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IRANIAN REVOLT COULD HELP THE WEST

AS YOU SIT SAFE and comfortable in your homes tonight, Iran may seem to be a distant, remote place. And what has happened there in the last two of three days may appear to be of no concern to you.

But Korea was even remoter in June, 1950. Yet the crossing of the 38th Parallel by armed forces of North Korea threw this nation into a major war and changed the whole trend of world history.

So it may be with Iran—an impoverished, hot, oil-rich area of seething unrest, smack on the border of Soviet Russia, a cause of grave concern to the West ever since World War II, a potential spark that could set off World War III.

Hence, what happens in Iran is of very great importance indeed to every American whether he lives in Sheboygan or in Shelby.

As this is written, there are but few certainties in the turbulent Iranian crisis. There was an uprising. Royalist supporters of the young Shah seized temporary control of major government buildings and communications centers in Tehran and other key Iranian cities. Premier Mossadegh, the crafty and fanatical dictator, was forced to flee for his life and the call went out to the Shah in Italy to return to the throne he had vacated just a few days before.

Yet, 24 hours earlier, the U. S. Ambassador, Loy Henderson, had talked with Mossadegh, and reported to Washington that the aged Premier was in firm control of the situation.

Perhaps before these words are read, the events in Iran may have taken another turn.

At this stage, however, there is a good deal of satisfaction for the West in the rebellion against Mossadegh. It showed that his grip on Iran was less firm and that the Shah's supporters are stronger and more spirited than had been thought. And it set the stage, at least, for a reorientation of Iranian policy toward the West, after two years in which Mossadegh had studiously built a wall of resentment against the West.

The unknown factor is the Tudeh (Communist) Party, which has supported Mossadegh in his struggle to dominate the Shah, on the one hand, and the fanatical Moslem Brotherhood, on the other. The Tudeh Party has been called the strongest and the most effective political force in the troubled nation, and it may emerge to full control, after which its leaders could drop their pretensions of super-nationalism and parade in their true Communist colors.

If the Shah regains his throne and is able to govern effectively, the West may hope for, at the best, a settlement of Iran's oil dispute with Great Britain, a program of land reform and social welfare for the benefit of the poverty-stricken peasants, a gradual improvement in Iran's woeful economic situation, and a firming up of resistance to the Tudeh and its masterminds in the Kremlin.

At the worst, the rebellion may skyrocket the Tudeh to power and make of Iran another Russian satellite.

Distant and remote, yes. But the rebellion in Iran may make or break the cause of peace in the troubled Middle East, with untold consequences to all of us.

N. C. LAGS AS REGION MOVES AHEAD

NORTH CAROLINIANS can no longer say "Thank the Lord for South Carolina" when explaining the state's low per capita income.

In 1952, for the first time, South Carolina, helped along by the huge atomic undertaking at Aiken, shot ahead of North Carolina in the important economic category of income payments to individuals.

Moving up to 44th position, among the states, South Carolina showed an average per capita income of $1,089. Dropping to 45th place, North Carolina's average per capita income was only $1,085.

That was not the only bad news for Tar Heels in the August *Survey of Current Business*, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce and analyzed by the N. C. Research Institute. Take a look at these facts:

1. North Carolina's per capita income increased only one per cent from 1951 to 1952. The eleven Southeastern states showed an increase of four per cent, as did the U. S. as a whole.

2. Only three states—Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi—have lower per capita incomes than North Carolina.

3. When total income payments rather than averages, are used as a barometer, the rate of increase in North Carolina was only two per cent, whereas for the whole Southeast it was six per cent and for the U. S. as a whole it was five per cent.

All these statistics add up to a disturbing conclusion. I. e., despite steady progress, North Carolina is not keeping pace with the region and the nation.

The trend can be partially, but not entirely, explained.

"Income payments to individuals," as defined by the Commerce Dept., include income received in the form of salaries and wages, net income of proprietors (including farmers), dividends, interest, net rents, and other items such as social insurance benefits, relief, pensions and benefits, and allotments to dependents of military personnel.

North Carolina is exceeded only by Texas in the total number of farms, and in the number of persons gainfully employed in agriculture. And in 1952, this state suffered a net loss in farm cash income of $18 million, due to a loss of some $70 million in cash income from tobacco that was not offset by gains from other crops. With a normal tobacco year, the state's average per capita income would have been much greater.

Furthermore, per capita income payments do not attempt to measure the food and produce that the state's hundreds of thousands of farm workers grow and consume on the premises. This gives them a higher standard of living than the cash income figures indicate.

But no amount of rationalizing can change the hard fact that (1) North Carolina has not sought vigorously enough to balance its agriculture with high-wage industries, and (2) within the agricultural economy of the state, too little emphasis has been given to livestock and dairy products.

Publication of the grim statistics almost on the eve of the first of a series of forums on industrialization by the Board of Conservation & Development has underscored the tremendous assignment that lies ahead.

KINSEY REPORT

AS WE GET IT, the Kinsey report on Page 1 today proves that sex has been here for a long time, that it is here to stay, and that it is indulged in by women as well as men.

We have suspected as much all along.

A THOUGHT ON A RAINY AFTERNOON

THE HEAVY, bearded man bellied up to the bar and quaffed four Bloody Marys. He had just returned from Pamplona, and reported they had good bulls in the ring there now. And some good matadors too, like Ordonez, the son of Nino de la Palma, who the heavy, bearded man had made a hero in a book that sold so well its author got rich and famous.

The young man who covers Paris by night for the *Herald Tribune* asked the heavy, bearded fellow what he was going to do now and he said he was going to Africa for a vacation. He's finished three books since *Old Man And The Sea*, which won a big award, and was printed *in toto* by *Life* and brought in lots of money. But he hasn't named the new books yet, and he isn't going to publish them for a while. He told the young man he was going to let them lie for a year and then go back over them again.

The young man thanked him and walked up the Rue de Berri to the old typewriter in the city room and ground out his column for the next day, not next year. The editorial writer who read his column sat down at his old typewriter and ground out his editorial for the next day, not next year.

But as he wrote he kept thinking how nice it would be if he could put his editorials away for a year, and then revise them before they were published. Especially if he could spend the intervening year on vacation.

From The New York Times

THE BETTER RAINCOAT

WHAT THIS COUNTRY needs is not so much a good five-cent cigar as another, more essential luxury. The person who perfects the raincoat will be the one about whom a modern Horatio Alger story will some day be written.

The world never seems quite so dismal or dreary as on the mornings one starts out with a nicely pressed suit and ends up at the office with wet feet, soggy trouser legs and the crease but a memory. The resultant sullen and miserable moods are all because of the raincoats, not the rain. Rain is a nice thing, good for growing greenery and to subdue children's wild antics. It gives people a chance to relax and putter aimlessly indoors. But when rain leads to chills, musty smells, sneezes and wheezes it's bad—and all because of the raincoat.

Why, one wonders, don't raincoats protect the lower limbs? Why are they made so that water pours down from the shoulders into the cuffs and soaks the shoes and socks? Why does a raincoat back fro mthe cleaners lose its repellency and wet the wearer through? Why out of all the varieties and styles of raincoats—rubber, plastic and cloth—isn't there one that does the job of perfectly shielding the wearer? Why does the raincoat never protect the neck and let water trip down one's back? Where is the resistance against rain driven sideways and upward by the wind and against car splashes? A young man looking for the key to success would do well to avoid "the better mousetrap" and concentrate on a better raincoat.

'Who Says We Don't Give Out With Butter?'

Head-On Clash With France Over Indo-China Foreseen

By STEWART ALSOP

PARIS

A GREAT crisis, capable of shaking the Western Alliance to its roots, seems to be shaping up here. A head-on clash between France and the United States on two vital issues—the Indo-Chinese War and the European Army—now appears almost inevitable.

Of these two issues, the Indo-Chinese war may well present the most dangerous possibilities. This is true, paradoxically, despite the fact that the French government has communicated to Washington the most hopeful program yet put forward for bringing the war to a successful conclusion. This plan, jointly conceived by Prime Minister Joseph Laniel and General Henri Navarre, French commander in Indo-China, can be reliably outlined as follows:

First, for their part, the French promise to send nine fresh battalions of troops from metropolitan France, to strengthen the existing French forces in Indo-China. Gen. Navarre originally asked for twelve battalions — about 20,000 men in all. But after a good look at the bare French military cupboard, Laniel countered with an offer of nine battalions, which Navarre accepted as a reasonable minimum.

INDEPENDENCE OFTEN

Second, the French government is ready at last to offer genuine, rather than mere paper independence to the associated states of Indo-China. The Laniel-Navarre plan calls for actually turning over power from French to Indo-Chinese officials, as rapidly as possible, in order to make independence real and visible to the Indo-Chinese.

Third, the French promise to make a really serious effort to build a genuinely independent Viet Nam-se nationalist, anti-Communist army in Indo-China, modelled on the ROK army in Southern Korea. The theory is that such an army, plus the strengthened French army, will be able to defeat decisively the Communist armies in Indo-China, short of direct Chinese Communist intervention, within two years or less. Thereafter, the evacuation of the French army from Indo-China can begin.

So much for the French part of the bargain which Laniel has proposed to American Ambassador Douglas Dillon, and through him to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and President Eisenhower. The American part involves paying the cost of creating the nationalist Viet Nam army, which the French, of course, cannot possibly afford to do.

The best guesses on the amount involved range between $300 and $400 million. This is over and above the $400 million recently appropriated for Indo-China by Congress. This sum is considered only sufficient to maintain the status quo there. If the Laniel-Navarre plan is to have a chance of working, moreover, this extra sum must be made available as soon as possible. On the face of it, the Laniel-Navarre plan represents, at long last, a serious proposal for healing the running sore of the Indo-Chinese war. But the fact might well be faced that this plan is a last chance—and not a very good chance at that.

Laniel must be given credit for extraordinary political courage for proposing this plan to Washington in the first place. He has the legal power — for the time being — to send more troops to Indo-China, but such a move will be explosively unpopular. French colonial and economic interests, moreover, have successfully opposed for years a grant of genuine independence to Indo-China.

FRENCH SENTIMENT

The plain fact is that the Laniel-Navarre plan flies straight in the face of the mounting tide of sentiment in France for getting out of Indo-China, on the basis of almost any conceivable face-saving device. It is no use pretending that this tide does not exist. Its existence was dramatically demonstrated when Mendes-France, who promises a way out of Indo-China, missed the premiership by a handful of votes.

Even in Laniel's own cabinet, there are those who would be delighted to quit Indo-China, if any face-saving formula could be found, or to dump the Indo-Chinese problem in the American lap, if such a formula cannot be found. Put against these facts two further facts. The American leaders, most notably President Eisenhower himself, are convinced with good reason that Indo-China simply cannot be allowed to fall. But the American government is also determined not to send American troops to Indo-China.

In such circumstances, one does not have to be a Cassandra to foresee the possibility of a head-on clash between France and the United States.

If You Hit Tourist Centers, Europe Will Cost You Plenty

By ROBERT C. RUARK

ROME

IT IS A popular suspicion that if you travel abroad these days, and, for the price of a hot dog, and a subway ticket—new 15-cent version—live endlessly like a dynasty of maharajhs. This is regrettably untrue. You cannot live even like one of the maharajah's untouchables unless you are carrying that swag.

A gentleman, with or without lady, has got to come laden with that loot, because the word has got around about the Americans, and the prices have leaped. The city of New York is expensive, heaven knows, but I can squeeze more mileage of an evening out of New York than I can out of Paris, and get more for the money. Rome is cheaper, but not much. Switzerland is very tough on the price list, and Germany is no dream. London is unbelievely rough on the budget, and if you play it hard in Madrid you can get relieved of plenty of traveler's checks. And Spain is the cheapest of all.

THE BIG SWINDLE

I believe Paris is the greatest swindle of all. It is natural that most Americans are not going to hit the spots where you can get a full meal, a bottle of wine and a date with the daughter of the house for 60 cents. He is going to get steered to the gaudy glitters or the crass naughty and they will be staying in one of those hotels where he can see an endless array of other Americans.

You will find in hotels that they will lay a horrendous tax on you, sometimes mounting to 30 per cent, without the 15 per cent service for dinner downstairs, plus the tip you're expected to drop on that. And no soap in the bathroom, either. You will find an array of service, as you leave — waiter, maid, porter, boots, doorman, concierge, all with the hand. They're supposed to split the service thing that goes on your tab. In a great many cases the management uses it to pay salaries.

Us tourists, of course, have done this to ourselves, mainly, in the price department. The second best hotel, in a quiet town, and non-Americanized restaurant, the local wine — Europe is still cheap and fine and gracious and non-sucker-conscious. A little know-how and you can have a lot of fun for a little money.

But mostly this ain't our way. We got to play it big, and throw the money, because we don't really understand it anyhow, it's only dirty paper. And the cab driver will think we're cheap if we don't lay that tip on him. Cab driver thinks you're a bloody fool, as a matter of fact, but he can use the dollar.

I base out of a little town in Spain where a liter of good local wine costs a dime, and a good meal a half-a-buck. But if you charge into one of the nearby hotels and order Scotch for all hands, it'll be a tab on a par with the Ritz in Paris or the Excelsior in Rome.

Marquis Childs

U.S. View On Korea To Prevail

NEW YORK

THE FAILURE to stand up to armed aggression destroyed the usefulness of the old League of Nations. When the North Korean Communists attacked South Korea three years ago, the United Nations responded with a resolution empowering the U. N. to put down that attack.

The U. N. effort was successful, since with the truce the territorial integrity of South Korea is restored. But the success was obtained at such great cost that it has put a well-nigh intolerable strain on this frail young institution.

There is, of course, first of all the great strain it put on the United States in terms of life and treasure. This country provided at least 90 percent of the material and most of the manpower up to the point at which South Korean divisions were trained and equipped to take over two-thirds of the front line.

U. S. PUBLIC OPINION

The fact of this disproportionate share contributed by the United States is what was supposedly a joint effort has created deep resentments in this country. It is the psychological factor in American public opinion that most of the other delegates to the present General Assembly session simply do not understand.

Their view of it is roughly as follows: Yes, we know that the United States carried most of the burden. We know that the war was fought under a U. N. command that was actually a U. S. command. We know that the United States, next to South Korea, took by far the greatest number of casualties.

All that is true. But now that the fighting is ended, Korea becomes once again a matter for the whole U. N. to consider. The vote on the resolution to repel aggression was approved by virtually every member of the U. N. with the exception of the Soviet Union. So now the U. N. has the authority to make the peace.

This view is firmly rejected by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the head of the American delegation. While he does not say it quite as bluntly in public, he insists on the reality of a war fought by America and South Korea and, therefore, on the reality of a peace made by the belligerents as being the only peace acceptable to an aroused opinion in this country.

That has not made Lodge popular with the other delegates. They suspect him of making speeches to an American public in the interests of an ambition that projects his career beyond the temporary stopping point of the U. N.

But motives to one side, Lodge's view is likely to prevail. It will prevail partly because of the sheer weight of America's military and economic power in the world. It will prevail partly because of the great fear of the Soviet Union, which is a reality even though it is often glossed over by those who resent America's power.

The crudity and ineptitude of Andrei Vishinsky, head of the Russian delegation, is also a help. He usually manages to go so far that the West is forced to come together again. That was illustrated by the Vishinsky resolution on the Korean political conference.

OTHER ISSUES

With the restiveness one senses among the other delegates here, there is a question as to how long America's power will prevail. This turns on issues beyond the Korean conference and specifically on the question of whether Communist China is to be admitted to the U. N.

The Korean conference can be got out of the way quickly. Some influential Americans are suggesting that the site of the conference should not be Geneva in Switzerland or some other attractive city. Instead it should be held in the two-and-a-half-mile neutral zone created between North and South Korea. Temporary buildings could be erected for the purpose and then delegates would not be tempted to waste their time in night clubs and luxury hotels.

This suggestion may not be intended seriously. But it illustrates the American desire to get down to business quickly, make a peace if possible and then clear out without considering other issues.

Taking a long look ahead, one can see events shaping up in more or less this fashion. Unification of Korea will be impossible at the political conference. That is foreordained since the United States will insist that unification can be achieved only through the government of President Syngman Rhee.

Korea, therefore, remains divided—two hostile forces existing each on its side behind a heavily guarded neutral zone in the manner of Berlin. Since Communist China is the principal in the hostile force on "their side," the question of the admission of Communist China can hardly be pushed by America's friends. Consequently, the American view continues to prevail and Red China is kept out.

That is venturing a long way into a dubious future. But one thing seems certain. If America's victory is achieved in this way, it will be at a great cost in the prestige and influence of the U. N. itself.

Quote, Unquote

There is no cause for alarm in the new theory from the University of Chicago that human life began as a result of a series of chemical reactions.

What disturbs us is the fear that it will end that way.—Memphis Press-Scimitar.

Millie: "Grandma, what kind of a husband would you advise me to get."

Grandma: "Well, young lady, my advice is to leave all husbands alone and go find yourself a single man."—Carlsbad (N. M.) Current-Argus.

At Fort Meade, Md., Pvt. Donald R. Duck had a bit of trouble with the sergeants in the personnel section when he told them his name.

A soldier with a name like that would have to have learned to be tough, so the paper-shufflers had best be careful—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Daniel Boone was once asked if he had ever been lost in the woods. "Never got lost," Boone replied, "but I was bewildered for three days."—Toledo Blade.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Report On Cancer Drug Killed By Bricker

WASHINGTON

OHIO'S statuesque Senator John Bricker ordered it suppressed before even reading it, but a confidential report on cancer has been sent to his desk highly critical of the American Medical Association for attempting to suppress a new drug which helps to relieve cancer.

This blistering report was prepared under the direction of the late Senator Tobey as chairman of the Senate Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee and was submitted to Bricker, the new chairman, by the investigator appointed by Tobey.

The report charges, 1, that "the AMA has been hasty, capricious, arbitrary, and outright dishonest" in its opposition to the cancer drug, krebiozen; 2, that AMA's treasurer, Dr. J. J. Moore, "attempted to get the distribution rights" for krebiozen for two Chicago businessmen, and, after failing in this, "he embarked upon a course to ruin. . . the drug"; and 3, that "public and private funds have been thrown around like confetti at a country fair to close up and destroy clinics, hospitals, and scientific research laboratories which do not conform to the viewpoint of medical associations."

Finally the report suggests that "the machinations of Dr. J. J. Moore could well involve the AMA and others in an interstate conspiracy of alarming proportions."

These shocking charges are based upon the investigation of Senate Agent Benedict Fitzgerald, who was given a secret assignment by the late Senator Tobey to investigate alleged AMA hamstringing of cancer research. The probe was kept secret because Tobey feared the powerful doctors' lobby which last year was listed as the No. 2 lobbyist in Washington. The lobby spent $309,514.93 last year to influence Congress, making it second only to the electric power lobby.

Bricker Says No

AFTER Tobey's death, Bricker, who replaced him on the Interstate Commerce Committee, promptly ordered the investigation stopped. He refused, to so much as see Fitzgerald, though the investigator offered to fly to Ohio at his own expense for an interview. Instead, Bricker's office ordered Fitzgerald to "forget" the whole thing, and above all, not to talk to the press. If he followed these instructions, Fitzgerald was told, he would be "taken care of."

However, Fitzgerald wrote a sharp letter to Bricker, saying he was "surprised and even shocked" at the runaround. He then sent copies of both the letter and his report to every Senator on the committee.

Irony is that Bricker's own Senate partner, the late Bob Taft, was killed by cancer. Tobey, on his own deathbed, sent Fitzgerald to New York with some krebiozen for Taft. However, the doctors refused to use it, citing the opposition of the AMA.

Fitzgerald's report does not claim that krebiozen is a cure for cancer, it simply set forth the results of the research so far, adding: "The heavy toll of life being taken by cancer requires a searching investigation."

Doctors Differ

IN particular, the report cites the findings of Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, vice president of the University of Illinois medical school, who directed medical research for the Navy during World War II and discovered a chemical to make sea water drinkable and an ointment to protect the skin against extreme heat and cold. He has also made other important medical discoveries, such as enterogastrone for treating peptic ulcers. Dr. Ivy is so respected in medical circles that he was also called upon to evaluate cancer therapy for the American Cancer Society and expose quack treatments.

In the case of krebiozen, however, Dr. Ivy did not find that it was a "quack" drug. He tested it first on animals to make sure it was nontoxic. Then he tried it out on cancer patients.

"On the conclusion of his preliminary study," the Fitzgerald report states, "he issued a statement that 70 per cent of the cancer patients receiving krebiozen derived benefits from the new drug ranging from relief of pain to complete healing. A 1,000-page compilation prepared by him, supplemented by laboratory records, gives case histories on 500 patients treated by 252 doctors in 150 clinics and hospitals throughout the country."

Though Dr. Ivy had once served on its board, the AMA promptly censured him and expelled him for three months from the Chicago Medical Society. Because of the controversy, he also took a leave of absence from the University of Illinois and was prevented from continuing his research there.

The Fitzgerald report points to Dr. J. J. Moore, ten years treasurer of the AMA, as "the spearhead behind attempts to have the drug ostracized."

Four Senators Killed

FITZGERALD wound up his report with this appeal: "May I, with propriety, call attention to the tragedy which has invaded the United States Senate. Four great Americans—Senator McMahon, Senator Wherry, Senator Vandenburg, and Senator Taft—were all stricken down with this dread disease. We are under a compelling moral obligation to the memory of these great public servants and to the untold millions of cancer sufferers throughout the world to carry on this investigation."

NOTE 1—Senator Bricker's office, when queried, stated flatly that Bricker intended to do nothing about the cancer report. Asked whether Bricker had read the report, the reply was "No."

NOTE 2—Many doctors disagree vigorously with the American Medical Association, feel that it has gone too far in engaging in politics.