

Iran May Yet Be Able To Keep Reds At Bay

TEHRAN, Iran (AP)—A David and Goliath battle of nerves rages in the Middle East today between Iran and world Communism. A dangerous period lies ahead, but Iran seems to have a better than even chance of keeping its giant Soviet neighbor at bay.

Backed by massive United States economic and military support, Iran is stronger now than at any time since the cold war began.

A tour of the Kurdish area in the northwest tends to ease fears that the Soviets might try to use it as a corridor to Communist-influenced Iraq. The Kurds in the area are bitterly anti-Communist.

Inside the country the Communist Tudeh Party, although one of the strongest organized political forces, seems to have been crippled. Many of its members have fled the country. Others have been disillusioned with Moscow. The party now seems to have little real hold on any substantial segment of the population.

With the Iraqi revolution last July, Moscow apparently decided the decisive moment had arrived to break the Baghdad Pact and the West's northern tier linking Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan in a defense chain.

The Soviets made important concessions to Iran. But when the prospect arose of Iran's signing a bilateral defense agreement with the United States, the Soviets rolled out their big propaganda guns for a heavy attack on Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Both honey and threats failed. Iran signed the treaty, and Moscow's predictions of dire consequences failed to materialize. Moscow suffered a loss of prestige.

There's a strong feeling here that the Soviet Union will not move with force against Iran and risk World War III. Instead the Soviets seem to be pinning their hopes on propaganda, spreading rumors of internal Iranian trouble and hoping to stir any sort of political upheaval which could be exploited or pave the way for an attempt at a Tudeh comeback.

But if neighboring Iraq comes under total domination by the Communists, in fact if not in name, there are a number of dangerous possibilities.

Iraq obviously could be a training ground and transmission belt for subversive elements and exiled Tudeh members.

There could be interference with the Shatt Al Arab Waterway, which leads from Abadan — site of Iran's huge oil refinery — to the Persian Gulf. At present it's the chief means of shipping Abadan's output and Iranian crude oil to the outside world. Oil is the backbone of Iran's economy.

Iraq administers the waterway. Years of effort failed to get agreement to internationalize the control, even when Iran was a partner of Iran in the Baghdad Pact.

Alert to the danger, Iran is seeking to make herself independent of the Shatt Al Arab. The government is talking about a pipeline

from Abadan to the gulf and dock and harbor facilities.

Apart from external dangers, there are real internal ones.

The Shah has emerged as a strong ruler. His determination and drive are behind a vast network of hopeful programs under way in Iran. But if anything should happen to the ruler his program might be crippled and there also would be a strong possibility of internal political chaos.

However, the Shah seems confident — some think a bit overconfident — of his security.

There is danger, too, that impatience with waste and corruption in Iran's political life will boil over into internal trouble.

Along with Iran's spectacular program for economic development she needs social and political reform to win the confidence of the small educated class which has proved itself so vastly important in other developing countries.

The Shah has indicated changes are on the way. Much will depend on how quickly and how dramatically these reforms take shape.

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That's the word today from a

team of physicists who have been putting together some notes on the mysteries of the universe.

They are keenly interested, in particular, in what might come from a Proposed Federal Program in Support of High Energy Accelerator Physics.

Don't let that imposing title throw you. These scientists, in 8,000 words of material issued by the White House during the week end, use language that every once in a while verges on simple eloquence.

For example, in a discussion of how man's mind has been able to comprehend more and more, step by step in patient research:

"We are peeling an onion layer by layer, each layer uncovering in a sense another universe, unexpected, complicated, and — as we understand more — strangely beautiful."

Basically, these men are seeking more federal money for particle accelerators, or atom smashers.

"I didn't even realize it," said Mrs. Bunker, of Palm Springs, Calif. "I'm ready to go again right now."

The plane was piloted by Lt. Col. Robinson Risner, 34, Oklahoma City, as part of an Armed Forces Day celebration



OUTSTANDING MUSICIAN of the 1959 graduating class of McCloud High School is Sandra Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Miller of McCloud. She received the John Philip Sousa band award in its third annual presentation. Cheula Post No. 92 American Legion makes the award each year at the school Spring Music Festival. It was presented by Robert Martin, commander. — Photo by Ray Kite

DUELIST While attending the University of Goettinger, Otto von Bismarck, German statesman, took part in 26 duels and lost only one, according to Encyclopedia Britannica.

Scientists' Effective Pitch Wins Support For Research

WASHINGTON (AP)—New ventures behind the curtain of the future can be counted on to be surprising — fantastic — and expensive.

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Over the next four years, by 1963, they want the government to raise from 39 million dollars to 135 millions the amount it spends each year on atom smashers.

Even before their report was made public, President Eisenhower backed one of the detailed projects they suggested. In a New York speech last week, he said he would ask Congress to finance a 100 million dollar project proposed by Stanford University. It is a linear accelerator two miles long and would be the most powerful of its kind in the world.

The proposal came from two groups of scientists, one a special panel from Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee, and the other the General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission.

They made a tantalizing sales pitch:

"The practical results that must derive from continued exploration

with larger accelerators cannot be guessed.

"If the past is a guide they will be numerous and fantastic.

"The one thing that we have learned to expect from nature is to be surprised."

They made no promises of specific discoveries for the future, but commented "examples from the past are countless."

Almost diffidently, they brought up the matter of cost:

"Experimentation in high energy physics requires expensive devices to accelerate particles to the desired energy, expensive instruments to measure and control particles traveling at speeds approaching the velocity of light, and large numbers of scientific and technical personnel.

"Thus, not only the construction of these high energy accelerators, but also their utilization require the expenditures of large sums of money."

Grandmother, 71, Smashes Barrier

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Flower Fancier Goes Overboard

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Erna Tanner wanted to plant some geraniums on the 100-foot cliffside behind her Hollywood Hills home. She ended up dangling over the cliff.

She tied a rope to the bumper of her car and let herself over the cliff but the ground gave out from under her halfway down.

She clutched the rope for 45 minutes until firemen rescued her.

Missile Lead Claimed For U.S.

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, Marine Corps commandant, said Friday night that the United States is ahead of the Soviet Union in over-all military strength.

He said this is the judgment of the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of the Congress.

Pate spoke at MacDill Air Force Base at a dinner.

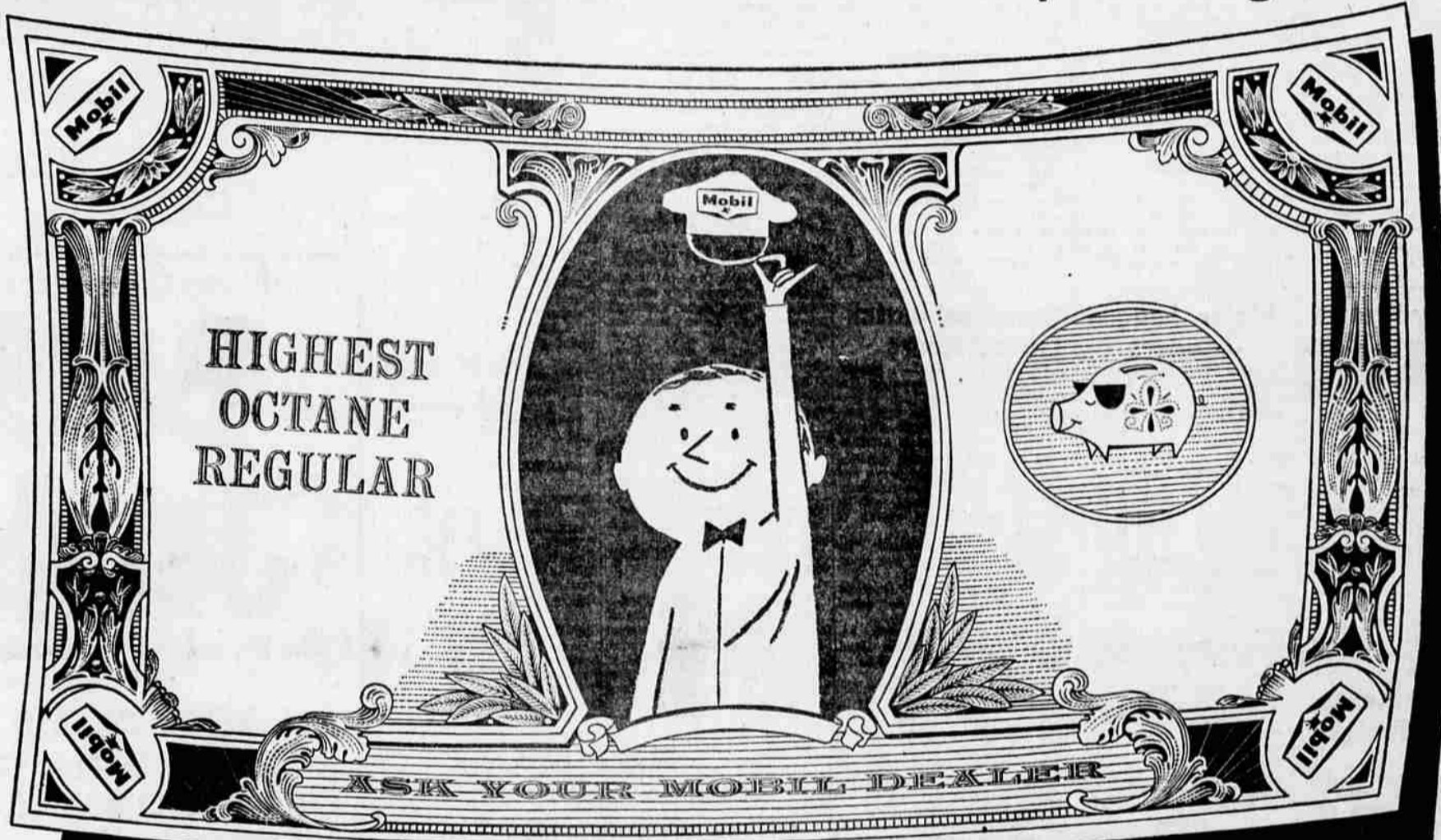
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