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Safety Checks — Good Advice

The automobile safety check program started by the Richfield Service last week is to us the biggest step in controlling traffic accidents and fatalities. And, like a stitch in time, these inspections would also reduce repair expense to car owners.

In the past there has been a great deal of emphasis placed on seat belt installation. Last week the Traffic Safety Commission and State Board of Health announced joint sponsorship of a bill to require seat belts in front seats of vehicles sold to Oregon residents beginning with the 1964 models, and seat belt attachments for all rear seats.

At the same time, the commission also approved a motion to endorse a move by the Automotive Wholesalers association to seek adoption of periodic motor vehicle inspection in Oregon.

Motor vehicle safety inspection, in our opinion, should come first... not last. Like what is the sense of installing seat belts in a car that is unsafe to drive. That's about like saying we know the car isn't safe, but seat belts might increase our protection in the wreck we're going to have. You might be more safe, but what about the other car, or pedestrian, or private property that is hit by the unsafe car.

To date, 20 states have laws requiring periodic inspection, with the addition of Arizona last year. A Chrysler Corp. study made in 1960 showed that the fatality rate in states with inspections was about 16 per cent below the national average. Those without inspections were about 13 per cent above the average. The President's committee on traffic safety has estimated that 17 per cent of highway accidents are due directly to mechanical defects.

Sure, seat belts are necessary. But like the man said, Dad, they won't stop a car with faulty brakes. Let's make the cars safe first, then add the belts.

Fair's Pacific Science Center To Remain Open Permanently

The Pacific Science Center, in 1962 the highlight exhibit of the Seattle World's Fair, is now open permanently as the finest display of science exhibits ever assembled.

As the United States Science Exhibit at the Fair, the \$10 million Center attracted more than 6,500,000 persons in six months. After the Fair, Century 21 Exposition, operation was turned over to the non-profit Pacific Science Center Foundation.

"The Pacific Science Center offers the same incomparable show seen during the Fair," said Edward E. Carlson, Foundation president. "More than 90% of the exhibits remain, and it is our plan to add improvements constantly."

Three new exhibits—a Musser planetarium, an optical light

mager and a N.A.S.A. satellite-tracking display—were added in December.

Two motion picture exhibits are the only ones of their type in the United States. The first utilizes seven synchronized projectors to show the "House of Science," an introduction to the Center. The second is the Boeing Spacearium, a simulated multi-billion mile trip through space.

Three other main Fair attractions, the monorail, the space needle and the Seattle Civic Center complex, are also continuing operations—to the delight of Seattle visitors.

The Pacific Science Center is presently open on weekends only, but plans to go into full time operations this spring. Admission to the Center is \$1 for adults, 50 cents for students.

IT'S YOUR LAW

Respect For Law Makes Democracy Live

TELL ALL

Tell your lawyer as much as you can think of about your legal problem. He is sworn to keep it a secret. The law and his profession also call upon him to keep the secret unless you give him permission to tell, or you yourself break the confidence by telling others. A secret has two ends. Yours and your lawyer's.

Why does the law thus protect your secrets? For justice to prevail, you need counsel. You have to be free to tell him things without fear of revelation, or he cannot give you advice on your troubles, or protect your interests in court. You could not get a fair trial unless he knows the facts, to know how to guard your interests. This is why your lawyer may question you closely. One seemingly trivial fact may make the difference.

Thus, suppose you think the point job on your house cost too much, you refused to pay, and the contractor sues. But suppose also before he sued, you had asked him not to cut the price, but for more time to

pay. By this request, you may have "acknowledged" the debt, and you may have to pay the bill in full. Your lawyer must know such things to advise you.

Another case: Suppose you stumbled and fell over a crack in a sidewalk. You sue. But suppose you have walked that way time and again and knew about the crack. Then you know of the hazard and yet do not avoid it. You help bring on your injuries. Such "contributory negligence" could change the nature of your whole case. When your lawyer asks you about such things, tell him all.



One exception: a lawyer is duty bound to prevent a crime and to protect the prospective victims, even though he hears about the plan to do it from a client or would-be client.

Notes: Oregon lawyers offer this column so you may know about our laws. It is to inform, not advise.

JUSTICE COURT

Cases appearing before Justice Court since last report were: Dale Glenn Jackson, Jan. 16, disobey stop sign, \$5; Terry Lee Broton, Jan. 18, no operators license, \$5; Rodney Cecil Lester, Jan. 21, no operator's license, \$5; Michael Joseph Machow, Jan. 21, no angling license, \$25 fine plus \$4.50 costs, \$15 suspended, \$14.50; Arnold Glenn Jackson, Jan. 21, no muffler, \$10.

86 Oregon Veterans Get State Loans

The Oregon Department of Veterans' Affairs granted farm and home loans to 86 veterans last year in the amount of \$41,263,250. H. C. Saalfeld, director, reported today. This makes a total of 41,358 loans amounting to \$335,777,174 since the program started 17 years ago.

The volume last year was \$21 million below 1961, the record year, when 5,944 veterans borrowed nearly \$63 million.

In Coos County last year, loans were granted to 86 veterans in the amount of \$795,850, compared to 116 loans in 1961 for \$1,128,650. Since the program started in 1945, loans have gone to 1,148 veterans here in the amount of \$8,105,400.

Saalfeld said that of the nearly \$336 million borrowed, veterans have repaid \$177,231,345 in principal and interest. They are repaying at the rate of about \$2.6 million a month, with interest payments alone averaging around \$700,000. Of the more than 41,000 loans granted, 26,475 were outstanding Dec. 31 in the amount of \$229,894,629.

The state veterans' loan program has earned \$10 million in reserves, including \$1,389,368 in fiscal 1961-62, the highest to date.

1962 Oregon Traffic Convictions Up 3000

Oregon courts reported 229,145 traffic violation convictions to the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1962. This is over 3000 more than the previous year.

Each conviction is entered on the offending driver's record, becoming a permanent part of that record.

The year-end report also noted that 33,620 operators licenses were suspended when individuals failed to comply with provisions of the financial responsibility law or were convicted of driving while intoxicated or while their license already was suspended.

Driving while intoxicated accounted for 3,217 of these suspensions; driving while suspended, 4,029.

Court recommendations or discretionary action taken by the licensing authority resulted in another 5,041 license suspensions of varying periods of time. Eighty-seven drivers lost their licenses for failure to answer summons after posting their licenses in lieu of bail.

The department explained that a license "suspension" usually is ordered for a definite period of time—30, 60 or 90 days, or one year. However, an indefinite suspension may be ordered until such time as the individual complies with requirements of the law, as in cases involving financial responsibility.

Accidents Cost Oregon \$85 Million

Traffic accidents cost Oregon an estimated \$85 million, or more than \$232,000 per day, in 1962, the Department of Motor Vehicles reported today.

The estimate includes only the calculable costs of accidents—wage loss, medical expense, overhead cost of insurance, and property damage.

Estimates of traffic accident costs are arrived at by using a "per death" figure supplied by the National Safety Council's statistical division.

The 1962 figure represents an increase of about \$5 million over the cost of accidents in 1961, and is \$8 million more than highway construction contracts awarded during the year.

Safety officials termed the accident cost a senseless price to pay for the dubious privilege of committing mayhem on the streets and highways.

Vetch Seed Toxic To Chicks, Poultrymen Told

Poultry producers should beware of vetch seed in the rations they feed chicks and poultry, warn Oregon State University poultrymen J. A. Harper and G. H. Arscott.

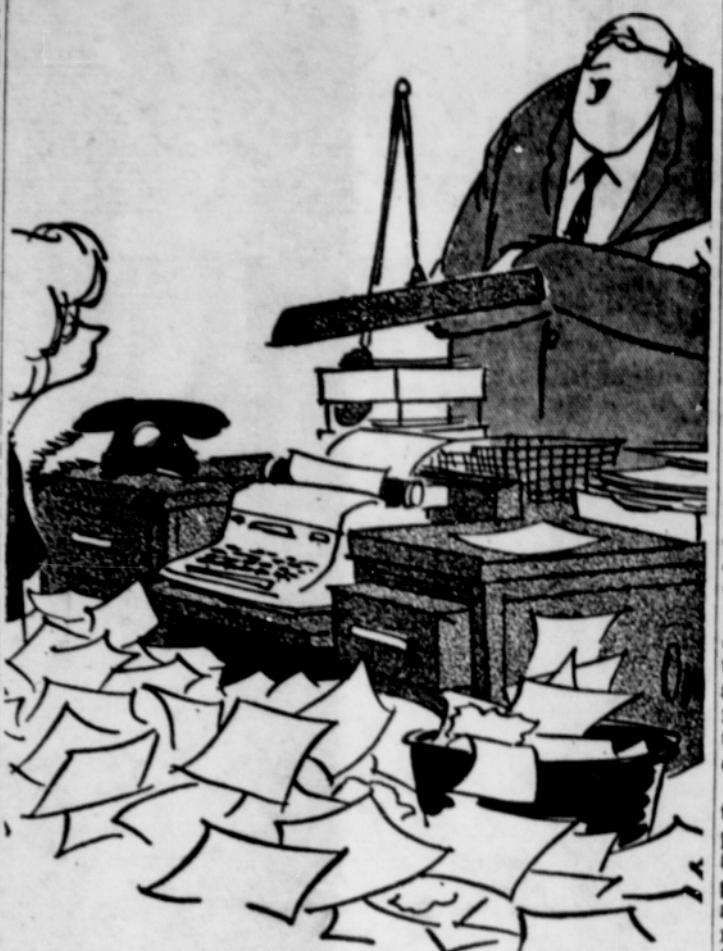
Both common and hairy vetch seed have been found to reduce growth. Common vetch also kills chicks and poultry if enough is fed.

Vetch is a common "weed" in many Oregon grain fields, the poultrymen point out in the current issue of Oregon's Agricultural Progress, OSU agricultural experiment station's quarterly research publication.

Their research showed almost complete mortality when common vetch made up 20% of the chick ration. Thirty per cent killed poultry.

Hairy vetch seed was found to be less deadly. But growth was reduced when either type of vetch seed made up only 10% of the ration.

See We're Having a Little Trouble Remembering to Type 1963!



Salem Scene

by Robert H. Elsner

Governor Spells Out Problems Facing Oregon Legislature

In his "second inaugural" address last week, Governor Mark Hatfield offered a multi-tude of recommendations, suggestions and challenges to Oregon's 52nd Legislature.

As he delivered his 40-minute talk, it became increasingly evident that this year's legislative session probably will be the longest ever.

Few subjects were omitted in the comprehensive address. Its contents provide a good indication of the many—and complicated—problems confronting Oregon's senators and representatives in the weeks and months ahead.

The plea for a more manageable, more efficient and more self-sufficient state government was the underlying theme of Gov. Hatfield's message.

He advocated reversal of the "commonplace" trend "to turn our backs on the problems and our palms to the federal government."

The governor added that "... we can do much in our day to swing the pendulum back to recognize not so much states' rights as states' obligations. We can make Oregon a proving ground for a new spirit of self-sufficiency if we but have the will."

More Taxes Needed
Most legislators recognize that they probably will have to come up with more state revenue, which means new or additional taxes.

The real problem now seems to be a matter of determining what form—or forms—and "how much?"

Gov. Hatfield presented a strong case for his net receipts tax, which would broaden the state income tax base by increasing the number of taxpayers and reduce the rates.

He pointed out that 90% of Oregon's citizens have annual incomes of \$10,000 or less.

Net Receipts Tax Compared
He offered a comparison of his proposed net receipts tax plan with that of Washington's sales tax plan, and he claimed:

"With an income of \$4,250, the tax bill for a family of four in Washington would be \$131; in Oregon \$43."

"With an income of \$5,250, Washington tax would be \$154; Oregon's \$57."

"With an income of \$7,250, Washington \$201; Oregon \$137."

"With an income of \$9,250, Washington \$240; Oregon \$235."

Although the governor proposed this tax in two previous sessions, this is the first time no budget surplus has been available. This means the legislators might give somewhat more serious consideration to the plan this year, since the need for new tax revenue is greater now.

Different Plan Noted
Newly-elected Senate President Ben Mussa (D-The Dalles) opposed Hatfield's proposal, however, claiming that it is really a gross income tax. Mussa has a somewhat different

SALEM SITUATION

Budget-Taxes-Education

By Tom Scanlon

At this writing only two major committees had held their organizational meetings—Joint Ways and Means, and House Taxation. Members of both groups had heard previously the governor's comprehensive inauguration address setting forth both state accomplishments and Oregon problems.

Co-chairman of Ways and Means, Senator Ward Cook, experienced in both fiscal affairs and education, voiced optimism the day before his committee's opening session. His comment that "We'll come up with a program that will be acceptable to the people, we will not be penny-wise and pound-foolish, neither will we be extravagant," is a welcome prophecy.

House taxation chairman Richard Eymann got his group off to a full working start. He, himself, went over the governor's revenue proposals and related them to present tax system income.

Committee members heard tax commission officials and experts concerning how present tax laws were operating, and project revenues over the remaining months of this biennium as well as for the 1969-65 fiscal period.

Representative Cornelius Bateson questioned the tax officials particularly in regard to property tax appraisal practices.

Commission officials said that their approach was one of co-operation with county assessors and indicated that reappraisal and keeping appraisals current were the general practices within budget and manpower conditions of both counties and the state.

Eymann is optimistic about picking up several million dollars in so-called "one-shot" revenues.

This would be the case should laws be amended in several areas to require payment of certain taxes earlier than is the case now.

No total tax take increase would result, but the next biennium would pick up revenue that otherwise would not result until the 1965-67 biennium.

If this were done it would mean that the present legislative would be relieved of just that much pressure for increased revenue.

Single Board of Education Idea
The governor's proposal for a single state board of education is sure to bring much discussion.

In theory it makes good mid-twentieth century sense. It's accomplishment will require planning, education and timing.

Grave concern about the widespread problem of birth defects, recently spotlighted by tragic infant deformities caused by the drug, thalidomide, will inspire some two million Marching Mothers to seek their neighbors' support for the 1963 March of Dimes during the last week in January.

For volunteers in the Mothers' March, this concern is not a recent development. The National Foundation-March of Dimes, which observes its 25th anniversary this year, began to attack the long-neglected field of birth defects back in 1938.

Then, as now, medical authorities recognized that birth defects, in hundreds of disabling forms, overshadow all other child health problems. Every year, more than 21,000 deaths throughout the United States are caused by defective prenatal development. Every year, more than a quarter of a million babies survive despite significant defects.

To bring expert help to such children all over America, The National Foundation-March of Dimes—which helped conquer paralytic polio by totally supporting the development of the Salk and Sabin vaccines—now has a treatment program well under way.

Also in 1958, the March of Dimes organization initiated a program in the field of arthritis—equally neglected and shrugged off by the public as an inevitable hazard of aging, despite the fact that its severest form strikes children and young adults with alarming frequency.

This year, Marching Mothers will proudly report to their neighbors that a nationwide network of March of Dimes-financed study and treatment centers for birth defects and arthritis is operating at full capacity. Nearly 50 such centers are now open in communities across the country—double the number that were in existence just a year ago, and only the beginning of the network envisioned.

In addition, seven respiratory centers are maintained for

The present two-board system—one for elementary and secondary education, the other for colleges—was instituted at a time when only a high school education was the goal for most students. This is no longer the case.

The recognized need now is 14 to 16 years of education. The governor's move is due to a great extent to the concern on the part of the State Board of Education to improve teacher training which takes place in the higher education area, as well as the interest and responsibilities of both boards concerning community colleges.

Without a doubt the greatest problem is the lack of communication which exists between teachers in grade and high schools and the colleges and universities, and the fear of both groups that their existing power structures aimed at the public and the legislature will be reduced in effectiveness.

You can be sure that the powerful teacher association on the elementary and secondary levels, assisted by local school boards and their association, will present all of the reasons why the status quo should be maintained. They will be joined in this view by those in higher education who are hard-pressed to care for their rapidly increasing enrollments.

Oregon Employment In December Better Than Prior Year

Salem—The number of employed persons in Oregon held even from November to December although unemployment increased by 5,500.

A little over 600,000 workers had jobs in both months, David H. Cameron, commissioner of the State Department of Employment, announced today.

Employment was up 17,500 from the level of December last year.

The increased unemployment resulted from the layoffs usual at this time of year in lumber and wood products, food products, contract construction, and other minor industries.

Offsetting these job losses were the large numbers of workers needed for the holiday season in retail trade, service, and the Post Office department.

Compared to last December almost all industries showed employee gains. Contract construction, with unusually favorable working conditions so far, required 6,700 more workers this December. State and local gov-

ernment, the services, finance, retail trade, food products, and plywood and veneer registered other year-to-year employment increases of over 1,000.

Unemployment, at 38,400, was down by 6,000 from the level of last December.

Slim Escape
Garden, Calif., police would like to know how a 160-pound forger and burglar suspect managed to squeeze through a six-inch by 11-inch air vent to escape from jail.

WHY IT IS WORTH IT—Marching Mothers believe every child's birthright entitles him to a full, useful life. They will brave the elements late in January to seek public support for the March of Dimes which finances treatment centers and research for victims of birth defects and crippling arthritis.



polio victims for whom the vaccines came too late. Aid for thousands of polio patients is still a prime responsibility of the March of Dimes.

The birth defects and arthritis centers supported by March of Dimes contributions are goal of research—scientists whose work is supported by March of Dimes grants. They are adding constantly to the treasury of medical knowledge of how best to treat and, ultimately, to prevent crippling conditions that take such a grim toll of our children's health.

As they pin on their badges bearing the symbolic "Golden Key of Hope," Mothers' March volunteers are convinced that a concerted effort of the public in partnership with science—as persistent as the program that triumphed over polio—can speed the day when the problems of birth defects and arthritis will be solved.

HOSPITAL NOTES

Below is a list of patients admitted to and discharged from Southern Coos General hospital during the past week.

Georgia Dean, Gold Beach, in Jan. 15, out Jan. 18.

Baby girl Dean, Gold Beach, born Jan. 15, out Jan. 18.

William Johnston, in Jan. 15, out Jan. 22.

Luella Vincent, Port Orford, in Jan. 15.

Charles Woolley, Ophir, in Jan. 15, out Jan. 17.

Karl Woolley, Ophir, in Jan. 15, out Jan. 17.

Janet Viles, in and out Jan. 15.

Keith Chenoweth, Gold Beach, out Jan. 15.

Claude DeOs, Four Mile, out Jan. 15.

Patricia Lawson, out Jan. 15.

Edna Sypher, Riverton, out Jan. 15.

Tressie Armstrong, in Jan. 16, out Jan. 17.

Diana Martin, Sixes, in Jan. 16, out Jan. 19.

Baby girl Martin, Sixes, born Jan. 16, out Jan. 19.

Guy Lawrence, Sixes, in Jan. 16, out Jan. 18.

John Brocksen, Port Orford, out Jan. 16.

Forrest Hubbard, out Jan. 16.

Mary Pennington, out Jan. 16.

Baby girl Pennington, out Jan. 16.

Rose W. Davis, Port Orford, out Jan. 17.

Emma M. Schelske, Port Orford, out Jan. 17.

Amalia A. Donley, in Jan. 17, out Jan. 19.

Guy E. Farrier, Sixes, in Jan. 17.

Martha Louise Strain, Langlois, in Jan. 17, out Jan. 19.

Shelby Jean Violette, Port Orford, in Jan. 17, out Jan. 21.

Baby girl Violette, Port Orford, born Jan. 17.

Donna Fahy, out Jan. 18.

Donna Barnekoff, in Jan. 18, out Jan. 19.

Mary Luther, in Jan. 18, out Jan. 19.

Florence Stevens, in Jan. 18, out Jan. 21.

Janet Viles, in Jan. 18, out Jan. 21.

Baby girl Viles, born Jan. 18, out Jan. 21.

Vina Lester, in Jan. 19, out Jan. 21.

Harry Spencer, Coquille, in Jan. 19.

Raymond Lee Jacobs, in Jan. 20.

William Miller, in Jan. 21.