

By Raymond Clapper

Reciprocal Trade Bargaining in Austria Illustrates Hull's Plan For Expansion of World Business.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—What Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade program could mean if it were more widely accepted may be better understood by telling what is going on here in Vienna.

When he is talking about the necessity of removing barriers, Mr. Hull has in mind hundreds and thousands of instances throughout the world, all operating in the same direction as the restriction here which allows only 80 American automobiles to be sold here annually.

Austria's argument in favor of the restriction is that, without it, the one Austrian automobile plant would have to close down, throwing 4000 men out of work. This plant makes 2000 baby-sized cars a year.

Our people reply that the number of automobiles per capita in Vienna is pitifully small and that if more cars were let in they would give employment to chauffeurs, to accessories factories which are established here, to garagemen and to Austrian tire factories, thus putting to work far more than the portion of the 4000 automobile workers who might be displaced by the importation of cars.

Some Americans think this would be a particularly good time for Austria to ease up on its automobile quotas, since the iron and steel business here is booming because of the outside demand for arms.

Austrian iron mines date back to the Middle Ages. The province of Styria was a center of armor-makers. In modern times it became a center of arms manufacturing.

Under the treaty that ended the World War the machine gun was forbidden, and the plants turned to automobile engines other than those to meet the needs of arming nations have levied new demands on production. Austrian iron and steel output jumped 40 per cent last year because of munitions orders. Exports of steel to Japan were doubled and those to China were five times larger than previously.

Agree to Increase Quota

The Austrian Government has relented to the extent that it will let in 70 additional American cars a year if, in exchange, the United States buys additional Austrian goods to three times the value of the automobiles.

Gardner Richardson, U. S. commercial attaché here, called American automobile agents to this office and suggested that they organize a jobbing corporation to buy up and send back to the States enough Austrian goods to allow 70 extra automobiles to come in. Such a company was formed, and will soon be ready to begin operating. Under the agreement among the existing American agencies here, it will be limited to them.

As a result, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler are going to buy up American cheese, leatherwork, skis, Tyrolean stuff, needlework bags, or whatever they think they can dispose of through their new jobbing corporation, which is called the International Goods Compensation Co.

That seems like a lot of work, just to sell 70 cars, but it also shows how strong the pressure is for expanding international trade. And it suggests in a small way the vast potentialities for commerce if the hampering barriers could be removed.

My Diary

By Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

F. D. R.'s Party Finds Victoria Wet But the City Otherwise Charming.

CHICAGO, Friday.—After returning from a most interesting day I took off from Seattle last night by air. The weather Thursday morning was most unpropitious and sheets of rain poured down upon us as we drove to the dock, but by the time we reached Victoria, B. C. the rain had stopped and there were some signs of clearing.

Our two grandchildren were much excited. As a result, before the end of the trip, one of them came into our stateroom with a request that he be allowed to remain there because he and his sister were making life a little difficult for each other and those around them. I have often found a little peace and quiet is a good thing for children on all-day trips. I was impressed with the wisdom of our Canadian hosts when I found they had arranged an exclusive meal in a separate room for our youngsters so they would not have the excitement of a big luncheon table and the conversation of grownups.

Victoria is a charming city. As we drove past the House of Parliament the Prime Minister told us he had spent 21 years of service in one capacity or another, in the Government of his Province. When it is really clear, the view from the windows of Government House must be gorgeous.

Everyone was most kind and hospitable and in a happy mood when they made their respective speeches.

After lunch we drove along the shore to the dock and I longed for the sun. It must be a great drive with the sunlight in the water. I envied people with houses looking across the water at the Olympic range, which in clear weather stands out in full beauty. The Prime Minister told me he had once boasted to an American naval officer about the view from his house and the officer had replied: "Don't forget that a great part of it is given you by the United States."

New Books Today

Public Library Presents—

ALTHOUGH there are many who believe the problem of child labor no longer exists in this country, abundant evidence to the contrary is presented in a recent study made by Katherine Dupre Lumpkin and Dorothy Wolff Douglass, which is brought to us in their book *CHILD WORKERS IN AMERICA* (McBride). Particular emphasis has been placed on the investigation of conditions among the children of sharecroppers and tenants working in cotton in Southern states and children of the migratory family groups in other agricultural pursuits, such as strawberry, tobacco, beet and cranberry production. These children suffer not only from physical deterioration due to long hours, tiring work and unsanitary living quarters, but also from mental handicaps caused by the curtailment of their schooling. The fact that most child workers are necessarily employed in blind-alley jobs, entitling them to no protection, is one of the greater evils of the system. "What children have to look forward to, who go to work as early as 15, is 'unsteady work in monotonous and unskilled occupations, for small wages, with little chance of increase in earnings and considerable chance of enforced idleness."

These two authors have made an exhaustive study of the situation, illustrating their points with descriptions of actual cases. The results will arouse concern in the mind of the most disinterested reader.

WRITE us a book on North Africa as seen through Arab eyes," and that is what Knud Holmboe has done in *DESERT ENCOUNTER* (Putnam). Mr. Holmboe was well qualified to do this; for although he was the son of a Danish manufacturer, and although he had previously visualized his future in a French monastery, the belief that Christianity had failed had drawn him to the Islam faith.

Donning the Arab dress and setting forth in his antique car, he began the courageous journey which took him through Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and the Italian colonies of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. His ability to speak Arabic and his acceptance of Mohamadism enabled him to penetrate deeply into the hearts and minds of the Moslem world.

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Second Section

PAGE 9

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Why Women of Today Live Longer—

Cancer Is Curable if Diagnosed in Time, but Delay May Be Fatal

(Last of a Series)

By David Dietz
Times Science Editor

MOST women regard a diagnosis of cancer as a death sentence. On the contrary, such a diagnosis may be a gift of many years of life.

Women are particularly fearful of cancer and therefore it is particularly important that they realize this fact: Cancer is curable if diagnosed in time.

The woman who avoids visiting her doctor because she is afraid that he is going to tell her that she has a cancer, may be signing her own death certificate by that action.

Either she has a cancer or she doesn't have it—and the chances are greatly in favor of her not having it. If she doesn't have it, a negative diagnosis will allay her fears. If she does have it, an early diagnosis will enable treatment to be instituted while there is yet time. A few months' delay may mean the difference between every hope for a cure and utter hopelessness.

It is true that cancer is second in the list of causes of death in America today, exceeded in its devastating power only by heart disease. More than 125,000 men and women die annually of cancer.

But the records of the American College of Surgeons give incontrovertible proof that cancer is not a hopeless disease. In the archives of the college are the reports of 26,000 "five-year cures." This means the reports of 26,000 cases which were diagnosed as cancer five years ago or more, treated, and have not had a recurrence of cancer since.

To understand the importance of early diagnosis, it is necessary to realize the nature of cancer. Cancer is an abnormal growth, but there are other types of abnormal growths which are not cancer.

Any abnormal growth, whether of bone, cartilage, muscle, fat, or skin, is called a tumor. These are divided into two classes, benign and malignant.

The benign tumor does no particular damage. If it is unsightly or uncomfortable, it can be removed by surgery without fear of its return.

The malignant tumor is cancer.

Its deadliness arises from the fact that after a certain period, it reaches the stage of so-called "metastasis." When this occurs, cells break loose from the cancer, travel in the blood stream to other parts of the body, settle down and grow into new cancers.

The importance of early diagnosis lies in the fact that treatment must be instituted before metastasis begins. There are only three methods of treatment known today. They are surgery, X-rays and radium. Sometimes a combination of two of the three is used.

But there are no useful serum treatments for cancer and there are no secret treatments.

Reputable medical men do not know methods secret. It is the great law of medical ethics that every advance in medicine must be made public for the good of the whole world.

Dr. Emil Novak of Johns Hopkins, former vice president of the American Gynecological Society, has called cancer "the arch enemy of women."

The two types of cancer which women fear most are cancer of the uterus and cancer of the breast.

One important fact that should always be remembered is that the onset of cancer is not accompanied by pain. It is only in the very late stages that cancer becomes painful. Therefore the woman who sees some pain and fearing to see her doctor because she doesn't want to be told she has a cancer is doing herself a double injustice. She is worrying about a cancer which she probably doesn't have and she is neglecting to obtain treatment for some condition which, in all probability, could be quickly and easily remedied.

Dr. Novak points out that the sign which should receive immediate attention from the woman is unnatural bleeding of any sort. This may not be due to cancer. It should be accepted as the signal to see the physician at once.

Women are frequently referred to as "the weaker sex" and it is not uncommon for women to think of themselves as less fitted

for the difficulties of life than are men. Yet the statistics fail to support this view.

Speaking this September before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. F. A. E. Crew, famous biologist of the University of Edinburgh, cited statistics to show that in England the death rate was higher for boy babies, boys and young men than it was for girl babies, young girls, and young women.

His studies showed that after the age of 20, the young women outnumbered the young men and the ratio of women to men continued to rise throughout the remainder of life.

At approximately the age of 70, he found the deaths of women began to outnumber the deaths of men by large numbers simply because there were so many more women left alive to die, at that age.

Even before birth, the same rule seems to apply. For every 100 girl babies born dead, there are 110 boy babies lost.

It is a fact that in general women worry more about their health than do men. There seems reason to believe that the nervous organization of women is more sensitive.

Every physician must give much of his time to the nurse who comes to the patient whose ailments are imaginary, whose symptoms are the results of some psychological maladjustment. While it is probable that there are a larger number of women among such patients, it must not be thought that the number of men is small.

Physicians and surgeons must be constantly on their guard against this type of patient. There is the patient—you may find it hard to believe—who actually is hunting for an operation.

Finally, the "chronic appendicitis" is removed. The patient is all right for awhile and then begins to develop a "chronic gall bladder."

This is not to say that there are not chronic diseases of these and many other organs. The point is that the physician knows what he must do to guard against developing these cases.

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