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MENTAL HOSPITAL

By Charles V. Stanton

After the people of Oregon voted in 1952 to establish a \$3,000,000 domiciliary hospital near Portland for aged people suffering mental ailments, the legislature reached the opinion that greater efficiency would result by setting up the institution as a general mental hospital. In other words, the legislature proposes that, instead of restricting the hospital only to the aged, all age groups be accommodated.

It was the opinion and recommendation of the ways and means committee that the state could use its investment in the hospital more efficiently by creating a third general mental institution to relieve the pressure on hospitals at Salem and Pendleton, both of which are overcrowded.

The legislature, approving the committee's recommendation, referred the matter back to the people.

A vote of the people is necessary because the Constitution provides that all state institutions must be in Marion County. Thus a general vote is required to obtain approval for location of any project elsewhere in the state. Although the people authorized a domiciliary hospital for aged mentally ill, a general hospital was not proposed. Therefore another vote is necessary to amend the constitutional amendment passed in 1952, if the legislature's claim of greater efficiency and economy is to be supported.

Expanded Facilities Needed

Oregon now has two mental institutions with capacity of 3,000 at Salem and 1,500 at Pendleton. It is estimated that fully 3,000 additional beds are immediately needed. More than 30 per cent of the patients at Pendleton and nearly 50 per cent of the patients at Salem are from Multnomah County. As the state's population is heavily centered in the Portland area, the need for a hospital in that section is obvious.

The legislature believes it would be uneconomical to build an institution to which eligibility would be limited, whereas, for the same amount of money treatment facilities could be provided for all age groups.

Another argument is advanced by the proponents of the general hospital project that such an institution would be qualified for federal aid under the Hill-Burton Act, while a strictly limited hospital would not be eligible.

Virtually no opposition has been evidenced to the proposition, although there has been some grumbling because the legislature failed to obey the mandate from the people. This grumbling has come principally from the Portland area where there is anxiety to get work underway. The Portland complaint is largely to the effect that construction should have been started first and the technical correction obtained later, thus preventing the two-year delay resulting from the legislature's referendum.

Planning Money Furnished

The time has not been completely wasted, however, for money was furnished to do the preliminary planning. The plan, as now proposed, is to furnish both general and domiciliary facilities. There would be a group of cottages for the aged patients, with 460 beds in the first unit, while a separate building would house general patients.

The arguments presented in favor of the Portland location in 1952 are applied equally to the proposal for the general hospital.

It would be close to the medical school and would have a larger potential source of volunteer assistance in recreation, physical therapy and medical and psychiatric features.

Patients would be closer to their homes. This would permit more visitors and closer contact with relatives. Out-patient facilities would be improved.

Because of proximity to greater population, less difficulty would be experienced in obtaining staff personnel.

The legislature's viewpoint is that it would cost no more to provide general facilities than limited facilities and that taxpayer money would be used to better advantage, not only in capital investment but in maintenance costs as well, by amending the amendment.

It is our opinion that Proposition No. 3 should get an affirmative vote.

Douglas Larsen

WASHINGTON (NEA)—More conservative reports from the recent Pacific hydrogen bomb tests are now beginning to trickle out of the Atomic Energy Commission. This has always happened. Careful study of the mass of test data reveals that blasts are far less powerful than the first, semi-hysterical accounts indicate.

The hydrogen bomb the U. S. has would not destroy Milwaukee. It exploded over Chicago. It would not "wipe out" a big metropolitan city. It would not kill everyone within a 60-mile radius of ground zero.

The first toned-down, really reliable estimates of the H-bomb's destructive power come from two recent reports which were painstakingly reviewed by the Atomic Energy Commission before being approved. One is in the form of a speech given by Dr. John C. Bugher, director of AEC's division of biology and medicine.

The other is an article appearing in the current issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, by Harold A. Knapp, a civil defense expert. In addition to minimizing the effects of the American H-bomb he debunks the stories that the Russians have built bigger H-bombs than the U. S., saying:

PRUDENT PESSIMISM is that by 1957 the Russians should be assumed capable of producing a bomb with as much explosive force as that reported for one of our 1954 tests, 10 to 16 megatons. One megaton is the equivalent to the explosive force of 1,000,000 tons of TNT.

Knapp projects the effects that an H-bomb blast would have on a suburban community nine miles from the center of town, which

he presumes would be ground zero.

"Until the latter part of 1956 when assumptions indicate bombs with yields of five megatons," he writes, "residents will be reasonably safe if they take shelter in basements or at least away from windows and doors."

EVEN WHEN THE RUSSIANS might have an H-bomb as big as the ones exploded last spring in the Pacific, he still believes it would be advisable for residents to stay in their homes during an attack, even if they have plenty of warning.

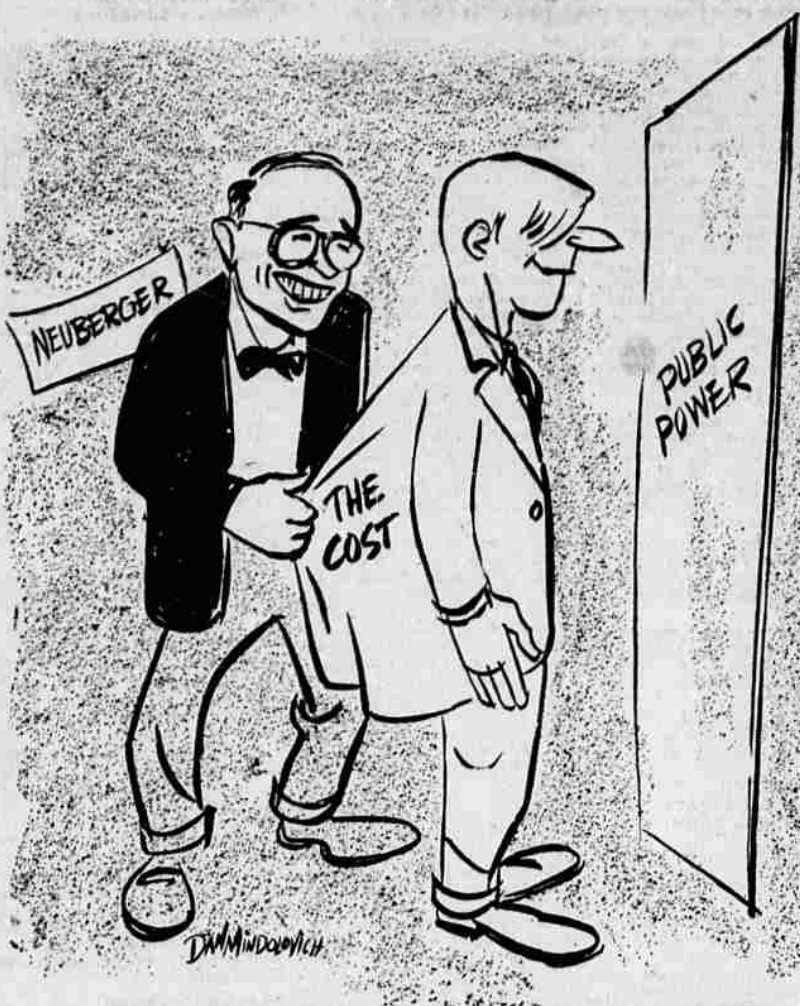
"But to do so would require special shelter," he claims. "Something as simple as a foxhole would be adequate if it were located so that blown-over trees would not fall into it," he reasons.

An attack of 18-megaton H-bombs, without warning, would kill about 10 to 15 per cent of all persons, with three times that many nonfatally injured, he predicts.

These figures are nothing to make the average suburban resident complacent. But they are far less frightening than the estimates of H-bomb damage being dished out by semi-official spokesmen right after the Pacific tests.

ONE OF THE MOST encouraging predictions Knapp makes is that by the middle of next year there will be an hour of advance warning of attack, due to improved radar lines. With this warning, even if Russian bombs would reach 24-megaton size suburbanites would have ample time to drive out of the lethal area in cars, or even to ride a bicycle to a safe place. That's if orderly evacuation

"Notice The Excellent Fit"



In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

of the GOP has never given him very active support. It has hung back in the pinches. The extreme New Dealers—the Big Government-Handle-Everything wing of the Democratic party—has been against him and his moderate, middle of the road objectives from the beginning.

What of his statement that a tremendous start has been made toward reaching the objectives of the crusade of 1952?

Let's take a look at JUST ONE of these objectives—the checking of inflation. For more than a year, the value of the dollar has been more or less standing still. That means—if it can be continued—that when you put a dollar in the savings bank against the inevitable rainy day it will BUY AS MUCH WHEN YOU TAKE IT OUT OF THE BANK as it would have bought when you put it in.

It means that when you buy a retirement insurance policy or contribute to a retirement pension plan your retirement insurance or your retirement pension will have buying power enough to SUPPORT YOU WHEN THE TIME COMES FOR YOU TO RETIRE.

These things—these laudable objectives of a moderate government—go to the very ROOT of human happiness and human welfare.

Back of the Democratic campaign to regain control of congress at the coming election lies the implied promise to GO BACK TO THE BOOM.

There are two sure ways to bring back the boom:

1. RESUME INFLATION.

2. GO TO WAR AGAIN.

Unless the Democrats—if they regain control of congress—fall back on these shots in the arm the process of readjustment from war conditions to peace conditions will go forward much as it has been going.

I'd rather trust like with the backing of a friendly congress to go forward with the moderate middle of the road objectives that have been pursued during the past couple of years than to go back to the EXTREMES of the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

Lattimore Case In Legal Snarl

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government's long-drawn-out case against Owen Lattimore entered a rare legal bypath today when the presiding judge called for arguments as to whether he is biased in Lattimore's favor.

Lattimore, controversial Far Eastern affairs specialist, was indicted in December 1952 for perjury on the basis of his testimony before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee then headed by the late Sen. McCarran (D-Nev.).

In the latest development in the still unsettled case, U. S. Dist. Judge Luther A. Youngdahl asked U. S. Atty. Leo W. Rover to defend today his accusation that Youngdahl has "a fixed, personal bias and prejudice" in favor of Lattimore. Rover has asked the judge to disqualify himself.

Opposing Rover's move are Lattimore's attorneys, who say the request is "scandalous" and unprecedented.

It is solely up to the judge as to whether he should disqualify himself.

Plans went into effect, he points out.

Dr. Bugher's report tends to minimize the danger of radiation death from nuclear weapon attack. Danger from flying debris is the most serious, he claims. "Material such as glass, which may be easily fragmented and readily accelerated to high velocities, may be anticipated to be a great source of injury from blast," he says.

Reader Opinions

Broad-Minded Servants Wanted For Congress

MYRTLE OREEK — It seems to be that a great deal of fuss is being made by various candidates about nonessentials.

Cordon is running on his record which, like the majority of congressmen, is, in my opinion, as black and selfish as any congressional record in the last 60 years.

Silly, I guess he is preferable to his opponent.

With the taxpayers in debt about \$175 billion, the congress raises salaries of its members, as well as those of other overpaid government employees, adding to the tax bill. They also voted for the so-called Fair Trade law which is, in fact, a monopoly, as it gives manufacturers the right to set the price for their products, as well as forbidding others to undersell the exorbitant prices set by them, thereby prohibiting competition and forcing consumers to pay as much or more than four times the price he, or they, would have to pay under competitive prices on some things. How long will the people stand for this kind of dictatorship?

If we do not get broad-minded servants in Congress, who realize that a law that favors one class is a robbery from another class of people, the children who take over will condemn our present congressmen as fools for piling up such an enormous debt. I am speaking of the majority. There is a minority of our servants who realize their responsibility to the people. They are trying to pass laws that are fair to all of the citizens of the U. S.

Can someone explain to me why a person who draws a large salary should receive more unemployment compensation than a person who draws a small salary, or the person who cannot find employment at any wage? Or why we should be taxed to the point of bankruptcy in order to pay the Queen of England over a million dollars a year? Has not England reneged on past loans? Do not our dictators know that England will take our money, then kick our pants as France is doing? Do you think the senators who are persecuting Senator McCarthy are Communists, or need a brain test, or something?

Governor Patterson thinks we might need to vote on a sales tax again. I think we have turned down the sales tax so often that those who are least able to pay will vote it down again. We better elect the Democrat who argues no sales tax.

And I think we better do away with the milk control law and give the farmers a fair price for their milk, instead of giving our money to the powerful monopoly. We have ample pure food laws to protect us. And the farmer will be glad to sell us pure milk at 15 cents a quart if we give him a chance.

E. M. (CAP) MORGAN
Myrtle Creek, Oregon

Eugene Man Is Chosen Legal Advisor To Korea

EUGENE (AP)—Orval Chitt, 61, Eugene, was scheduled to leave this country Friday for Korea to become legal advisor to Tyler Wood, United Nations economic coordinator for South Korea.

Chitt said he accepted the appointment from Harold Stassen, foreign operations administrator, on a 90-day basis. He succeeds Sylvester Olson, Yakima attorney transferred to Portugal as head of the FOA there.

PLANE SINKS IN SEA

CRUZEIRO DO SUL, Brazil (AP)—A plane carrying 32 persons overshot the landing strip at Santos Dumont Airport Thursday and ran into the sea. The plane sank shortly afterwards, but all passengers and crew were reported rescued.

Writer Will Be Glad When Deer Season Ends

ROSEBURG — Dear season, bahl!

I for one will be glad when the deer season is over. People shoot toward your house, scare your stock, and even kill them.

This morning a gentleman and wife shot a doe in our alfalfa field; one we see during the evening and partly during the day, one that most every evening comes down and across the field to water and to the alfalfa field.

We have "No Hunting" signs on our pasture fields, but next to the house and lower field we didn't think it so necessary.

The state owns the deer, but they put no protection on our stock that is killed. That little yellow tag seems to put a free-for-all on all property, according to the hunter. My understanding of the law for deer was that hunting was to be within one mile of agricultural lands; no killing while deer were feeding or going to water and, certainly, not before sun-up; no shooting across a public road, or even from it; no shooting on private land without permission; forbidden to hunt, pursue, molest, catch or kill any game animals or birds from an automobile, power-propelled vehicle or other mechanical conveyance.

I do hope that people who hunt that way enjoy their meat immensely, and the sportsmanship of being so lazy and taking advantage of the innocent deer in property owner's back yard.

We could have killed deer a million times, but enjoy watching them come and go, free and happy.

MRS. ERNEST BOHME
Roseburg, Ore.

Backers Of Harriman Charge Gutter Fighting

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (AP)—Backers of Averell Harriman, campaigning upstate Friday, say what they termed GOP "gutter-fighting" prompted the Democratic Liberal candidate for governor to withdraw from a planned debate with his Republican rival.

Harriman, making no new bid to reply to GOP efforts to link him with a 25-year-old pier lease scandal, Thursday called off his part in an hour-long debate scheduled for a statewide television hookup Oct. 27.

The Democrats said Sen. Irving M. Ives, the Republican candidate for governor, had agreed tentatively to discuss general campaign issues in a program sponsored by the Citizens Union of New York City.

Washington PUD Turns Down Offer Of Purchase

COLVILLE, Wash. (AP)—The Stevens County Public Utility District bluntly turned down Thursday a Washington Water Power Co. offer to buy out the PUD for some 2 million dollars.

The PUD, which has a condemnation suit pending against WWP facilities in the county, called the Sept. 25 proposal a "subterfuge" and said it planned to go ahead with the condemnation proceedings.

Polls Favor Neuberger In 3 Oregon Counties

PORTLAND (AP)—Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic nominee for U. S. senator, leads incumbent Guy Cordon in results of the latest poll conducted by the Oregon Political Digest in three counties.

Gov. Paul L. Patterson holds a margin over Joseph Carson, the Democratic candidate for governor, in two of the counties covered by the Digest, known as the Waterhouse Poll. Results were published Thursday by the Oregon Journal. The figures cover Multnomah, Clackamas and Umatilla counties.

Good Maps Vital To County Planning

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles by J. Haslett Bell of Portland designed to acquaint the people of Douglas County with functions of the newly formed County Planning Commission. Bell, widely known as a planning expert, spends a few days each month studying the county and its needs.)

By J. HASLETT BELL
County Planning Consultant

The Douglas County planning office is about two months old. The first work toward establishment of physical plans is the tedious preparation of up-to-date maps for the planning studies.

The scope of the Douglas County planning will include planning help to the cities of the county as well as the preparation of planning patterns for the county at large. Good county maps and recent city maps are needed for these physical planning studies.

Early surveys of the townships and sections of this county were made over extremely rough virgin forest areas and often in a hurry. Township and section corners were established in locations that in some cases were a considerable distance away from the exact spots where they should have been placed. But, since ownerships are now of record according to the first placed monuments, these corners must remain as established.

Early county maps were drawn showing townships and sections for the most part, where they should have been. It is necessary now to draw a county map showing section lines and township lines just as they are. In some cases the pattern is rather irregular. Since planning deals greatly with ownerships of land an accurate county map as possible is needed.

With the help of late survey information from the U. S. Forest Service, the U. S. Bureau of Land Management, from the Douglas County Forest Appraisal Office and the records of the county recorder and the county surveyor, a new county map at a scale of one half inch equals one mile is being drawn. Since the county is some 100 miles long east and west and about 81 miles wide north and south, even at one half inch to the

mile the county map in one piece is a right sizeable sheet.

Since the last map of accuracy was drawn, about 1916, some annexation to the county has been made. This will be incorporated in a new map.

A new county map will not only be a necessary base for county planning studies but will be used by other county departments and other governmental agencies that have need of as recent a map as they can secure.

The urban area adjacent to Roseburg will perhaps be the first city fringe area to be given help by the County Planning Commission. This adjacent area has pressing problems of growth that no doubt are more urgently in need of attention than other city areas. The area of first help is difficult to select because of rapid growth in other city adjacent areas, such as those at Reedsport and Riddle.

For planning studies, a city map must be at large enough scale that it shows each lot at a size permitting it to be seen easily when colored. When a survey of land is made, each piece and parcel of property will be colored in a manner to show just how it is used.

The minimum scale for visual easiness in a colored land-use map is one inch equals 400 feet.

A city map of Roseburg at this desired scale has been located and it will serve as the first section of a series of sectional maps showing Roseburg and vicinity. At least 11 more sectional maps of the Roseburg area must be drawn.

In the preparation of county and city maps, the county planning staff will begin to become acquainted with the land area covered by the maps. Such acquaintance is a long start toward the detailed fa-

miliarity with the entire county that is necessary to good county planning.

County planning is a county service and information in the County Planning Office in the courthouse annex is available for public use.

Good base maps are the proper start toward good county planning. The making of good base maps is a tedious process that is well worth the effort it costs.

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