

The News-Review

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SLOW VOTING EXPECTED

Charles V. Stanton

Five new voting precincts have been added in Douglas County in preparation for the 1956 election, bringing the total of precincts to 87. Voters may wish we had twice that number when they go to the polls.

The reason voters may wish for more polling places is found in changes made in election laws by the last legislature.

That we may anticipate a very definite slowdown in the election process is pointed out by the *Bend Bulletin*: "Voters visiting Oregon polls at this year's election will note an unfamiliar sign, conspicuously posted."

That sign will bear the information that it is a misdemeanor for a person to ballot if his home is not within the precinct where he ballots.

A change in Oregon laws made at the 1955 session of the state legislature provides for the posting of a warning sign and for the signing of poll books.

The law specifies that the person voting "shall sign his name with indelible pencil or pen in both of the duplicate poll books in the space for the voter's signature, which will serve to attest to his residence."

The law change adds: "The first clerk shall inform the voter that his signature is an attestation to the correctness of his residence within the precinct."

Should Plan To Vote Early

Obviously by the time the clerk intones his warning to each voter, and the voter, in turn, stops to sign his name, the time taken to cast each ballot will be materially lengthened. If, as too frequently happens, voters wait until late in the day to vote they may find themselves queuing up for half the night. Voters should plan to go to the polls early and be prepared to wait in line for considerable time.

The *Bend Bulletin* comments further:

Persons who have been voting in precincts in which their business or office is located will no longer be able to do this. The law states he must vote in the precinct where his home is — and his home is where his bed is located.

Also, persons who have moved to other precincts, but have been voting in their former precincts, will lose their votes unless they re-register.

Election board members will also be interested in the new law, for they will have to use some new books — and the warning sign against voting outside the home precinct must be posted.

May Speed New System

The coming elections should result in polling a high percentage of voters, as this normally is true in presidential election years. If polls become jammed, causing delays and hardships to voters, as is to be expected, we can anticipate increased demand for change in the voting system. Certainly such change is long overdue.

There has been much talk about installation of voting machines, use of simplified ballot forms, machine tabulation, and other such changes, but nothing has been done about it.

Perhaps public protest may develop in 1956 to such a degree that the 1957 legislative session will make needed corrections.

The new law, requiring signatures in the poll book, resulted from the 1954 election in which fraud was alleged. Particularly in Portland, it was charged, search was made for voters duly registered and voted, but, in several hundred cases, no voters by the names given on the poll books could be found at the addresses listed.

Contesting the election was considered for a time but was not attempted.

The legislature at the session following enacted new legislation designed as a safeguard. The procedure, however, is apt to be too cumbersome and slow to meet popular approval.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Of all the lost causes of the 20th century, J. Edgar Hoover has embarked on the one perhaps least likely to succeed.

The distinguished director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who has had a marked cultural influence on the underworld, thinks respect for law and order would be enhanced if people would quit calling a policeman a cop.

Cop is an ugly word to Hoover. In an editorial in the FBI's law enforcement bulletin he denounced it as derogatory, distasteful and implying scorn.

This may be true at times when it is spoken in a certain tone of inflection. But unfortunately for his crusade, cop is one of those slang terms by which the American language is eternally enriched. It is too crisp and descriptive to be dropped from our vocabulary.

Equally unfortunate for Hoover's campaign is the truth that it isn't only underworld characters and some members of the general public who use the term cop. Cops don't like the average citizen to call them cops. But what do they call themselves when talking to other members of the profession? Cops!

The current issue of the New York Police Magazine uses the word cop twice. The television program, "Dragnet," put on with the blessings of the Los Angeles Police Department, starts off each week after week with "The name's Friday. I'm a cop."

A veteran police sergeant here, admitting that members of the force generally referred to each other as cops and that the term had become well-nigh universal, said:

"Underworld characters are supposed to call us names like flat foot, dick, gumshoe or harness bull, but that's only on TV and in the movies. They call us cops — just like everybody else."

"We actually don't like for civilians to call us cops. We'd rather they addressed us by our rank or used the word 'officer.' We're on Hoover's side, but we think he's fighting a losing battle. It's too

much easier to say cop than policeman."

There is some doubt as to the origin of the word cop. Some hold it is merely an abbreviation for "constable of police." Others feel it was coined by London streeturchins who mistook the brass buttons of the early British lobby for copper.

Whatever its etymology, Hoover declared cop has the "same unsavory connotation as 'quack' and 'hack' when referring to the doctor and the journalist."

But, actually, does it? The term is too widely used to be limited to such a meager interpretation. What man in "the long blue line" doesn't take pride in being called "a good cop"? What policeman can resist a big-eyed kid who looks up at him and says, "when I grow up, I want to be a cop just like you?"

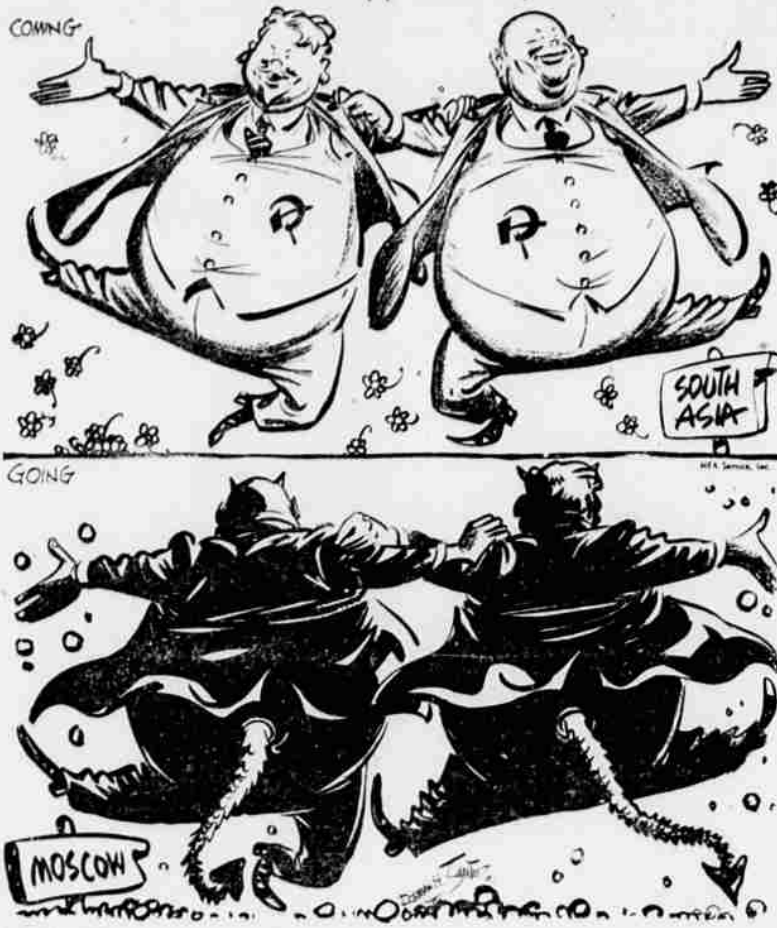
Any word can be good or bad, depending on the way it is said. People can be policemen, but nobody can police a language. The irony of J. Edgar Hoover's campaign is that his own splendid career has done much to add a new luster of affectionate respect to that down-to-earth word cop. He might as well face the fact now that if he ever steps down from his present high post, news papers will bloom with 1,000 editorials headed:

"An honest cop retires."

PLANS VENEER PLANT CORVALLIS — Stanley Wilt, Benton county lumberman, plans to build a green veneer mill near Philomath.

Wilt said he had purchased an 80-acre farm and work on the building would begin as soon as weather permits. The plant will employ about 40 men, he said.

The Happiness Boys



Fluoride Use Proponents Score One Victory, Suffer Setback On Another Front

By GORMAN HOGAN

PORTLAND — Proponents of the controversial question of adding fluoride to the drinking water supply of cities scored a victory on one front this week but suffered a setback on another.

The Oregon Supreme Court ruled that cities have a right to go ahead with fluoridation, which is backed by state health authorities on the grounds that it will reduce tooth decay in children.

But only the night before the ruling was handed down in Salem, the governing council of the Multnomah Medical Society rescinded, pending further study, a 1954 recommendation of fluoridation of the Portland city water supply.

Dr. Arthur W. Black, president, said there has been enough material written against fluoridation to prompt the action.

Dr. David M. Witter, dental health director for the State Board of Health, said some "opinionated" articles have appeared in the Northwest Medicine, official journal of the Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska medical societies, which might have resulted in the action by the Multnomah society.

Supporters hailed the Supreme Court ruling, and Dr. Witter said he feels several communities will take steps toward fluoridation, now that the court case has been settled. Many, he believes, hold back because they did not want to buy equipment at the risk of an adverse opinion.

While opponents agree that the decision may encourage some city officials to go ahead with fluoridation plans, they argue that the ruling will have no effect on the feelings of the people.

Robert E. Millard, Portland, president of the Citizens Council Against Fluoridation, said that in the past year the people have turned down water fluoridation proposals in referendum votes in three Oregon communities—Salem, Woodburn and Newport.

"These votes show that the people are against adding fluoride to the water supply," Millard said.

Bolestering Witter's view, however, was the announcement by Salem's Mayor Robert E. White, 1957 or 1958, that he plans to ask the city council to consider an ordinance to authorize fluoridation.

A recent post card poll of customers of the Coos Bay-North Bend water board favored fluoridation by a wide margin. The board directed Manager C. B. Sigler to get estimates on equipment costs.

In Portland, backers of fluoridation opened a drive Friday. Some expressed hope of bringing the issue to a city council decision by 1957 or 1958. Others called for quicker action.

The City Council has said previously it would take no action without a vote of the people.

Witter said he understands that Bend, where the test suit originated, already is moving ahead with the program. Both the people and the Bend City Commission voted for fluoridation, but William J. Baer, a former city commissioner, brought suit. He argued that fluoridation is unconstitutional because it denies religious freedom and was beyond the city's jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court, in backing a Deschutes County Circuit Court dismissal of the case, held the city has jurisdiction under its police powers. The religious issue bears only remotely, if at all, on the question, the court ruled.

Lewis R. Collingwood, Portland, past president of the Citizens Council, said the decision was "unprecedented" although opponents had hoped for a ruling favorable to them.

Collingwood said he wished the test had been based less on a question of religious freedom and more "on the case against fluoridation."

In the past two years four Oregon communities have added fluoride to drinking water even while the Bend case was pending, bringing the total to 11. The latest of these is Sublimity which began fluoridating in August, last year.

Some others have fluoridation plans, Witter said.

At Eugene, where the city council approved fluoridation, then tabled it after a post card poll showed a slight margin against the program, a spokesman for water and electric board said no action is contemplated on the strength of the ruling.

At Roseburg, a citizens committee has had the question under study for six months. Any move in favor of fluoridation apparently would require approval of the Douglas County Court in addition to the City Council since the Oregon Water Corp., a private firm, serves city and county areas with water.

Dr. Witter feels that eventually all of Oregon's drinking water supplies will be fluoridated as a dental protection.

Millard, however, disputes this. He said his organization will continue to fight the program by distributing literature and aiding local groups in election campaigns. Opponents consider fluoridation dangerous.

The next test at the polls will come at St. Helens in the May primary.

Utah Governor Refuses To Pay Portion Of Tax

SALT LAKE CITY — Gov. J. Bracken Lee told the Internal Revenue Service he is refusing to pay a portion of the federal tax due on his 1955 income and invited court action against him.

"I am refusing," Lee said in a letter, "to pay that portion of my tax which was not withheld in order to investigate a court test of the constitutional right of the U.S. government to appropriate taxpayers' funds for foreign aid."

The governor sent his letter, along with his formal income tax return, to the internal revenue collector here. He sent copies of the letter to President Eisenhower, to the head of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington and to members of the Utah congressional delegation. Lee made the letter public at his office.

His report showed \$10,000 as his salary as governor. He listed other income from investments but the governor refused to disclose the amount reported. He said he "resented" having to tell even federal income tax authorities the amount involved.

Lee said he calculated the amount of tax due, in addition to the amount that was withheld from his income during 1955, and was depositing in a Salt Lake City bank funds to cover it, should he later be compelled to pay.

"I am not attempting to avoid payment of taxes," Lee said in his letter, "but am simply using this means to bring a constitutional question before a federal court."

Lee, a Republican, for years has been an outspoken foe of the use of federal funds to aid foreign nations.

The Czechs are clearing their border to make control easier—leveling whole villages with bulldozers, explosives, fire. Most of the communities being wiped out were formerly inhabited by Sudeten Germans.

Austrian border police reported Czechoslovak soldiers man the bulldozers knocking down frontier houses. They said the village of Kainathschlag was wiped out by Kainathschlag squads using explosives. The wreckage then was burned. The resulting fire was so big that an alarmed Austrian volunteer fire brigade rushed to the border, fearing a catastrophe, but was turned back by Czech soldiers.

It should not have to be said that the world is full of independent people who decide quite a few things for themselves, without consulting the U.S. State Department.

THERE'S a considerable amount of anti-Americanism in various places, too, and a pretty good share of it probably got started before either Mr. Truman or Mr. Eisenhower occupied the White House. It is unlikely that Dulles can do too much about it in a short space of years, or that former Secretary of State Acheson could have in his time. Such attitudes yield slowly.

None of this means the State Department should close up, or just run a consular service. Of course America, as the world's most powerful nation, influences in some degree what other peoples do and think and say.

The point is that we are but one force, one factor of many at work in the world. We, acting through our diplomats, cannot stem the floods in China nor make the rains fall in the Sahara.

It's something the politicians of both parties might remember as they put the nation's foreign policy on the block in the coming presidential campaign.

So long as the world is marked by major trouble spots, the State Department, our agency of contact with the world, is bound to be blamed for some of the difficulties beyond our shores. But particularly in a wild-swinging election year, we ought to try to keep these criticisms from going to foolish extremes.

Certainly the department is no more immune from criticism than any other agency serving the nation. But neither is it to blame for all the sins of the earth.

To listen to some of the comment, one would think that Secretary of State Dulles held the power to alter events from Murkum's in the southern tip of New Zealand — by the mere flick of a policy switch.

We hear that some of the Indians, Burmese and other Asiatics don't like us. It's the State Department's fault, say the critics.

WORD comes that Southern India-China is slipping toward communism. Guess who's to blame.

Travelers just back from tours of Africa say things are in bad shape there. "Now if John Foster Dulles would just..."

And so on. Name the problem, and the State Department's critics will tell you what department desk to dump it on.

Of course the department makes plenty of mistakes. But a good many of the events and attitudes

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

mal balance of supply and demand. There have been too many shots in the arm.

As to Senator Johnston: High party supports amount to SUBSIDIZING OVERPRODUCTION. That's what we've been doing for years, and it's responsible for most of the mess American agriculture is in.

Between now and next November you'll hear a lot of bushwack about the farm problem. If you are to keep the situation clear in your mind, you must remember this: Not only is there a farm problem. There is a political problem.

The farm problem is to get agriculture back to a sound and normally profitable basis — which will take quite a lot of time. The political problem is to GET VOTES RIGHT NOW — in 1956.

The solution of the farm problem is a job for STATESMEN. The quickie political job calls only for politicians.

In a talk to the Portland City Club yesterday Gene Marsh of McMinnville, who was chairman of Oregon's delegation to the White House, told his hearers that in his opinion this country should be very cautious indeed about entering into any program for federal aid to schools.

He told his hearers that he personally opposes the principle of federal aid, but concedes that in view of the heavy increase in the number of school children, with its accompanying problem of providing enough schools, the national government might have to step in with help for construction of schools in distressed areas. He said that almost all the conference delegates who favor federal aid want it without federal control. He himself thinks that federal aid should be for only a limited time.

But— He added— "I doubt if this can be done."

I share his doubt. Suppose you have a hamburger stand, but haven't money enough to equip in the way you think it ought to be equipped to handle a growing volume of business. Suppose you go around to a better place and suggest that he dig into his more ample pocket and provide you with the cash you need for expansion.

I think you'll find that as long as your friend has his money in the business he'll want quite a little to say about the way it shall be run. It will be the same way with federal aid to the schools. As long as the federal government puts up the money it's going to have a lot to say about the running of the schools.

It's easy to talk about federal aid for the schools for a limited time, but I'm pretty sure that once the federal camel gets its nose under the flap of the school tent it will STAY IN THE TENT.

Czechoslovakia Creates 'Scorched Earth' On Border

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — Czechoslovakia is creating a "scorched earth" no-mans-land along its border with Austria to stem the increasing flight of refugees, Austrian police report Saturday.

This border, like Austria's frontier with Hungary, once was closely supervised by the Russians when they were here as occupying troops. Since the Russian's departure the Hungarians have mined and wired their border, but the flow of refugees increases.

The Czechs are clearing their border to make control easier—leveling whole villages with bulldozers, explosives, fire. Most of the communities being wiped out were formerly inhabited by Sudeten Germans.

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Reporter Describes Flight Over South Pole; Plane's Occupants Said Nonchalant

Editor's Note: The colonel read a whodunit. Hot jazz piped from a tape recorder sounded through the plane. This is the way man explores the end of the earth in 1956. Saul Pett, Associated Press staff writer with the U.S. Deepfreeze Operation in the Antarctic tells of a flight over the South Pole, the first on which a newsman went along.

OVER THE SOUTH POLE, Friday — It is now 7:28 p.m., New Zealand time, (11:28 p.m., PST). A minute ago we were flying south. Without changing course. We are now flying north. Eighteen hundred feet below us lies the precise bottom of the world from which all directions are north.

This is the magical 90 degree south latitude — one of the two most exclusive navigational positions on earth. This is the South Pole for which men have died in the reaching.

We have just completed a circle of five miles radius. Thus we have flown around the world in five minutes.

There are 10 of us aboard the plane—9 base fliers of operation Deepfreeze and 1 bug-eyed correspondent. Their boredom is understandable since, for most of the crew of the four-engine Sky-master, this is their second flight over the pole in 11 days. The excitement of this correspondent is equally understandable.

Fewer than 40 men have been here before us. This is only the fifth flight in all history over the pole and they tell me, I am the first reporter to fly over it.

All I can see below, above and to the left and right of our orange-tipped wings is a dirty white blip. This is a whodunit—the Antarctic trick of refraction by which light bounces off billions of minute ice particles and results in zero visibility. It is just my luck to strike it now.

"Don't feel bad," says our colorful, heavily mustached plane commander, Lt. Col. Hal R. Kolp, Marine pilot from Akron.

The plane didn't snow anything. The pole is exactly like the rest of the dull, flat snow-covered plateau we have been flying over all day.

We hit the pole on the return leg of a long, tiring flight of exploration deep into the unknown heartland of the Antarctic. We took off from the base, McMurdo Sound, headed toward Queen Maud Land, reached a point 550 miles beyond the pole at Latitude 82 degrees south, Longitude 20 degrees east, turned left and headed for the pole on the homeward journey.

We are now 20 minutes away from the pole and still in the whiteout. In an hour and a half, good.

As we climbed over glaciers of the coastal mountains the colonel lay on a cot calmly reading a whodunit.

At 11,000 feet I began to feel the effects of the thin air in the non-pressurized plane. It was an effort to move much. I found myself feeling heavy, breathing hard, talking slower and thinking slower.

There were oxygen masks, but we had to use them sparingly because the oxygen supply was short. Back at McMurdo we landed with all hands totally exhausted, after the 14-hour, 2,700-mile flight.

Our reception committee consisted of assorted penguins and William Harrigan of NBC Television, who was waiting with a case of beer. No beer ever tasted so good.

Halfway down the runway the plane bounced on an ice crack, then leaped forward as the jet booster bottles went off with a roar.

The crew settled quickly into routine. The music of Benny Goodman and Dixieland jazz came from a tape recorder piped into the plane over the loudspeaker system. This was modern exploration in swing time.

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