13 "Captain Blood" and "Scaramouche" is
14 quite an international person. Yes,
15 English is an adopted language with him.
16 He is a great linguist -- he knows many
17 languages. Why ~~shouldn't~~ he? By birth
18 he is an Italian. He was born in the
19 Italian Marches, along the coast of the
20 Adriatic Sea. His mother was an
21 Englishwoman, his father was an Italian.
22 He went to school in Switzerland. Then
23 he attended college in Portugal. Now he
24 lives in England ^{and} is a British subject.

25 That seems an appropriately varied

INTRO FOR SABATINI

background for a man whose flaming romantic novels are a prime bit of brilliant color in present-day literature. His latest one is Scaramouche, the King Maker.

I have asked Mr. Sabatini to give us a bit of the philosophy which he sees in those historical novels, something that he has learned from the great panorama of history and turned into many-colored romance. This is Mr. Sabitini.

1 An interviewer asked me, a few days
2 ago, of what practical use to the world
3 ~~today~~ is the study of history. Taken
4 unawares, I replied inadequately. Since
5 then I have considered the terms in which
6 I should have answered. As it seems to
7 me that the question may be in the minds
8 of many, I will venture to inflict that
9 answer upon you ^(BY MEANS OF IT I SHALL) ~~in the~~ ^(to) hope ~~of~~ correcting
10 the impression of those who consider that
11 history, because concerned with the past,
12 is concerned with something that is
13 over and done with, and that serious-
14 minded persons should concern themselves ^(ONLY)
15 with the present and the future.

16 The link between the present and the
17 future is universally recognized. The
18 prudent man labours in the present so that
19 he may shape himself a future in accordance
20 with his wishes. But the link between
21 the present and the past would appear to
22 be less obvious. And yet, just as the
23 present supplies the cause to which the
24 future will provide the effect, so the
25 present provides the effect to which the

1 past has supplied the cause. Now cause
2 and effect are merely the two sides of
3 a fact, and properly to apprehend a fact
4 it is surely necessary that we should be
5 able to see both sides of it. If it is
6 important that we should be aware of our
7 position in space, it is surely of
8 similar importance that we should be
9 aware of our place in time, which modern
10 philosophy is teaching us to regard as a
11 spatial dimension.

12 Our apprehensions of the present
13 moment, our beings, our personalities
14 are simply the sum of the memories and
15 experiences accumulated in the course of
16 our own lives. Now if to these personal
17 memories and experiences a man can add
18 the memories and experiences of his
19 forbears, preserved for us in the
20 records they have left us, this surely
21 is equivalent to an immeasurable
22 extension, at least in one direction, of
23 his own existence. Instead of a
24 retrospect bounded by his own infancy, he
25 may command a retrospect down the ages

1 to that far horizon dimly set in the
2 twilight of prehistoric day.

3 By this vicarious prolongation of
4 his own existence it would seem to follow
5 that a man must enter upon a wider
6 consciousness, a deeper knowledge of
7 humanity and consequently, fuller
8 potentialities of usefulness to himself
9 and to the race of which he is a unit.

10 That, I think, other considerations
11 apart, is a sufficient justification for
12 the study of history and a sufficient
13 answer to those who hold that the past is
14 dead and should be buried out of the
15 sight of practical men.

NOSE

Yes, Rafael Sabatini, has told us, indeed, why we should look into the Past. But let's have a glimpse into the future as it comes in a prophetic news dispatch.

And wait a minute while I feel my nose. Yes, it's all there, a nose of suitable magnitude. No, it isn't a pugnose and it doesn't seem to be turning into a pugnose.

But here comes a learned scientist who tells us that the human nose is changing ~~ix~~ its shape and is becoming small, pudgy, and tilted up in that impertinent way. In other words, it's turning into a pug.

The New York Sun gives us a few scientific words spoken by Sir Arthur Keith, the great British Anthropologist. Sir Arthur tells us that the days of the aquiline beazer and the big Roman beak are numbered. In a few hundred years all of mankind will have a pugnose.

How come? Well, Harold S. Barwell, another British scientist, tells us why in the following elegant terms:

"Human beings", says he, "are becoming more than ever subject to catarrh of the kind that affects Pekinese

1 and other dogs with flattened faces.

2 Yes, that's the prophecy. The
3 future of the human face seems to be
4 assured. It won't be long before we'll
5 all be looking like the familiar
6 Pekinese and other dogs with flattened
7 faces.

And now I want to say this crime business is going altogether too far. The way the criminals go on committing their crimes is getting ^{to be} too much for an American to endure. Nothing is sacred to them. Something must be done. The question must be answered. Who stole the pickles?

In Chicago the State's attorney is John A. Swanson. Now a State's attorney is a mighty personage in the enforcement of the law. He at least is one who should be respected by the criminals.

But ~~now~~ the International News Service wires from Chicago that some shameless burglars broke into the house of State's attorney Swanson, and stole one thousand jars of pickles.

This is an indignity which Chicago will not bear. We are informed that the best detective ~~brains~~ ^{brains} of the windy city are ^{tough} engaged in the task of hunting down the burglars who stole the pickles. And so, pickle, pickle, who's got the pickle — and so — l — u — to — m.