

# Propaganda Broadcasts By Red Chinese Hiked

WASHINGTON (AP)—Red Chinese propaganda broadcasts have shown an "amazing increase" and may outnumber Voice of America broadcasts by the end of this year, a government official says.

George V. Allen, head of the U.S. Information Agency, also testified the Soviets stopped jamming the U.S. government broadcasts partly because their jamming set off quarrels behind the Iron Curtain.

A House Appropriations subcommittee heard Allen last month and made the testimony public today.

USIA asked for 120 million dollars next fiscal year, a seven million dollar increase over this year, to meet what Allen termed a mounting Communist propaganda effort and a growing role played by public opinion throughout the world.

The Voice of America, now broadcasting 377 hours a week over its shortwave transmitters, would get \$17,962,000 of this amount to continue its operations at about the same rate. It is building more powerful stations in North Carolina and in Liberia.

The director of the Voice, Henry Loomis, testified that while over-all Communist broadcasting rose 5 per cent in 1959 Radio Peiping's output increased 17 per cent to a total 512 hours a week. At this rate of climb, Loomis said, one's watch.

Radio Peiping will surpass the Voice this year. Allen said the Red Chinese transmissions showed "an amazing increase, in all sorts of languages."

As for Soviet jamming of the Voice's Russian language programs, which virtually stopped after Premier Nikita Khrushchev's visit to America last September, Allen figured Moscow's cease-fire stemmed from more than just embarrassment over jamming the U.S. broadcasts of their own Prime Minister's voice.

He said the jamming — made radio interference — carried them trouble internally, inside the Soviet Union.

Further, neighboring countries were annoyed at the Soviet Union for monkeying up the airwaves with jamming.

Loomis said 95 to 100 per cent of the U.S. programs now get through to the Soviet Union, although the jammers continue to concentrate against a few types of news items.

The U.S. information chief said he would still like a spectacular U.S. space shot to compete with propaganda-rich space achievements of the Soviet Union. He suggested a satellite which every-rose 5 per cent in 1959 Radio Peiping's output increased 17 per cent to a total 512 hours a week. At this rate of climb, Loomis said, one's watch.

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The administration has been trying without success for the past year to get Congress to remove the ceiling of 4 1/2 per cent interest on bonds running five years or longer. The Treasury said there was little or no market for bonds at that rate and contended long-term bonds must be issued to handle the debt.

Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson said the department offered the new bond in order to judge true demand for a long-term issue under the 4 1/2 per cent ceiling.

Anderson said the "limited acceptance" of the new bond refuted claims, advanced by some congressional Democrats, that a substantial amount of long term borrowing could be done now within the ceiling.

The Treasury in effect followed the advice of the Democrats in offering the bond. It also adopted a Democratic suggestion that it retain the right to redeem such an issue ahead of its regular maturity date. The new bond may be called in after 15 years if interest rates are lower at that time.

From the Treasury's standpoint, the borrowing was not a failure since a companion offer of a 25-month note paying 4 per cent interest was successful.

Lenders offered to buy \$8,718,000,000 of the notes. The department is expected to issue about \$2,150,000,000 worth.

The sale of bonds and notes this will raise about 2 1/2 billion — enough to meet the government's cash needs for the rest of the fiscal year that ends June 30.

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"It comes easy to him," his mother, Vera Brown, explained today. "He can't understand himself that it's a gift."

How does Kenneth go about composing a song?

"He doesn't use a piano," said Mrs. Brown. "He just sits down and starts writing out notes. He says he pictures those notes in his head. I asked him about 'An Israeli Rhapsody' and he said he had just pictured the country in his mind. I said but how can you when you've never been there and he insisted he could. Really, there is no explanation except he's gifted."

Ken, a third grader, wrote "An Israeli Rhapsody" last January. It impressed his parents, piano teacher and William Smith, assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Smith selected it as the best composition submitted in a competition open to boys and girls in the Philadelphia area. It was played Saturday at the annual children's concert in the Academy of Music.

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"How do you know what notes to play?" he asked his older brother, Stephen. Stephen explained. Ken immediately grasped the basic fundamentals and that started him off.

Ken, too, is a throwback to the old school of composers who wake up in the middle of the night or anytime an idea inspires them.

One night recently his mother found him up extremely late and told him he'd better get back to bed.

"Don't talk to me now," he answered. "I've got this melody in my head. Just give me a minute to get it down while I've got it fresh in my mind."

But Ken Brown is accustomed to being an exceptional child. His mother said he played cards and did arithmetic problems when he was a year and a half old, taught himself to read when he was three and read the encyclopedia when he was four.



THE EMBLEM of the "Pacific Telephone-Northwest" has been placed on telephone company cars and trucks in Klamath Falls. Here, garage mechanic Chuck Risley is shown applying the first emblem. Giving him a questionable assist are business office representatives Stephanie Walker (in car) and Jeanine Grote.



THE DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY of the Grants Pass Courier was celebrated recently by a party held by Courier employees, former employees and friends. Here, "Boss" Amos E. Voorhies, dean of Oregon newspaper publishers, who has been publisher of the paper for about 12 of its 75 years, prepares to cut a special 75th anniversary cake which depicts the modes of travel from covered wagon days to the space rocket. His son, Earle, left, and grandson John, right, look on. First edition of the newspaper was printed on April 3, 1885.

## Poison Gas Combats Cancer

CHICAGO (AP)—A poison gas from World War I is becoming a big gun in the modern war against cancer.

It has helped patients suffering from cancers of the lung, breast and colon.

The gas is nitrogen mustard, an agent that attacks and destroys white cells in the blood. It has shown promising results in temporarily prolonging the lives of some sufferers from leukemia, a cancer-like disease of the blood marked by an overproduction of white cells.

Researchers have sought to extend use of the substance to prolong life and ease pain in patients with solid tumors, cancers that attack the various internal organs of the body.

Nitrogen mustard acts against solid tumors by combining or cross-linking with components of their cells. This interferes with their normal function and prevents them from dividing. Cancer cells are affected more than normal cells because they are more sensitive to substances that stop growth.

The principal drawback has been unpleasant side reactions—nausea and other symptoms that have forced a halt in such treatment after a few days or weeks.

In an effort to overcome this obstacle and find more potent cancer-repressing agents, researchers have tried more than a score of derivatives of mustard gas. One of these showing promise is cytoxan.

Four researchers from the Duke University Medical Center at Durham, N.C., described today the results of cytoxan treatment on 120 patients suffering from a wide variety of cancers. They are Dr. R. W. Huddles, Dr. T. E. Fulmer, Dr. T. W. Gore and Dr. A. Opalinski.

In a report to the American Assn. for Cancer Research, they said the tumor-depressing efforts of cytoxan appeared comparable to other mustard compounds in treatment of chronic leukemias and other forms of cancer, including ovarian carcinoma.

The researchers said, however, that the problem of unpleasant reactions still remains, and that some patients could tolerate treatment only a week or two.

Another researcher, Dr. Donald Pinkel of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y., said the mustard derivative brought a temporary shrinkage in the tumors of one-third of a group of 15 children suffering from advanced inoperable cancer.

United States tourists are getting ready to travel in record numbers. Over two million Americans will go abroad in 1960, 800,000 of them to Europe. To pinpoint prospects more sharply, transportation advertisers rely on newspaper advertising. And to do the job, transportation companies invested an estimated 50 million dollars in daily newspapers last year—over 17 per cent more than they spent in 1958.

More than 300,000 classified ads were published in U.S. newspapers last year. A survey shows that 90 per cent of the people looking for homes read the "want" ads of their daily newspapers. The same survey reveals that 87 per cent of these people checked the classified pages daily.

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RED STEER DRIVE-IN East Main and South 6th

# Foreign Car Increase Hurts American Market

By BEN PHEGAR Associated Press Automotive Writer

As recently as five years ago the United States exported five times as many automobiles as it imported. Last year the ratio was about the same—but in reverse.

## Baby Beating Trial Opens

A first-degree murder trial opens Monday for William Olen Garrison, 40-year-old ranchhand accused of beating an 11-month-old baby to death.

Garrison is charged in the death of Gary Lee Bursik last December 17 on the Clay Walker ranch near Bonanza. The defendant presently is serving consecutive one-year sentences on two convictions of child beating and a six-month sentence for lewd cohabitation.

Garrison's attorney, Warren Lesage, Medford, moved for disqualification of Judges David R. Vandenberg and Charles H. Foster. The trial will be heard by Judge James M. Mann of Medford. District Attorney Arthur Boddoe will represent the state.

An indictment against Garrison accused him of beating the child's head against the floor until it died.

Most of America's auto exports stay right in the Western Hemisphere. The No. 1 customer is Canada, which took 24,717 cars last year. Mexico and South American countries dominate the top of the list. In Europe, Sweden and Belgium are the best in a poor market for American cars. Last year Sweden imported only 1,009 units.

All U.S. companies have assembly plants around the world, notably in Canada, Holland and Belgium. These plants both cut down the shipments from U.S. factories and give the subsidiaries of American companies a slice of the U.S. foreign car import market. According to a Commerce Department report, 13.6 per cent of the 1960 to about 500,000 cars. Most autos imported by the United States in 1957 came from the major foreign import countries abroad. The percentage climbed to 26.4 per cent in 1958 and was running at 25.4 per cent during the first six months of 1959.

There is no heavy demand for American-style cars in other countries because they're too big, too powerful and too costly, both to buy and to operate.

European roads in particular were not built for vehicles 20 feet long and almost seven feet wide. Many countries tax cars on their horsepower. This alone makes licensing an American car five or six times as expensive as importing a European car. And import duties are considerably steeper on cars in most countries than the U.S. levy of 8 1/2 per cent.

Can the new American compact cars—shorter, narrower and less powerful—expand American markets abroad?

"Certainly we will sell some of our Valiants in Europe," said one official of Chrysler International. "But we don't expect to make serious inroads on the market. By European standards, even the Valiant is a big car."

United States companies have predicted a drop in imports for 1960.

From a postwar high of 254,336 exports in 1955 the American figure has declined steadily. It hit a postwar low of 116,520 in 1959.

After World War II it took years for production abroad to build up. Then foreign cars suddenly boomed in the American market. Total imports in 1955 were a mere 37,115, last year the monthly average was almost that high and the overall total hit a record 668,050.

Five countries—the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy and Sweden—originated all but about 7,000 of the imports in 1959.

By contrast these five countries bought only 1,236 American-high cars last year with Sweden accounting for almost half of those. The United Kingdom, whose 210,494 total was tops among the imports, took only 501 U.S. cars in exchange.

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## Long-Term Bond Sale Poor; Ceiling Removal Requested

WASHINGTON (AP)—A limited response to a new long-term bond issue provided new ammunition today for administration arguments that the bond interest ceiling should be raised or removed.

The Treasury Department announced Thursday it sold only 370 million dollars of the new 25-year securities which pay 4 1/2 per cent interest.

Officials had said they expected sales would run about 500 million dollars and they were willing to issue up to 1 1/2 billion dollars worth. The bond was the first offered in a year.

The administration has been trying without success for the past year to get Congress to remove the ceiling of 4 1/2 per cent interest on bonds running five years or longer. The Treasury said there was little or no market for bonds at that rate and contended long-term bonds must be issued to handle the debt.

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## Writer Of Symphony, 8, Cannot Understand Fuss

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Eight-year-old Kenneth Brown, whose "An Israeli Rhapsody" was played for the first time Saturday by the Philadelphia Orchestra, can't understand why all the fuss over such a young composer's success.

Heck, he's been writing music since he was four years old. It's a simple thing to him and he can't understand why everybody can't be a composer.

"It comes easy to him," his mother, Vera Brown, explained today. "He can't understand himself that it's a gift."

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