

The News-Review

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INTEREST IN SPEED

By Charles V. Stanton

Looking through the exchange newspapers coming to the editorial desk, I find growing interest in methods of simplifying and speeding our elections.

This matter has been discussed on previous occasions in this column, but it seems to me that something should be done about it as soon as possible.

Even in Curry County, which is just beginning to feel the results of population growth, election delays evoked editorial comment.

Many editors suggest use of voting machines. But voting machines, while excellent for city areas, are not the answer in rural communities, in my opinion. They are bulky and expensive. They require storage space, though used only every two years. They would require a very large capital investment initially, as well as continuing expense for upkeep and transportation.

The lag in our voting procedure, I believe, is not in the voting process but, rather, in our antiquated counting methods.

In most of our precincts in Douglas County we have two election boards. One board receives the vote and the other counts. As soon as 20 votes are in the ballot box, counting may begin.

Usually the counting board can't keep up with the ballots as they are cast and are far behind when the polls close.

Much Time Expended

Many times the counting board is composed chiefly of elderly persons. Often they are people with failing eyesight. All too frequently the work is done in a poorly lighted room. As the work proceeds, the pace gets slower and slower. The task seems endless.

I know of one woman, 83 years of age, with a heart condition and two fairly recent major surgeries, who spent approximately 20 continuous hours on the counting board of her election precinct. That's asking too much of anyone, young or old.

I mean no criticism of any counting boards or any members of any counting boards, but it is ridiculous, to me at least, to follow such outdated practices in these days of automation.

It is too late to make any changes prior to the general election this year, but I would like to see the interim committee on elections propose to the legislature a bill that would permit county courts and county clerks to set up experimental ballot counting procedure, using business machines. Then I would like to see Douglas County give it a trial.

Any representative of a business machine manufacturer could provide a machine for the job. The military services, many industrial plants, magazine circulation departments, and others have been using such machines for years.

Would Eliminate Second Board

After the polls closed, ballot boxes could be sealed in the presence of all board members, then placed in the care of either the chairman of the board or a deputy sheriff, or both, to be delivered to the county clerk.

The ballots could be of light cardboard with holes punched in place of the usual X, the hole to be punched in a designated spot opposite the name of the candidate, or they could be of the type in which the mark is made with a special pencil to be scanned by an electric eye.

The ballots from each precinct would be fed into the machine in the presence of the official canvassing board. Any defective ballots would be automatically discarded to be checked by the board members to determine their validity. The county clerk would furnish the board chairman with his precinct statement to be posted in the precinct as required by law.

The official canvassing board then would have only the task of compiling and tabulating the write-in vote, if any.

The cost of one board in each precinct would be eliminated. The count would be made officially within a few hours after the close of the polls, rather than having 80 precinct boards making precinct counts, to be followed by a week or more of work by the official board before final results are certified to the Secretary of State.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued From Page One)

lots were sent out. The combined yes and no vote just announced totals only 397. When that means approximately half of the members abstained from voting doesn't appear.

The feeling of those who voted in favor of a subsidy is at least understandable. Cattle prices have fallen sharply in recent years. Prices of what the cattlemen have to buy have not fallen correspondingly. That means that the cattle industry, along with the farming industry in general, has been whipsawed between falling prices for what it has to sell and rising prices for what it has to buy.

A situation like that creates unrest.

There is no mystery about what has happened to the cattle industry.

When we came out of the gloomy '30's, the number of millions of cattle in the United States was somewhere down in the low 40's. There came then the war. War stimulated meat consumption, as war always does. As demand rose, prices rose.

During the war, meat was rationed. Following a curious quick of human nature, rationing whetted our appetites for meat. It seems to be true that what is scarce is always desirable. At any rate, everybody WANTED MEAT. Our meat appetite continued after the war, and when rationing was ended consumption began to soar.

When price controls were removed, prices rose as a result of the sharply rising demand. The number of cattle on the ranges and on the farms rose correspondingly. The total number of animals crept up through the '30's, through the '40's, through the '50's and finally well up into the '60's. All this time people continued to eat meat at a rate never before approached, but eventually supply caught up with demand.

So prices began to fall. They have continued to fall. They have now reached the point where there is distress in the cattle industry. What shall we do about it? Shall we subsidize beef prices? If we do that, we shall undoubtedly have to subsidize pork prices, lamb prices—and in the end POULTRY prices.

Let's take a realistic look at the situation. What is needed is to bring the supply of meat back into balance with the demand for meat. If that is to be done, the number of meat animals on the farms and the ranges must be reduced.

If we subsidize meat to the point where production of more of it is PROFITABLE the number of meat animals on the farms and the ranges will be INCREASED instead of being reduced. The next step will be filling the cold storage warehouses with surplus meat. The next step after that will be building MORE warehouses. The end result will be accumulating surpluses of meat that will hang over the markets of the future like a dark thundercloud.

Talks Scheduled On Dam Proposed For Columbia R.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. (AP)—British Columbia officials plan preliminary talks in Victoria July 4 on the proposed 247-million dollar Mica Creek hydroelectric project on the Columbia River.

Premier W. A. C. Bennett of British Columbia announced the discussion date here Thursday, but he said no definite plans have been made for the power project.

Asked if it was planned as a government or private enterprise dam, Bennett said it would be done by whomever can do it best.

"If it hadn't been for the interference from Ottawa," he added, "we in British Columbia would already have the dam under construction."

In Ottawa Thursday Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian chairman of the International Joint Commission said the Mica Creek project, 150 miles north of Revelstoke, B.C., now is feasible as a 1,500,000-kilowatt power producer. He described as "frivolous" the suggested Libby Dam in western Montana. McNaughton added Americans wanted the right to raise the river level in Canada "at their whim" to regulate the flow from Canada to the Libby project.

In Washington, Len Jordan, U.S. chairman of the joint commission, declined comment on McNaughton's remarks.

Growing Markets Cited At Meeting Of Publishers

BEND (AP)—Publishers of Oregon newspapers were told Friday the large population growth in California has created vast markets for most of Oregon's industrial and farm products.

Louie P. Growney, an industrial development engineer, made the comment in a panel discussion on community growth at the 69th annual meeting of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Assn., which opened here Friday.

Growney, of Pacific Power & Light Co., Portland, said these outside markets cannot be ignored even while Oregon is developing its own industries and markets.

He warned his audience not to subscribe to the theory that Oregon has unlimited land for industrial use. He said industrial sites have many technical requirements, and skillful planning should go into future development.

Growney spoke as a member of a panel conducted by Phil Blanton, publisher of the McMinnville News-Register.

Earlier, Robert W. Chandler, publisher of the Bend Bulletin, discussed methods newspapers might employ in publishing a more readable product.

The two-day convention was convened Friday morning by President Robert Penland, publisher of the Heppner Gazette-Times. By mid-morning, some 115 representatives of newspapers and allied industries had registered. Friday afternoon's session was devoted to mechanical developments.

Davidson Doubts Idaho Power Will Build Big Dams

LEWISTON, Idaho (AP)—"I doubt if one bucket of concrete is ever poured for the three big dams" Idaho Power Co. proposed to construct in the Hells Canyon reach of the Snake River, a former assistant secretary of the interior said Thursday.

C. Girard Davidson, one of the founders of the National Hells Canyon Assn., which advocates a high, federal dam in Hells Canyon on the Idaho-Oregon border, said the organization's fight against Idaho Power "is far from finished."

The association has gone to the courts in an effort to void a Federal Power Commission license which gives Idaho Power the right to construct the three run-of-river dams on the Snake.

He said the association will appeal if it loses its first court case. Davidson said the FPC "is required by law to approve that which will provide the most comprehensive development of power," a requirement he said was not followed when the FPC issued the license to Idaho Power.

Serious Unrest Seen In Czech's Decision

VIENNA, Austria (AP)—Serious unrest is anticipated in Communist-ruled Czechoslovakia as a result of flat government rejection of student demands for "academic freedom and freedom of education."

Prague Radio disclosed that Vice Premier Vaclav Kopecky had turned down the student demands in a speech at a Communist Party conference.

The broadcast said Kopecky also rejected student demands for withdrawal of Marxist-Leninist lectures from the curriculum of universities.

Observers in Vienna believe Czech students who are firebrands by tradition—will not give up their campaign. They think this might lead to serious student unrest.

Masonic Grand Lodge Elects Grants Pass Man

PORTLAND (AP)—The Oregon Grand Lodge of Masons Thursday elected Ralph T. Moore of Grants Pass as grand master.

David W. Pearson, Portland, was elected junior warden. Other officers are: Clarence A. Kopp, La Grande, deputy master; Walter Lansing, Salem, senior warden; Franklin C. Howell, Portland, treasurer; and H. D. Proudfoot, Portland, secretary.

Walter C. Winslow of Salem was named chairman of the jurisprudence committee.

More TV Licenses Would Break Up Monopoly, ABC President Tells Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert Kintner, president of American Broadcasting Co., told Congress Friday the way to break up "monopoly" in television is to grant more TV-station licenses.

Testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee, Kintner said the only monopoly in the business has been created by the government through its failure to let enough stations compete.

Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) contends that ABC's bigger competitors, National Broadcasting Co., and Columbia Broadcasting System, have established an "economic cartel" to dominate the industry. He has proposed government regulation of networks.

But Kintner said that ABC, despite its smaller size, can compete effectively with NBC and CBS without such regulation if the government will license more TV outlets.

He said if the Federal Communications Commission and the committee direct their attention to "the scarcity of stations" the "alleged monopolistic practices in the industry" will disappear.

Kintner called for "strong congressional mandate" to the FCC

to speed up granting of TV permits and "to devise new allocations whereby three, four, or five competitive stations can be established in the larger markets."

He said his network now is "shut out entirely" in some areas because NBC and CBS the older networks, "have obtained the basic affiliations in these scarcity markets."

Chairman Magnuson (D-Wash.) asked Kintner at one point what the networks are planning in the way of time for political candidates in the fall campaign.

Kintner replied that ABC had tried both parties in the past and their candidates equal time, provided they pay for it.

Magnuson said more than that is needed, because "the common complaint is that the party with the most money can win the election" by buying more time.

Magnuson added that he thought the networks should set up "ground rules" that would make the campaign on TV equitable.

Otherwise, Magnuson said, "a lot of people are going to be mad in the U.S. Congress we're going to have some drastic legislation."

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production this April rested at 143 per cent of the 1947-49 average. The June, 1954, index was 134.

Business spending for new plant and personal spending are both markedly higher in 1956 than in comparable periods two years ago. And manufacturers' new orders, always a measure of business confidence, ran 27.4 billion dollars this April against 22.8 billion in June, 1954.

There are still other figures: Employment is higher, unemployment is lower, savings are higher and average pay checks are higher.

Put the pieces together and you get a basically cheerful pattern of American economic activity. The country is busy. We are bowling along on high ground.

Again, that doesn't mean we should play down the spots and the sag in motors and farm income, the heralded slide in farm income, the bulge in consumer debt.

But, though there is uncertainty there is no need yet to dust off the gloomy labels. The picture may try to, but if they do they'll be pressing. The facts of the economic outlook contradict them.

'Hot Money' Said Smuggled Into County By Communists

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Internal Security subcommittee said Friday that vast sums of "hot money" smuggled into this country by Communists and others are being used to "invade the U.S. economy."

Arthur I. Bloomfield, senior economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, told the subcommittee at a public hearing he knows that a considerable amount of foreign "hot money" has come in since 1945. The flow has been diminishing in the past four or five years," he said.

He added that "I know next to nothing" about the real sources of the hard-to-trade capital, but that

Wall Of Flame Pushes Through Arizona Forest

HOLBROOK, Ariz. (AP)—A wall of roaring flame pushed slowly through rich Ponderosa pine in Sitgreaves National Forest in northeastern Arizona Friday as the state's worst forest fire of the year remained unchecked.

As high winds dropped after carrying the flames over an estimated 12,000 acres Thursday, communications troubles developed to hamper about 1,400 Forest Service and trained Indian crews fighting the blaze.

Unofficial estimates Friday placed the burned area at 14,000 acres. Forest Service officials said the man-caused blaze was all in valuable Ponderosa pine, 30 to 40 miles south of Winslow.

Frank Lafave, in charge of routing supplies to the fire lines through the Holbrook fire station, said food reaching the fire lines today would be two to four hours late.

Food to supply the men and fuel to keep the bulldozers and trucks running must come from the small communities in the area and "we've just about run out," he said. Food supplies were brought Friday in from Gallup, N.M., 100 miles away.

Leftists May Figure In Peru Election Sunday

LIMA, Peru (AP)—A left wing figure to the deciding factor in a presidential election Sunday that offers three candidates—all conservatives.

The winner is to succeed Gen. Manuel Odría who took over the presidency in a 1948 revolution.

The leftist element expected to tip the balance is the Aprista party formed in the 1920s and outlawed when it rebelled eight years ago against Odría's predecessor, Dr. Jose Luis Bustamante.

The Apristas also figure to make their weight felt in the Sunday balloting for two vice presidents, 33 senators and 182 deputies.

APPLICATION CHANGED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower administration Friday suspended application of its federal employee security program to persons holding non-sensitive jobs.

Bruce Bissat

It is never wise to belittle declines in any major sector of the nation's economy. But by the same token it is not sensible to exaggerate these as being general when they are not.

Right now sharp dips are occurring in automobile and farm equipment. Production actually is running below levels of 1954 when we put the label "recession" on the downward economic swing.

Especially bad effects are bound to be felt in the general economy from the fall-off in car output. But even if this were not so we should feel concern over these soft spots. Unemployment is not made more palatable because it is limited to particular fields. For those involved, it is a crisis. And we must attend to every such development whether large or small.

NEVERTHELESS, a wide look at today's business conditions indicates that output generally is at the level of 1954. The total of 1954 production, the 1953-54 drop.

In a recent review, the New York Times noted that what the economists called the "gross national product," the total of all goods and services, stood at nearly 400 billion dollars in the first quarter of March 31. Two years ago it ranged just above 350 billion.

It would be "technically quite feasible for Russia or any Soviet country to get dollars through Swiss or other foreign banks, and invest the money in this country anonymously."

Bloomfield was the leadoff witness in hearings at which the subcommittee announced it will explore the need for new laws "against infiltration created by programs of certain foreign countries which permit undisclosed monies of citizens of all nations, including Communist ones, to invade the U.S. economy."

Bloomfield placed in evidence a monograph he wrote on the "hot money" subject in 1954. In it he contended, among other things, that "a significant part of the foreign aid of the United States government has been effected gone to finance hot money movements from the recipient countries to the United States and elsewhere."

He said this country has no controls on the flow of foreign capital, and indicated he doubts that any U.S. controls would be much more effective than those of the countries which do use them, and from which he said much of the hot money comes.

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Judge Differs With Assistant DA Over Trial

EUGENE (AP)—Circuit Judge Frank B. Reid, blocking an attempt by the district attorney's office to take a case before the grand jury, sharply rebuked Frank Alderson, deputy district attorney, in a courtroom hearing Thursday afternoon.

The hearing transcript showed Judge Reid told Alderson, who formerly was Klamath County district attorney:

"You know you had a little trouble down in Klamath Falls with Judge Vandenberg (Circuit Judge David R. Vandenberg) and I just want to serve notice on you here and now that I am running this court and not you."

"If you want to start a fight like you did down there—I guess you have already started it—we will see who is going to end it."

Judge Reid then dismissed the case of Lee G. Bawden, Springfield, who had been accused of obtaining property under false pretenses. The judge wanted Alderson to issue a district attorney's information writ so that the case could be brought to trial. Alderson said the district attorney wanted to submit the matter to a grand jury.

Dist. Atty. Eugene Venn said in a statement Friday "it is regrettable that Judge Reid made a personal attack on deputy district attorney Alderson, inasmuch as I had expressly directed Alderson to set forth the position of our office and not file the information."

Bawden had pleaded innocent and waived a grand jury hearing. Judge Reid said that other circuit judges agreed with his position that in cases like Bawden's, an information writ must be issued if the grand jury hearing is waived.

Alderson, who came here last August after being Klamath County district attorney, often differed with Judge Vandenberg over legal points. Their verbal feud received considerable publicity.

Million-Dollar Can Plant To Start Operation Soon

SALEM (AP)—The American Can Co.'s new million dollar plant here will go into operation Wednesday.

Gov. Elmo Smith will throw the switch that will start the production line moving. Salem Mayor Robert F. White, and Elton H. Thompson, vice president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, also will take part in the ceremony.

The plant will produce a new line of cans for the canning industry. It is expected to create 100 new jobs.

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Elizabeth Williams Plans To Study For Year In India

The dream of a young Roseburg woman to learn more about India, a land "which fascinates me," is about to become reality.

On June 25, Miss Elizabeth (Peggy) Williams, 21, leaves for New York City, on the first leg of a trip which takes her to India for a year's study at the Isabella Thoburn Women's College in Lucknow. Miss Williams' study abroad is approved by the Presbyterian Church Board of Foreign Mission of New York City. She pays her own expenses.

Peggy's dream began to crystallize many months ago when she heard a Whitworth College chapel speaker explain the Junior Year Abroad program of the church. She was a sophomore at the Spokane, Wash., college at the time.

Long interested in India, Peggy inquired about possible study there or in Beirut, Lebanon. In short order, she met approval by the church board, then settled down to earn the money for the year. This made it necessary for her to stay out of school for a year.

She estimates it will cost around \$1,800. Most of the money goes for travel. School costs in India are