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Salem Scene

by Everett E. Cutter

Anti-Pollution Forces Battle New Challenges

Not many years ago all the oxygen needed in the U. S. was produced by photosynthesis, a natural chemical exchange process of green plants.

Today, with greater demands on that supply and with less vegetation, photosynthesis provides only 60 percent. Most of the rest comes from the Pacific Ocean.

Obviously then, we cannot use the ocean as a dumping ground for our burgeoning supply of solid waste—garbage, auto bodies and other "dump" refuse.

These frightening observations of Herbert C. Hardy point up a double-barreled dilemma in the war on pollution. We are gaining—barely—on the clean air and water fronts, after letting them go too long, but now we face equally difficult problems in solid waste disposal methods.

Hardy, a Portland attorney and lobbyist here, is head of a special Citizens' Committee on Pollution Legislation. He was selected last July by John Mosser, chairman of the State Sanitary Authority.

His expert committee consists of private citizens, including past legislative leaders, a physician and attorneys, civic leaders and representatives of government, industry, and labor. Their mission: to study needed changes in Oregon's anti-pollution laws and draft appropriate measures for presentation to the current legislature.

"Sure, air and water quality legislation was an outstanding accomplishment of the 1967 session," says Hardy. "But new discoveries are requiring new corrective and preventive work every day. Current studies on the national level are revealing new things daily about problems created by air and water pollution."

He notes, for example, that until just recently it was not known how lead (an anti-knock agent widely used in premium gasolines) in low dosages, or carbon monoxide in low dosages, affect the human brain. Another example: Seattle believed its new sanitary landfill operation would solve its dumping problem for 20 years; the city now estimates it will be filled in five.

"And one thing about our existing law is that the very air and water quality controls we have imposed preclude any effective means of eliminating oil residues or other material we used to burn," Hardy reiterates.

His citizens' committee, after intensive technical research, is out to find remedies. Its recommendations are in the legislative hopper here, introduced as a package of 12 bills. They are split between the Senate and House, to divide the load and allow time for maximum consideration.

Most significant, according to Hardy, is a package seeking bonding authority for funds to build solid waste facilities plus necessary public sewers and treatment plants "to meet both state and federal water quality standards—Oregon is behind on our Sanitary Authority's timetable of compliance."

Another important measure is intended to reduce amounts and control timing of open burning. Another would shift the Solid Waste Division from the State Board of Health to the Sanitary Authority, where disposal problems could be handled more easily in context with the overall anti-pollution effort.

Still another would authorize the Sanitary Authority to begin air sampling and testing programs on specific emission sources instead of on just the general atmosphere. To make real progress, Hardy explains, we must know what kinds of gases and particulates—and how much—come from various sources.

A major offender, experts agree, is today's automobile. Sanitary Authority testing of motor vehicle emissions on rush-hour freeways have actually recorded lethal dosage levels of pollution, Hardy says. "Today, Oregon motor ve-

hicles produce an average 40 to 60 per cent of the pollution in our air, especially high in the urban areas. We cannot change how autos are equipped; except for California with its earlier law, the federal government reserves that right."

The problem is two-fold, Hardy notes. Older cars are not equipped with anti-pollution devices, and there is no easy way to guarantee that devices on later models are kept operable.

"Dealers correctly testify that much pollution could be eliminated if motors, exhausts and mufflers were in proper working order. That 'smoker' you see going down the street is in a state of disrepair."

To tackle the double problem, the citizens' committee offers the legislature a two-step bill. First, it would require the Sanitary Authority, Department of Motor Vehicles and State Police to work together in formulating means of controlling "invisible" emissions, and to present their findings to the 1971 legislature.

And so, it would appear that the legislature again in two years will find air, water and environmental quality high on its list of priority action. Not only are problems mounting with our population, but the new discoveries cited by Hardy make it increasingly difficult to keep pace and catch up too. "You simply don't," he says, "solve pollution once and for all."

Surveyors Slate Coos Bay Meeting

Wm. S. Schroeder, P. E., president of the Southwestern Chapter Professional Engineers of Oregon, has announced plans for a land surveying symposium to be held at the Courtel Coos Bay, Wednesday March 19, following a 6:45 social hour and dinner at 7:30.

Lawrence B. Olson, P.L.S., deputy Lane County surveyor will present Lane County's program for monumenting corners and county roads and the use of the Oregon coordinate system.

Bob Keith, planner, Bureau of Research and Services, U.O., will discuss the use of the Oregon Coordinate System for planning, mapping, and records. R. Wilson Hutchison, P.E., Eugene Consulting Engineer and P.E.O. National Director, will speak on survey law changes.

Wm. L. Miller, Coos County commissioner, will discuss budgeting for surveying; Henry Reppeto, P.L.S., chairman, Coos County Planning Commission; Richard L. Schaertl, Asst. Dist. Mgr., B.L.M.; Robert L. Thomas, North Bend City Attorney, on enforcement of survey laws; Howard J. Newhouse, P.L.S., Curry County Surveyor; Russell F. Torbeck, P.L.S., Coos County Surveyor.

State Vehicle Count Increases

The number of motor vehicles registered in Oregon increased five per cent in 1968 bringing the state's registrations to 1,378,715, according to Vern L. Hill, director of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Hill said the state's vehicle population has increased by 92,558 during the last two years (1967-68).

The department collected \$20,026,008 in registration fees during 1968, an increase of 5.4 per cent over 1967. Fees for all motor vehicle transactions, including titles, dealer and wrecker licenses and record transcripts, totaled \$21,893,793.

Hill said there were 1,133,687 passenger vehicles, 2,104 buses, 80,633 trucks, 119,712 trailers, 5,819 fixed load vehicles, and 36,760 motorcycles registered in the state last year. There were gains in all six categories, with the biggest gains recorded for fixed load vehicles and motorcycles.



TO THE EDITOR

I would like to take this time to thank Mary Pugh for the fine letter she wrote you on the television problem we have.

I wish we had more people who thought as she does. We need the support of all the people to get better TV in our area.

TV dues may be paid at Hahms, McKay's, Western Auto and Port Orford Variety.

I hope to be able to tell more on how we are progressing in getting new equipment in the next issue.

James Riedinger, President North Curry Recreation

February 25, 1969

TO THE EDITOR

Will you help us with this public opinion poll?

The attached questionnaire was designed to give Senator Mark Hatfield a general consensus of the view of Oregon voters on ten of the most significant public issues currently before Congress. Admittedly, all of these questions raise difficult and profound issues which cannot be finally decided by a simple "yes" or "no" answer. Nevertheless, the response to this inquiry will be helpful to the Senator when these issues come before the United States Senate for debate.

You may wonder why Senator Hatfield doesn't simply send out a poll himself under the franking privilege to all of the Post Office Boxholders in the State of Oregon. He does not, to put it briefly, because he cannot. The House of Representatives has authorized Congressmen to poll their constituents by Post Office Boxholder, but the Senate has not been given the same privilege.

Your publication of this poll will be a fine public service and will be appreciated by Senator Hatfield and by the many citizens of Oregon—Republican, Democrat, and Independent—who read your newspaper.

Your help will be appreciated. William Swing Executive Assistant to Senator Mark O. Hatfield

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO:

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
6327 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Here is my response to your public opinion poll:

	Yes	No	?
1. Should the temporary federal 10 per cent surtax be continued?			
2. Should the Congress abolish the draft and create a volunteer, professional army?			
3. Should the nation approve a uniform Presidential primary election?			
4. Should the Congress vote for an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system?			
5. Should the Constitution be amended to permit 18-year-olds to vote?			
6. Should the Congress press for an honorable withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam?			
7. Should the Congress reduce federal welfare programs?			
8. Should the Congress cut back foreign aid?			
9. Should non-elective federal employees be permitted to engage in partisan politics?			
10. Should the Congress exert more effort to achieve racial integration?			

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

College Courses Offered At Gold Beach High School

Both lower division and graduate-credit college courses will be offered at Gold Beach High School during spring term by the Division of Continuing Education.

Courses are drawn from the curricula of Oregon College of Education, Southern Oregon College, University of Oregon

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So he sat him down and explained a few things and ended by telling Johnny that he came from his mommy's tummy. "Oh," the little feller said, "I just wondered, cause Billy came from San Francisco."

Another sad thing about the sex education program is that it goes far beyond the bounds of the simple and very basic facts of propagation and into the areas of diversions and abnormalities. Most of the subjects are also designed for coeducational instruction.

Before ya-all get too shook up, however, (that is, in case you WERE there have been a couple of legislative bills before the legislature, SB 8, requiring compulsory sex education was changed after a hearing... to delete the mandatory requirement and leaving the teaching up to local school boards, thereby making it possible to have a child excused from courses by parent's request. And... the local school district has no plans to start the course here. But it won't hurt to keep the ol' eyes and ears open. Things have been snuck passed the unwary before... under many guises.

All sheriff's posse members and their wives are reminded of the first aid classes that will start next Monday night, 8 p.m., at city hall. George Morey of Gold Beach is instructing.

Parents of local fifth graders in Mr. Felton's room, will get to see their younguns' in action tomorrow, Friday, at 2 p.m. when the class will present two plays in the multipurpose room.

Point of fact: It takes about 1,300 gallons of water daily to produce the average person's food and fiber... according to the Agri-Business council. Now you see why it's been raining so much.

and Oregon State University.

Classes will begin the week of March 31, will be held from 7 to 9:45 p.m., and each carries three term hours of credit. Tuition is \$15.50 per credit hour, or \$46.50 for three credit hours. Registration materials are available at the first class session.

Courses to be offered are: Introductory Geography (Geog 107), a study of the field of geography with emphasis on human activities, Tuesdays beginning April 1, Room 13; History of the United States (Hist. 203), development of the American nation with emphasis on political, social and economic trends, Wednesdays beginning April 2, Room 10; General Psychology (Psy 203), the science of psychology, the nature of man and the processes of learning, Wednesdays beginning April 2, Room 12.

Sem: Behavior Modifications (Ed 407), graduate credit course dealing with learning theories and analysis of classroom problems, Alternate Fridays and Saturdays beginning April 4, Room 10; Principles and Practices of Guidance Services (Ed 485), graduate credit course in guidance and personnel work, Tuesdays beginning April 1, Room 12; Semi: Evaluation of Special Education Materials (Ed 507), graduate level course in procedures and techniques of evaluating special education materials, Tuesdays beginning April 2, Room 11.

Coordinating Gold Beach classes is Paul McBeth, Riley Creek school. A complete schedule of classes offered in Southern Oregon may be obtained by contacting the Division of Continuing Education, Southern Regional Office, Box 1165, Roseburg, Oregon.

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DELIRIANTS (volatile chemicals)

SLANG NAMES: Not generally used; however, two have been indicated... Laughing Gas and Hi-Flite (sic).

IDENTIFICATION: Airplane glue, Gasoline, Lighter fluid, Paint thinner, Freon, Carbon Tetrachloride, and other similar volatile commercial products. Although the deliriants can not be classified as either "drugs" or "narcotics," they nevertheless can be a prime cause of psychological dependency among youngsters.

METHODS USED: Sniffed or inhaled—sometimes directly from the container, sometimes from a paper or plastic bag, handkerchief or sponge.

PRIMARY EFFECT: Reactions vary, according to the particular deliriant used and the amount inhaled. Generally, however, deliriants produce a "high" similar to that produced by alcohol. Users can have mental confusion, and possibly experience hallucinations. Black-out is not uncommon and is also most dangerous.

POSSIBLE SYMPTOMS: Users appear highly intoxicated, staggering noticeable, and often surly and belligerent. They frequently suffer nausea and then "pass out." "Redness or irritation commonly occurs around the nostrils and lips.

DANGERS: The inhalation of deliriant type substances in large amounts and over a long period of time can possibly lead to permanent cell damage. The inhaling of Freon—a product used to chill cocktail glasses and for refrigeration—can, and has, killed youngsters by freezing the larynx and other parts of the respiratory tract. There is still another danger of unconsciousness resulting from the inhalation of deliriants from plastic bags as it can eliminate the accessibility of air necessary in breathing. This can cause death by suffocation, or at least can cause permanent brain cell damage.

(Reprinted with permission from Alcohol and Drug Section, Mental Health Division.)

Hatfield Seeks Primary

WASHINGTON (Special)—Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore) today called for abolition of the electoral college and creation of a direct national primary election to nominate candidates for President.

Hatfield urged a number of electoral reforms to make sure the majority will prevail and the man with the most votes wins the office of President. In a 26-page speech prepared for delivery in the Senate today, the senior Senator from Oregon said the present electoral system was a "betrayal of our nation's democratic yearnings."

Hatfield said "our primary commitment must always be to the service of democracy." He said his resolution introduced in the Senate proposes to let the American people truly decide which candidates are nominated for President and who is elected to that office.

The Senator said a recent Harris Survey showed that most Americans felt the present convention system denied them a chance to pick desirable candidates.

Hatfield traced the origins of the electoral college and the political party convention system and then urged the country to amend the U. S. Constitution to permit the direct election of the President and Vice President by popular vote.

The Hatfield measure modifies the convention system and allows the parties to continue to nominate vice presidential candidates and write party platforms.

The Oregon Senator's resolution calls for a national

primary election of the third Tuesday after the third Monday in May; and a general election the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October.

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IF YOUR TRASH HAS NOT BEEN PICKED UP Call 332-2011

IN HOSPITAL

H.A. (Mac) McGarvey was taken to Southern Coos General Hospital, Bandon, Friday morning, March 7, after suffering a heart attack. His recovery is progressing but he is allowed no visitors yet. He expressed thanks for all those concerned.

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A dual brake system has been added. The heater is much improved.

Fact is, over the years, over 2,200 such improvements have been made. Yet, you have to be some sort of a car nut to tell a new one from an old one.

Which, of course, was the plan. In 1949, when we decided not to outdate the bug, some of the big auto names making big, fancy changes were Kaiser, Hudson and Nash.

Not that we were right and they were wrong, but one thing's for sure: They don't make them like they used to either.

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