

Prevention First

**Public Health
Handbook of
Oregon**



OREGON STATE BC

Oregon Laws
Relating to
Public Health

Oregon
State Board of Health
1936

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Statutes of Oregon Relating to Public Health

Title LIX

Chapter I

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

59-101. Creation of Board—A board is hereby established which shall be known under the name and style of the state board of health. (L. 1903, p. 82, § 1; L. O. L. § 4686; O. L. § 8358.)

59-102. Continuance of Board—Number of Members—Appointment—Term of Office—Secretary.—The state board of health, heretofore appointed by the governor of this state, together with the additional member provided for by this act, shall constitute the state board of health under this act. Each member of said board heretofore appointed shall continue in office for the remainder of the term for which he shall have been appointed. The state board of health shall consist of eight (8) members, seven (7) of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, or their successors, and a secretary to be appointed by the board, who shall be known and designated as the "State Health Officer". Seven (7) of the members shall be physicians, one (1) member shall be a dentist who shall actively have been engaged in the practice of dentistry in the state of Oregon five (5) years immediately prior to his appointment; and all especially selected for their fitness. As soon as this act shall become effective the governor shall appoint a dentist to become a member of said board, and to hold such office until the fifteenth day of January, 1935. Upon the expiration of the term of any of the members of said board, the governor, with the consent of the senate, shall appoint a successor to hold such office for the term of four (4) years. Any vacancy in said board may be filled by the governor. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 1, p. 385; O. L. § 8359; L. 1933, ch. 307, § 1, p. 477.)

59-103. Duties of Board.—The state board of health shall have direct supervision of all matters relating to the preservation of life and health of the people of the state. It shall keep the vital statistics of the state, and make sanitary surveys and investigations and inquiries respecting the causes and prevention of diseases, especially of epidemics. The board shall have full power in the control of all communicable diseases. It shall make and file in the office of the secretary of state such rules and regulations, and is hereby empowered to enforce such rules and regulations for the control of any and all communicable diseases, by quarantining; or the adoption of any other reasonable measures as seem best for limiting the spread of communicable diseases, and for the preservation of the public health; and it shall be the duty of all executive officers, including police officers, sheriffs, constables and all county officers and employees of the state, to enforce such regulations, subject to the authority of the state health officer. (L. 1903, p. 82, § 2; L. O. L. § 4687; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 2, p. 385; O. L. § 8360.)

59-104. Meetings—Quorum—President—Secretary or Committee—Sending into State.—The board shall meet annually at Salem, on the second Tuesday of January, and shall also hold special meetings where and when the board may provide, as frequently as the proper and efficient discharge of its duties may require. Three shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall elect from its own number a president, and may adopt rules and regulations subject to the provisions of this act. It shall have authority to send its secretary or committee of the board to any part of the state when deemed necessary. (L. 1903, p. 82, § 3; L. O. L. § 4688; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 4, p. 385; O. L. § 8361.)

59-105. Secretary—Election—Title—Qualifications.—At the first meeting, or as soon thereafter as a competent and suitable person can be secured, the board shall elect a secretary, who shall, by virtue of such election, become a member of the board and its executive officer, and his official title shall be known as the "State health officer", who shall be a regularly graduated and reputable physician. (L. 1903, p. 82, § 4; L. O. L., § 4689; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 5, p. 385; O. L. § 8362.)

59-106. Secretary of Board—Term of Office—Duties and Powers.—The secretary shall hold his office so long as he shall faithfully discharge the duties thereof, and may be removed for just cause at a regular or special meeting of the board, a majority of the members voting therefor. He shall perform the duties prescribed by this act, or required by the board. He shall be empowered to employ or discharge any employe of the state health office. He shall keep a record of the transactions of the board, shall have the custody of all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to the board, which may be deposited in his office. He shall communicate with the other state boards of health and with the county boards of health throughout the state; shall keep and file reports received from such boards, and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the board. He shall prepare all blank forms for the state and all subordinate boards of health, and give such instructions as may be necessary, and forward them to the various health officers throughout the state.

It shall be the duty of the state health officer to hold annually a convention of county and city health officers at such place as he shall hold convenient, for the discussion of the questions pertaining to public health and sanitation. Said convention shall continue in session for such time not exceeding three days as the said health officer shall deem necessary. It shall be the duty of the health officer of each county or city to attend such convention, and such officer shall receive his actual and necessary traveling expenses, to be paid by said county or city; provided, that no claim for such compensation or expenses shall be allowed or paid unless it be accompanied by a certificate from the state health officer attesting the attendance of such health officer at said convention.

When any county or city official neglects or refuses from any cause to enforce the rules and regulations of this act, or the peace officers of a county or city refuse or are unable to enforce such rules and regulations when so directed, then it is the duty of the state health officer to take direct charge of such county or city, and he is hereby empowered to call to his aid such assistance as is necessary for the enforcement of the said rules and

regulations, the expense whereof shall be borne by such county or city making the use of this procedure necessary, to be paid out of said county or city treasury upon vouchers properly certified by the state health officer. (L. 1903, p. 82, § 5; L. O. L. § 4690; L. 1919, ch. 264 §§ 3, 6, 7, p. 385; O. L. § 8363.)

59-107. Secretary—Enforcement of Law—Warrants of Arrest.—The secretary of the state board of health be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to enforce all the provisions of this act, and if necessary he is authorized to appear before any magistrate empowered to issue warrants in criminal cases, and require such magistrate to issue warrant, directing it to any sheriff or deputy or any constable or policeman, to remove any person or persons, or obstacle, or to defend any threatened violence to the health officer, upon entering private property, or to assist the health officer in any way to carry out the provisions and intents of this act. (L. 1907, ch 70, § 16, p. 122; L. O. L. § 4729; O. L. § 8364.)

59-108. Salary and Expenses—Expenses of Members.—The secretary shall receive an annual salary, which shall be fixed by the state board of health, and the necessary traveling expenses and the necessary expenses for clerical service that the board may deem necessary for his assistance. The board shall certify the amount due him, and, on presentation of said certificate, the secretary of state shall draw a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount. The members of the board shall receive no per diem compensation for their services, but their traveling and other necessary expenses, while employed on the business of the board, shall be allowed and paid. (L. 1903, p. 82, § 6; L. O. L. § 4691; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 8, p. 385; O. L. § 8366.)

59-109. Unsuitable Equipment or Material—Sale or Exchange.—The "state board of health" shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to exchange, sell or dispose of any obsolete, worn out or otherwise unsuitable material or equipment that it may at any time have on hand, when in its judgment such exchange, sale or disposal is to the financial benefit of the state. The proceeds from such sales or disposal shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the state board of health with a full

report covering each separate sale or disposal made by the board under the authority hereby granted, and said fund shall be expended by the state board of health for the purchase of necessary equipment or material used in the research laboratory of said board, subject to the regulations respecting the approval of claims and drawing and honoring of warrants prescribed by law for other expenditures by said board. (L. 1919, ch. 310, p. 567; O. L. § 8383.)

Chapter II

COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF HEALTH

59-201. Secretary to Be Health Officer—Term of Office, Qualifications, Compensation and Powers—Removals and Vacancies.—The county judge and county commissioners, and the mayor and common council of each incorporated city, except where a regularly constituted board of health by statute or by ordinance of such city exists or may hereafter be created, shall constitute a board of health ex officio, for each county and city, respectively, of the state, whose duty it shall be to enforce the rules and regulations of the state board of health and such other rules and regulations of the county or city board of health as are provided by the state board of health, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the state health officer pertaining to the health of the people. They shall elect a secretary, who shall be in possession of a license issued to him by the state board of medical examiners, who shall be the health officer of the appointing board when so commissioned by the state board of health, and he shall hold his office for the term of two years, or unless sooner terminated as hereinafter provided. The compensation of all county and city health officers shall be prescribed by the board appointing him or to which he belongs, and the same, together with his necessary expenses, shall be paid by the county or city in which he serves, on the first Monday in September, December, March, and July; provided, that no incorporated city or town shall pay its secretary less than \$10 per month nor county board shall pay its secretary less than \$25 per month. The state board of health shall have power to remove at any time any county, city or town health officer for intemperance, failure to collect vital statistics, obey rules and regulations, keep records, make reports or answer letters of inquiry, or obey orders of the state health officer concerning the health of the people. Such removal, however, shall not be made until five days' notice of the charge or charges against such health officer shall have been mailed him; provided, the time and place for hearing such charges by the state board of health shall be in the county seat of the county or in the

city or town of which the defendant is health officer and shall take place not later than one week after the time of mailing notice to such health officer; also provided, that he may be represented by counsel; provided, however, that such secretary may, after a hearing, as herein provided, be removed by the appointing power for any of the causes herein specified, and such removal shall carry with it his appointment as county, city or town health officer, as the case may be; and it is further provided, that said health officer so removed shall not be reappointed without the consent of the state board of health. In case of death, removal or resignation of any county or city health officer created under this act, the vacancy shall be immediately filled by the county judge and commissioners at their first meeting, or mayor and the common council, as the case may be, under the provisions of this section, who shall hold his office until the end of the term, unless removed for cause as in this act provided. In case of refusal or neglect by the said county or city officers to appoint a county or city health officer for a period of 30 days following such vacancy, the state health officer shall make such appointment. The office of the secretary of the county board of health shall be at the county seat. All county or city health officers shall possess the powers of constables or other peace officers in all matters pertaining to the public health. (L. 1905, ch. 170, § 1; L. O. L. § 4695; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 9; O. L. § 8369; L. 1923, ch. 129; L. 1927, ch. 319, § 1, p. 409.)

59-202. Subordinate to State Board—Enforce Its Regulations.—The board of health of each county and city shall be subordinate to the state board of health, and it shall be the duty of the secretaries of such county boards to report such facts and statistics as may be required under instructions from and in accordance with blanks furnished by said board; and it shall be the duty of secretaries of city boards of health to make reports of such facts and statistics as may be required under instructions and in accordance with the blanks furnished by the state board to the secretaries of the county boards of health to which city boards of health are subordinate; provided, that all books and records kept by the secretary of the county or city board shall be the property of the county or city where such records are kept,

and filed with the county clerk or city official where such records can be consulted without fee. (L. 1905, ch. 170, § 2; L. O. L. § 4696; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 10, p. 385; O. L. § 8370.)

59-203. Power of State Board—No Local Board Functioning.—When for some reason the city or municipal board of health do not exist or should be inoperative, the state board of health shall have power and shall order nuisances, or the cause of any special disease or mortality, to be abated and removed. (L. 1907, ch. 70, § 11, p. 122; L. O. L. § 4724; O. L. § 8371.)

59-204. County Boards of Health—Establishment Authorized—Membership.—The county court of any county may establish a county board of health, as hereinafter provided:

The county board of health shall consist of one member of the county court selected by the court, the county school superintendent, and the mayor of the largest city of the county which has not withdrawn from participation under this act, who shall be known as the ex officio members, and one physician who has been licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this state by the state board of medical examiners, one dentist who has been licensed to practice dentistry in this state by the state board of dental examiners, and two laymen to be appointed by the ex officio members; provided, however, that in counties in which a member of the state board of health is a resident he shall automatically be the physician member of said county board of health during the continuance of his residence in such county.

The term of office of each of the appointed members shall be four years, the term of one to expire annually on the first day of February, the first appointments to be for terms of one, two, three, and four years, as designated by the ex officio members of the board. (L. 1931, ch. 398, § 1, p. 853.)

59-205. City Boards Abolished Where County Boards Established—Appropriation of Funds by Cities and School Districts.—Whenever any county court establishes a county board of health under the provisions of this act, all city boards of health in such county shall be abolished, and such board of health shall have charge of all health activities in

the county, except that any city having a population of 5,000 or more may elect to maintain a separate board of health, under the provisions of existing laws. Any city or any school district in such county hereby is authorized to appropriate money to be expended for public health measures in such city or school district by the county board of health. (L. 1931, ch. 398, § 2, p. 853.)

59-206. Powers and Duties of County Boards.—It shall be the duty of the county board of health to administer and enforce the health and sanitary laws of the state and of any city within the county participating under this act. The board may conduct any activities for the preservation of health or the prevention of disease within the county that it may deem necessary. The board shall have all the powers and duties imposed upon county boards of health by section 59-201, Oregon Code 1930, unless otherwise provided herein. (L. 1931, ch. 398, § 3, p. 853.)

59-207. County Health Officer.—The county board of health shall employ a secretary, who shall be county health officer, and who shall devote his entire time to such duties. He shall be a licensed physician and surgeon, licensed to practice in the state.

The board, with approval of the county court, shall fix the salary of the secretary and may employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the health program of the county, and fix the compensation thereof. (L. 1931, ch. 398, § 4, p. 853.)

59-208. Office and Funds for Health Work.—The county court shall provide suitable quarters for the office and health work of the county board of health and shall appropriate sufficient funds for the successful administration of the board. (L. 1931, ch. 398, § 5, p. 853.)

59-209. County Boards in Lieu of Former Boards.—Whenever a county board of health is created under the provisions of this act, such board shall be in lieu of the board provided for in section 59-201, Oregon Code 1930. (L. 1931, ch. 398, § 6, p. 853.)

Chapter III

QUARANTINE

59-301. Power to Establish—Regulations of Local Board—Approval by State Board.—The state board of health or the board of health of any incorporated city or village in time of epidemic or threatened epidemic, or when any dangerous communicable disease is unusually prevalent, may, after personal investigation by the members or member or the executive officer of such board to establish the facts in the case, and not otherwise, impose a quarantine on vessels, railroads, stages, or any other public or private vehicle or vehicle conveying persons, baggage or freight, or used for such purpose, and make or enforce such rules and regulations as such board may deem wise and necessary for protection of the health of the people of the community or the state; provided, however, that the running of any train or any cars, or any steam or electric railroad, or of steamboats, vessels, or other public conveyance shall not be prohibited; provided further, that the state health officer must be immediately informed of such action.

A true copy of such rules and regulations, adopted by a local board of health, must have the approval of the state board of health, and thereafter no changes shall be made without such approval. (L. 1907, ch. 70, §§ 1, 2; L. O. L. §§ 4714, 4715; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 11, p. 385; O. L. § 8372.)

59-302. Communicable Diseases—Placarding of House.—It shall be the duty of the county or municipal board of health when a case of any communicable disease in which quarantine or placard is required is reported to at once cause to be placed in a conspicuous place on the house, both at front and rear entrances to same, where any such disease exists, a quarantine card, flag, or notice as provided by the rules and regulations of the state board of health, and to prohibit entrance to or exit from such house without a written permission from the health officer or executive officer of said local board; except attending physician, and every physician attending a person affected with any communicable disease, so designated by the state board of health, shall use such precautionary measures to prevent the

spread of the disease as may be required by the state, county or municipal board of health; provided, that in case of failure of county or municipal board of health, or when no such board is organized, it at once becomes the duty of the state health officer to enforce such quarantine or other measure as he may deem best; and provided further, that every physician shall exercise the duties of health officer until such county or municipal health officer shall be notified of the existence of such communicable disease. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 12, p. 385; O. L. § 8378.)

59-303. Enforcement of Quarantine.—No person shall mar, remove, deface, destroy, or in any way or manner obscure such quarantine notice which shall remain in place until after the person affected is removed from such house or has recovered and is no longer capable of communicating the disease, and the said house and the contents thereof have been properly cleaned and disinfected by either the county or municipal board of health, or the state board of health, or some of its officers or agents; provided, that the state board of health shall have power to make rules and regulations prescribing the number of days a person affected with any communicable disease shall remain amenable to any quarantine, closure, restriction or safeguard measure. The county or municipal board of health, or the state board of health, may employ as many persons as it deems necessary to execute its orders and properly guard any house or place containing any person or persons affected with any of the communicable diseases as provided in section 59-302, or who have been exposed thereto; and such persons shall be sworn as quarantine guards, shall have police powers, and may use all necessary means to enforce the provisions of this act for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, or the orders of state, county or city health officer made in pursuance thereof. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 13, p. 385; O. L. § 8379.)

59-304. Warrants for Removal of Infected Persons—Impressment of Necessaries.—Any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases shall issue a warrant upon affidavit of any member of the county, municipal or state board of health, or the executive officer of the state board of health, directing the warrant to the sheriff of the county or his deputy, or to any constable or police officer, re-

quiring them under the direction of the board to remove any person who is infected with a communicable disease, or to impress or take up convenient houses, lodging, nurses, attendants and other necessities; or to enforce any or all measures of the state health office. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 14, p. 385; O. L. § 8380.)

59-305. Providing for Quarantined Persons—Expenses.—When a house or other place is quarantined on account of a communicable disease, it shall be the duty of the board of health having jurisdiction to provide for all persons confined in such place food, fuel and all of the necessities of life, including medical attendance, medicine, and nurses, when necessary; and the expenses so incurred when properly certified by such executive officer of such board shall be paid by the person or persons quarantined, when able to make such payment mentioned; if not able to pay, to be paid by the county or municipality in which he or they were quarantined. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 15, p. 385; O. L. § 8381.)

59-306. Occupants of Quarantined House—Attendance of Public Gatherings Prohibited.—No person residing in or occupying any house in which there is a person suffering from any communicable disease requiring absolute quarantine, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial school or college or Sunday school or any other public or private gathering until the quarantine provided for in such disease has been removed by the board of health. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 16, p. 385; O. L. § 8382.)

59-307. Quarantine Hospital—Establishment—Emergency Seizure—Control of Hospital.—Any city or municipality may establish a quarantine hospital within or without its own limits, but if within its own limits, consent of the municipality within which it is proposed to establish such hospital shall be first obtained; provided, that such consent shall not be necessary if such hospital is more than 800 feet from any occupied house or public highway; and when a great emergency exists the board of health may seize and occupy temporarily for such quarantine hospital any suitable vacant house or building within its jurisdiction, and the board of health of any city or municipality having a quarantine hospital shall have control over the same; provided, however, that

in case of use of such house or premises, due compensation shall be tendered for the use of the same. (L. 1907, ch. 70, § 8; L. O. L. § 4721; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 17, p. 385; O. L. § 8384.)

59-308. Carriers—Quarantine Regulations—Penalties.—Whenever quarantine or closure or other measure is declared, all railroads, steamboats, or other common carriers, and the owners, consignees, or the assignees of any railroad, steamboat, stage, or other vehicle used for the transportation of passengers, baggage or freight, shall submit to any rules or regulations imposed by the board of health or health officer; they shall submit to any examinations required by the health authorities respecting any circumstances or event touching the health of the crew, operatives or passengers, and the sanitary condition of the baggage or freight; and any owner, consignee, or assignee, or other person interested as aforesaid, who makes any unfounded statement or declaration respecting the points under examination, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court or justice of the peace having jurisdiction, be subjected to the penalties herein provided for the violation of the requirements of this act and the orders of the state, county or municipal boards of health. (L. 1907, ch. 70, § 9; L. O. L. § 4722; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 18, p. 385; O. L. § 8385.)

59-309. County Quarantining Against County—Enforcement.—Every county board of health shall have power to quarantine against any other county or counties or adjoining states, subject to approval of the state board of health, when any dangerous communicable disease exists, if in its judgment it is deemed necessary, and shall also have the power to quarantine any case of communicable disease within the county; it shall have authority to call all police officers, sheriffs, and constables, and all county officers to enforce such quarantine, subject to the authority of the state health officer. (L. 1907, ch. 70, § 10; L. O. L. § 4723; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 19, p. 385; O. L. § 8386.)

59-310. Conveyances or Boats Entering State—Inspection by State Board.—Whenever there shall exist in the opinion of the state board of health imminent danger of the introduction of any dangerous communicable disease into the state of Oregon, by

means of railroad, steamboat, or other communication with other states, the said state board of health is authorized and it is hereby made its duty to make, through its executive officer or some member of the board, or accredited inspector or agent, an inspection of all railroad cars, steamboats or other conveyances coming into the state, at such points or between such points within the state limits, as may be selected for this purpose.

Such inspection shall be made, where practical, during the ordinary detention of a train at a station, or while in transit between stations, or if a steamboat, while in port, and in all cases shall be so conducted as to occasion the least possible detention, or interruption of travel or inconvenience to the railroad companies or steamship companies, so far as consistent with the purposes of this act. (L. 1907, ch. 70, §§ 12, 13; L. O. L. §§ 4725, 4726; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 20, p. 385; O. L. § 8387.)

59-311. Procedure on Discovery of Disease.—

Should discovery be made of the existence among the passengers of any case or cases of dangerous communicable disease, the health officer or his agents or inspectors, under rules and conditions prescribed by the state board of health, as being applicable to the nature of the disease, shall have power to cause the sidetracking or detention of any car or cars so infected, or, if a steamboat, detain in port, to isolate the sick or remove them to a suitable place for treatment, to establish a suitable station, to cause the passengers and material in such infected car or steamboat to be subjected to disinfection and cleansing before proceeding further into the state, and to offer free immunization in those diseases to which such prophylactic treatment is applicable, to all persons exposed in any car or at any station or port. Should any question arise as to the existence of any emergency the state board of health shall have final jurisdiction. (L. 1907, ch. 70, § 14; L. O. L. § 4727; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 21, p. 385; O. L. § 8388.)

59-312. Physicians and Others—Report of Communicable Diseases—Contents.—It shall be the duty of all physicians, and all other persons practicing the art or science of healing of human beings, and all persons having the care of persons affected with any communicable disease, including heads of house-

holds, immediately upon the development of the disease so as to show its communicable character, to report to the local health officer within whose jurisdiction such sick person may be located in the manner required by the rules and regulations of the state board of health and upon blanks supplied by said board, the name and address of any person afflicted with any communicable disease on which the state board of health requires a report, together with the nature of the disease and such other information as shall be required by the state board of health. It shall be the duty of any person required to make a report under this statute either to procure from the county health officer a blank furnished by the state board of health for the making of such report, or to make such report in writing and furnish therein information required by the state board of health. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 22, p. 385; O. L. § 8389.)

Chapter IV

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS FOR
PUBLIC BENEFIT

59-401. Pupil or Others With Communicable Disease Excluded from School.—No pupil, teacher or janitor shall be permitted to attend any private, parochial or public school when afflicted with any communicable disease, nor shall they be permitted to attend such school from any house in which exists any communicable disease, except in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of the state board of health.

Whenever any school principal or teacher in any private, parochial or public school has reason to suspect that any pupil is afflicted with or has been exposed to any communicable disease required by the rules and regulations of the state board of health to be excluded from school, such principal or teacher shall send such pupil home and report the occurrence to the local health officer by the most direct means available, and any pupil so excluded shall not be permitted to again attend school until such pupil shall present a certificate from a legally qualified physician stating that such pupil is not afflicted with nor a carrier of any communicable disease. (L. 1919, ch. 264, §§ 23, 24, p. 385; O. L. § 8391.)

59-402. Convict-made Goods—Disinfected—Labeled.—No person, firm or corporation within this state shall sell, offer, keep, expose or display for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, made in whole or in part by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment outside the state of Oregon in which convict labor is employed, unless such commodity has been first properly disinfected, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state board of health and unless such convict-made goods, wares or merchandise offered, kept, exposed or displayed for sale are labeled permanently, plainly and legibly with the words "These Goods Are Convict-made" in plain, bold letters, followed by the name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory, or other establishment in which the goods, wares or merchandise were made; provided, that when advertised in any periodical or publication the wording herein required shall appear in type and/or

letters conforming in size and shape to those used in the general text of said periodical or publication. (L. 1929, ch. 133, § 1, p. 100.)

59-403. Violation of Act—Penalty.—Any person or officer of any corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction therefor, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 and/or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than six months. (L. 1929, ch. 133, § 2, p. 100.)

59-404. Library Books—Loaning Restrictions—Communicable Diseases—Disinfection of Books.—No books shall be loaned from a public library, or from a privately owned circulating library, to any person afflicted with any communicable disease, or to a person living in a residence wherein such case of communicable disease exists. In case a book is loaned unknowingly, or such disease occurs while [the] book is loaned, such book when returned to the library must be disinfected in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state board of health. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 28, p. 385; O. L. § 8395.)

59-405. Sale of Goods Exposed to Communicable Disease—Disinfection.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation having delivered merchandise, such as clothing, wearing apparel of every description, hair goods, brushes, rubber goods, books, mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows or other kinds of bedding, to any person or persons, firm or institution at or thereafter taken to any place where any communicable disease exists or may exist, after the delivery of such merchandise, and intermingle the same with the goods for sale or offer the same for sale or sell the same, or to receive any merchandise from any place or premises where any communicable disease exists or has existed, and intermingle such goods with other goods for sale or offer the same for sale or sell the same, until such goods has [have] been thoroughly disinfected in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state board of health. (L. 1917, ch. 387, §§ 1, 2; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 29, p. 385; O. L. § 8396.)

59-406. Persons With Communicable Disease Barred from Public Conveyance.—It shall be unlaw-

ful for any person knowing himself or herself to be afflicted with a dangerous communicable disease to use any public conveyance, street car, railroad car or taxicab, and it shall also be unlawful for any person or persons to knowingly assist such afflicted person by the use of any such public conveyance, and such person shall be liable for punishment under this act. (L. 1917, ch. 387, § 3; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 30, p. 385; O. L. § 8397.)

59-407. Wilfully Spreading Malignant Communicable Disease—Penalty.—If any person shall infect himself or suffer himself to be infected, or shall infect another with any malignant communicable disease, within this state, or being so infected shall come within this state with the intent to cause the prevalence or spread of such disease within this state, such person upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 31, p. 385; O. L. § 8398.)

59-408. Shaving Tools—Disinfection—Penalty.—Any person who shaves another person, who does not, before he again uses his tools, towels or water, subject them to [such] disinfection as may remove any virus, scale or filth that may be on such tools, towels or instrument, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state board of health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in this act. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 32, p. 385; O. L. § 8399.)

Chapter VI TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTIVE REGULATIONS

59-601. Duty to Report Cases—Record Kept of Patients—Residence Not Changed Without Notice.—Any representative of a religious denomination or any householder, or any nurse, parent, guardian, or other person attending or in any way having knowledge of the existence of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis, including the person afflicted therewith, must immediately report the same to the state board of health.

The names and address of all persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis shall be recorded in the office of the state board of health, and it shall be unlawful for any person suffering from this disease to change his or her residence, or to be removed therefrom until the state board of health has been notified, so that [the] vacated residence may be fumigated. (L. 1913, ch. 115, §§ 2, 3; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 35, p. 385; O. L. § 8417.)

59-602. Duty to Report Change of Residence.—It shall be the duty of any physician or any representative of a religious denomination, or any householder, nurse, parent, guardian or other person having knowledge of a change of residence of any person afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis to report the same to the state board of health. (L. 1913, ch. 115, § 4; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 36, p. 385; O. L. § 8418.)

59-603. Fumigation or Disinfection of Furniture. No furniture, bedding, or other materials used by a person afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis shall be sold, delivered or used by any other person until such furniture, bedding, or material has been fumigated. Fumigation or disinfection shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the state board of health. (L. 1913, ch. 115, § 5; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 37, p. 385; O. L. § 8419.)

59-604. Duty of Owner of Premises to Fumigate. Any person owning a house rented to or occupied by a person afflicted with tuberculosis shall fumigate or disinfect the same forthwith upon the leaving of the house by such person. (L. 1913, ch. 115, § 6, p. 210; O. L. § 8420.)

Chapter VII VENEREAL DISEASES

59-701 to 59-704 repealed.

59-705. Rules and Regulations—State Board of Health.—The state board of health is hereby empowered and directed to make such rules and regulations as shall in its judgment be necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, including rules and regulations providing for the control and treatment of persons isolated or quarantined under the provisions of section 59-711, and such other rules and regulations not in conflict with provisions of this act, concerning the control of venereal diseases, and concerning the care, treatment and quarantine of persons infected therewith, as it may from time to time deem advisable. All such rules and regulations so made shall be of force and binding upon all county and municipal health officers and other persons affected by this act, and shall have the force and effect of law. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 60, p. 385; O. L. § 8427.)

59-706. Advertising to Cure Sexual Diseases Forbidden—Exception.—It shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, firm, corporation or association, except boards of health, or agencies approved by the state board of health, to publish, deliver or distribute, or cause to be published, delivered or distributed in any manner whatever, or to permit placards or posters to be or remain on buildings or outhouses or premises controlled by him containing an advertisement concerning venereal disease, lost manhood, lost vitality, impotency, sexual weakness, seminal emissions, varicocele, self abuse or excessive sexual indulgence and calling attention to a medicine, article or preparation that may be used therefor or to a person or persons from whom, or an office or place at which information, treatment or advice may be obtained. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 61, p. 385; O. L. § 8428.)

59-707. Drugs for Treating—Sale—Prescription Required.—It shall be unlawful for any druggist or other person to sell any drug, compound or specific preparation of any kind used for, or reasonably intended to be used for, the cure or treatment of any venereal disease, except upon the prescription of a regularly licensed physician. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 62, p. 385; O. L. § 8429.)

59-708. Declared Infectious and Communicable Diseases.—Syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid hereby are declared to be infectious and communicable diseases, dangerous to the public health. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 1, p. 496.)

59-709. Reports of Cases Disclosed by Examination.—Every physician, director of a laboratory, technician, or other person making a medical, bacteriological, serological or other examination which shall indicate the existence of a syphilitic, gonorrheal, or chancroidal infection in any person or persons shall immediately report the results of said examination to the state board of health on blanks furnished by said board. Such report shall not require the name nor address of the patient but shall be by number only together with such other information as the board of health may require. A duplicate of such report including the correct name and address of the patient shall be permanently retained by said physician, laboratory director, or technician or other person making the examination. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 2, p. 496.)

59-710. Report of Cases by Persons Treating or Prescribing Medicine.—Every physician, nurse or other person treating or attempting to treat by prescription, formula, patented or proprietary medicine or compound or otherwise any case of any of the venereal diseases mentioned in this act, and every physician, nurse or other person selling or giving away any prescription, formula, patented or proprietary medicine or compound, which either by itself or in connection or conjunction with any other treatment, medicine or compound is claimed to be useful, or to cure, relieve or to arrest in any way or manner any such venereal disease shall report to the state board of health on blanks furnished by said board the existence of said case of venereal disease including all information required by the board of health except the name and address of the applicant for treatment. A duplicate of such report including the correct name and address of the applicant for treatment, shall be permanently retained by the physician, nurse, or other person furnishing the report. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 3, p. 496.)

59-711. Quarantine and Treatment of Cases—Rules and Regulations—Disclosure of Names Pro-

hibited.—The state board of health shall make and enforce such rules and regulations for the quarantining and treatment of any cases of the venereal diseases mentioned in this act reported to it or to the state health officer as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the public. Said board or officer shall not disclose the names or addresses of such persons reported or treated to any person excepting its own officers or employes or local health officers as may be necessary in the line of duty or to a prosecuting officer or in court in prosecutions or trials under this or any other state law. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 4, p. 496.)

59-712. Laboratory Examinations — Diagnosis and Treatment—Facilities Furnished by State Board of Health—Restrictions on Laboratory Examinations. The state board of health shall provide facilities for the necessary laboratory examinations for the diagnosis of the venereal diseases and shall provide at cost the necessary materials for the proper treatment of these diseases. These services shall be available to city and county boards of health and health officers in the examination of such cases as are included under sections 7, 8, 11 and 14 (59-714, 59-715, 59-718, 59-721, Code Supp. 1935), of this act, and to all physicians of the state of Oregon licensed by the state board of medical examiners in the diagnosis or treatment of such cases of venereal disease as apply to such physicians for medical care, and are unable to pay for any such service. Such diagnosis and treatment material shall not be furnished by the state board of health or its officers or employes until complete information required for the registration of the case, including the correct name and address of the patient, shall be furnished by the physician and unless the request for such diagnostic or treatment service be accompanied by a statement signed by the health officer or physician and by the person for whom application is made certifying to the fact that the person on whom the tests are to be performed or for whom treatment is requested are unable to pay for medical service and that no charge is being made or will be made to such person by the physician for services in securing the specimen of body fluid, secretion or excretion on which laboratory examination is requested. Laboratory examinations for the diagnosis of venereal diseases on such cases as are not hereinbefore included in this section

shall be made only by physicians licensed by the state board of medical examiners of the state of Oregon or in laboratories approved by the state board of health. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 5, p. 496.)

59-713. Examinations by Local Boards or Officer.—Whenever any local board of health or health officer shall receive a report from the state health officer or any person authorized by him to make such report, that any person within the jurisdiction of said local board or health officer is, or is suspected to be suffering from or infected with any infectious venereal disease, said local board or health officer may cause a medical examination to be made of such person for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he or she is in fact suffering from or infected with such disease, and it shall be the duty of every such person to submit to such examination as aforesaid and to permit such specimens of blood or bodily discharges to be taken for laboratory examinations as may be necessary to establish the presence or absence of such disease or infection. The state health officer may himself take any action hereunder which a local health officer is empowered to take. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 6, p. 496.)

59-714. Prostitutes Subject to Examination — Certificates of Freedom Prohibited.—All prostitutes or other lewd persons hereby are included under the class of suspected persons described in section 6 [§ 59-713 Code Supp. 1935] of this act and may be required to submit to examination at any time, but no certificate of freedom from venereal disease shall be issued by any health officer or physician, or laboratory operator, or other person to any prostitute. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 7, p. 496.)

59-715. Isolation of Suspected and Infected Persons.—Any person called upon to submit to an examination under the provisions of section 6 or section 7 [§§ 59-713, 59-714, Code Supp. 1935], of this act who refuses to do so, or who refuses to supply or permit to be taken the specimens provided for in said section 6 [§ 59-713, Code Supp. 1935] or who, upon examination, is found to be suffering from a venereal disease in an infectious stage, and who, by reason of his habits, occupation, or for any other reason, is likely to spread the disease to others, may, in the discretion of said board of health or

health officer, either state or local, be isolated, and such isolation continued until such person is determined by suitable examination to be no longer infectious. In establishing isolation, said board or officer shall define the place and the limits of the area within which said person is to be isolated, and no person other than the attending physician or nurse shall enter or leave the area of isolation without the permission of said board or health officer. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 8, p. 496.)

59-716. Prohibited Conduct and Occupations for Infected Persons.—No person having any venereal disease in the infectious stage shall conduct himself in such a manner as to expose others to infection. No such person shall engage in the preparation, manufacture or handling of milk, milk products or other foodstuffs, nor shall such person be employed or permitted to work in any dairy, creamery, milk depot or other place where milk or its products are produced, manufactured or sold, or in any other place or establishment where foods are exposed or handled. No person having a venereal disease in the infectious stage shall engage in the nursing or care of children or of the sick, or in any other occupation of such a nature that his or her infection may be transmitted to others. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 9, p. 496.)

59-717. Duties of Local Health Authorities.—It shall be the duty of all local health authorities to use all reasonable means to ascertain the existence of cases of infectious venereal diseases within their respective jurisdictions, to investigate all cases that are not under the care of reputable physicians and to ascertain so far as possible all sources of infection and exposures of the same. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 10, p. 496.)

59-718. Duties of Physicians in Attendance on Infected Persons—Failure of Patient to Report for Treatment—Examination and Isolation.—It shall be the duty of every physician in attendance upon a person having an infectious venereal disease, or suspected of having such disease, to instruct such person in the precautionary measures for preventing the spread of the disease and in the necessity for systematic and prolonged treatment, and also furnish to such person printed directions for preventing infection, to be supplied to physicians by the state

board of health on request. If a person in the infectious stage of a venereal disease shall fail to report to said physician for treatment by the physician when directed so to do, said physician shall report such failure on the part of said person to the local board of health or health officer or to the state health officer, which latter officer shall when cases are so reported to him forward the information to the local board of health or health officer, and such local board or health officer may thereupon require said person to be examined as provided for in section 6 [§ 59 713, Code Supp. 1935] of this act, and if, upon examination, said person is found to be suffering from a venereal disease, in its infectious stage, and does not present evidence to show that he is being regularly treated by a reputable physician for such disease, he shall be isolated, as described in section 8 [§ 59-715, Code Supp. 1935] of this act. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 11, p. 496.)

59-719. Infectious Cases.—A case of syphilis, gonorrhea or chancroid shall be regarded as infectious until a physician licensed by the state board of medical examiners has examined the case and has reported to the local health department that the case is not infectious, but if in the opinion of the health officer of the jurisdiction the protection of the public health requires it, he shall have power to review the case and to cause a medical examination of any such case to be made by a physician designated by him, and the opinion of this physician as to the infectiousness or noninfectiousness of the case shall be final. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 12, p. 496.)

59-720. Removal of Infected Persons from One Health Jurisdiction to Another—Permits.—No person having a venereal disease in the infectious stage shall be removed from nor shall such person move from one health jurisdiction to another, without first securing the permission of the local health authorities of the place from which such removal is to be made, or from the state health officer. Before such permit shall be granted, the person making application therefor must show that (1) such removal can and will be made without endangering the health of others; (2) that the patient agrees to place himself under the care of a reputable physician to be named in the application for said permit. The health authority issuing such permit shall report to the local

health authorities of the municipality to which such person purposes to go, the name of such person, the address to which he intends to go and the name and address of the physician by whom he will be treated. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 13, p. 496.)

59-721. Treatment of Infected Persons at Public Expense.—Any person who is suffering from a venereal disease in the infectious stage and who is unable to pay for treatment may make application for care and treatment to the local board of health or health officer of the municipality in which said person resides. If said board or health officer, after investigation, finds that said person is in fact unable to pay for such treatment, said treatment shall be provided for such person by said board or health officer at the expense of said municipality or county. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 14, p. 496.)

59-722. Prisoners—Examination and Treatment. All persons who shall be confined or imprisoned in any state, county or city prison in the state shall be examined for, and, if infected, treated for venereal diseases by the health authorities or their deputies. The prison authorities of any state, county or city prison are directed to make available to the health authorities such portion of any state, county or city prison as may be necessary for a clinic or hospital wherein all persons who may be confined or imprisoned in any such prison and who are infected with venereal disease, and all such persons who are suffering with venereal disease at the time of the expiration of their term of imprisonment, and, in case no other suitable place for isolation or quarantine is available such other persons as may be isolated or quarantined under the provisions of this act shall be isolated and treated at public expense until cured, or, in lieu of such isolation any of such persons may, in the discretion of the local board of health, be required to report for treatment to a licensed physician, or submit to treatment provided at public expense, provided, that all persons treated voluntarily or otherwise at public expense shall remain under such parole for one year as required by the rules and regulations of the state board of health. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the service of any sentence imposed by a court as a punishment for the commission of crime. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 15, p. 496.)

59-723. Powers Conferred on Health Officers—Masculine Includes Feminine Gender.—All power and authority necessary for the performance of the duties, discretionary or otherwise, imposed by this act upon any of the health officers or boards of this state, hereby is conferred upon such boards and officers. Throughout this act the masculine shall include the feminine gender. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 16, p. 496.)

59-724. Penalty for Violations.—Any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment for a term of not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days or by both such fine and imprisonment. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 17, p. 496.)

59-725. Restrictions on Application of Act.—Nothing in this act shall be construed to empower or authorize the state board of health or its representatives, or any county board of health or its representatives, or any city board of health or its representatives, to interfere in any manner with the individual's right to select the physician or mode of treatment of his choice, nor to interfere with the practice of any person whose religion treats or administers to the sick or suffering by purely spiritual means; provided, however, that sanitary laws, rules and regulations are complied with. (L. 1935, ch. 320, § 18, p. 496.)

Chapter VIII

EYES OF INFANTS

59-801. Inflamed Eyes—Report to Health Officer—Duties of Health Officer.—Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after birth, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, midwife or nurse, or other person having the care of such infant, to report in writing within 24 hours after the discovery thereof, to the health officer or to a legally qualified practitioner of the city, town or district in which the mother of the child resides, the fact that such inflammation or swelling or redness exists.

It shall be the duty of said health officer, immediately upon receipt of said written report, to notify the parents or the person having charge of said infant of the danger to the eye or eyes of said infant by reason of said condition from neglect of proper treatment of the same, and he shall also inclose to them directions for the proper treatment thereof. (L. 1915, ch. 210, §§ 1, 2; L. 1919, ch. 264, §§ 63, 64, p. 385; O. L. § 8430.)

59-802. Copy of Act Furnished Nurses and Midwives.—Every health officer shall furnish a copy of this act to each person who is known to him to act as midwife or nurse in the city or town from which such health officer is appointed, and the state board of health shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed and supply the same to such health officer on application. (L. 1915, ch. 210, § 3; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 65, p. 385; O. L. § 8431.)

Chapter IX

CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS—STATE AID

59-901. Homeless and Indigent Children—Annual Appropriation.—There is hereby appropriated \$..... annually out of any funds in the hands of the state treasurer not otherwise appropriated, for the support of homeless, neglected and abused children; foundlings and indigent orphans under the age of seventeen (17) years now being cared for or who may hereafter be cared for by benevolent or charitable institutions in this state shall be cared for and supported as hereafter provided. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 70, p. 385; O. L. § 8432.)

59-902. State Aid to Institutions.—Any benevolent or charitable institution in this state wishing to secure state aid under this act shall make application therefor to the state board of health, in and by which application such institution shall show how many children of the different classes mentioned in section 59-901 it cared for during each month of the preceding calendar year, and shall state how long it has been engaged in this state in caring for children of said classes, and shall declare its willingness to submit to any reasonable health and sanitary rules and regulations prescribed by said board of health. Upon receiving such application the state board of health shall investigate the affairs of and methods of and conditions surrounding such institution and shall, if it finds such institution is properly conducted and worthy of state aid, give it a certificate to that effect, and if it has the approval of the child welfare commission, join with said child welfare commission in issuing a certificate granting state aid. It shall then file and send a duplicate of such certificate to the secretary of state. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 71; O. L. § 8433; L. 1921, ch. 148, § 1, p. 260.)

59-903. Visitorial Powers of State Board Over State Aid Institutions.—The state board of health is hereby given visitorial powers over all institutions which receive state aid under this act, and each such institution shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January of each year, file with the secretary of

the state board of health a financial and statistical report and statement of the preceding calendar year in such form as may be prescribed by said state board of health; and each such institution shall submit to and abide by any reasonable health and sanitary rules and regulations that may be prescribed by said state board of health; and if such institution fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section, either said state board of health or said state child welfare commission shall notify the secretary of state of such refusal, and such institution shall not thereafter be entitled to any benefits or payments under this act until such failure has ceased. (L. 1919, ch. 364, § 72; O. L. § 8434; L. 1921, ch. 148, § 2, p. 260.)

59-904. Amount of State Aid—Computation.—

Each institution which has received from the "state board of health" the certificate provided for in section 59-902 (Code 1930) shall be entitled to receive from and out of the appropriations made by section 59-901 (Code 1930), state aid at the rate of fourteen dollars (\$14) per month for each child of any of said classes over five (5) years of age, and at the rate of eighteen dollars (\$18) per month for each child of any of said classes not over five (5) years of age. Provided, however, that whenever, in the opinion of the executive officers of any one (1) of such institutions, the welfare of any child of any of the above classes shall demand special care outside of such institution, such institution may place such child in any home or hospital outside of such institution which is approved by the child welfare commission and state aid for said child shall be allowed to said institution the same as though the said child were kept and maintained in the institution. All sums to which any such institution becomes entitled under this act shall be paid quarter-yearly, to wit: For the quarters ending on the last days of March and June and September and December of each year. Each institution shall present to the secretary of state an itemized statement showing the names and ages of the different children kept and maintained by it during the quarter and the length of time each child was so kept and maintained and the amount to which it is entitled for each year for such child and the gross amount it is entitled to for the quarter, but before being presented to the secretary of state said statement must have been presented to and

approved by the secretary of the state board of health. Upon receipt of said statement so approved the secretary of state shall issue a warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of said institution for the amount to which it is entitled for the quarter covered by said statement. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 73; L. 1920, ch. 45, § 1, p. 82; O. L. § 8435; L. 1931, ch. 339, § 1, p. 593; L. 1933, ch. 291, § 1, p. 462.)

59-905. Limitations on Right of Institutions to State Aid.—No institution which receives from the state of Oregon any direct and specific appropriation of money shall be entitled to receive any state aid under this act for any period covered by such appropriation; and no institution shall be entitled to any state aid under this act until it has had an actual bona fide existence of at least six months; and no institution which has less than ten bona fide inmates of either or all of the classes mentioned in section 59-901 shall be entitled to any state aid under this act; and in case any institution receives any sum from any person, whatever, for the specific support of any homeless, neglected or abused child, foundling or orphan, such sum so received shall be deducted from the amount paid by the state of Oregon to such institution for the support of such child. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 74; L. 1920, ch. 45, § 2, p. 82; O. L. § 8436.)

59-906. County Judge to Admit Children—Parents Unable to Provide.—In case of the death or legal incapacity of a father, or in the case of his deserting or abandoning or neglecting to provide for any of his children under fifteen years of age, the mother shall be considered their legal guardian, and, if unable to provide for them, may surrender them to the charge of any institution entitled to receive state aid under this act; and in all cases where the parents or guardian of any such child are not known or cannot be found the county judge of the county in which the child may be found may make surrender of such child to any such institution. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 75, p. 385; O. L. § 8437.)

59-907. Order Admitting Child—Grounds.—In case it shall be shown to any judge of a court of record that the father of any child under fifteen

years of age is dead or has abandoned his family, or is a habitual drunkard, or imprisoned for crime, and the mother of such child is a habitual drunkard or imprisoned for crime, or is an inmate of a house of ill-fame, or a person of a notoriously bad character, or is dead or has abandoned her family, or that the parents of any such child have grossly abused, abandoned or neglected to provide for it, or have grossly abused their parental authority over such child, then such judge may, if he thinks the welfare of such child requires it, surrender such child to any institution entitled to receive state aid under this act (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 76, p. 385; O. L. § 8438.)

59-908. Complaint to Judge—Procedure.—Whenever complaint shall be made to the judge of any court of record that any child under the age of fifteen years is abandoned by or is sustaining relations to his or her parents or guardians mentioned or contemplated in section 59-907, it shall be the duty of such judge to issue a warrant for the arrest of such child, and if on testimony satisfactory to such judge it shall appear that such child has no parents, or is abandoned, abused or neglected by its parents or guardian as contemplated in section 59-907 the said judge may, if he believes the best interests of the child require it, surrender such child to any institution entitled to receive state aid under this act. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 77, p. 385; O. L. § 8439.)

59-909. Institution Guardian of Children Surrendered to It.—Any institution entitled to receive state aid under this act shall be entitled to the custody and guardianship of such children as are surrendered into its keeping as in this act provided, and may exercise all (the) right and authority of guardians under the laws of this state and may exercise all the right and authority of the parents of such child in any proceeding for the adoption of such child. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 78, p. 385; O. L. § 8440.)

59-910. Deduction from Sums Appropriated.—Any sum or amount of money that shall have been paid for any of the objects specified in sections 59-901 and 59-911 from any continuing appropriation or in any manner from the state treasury, or expenses

accruing during the period therein stated, shall be deducted from the amount hereby appropriated therefor, and no more than the respective sums herein specified shall be paid for the several objects mentioned from the state treasury by reason of any and all appropriations for such respective objects. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 79, p. 385; O. L. § 8441.)

59-911. Wayward and Fallen Girls—Annual Appropriation.—There hereby is appropriated \$..... annually out of any funds in the hands of the state treasurer, not otherwise appropriated, for the support of wayward girls between the ages of twelve (12) and eighteen (18) years; and maternity and venereal cases of all female persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years, now being cared for or who may hereafter be cared for by charitable or corrective institutions in this state, shall be cared for and supported as hereinafter provided. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 66, p. 385; O. L. § 8442; L. 1931, ch. 292, § 1, p. 518.)

59-912. Charitable and Corrective Institutions—State Aid.—Any charitable or corrective institution in this state wishing to secure state aid under this act shall make application therefor to the state board of health, in and by which application such institution shall show how many wayward girls between the ages of twelve (12) and eighteen (18) years and maternity and venereal cases of female persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years of the class mentioned in section 59-911 it cared for during each month of the preceding calendar year, and shall state how long it has been engaged in this state in caring for girls and female persons of said class, and shall declare its willingness to submit to any reasonable health and sanitary rules and regulations prescribed by said board of health. Upon receiving such application the state board of health shall investigate the affairs of and methods of and conditions surrounding such institution, and shall, if it finds such institution is properly conducted and worthy of state aid, give it a certificate to that effect and file and send a duplicate of such certificate to the secretary of state. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 67, p. 385; O. L. § 8443; L. 1931, ch. 292, § 2, p. 518.)

59-913. Visitorial Powers of State Board Over State Aid Institutions.—The state board of health is

hereby given visitorial powers over all institutions which receive state aid under this act; and such institutions shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January of each year file with the secretary of the state board of health a financial and statistical report and statement for the preceding calendar year in such form as may be prescribed by said state board of health, and each such institution shall submit to and abide by any reasonable health and sanitary rules and regulations that may be prescribed by said board of health; and if any such institution fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section said state board of health shall notify the secretary of state of such refusal, and such institution shall not thereafter be entitled to any benefits or payments under this act until such failure has ceased. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 68, p. 385; O. L. § 8444.)

59-914. Amount of State Aid—Computation.—

Each institution which has received from the state board of health a certificate provided for in section 59-912, shall on and after January 1, 1921, be entitled to receive state aid at the rate of fourteen dollars (\$14) per month for each wayward girl of the class mentioned in said section between the ages of twelve (12) and eighteen (18) years, and at the rate of twenty dollars (\$20) per month for each maternity or venereal case under the age of twenty-one (21) years. All sums to which any such institution becomes entitled under this act shall be paid quarter-yearly, to wit: For the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September and December of each year. Each institution shall present to the secretary of state an itemized statement showing the names and ages of the different girls kept and maintained by it during the quarter and the length of time each girl was so kept and maintained, and the amount to which it is entitled for each such girl, and the gross amount to which it is entitled for the quarter, but before being presented to the secretary of state said statement must have been presented to and approved by the secretary of the state board of health. Upon receipt of said statement so approved the secretary of state shall issue a warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of said institution for the amount to which it is entitled for the quarter covered by said statement.

(L. 1919, ch. 264, § 69; O. L. § 8445; L. 1921, ch. 25, § 1, p. 37; L. 1933, ch. 291, § 2, p. 462.)

59-915. Audit of Claims—Board of Control—Investigation—Institutions.—The secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to audit all duly approved claims which have been incurred in pursuance of law and the foregoing appropriations, and to draw his warrants on the state treasurer in payment thereof out of the respective appropriations from which the same may be determined to be payable; provided, however, that before the secretary of state shall audit any claim, the payment of which is contemplated from any of the appropriations hereinbefore made, or issue any such warrant, the state board of control shall, through a duly authorized agent, investigate the claimant institution and check up its inmates and records for the period covered for the purpose of determining whether or not it is in fact entitled to state aid as authorized under sections 59-901 and 59-911, or any subsequent acts amendatory of either of said chapters (sections), for any or all of the persons included in said institution's statement and claim. If, as a result of said investigation, it is determined that said institution is not entitled to said state aid for any of the persons named in or included in said statement of claim, the amount or amounts claimed therein and the warrant to be issued thereon shall be reduced accordingly. The state board of control, through its secretary, shall issue an appropriate certificate showing the result of its findings upon each institution's claim investigated, as herein provided, and shall file same with the secretary of state. The foregoing requirement shall be in addition to the examinations and certifications now required by law of any institution receiving, or that may hereafter receive, state aid under the provisions of the laws mentioned in this section. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 80, p. 385; O. L. § 8446.)

Chapter X

VISITATION OF HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND POOR FARMS

59-1001. Inspection by State Board—Rules and Regulations—Annual Reports—Certificate to Operate.—All hospitals, sanatoria and poor farms, whether public or private, incorporated or unincorporated, where insane or feeble-minded or idiotic or dependent people are confined or maintained shall be and the same are hereby declared to be subject to visitation and inspection by the state board of health at such times and in such manner as the state board of health may designate.

The state board of health is empowered, and it is hereby made its duty, to prescribe such rules and regulations for the management and conduct of all institutions named or designated in the first paragraph of this act as it may deem necessary for the best interests of the state.

It shall be, and is hereby declared to be, the duty of all owners, proprietors, lessees, boards of management, boards of trustees or whomsoever may have the management, direction and control of an institution named or designated in the first paragraph of this act to make annual reports to the state board of health in such form as the rules of said board may require. A summary of these reports shall be covered by the state board of health in its biennial report.

On or before thirty days from the date this act shall become effective all owners, proprietors, lessees, boards of management, boards of trustees or whomsoever may have the management, direction and control of such institution named or designated in the first paragraph of this act, shall file with the state board of health such a report as may be called for by the said board. Whereafter the said board may in its discretion issue a certificate to such institution permitting it to be conducted and operated in accordance with the provisions of this act and until such time as the board may deem it necessary for good cause shown to revoke and cancel such certificate and permission. Should any such institution be so conducted as not to be entitled to said certificates, as above provided for, it shall

cease to be operated until such time as it shall meet with the rules and requirements of the state board of health and shall have been granted a certificate as heretofore provided for. (L. 1913, ch. 276, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4; L. 1919, ch. 264, §§ 81, 82, 83, 84, p. 385; O. L. § 8447.)

Chapter XI

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

59-1101. Drinking Water—Board Given General Control of Inland Waters—Water Supply—Drainage and Sewerage.—In the interest of the public health, every person, company or municipal corporation or agency thereof selling water to the public for drinking and household purposes shall take every reasonable precaution to protect from contamination and assure the healthfulness of such water, and any provisions in any charters heretofore granted to such persons, companies, or municipal corporations in conflict with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed. The state board of health shall have the general oversight and care of all inland waters, and shall from time to time, as it may deem advisable, cause examinations of said waters and their sources and surroundings to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same are adapted for use as water supplies for drinking and other domestic purposes, or are in a condition likely to impair the interests of the public or of persons lawfully using the same, or to imperil the public health. For the purpose aforesaid, it may employ such expert assistance as may be necessary. The said board shall make such reasonable rules and regulations as in its judgment may be necessary to prevent contamination and to secure other purifications as may be required to safeguard the public health.

The state board of health shall from time to time consult with and advise the boards of all state institutions, the authorities of cities and towns, corporations or firms already having or intending to introduce systems of water supply, drainage or sewerage, as to the most appropriate source of supply, the best practical methods of assuring the purity thereof; or of disposing of their drainage or sewage, having regard to the present and prospective needs and interests of other cities, towns, corporations or firms which may be affected thereby. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 97, p. 385; O. L. § 8460.)

59-1102. Municipal Water Supply—Approval of Plans.—Any incorporated town or city in the state desiring to provide a new water supply or to change, modify or extend an old water supply for drinking or culinary purposes or for use in swimming pools or

any person or corporation who shall undertake to provide a new water supply for a town or city or for any number of persons exceeding ten families or a total of fifty persons shall, before performing any work on the ground, other than making examination or surveys for the preparation or provision of such water supply, submit to the state board of health plans showing the source of the supply, and the transmission and distribution systems, with further information as to the amount proposed to be taken and transmitted, the drainage areas from which the waters are to be derived, the purity and wholesomeness of the supply, the kind and character of the works for gathering, storing and transmitting the water, and the number of persons to be supplied, together with any additional data which the board of health may require as in its judgment proper to enable it to pass intelligently upon the effect of such water supply upon the public health. No such work shall be undertaken or proceeded with until the board of health shall have approved such plans, either as originally offered or as modified pursuant to its requirements. (L. 1915, ch. 73, § 1; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 98, p. 385; O. L. § 8461.)

59-1103. Sewer Systems—Approval of Plans.—Any city or town in the state proposing a sewer system or any individual or corporation proposing to install a system of sewerage or disposal of waste products for the use of more than five families or fifty persons shall, before undertaking any work on the ground, other than making surveys and preliminary plans, submit to the state board of health the full plans and specifications for the system, showing particularly the location of the outfall and the streams or other places of final disposal, and the method, if any, for the reduction, purification, or use of the sewage. No such plan shall be proceeded with or work done thereon until the plans and specifications either as originally proposed or modified are approved by the state board of health. (L. 1915, ch. 73, § 2; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 99, p. 385; O. L. § 8462.)

59-1104. Condemnation Proceedings—Water and Sewer Systems.—All municipalities operating water systems and sewer systems, and all water companies operating under charter from the state or license from municipalities, which may maintain public water supplies, may acquire by condemnation such

lands and rights in lands and water as are necessary for the successful operation and protection of their plants, said proceedings to be the same as prescribed by law for acquiring right of way by railroad companies. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 100, p. 385; O. L. § 8463.)

59-1105. Public Institutions—Entry on Lands to Place and Repair Water Pipes—Damages.—For the purpose of providing water supplies, the directors or other lawful managers of any public institution of the state may enter upon the lands through which they desire to conduct their pipes for said purpose, and lay them underground, and they at all times shall have the right to enter upon said lands for the purpose of keeping the water line in repair and do all things to that end.

If damages shall be claimed for the use of such lands, and the parties can not agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid, they may proceed in the manner now provided by law for railroad companies to procure right of way. (L. 1919, ch. 264, §§ 101, 102, p. 385; O. L. § 8464.)

59-1106.—Analysis of Drinking Water—Sterilization.—For the purpose of determining the purity of all water supply used for culinary or drinking purposes used in the preparation of all articles for food consumption by schools, towns, cities, or food manufacturers, there shall be submitted monthly, or oftener if required, to the state board of health laboratory, officially collected samples of such water by the county and city health officers in their respective districts; said laboratory to report the result of its analysis to the said county or city health office, and when such water is condemned as unfit for the purposes intended the users thereof shall be notified and such water shall not be used without its being sterilized until its purity is reestablished, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state board of health. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 103, p. 385; O. L. § 8465.)

59-1107. Inspection of Surface Water Supply—Reports.—Any waterworks, municipal or privately owned, that derive their water from a surface supply shall have a quarterly sanitary inspection of the entire watershed, except in those cases where the supply is taken from large creeks or rivers that have

a minimum daily flow of 10,000,000 gallons, in which case the inspection shall apply to the fifteen miles of watershed above the waterworks intake. Such municipalities or water companies shall cause to be made a sanitary inspection of any particular locality on said watershed at least once in every week, whenever in the opinion of the board of health of the city or town to which the water is supplied or in the opinion of the county health officer or of the state board of health, there is special reason to apprehend the infection of the water from that particular locality. The inspection of the entire watershed as herein provided for shall include a particular examination of the premises of every inhabited house on the watershed, and, in passing from house to house, a general inspection for dead bodies of animals or accumulation of filth. It is not intended that the term "entire watershed" shall include uninhabited fields and wooded tracts that are free from suspicion. The inspection shall be made by an employee of and at the expense of said water company in accordance with reasonable instructions as to methods, scope, and details, to be furnished by the secretary of [the] state board of health. The said sanitary inspector shall give in person to the head of each household on said watershed, or, in his absence, to some member of said household, the necessary directions for the proper sanitary care of his premises. It shall further be the duty of said inspector to deliver to each family residing on the watershed such literature on pertinent sanitary subjects as may be supplied him by the municipal health officer or by the secretary of the state board of health. Full reports in duplicate of all such inspections shall be made promptly to the secretary of the state board of health and their accuracy certified to by the affidavit of the inspector, or such officer or person as the said secretary may direct. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 104, p. 385; O. L. § 8466.)

59-1108. Penalty for Failure to Comply with Law. Failure on the part of those having in charge the management of public water supplies to comply with the law requiring sanitary inspections of watersheds shall be a misdemeanor; provided, the said official does not prove to the satisfaction of the court that, in spite of reasonable effort and diligence on his part, he was prevented, directly or indirectly, by his superiors from doing his duty in this respect; in

which case the said superior officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 105, p. 385; O. L. § 8467.)

59-1109. Sanitary Inspector—Right of Entry.—Each sanitary inspector herein provided for is authorized and empowered to enter upon any premises and into any building upon his respective watershed for the purpose of making the inspections required. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 106, p. 385; O. L. § 8468.)

59-1110. Property Owners or Residents on Watershed—Duties—Penalty.—Every person residing on or owning property on the watershed of a lake, pond, or stream from which a drinking supply is obtained shall carry out such reasonable instructions as may be furnished him in the matter hereinbefore set forth directly by the municipal health officer or by the state board of health. Anyone refusing or neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 107, p. 385; O. L. § 8469.)

59-1111. Sewage—Pollution of Water Supply—Injunction.—No person, firm, corporation or municipality shall flow or discharge sewage or waste water above the intake into any drain, brook, creek or river from which a public drinking water supply is taken, unless the same shall have been passed through some well known system of sewage purification approved by the state board of health; and the continued flow and discharge of such sewage may be enjoined upon application of any person. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 108, p. 385; O. L. § 8470.)

59-1112. Disposal of Sewage by Schools and Settlements Located on Watershed of Public Water Supply—Penalty.—All schools, hamlets, villages, towns or industrial settlements which are now located or may be hereafter located on the shed of any public water supply, not provided with a sewage system, shall provide and maintain a reasonable system approved by the state board of health for collecting and disposing of all accumulations of human excrement within their respective jurisdiction or control. Anyone refusing or neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 109, p. 385; O. L. § 8471.)

59-1113. Cemetery—Location on Watershed Prohibited.—No burying ground or cemetery shall be established on the watershed of any public water supply nearer than 500 yards of the source of supply. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 110, p. 385; O. L. § 8472.)

59-1114. Inspection of Watersheds and Water Supplies by Board of Health.—As a check and guarantee of the faithful performance of the requirements laid down in sections 59-1101 to 59-1113, inclusive, the state board of health shall make or have made by its authorized agents such inspections of watersheds and such chemical and bacteriological examinations of the public water supplies of the state as may be deemed necessary to insure their purity. Should such inspection or examination show conditions dangerous to the public health, the secretary of the said state board of health shall notify the mayor, the municipal health officer and the superintendent or manager of the waterworks at fault and demand the immediate correction of said dangerous conditions. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 111, p. 385; O. L. § 8473.)

59-1115. Injury to Water Line—Contamination of Water—Penalty.—If any person shall in any way intentionally or maliciously damage or obstruct any water line of [a] public institution, or in any way contaminate or render the water impure or injurious, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 112, p. 385; O. L. § 8474.)

59-1116. Pollution of Water Supply—Penalty.—Any person who shall place or cause to be placed within any watershed, from which any city or municipal corporation of this state or any adjoining state obtains its water supply, any substance which either by itself or in connection with other matter will corrupt, pollute or impair the quality of said water supply, or the owner of any dead animal who shall knowingly leave or cause to be left the carcass or any portion thereof within any such watershed in such condition as to in any way corrupt or pollute such water supply, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 113, p. 385; O. L. § 8475.)

59-1117. Pollution of Streams or Public Places—Penalty.—Any person or persons who shall place or cause to be placed any part of the carcass of any dead animal, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome,

decaying, deleterious or offensive substance into any river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadow or common, or if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit same to remain in any of the aforesaid places to the injury of the health or to the annoyance of any citizen of this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and every twenty-four hours after conviction therefor during which said person may permit the same to remain, shall be deemed an additional offense against this section. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 114, p. 385; O. L. § 8476.)

59-1118. Pollution of Domestic Water Supply—Penalty.—Any person who shall put any dead animal carcass or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious or offensive substance into, or in any other manner not herein named, befouls, pollutes or impairs the quality of any spring, river, brook, creek, branch, well, cistern or pond of water which is or may be used for domestic purposes or to which cattle, horses, or other kind of domestic stock have access, or shall put any such dead animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious or offensive substance within one-half mile of any dwelling house or public highway and leave the same without proper burial, or, being in the possession or control of any land, shall knowingly permit or suffer any such dead animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance to remain without proper burial upon such premises, within one-half mile of any dwelling house or public highway whereby the same becomes offensive to the occupants of such dwelling or the traveling public, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 115, p. 385; O. L. § 8477.)

59-1119. Deschutes River or Tributaries—Pollution.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company, association or corporation to put or deposit in the Deschutes river in the state of Oregon, or any tributary thereof, or artificial canal or ditch in which the waters of said Deschutes river runs, any sewage, refuse, waste or polluting water or any dead animal carcass or part thereof, or any matter which either by itself, or in connection with any other substance, will corrupt or impair the quality of the water of said river for domestic or

municipal purposes, or to place any such substance in such position that it shall escape or be carried into said waters by the action of the elements or otherwise. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 116, p. 385; O. L. § 8478.)

59-1120. North Umpqua River or Tributaries—Pollution.—Any person or persons, who shall put any sewage, drainage, refuse, or polluting matter or any dead animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, decaying, deleterious or offensive substance, which either by itself or in connection with other matter, will corrupt or impair the quality of the water for domestic or municipal purposes, into the water of the North Umpqua river, or tributaries thereof, above the Winchester power dam, in Douglas county, Oregon, said dam being located between the points, to wit: where said river is crossed by the Oregon and California railroad and the county bridge spanning said stream one thousand five hundred feet more or less east of said railroad crossing, or allow any such substance to escape into, or place any such substance in such position that it shall escape or be carried into said waters, or in any other manner not herein named, shall befoul, pollute, or impair the qualities of such waters for domestic or municipal purposes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (L. 1911, ch. 8, § 1; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 117, p. 385; O. L. § 8479.)

59-1121. Bacteriological Examinations.—For the better protection of the public health the laboratory of the state board of health shall make such bacteriological examinations of water, milk, blood, secretions and tissues required by any state, county or city institution, or officer, or for any regularly licensed physician in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state board of health. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 118, p. 385; O. L. § 8480.)

59-1122. Jurisdiction Over Water Supply Sources. For the purpose of protecting the water furnished to the inhabitants of towns and cities within this state from pollution, the said towns and cities are hereby given jurisdiction over all property acquired, owned, and occupied by the works, reservoirs, systems, springs, branches and pipes, by means of which, and of all the lakes, rivers, springs, streams, creeks or tributaries acquired by said towns and

cities constituting the sources of supply from which such cities or towns or the companies or individuals furnishing water to the inhabitants of such cities or towns obtain their supply of water, or store or conduct the same, and over all property acquired for any of the foregoing works or purposes or for the preservation and protection of the purity of the water supply, and over all property acquired and owned by said towns and cities within the areas draining into the lakes, rivers, springs, streams, creeks or tributaries constituting such sources of supply whether the same, or any thereof, be within the corporate limits of such town or city or outside thereof; and authority is hereby conferred upon such towns and cities to prescribe by ordinance what acts shall constitute offenses against the purity of such water supply and the punishment or penalties therefor and to enforce said ordinances; and the mayor or authorities having control of the water system of such town or city is hereby authorized to appoint special policemen, with such compensation as the proper authorities of said town or city may fix, who shall, after taking oath, have the powers of constables under the laws of this state, and who may arrest with or without warrant any person committing, within the territory over which such town or city is given jurisdiction by this act, any offense declared by law of this state, or by any ordinance of such town or city, against the purity of such water supply, or any violation of any rule or regulation lawfully promulgated by the "state board of health", or the authorities having control of the water system of any such town or city, for the protection of the purity of such water supply. Such policeman shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to forthwith take any such person arrested for any such offense or violation aforesaid, before any court having jurisdiction thereof to be proceeded with according to law. Every such special policeman shall, when on duty, wear in plain view a badge or shield bearing the words "Special police" and the name of the town or city for which he shall be appointed as aforesaid. (L. 1919, ch. 183, § 1, p. 264; O. L. § 8481.)

59-1123. Pollution Prohibited—Abatement as Nuisance—Penalty.—The establishment or maintenance of any slaughter pen, stock-feeding yards, hog-pens, or the deposit or maintenance of any uncleanly

or unwholesome substance, or the conduct of any business or occupation, or the allowing of any condition upon or sufficiently near the sources from which the supply of water for the inhabitants of any such city or town is obtained, or where such water is stored, or the property or means through which the same may be conveyed or conducted so that such water would be polluted or the purity of such water or any part thereof destroyed or endangered, is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful, and is hereby declared to be and constitute a nuisance, and as such to be abated as other nuisances are abated under the provisions of the existing laws of the state of Oregon, or under the laws which may be hereafter enacted in relation to the abatement thereof; and that any person or persons who shall do, establish, maintain or create any of the things hereby prohibited for the purpose of or which shall have the effect of polluting any such sources of water supply, or water, or endangering the purity thereof, or shall do any of the things hereby declared to be unlawful, shall be deemed guilty of creating and maintaining a nuisance, and may be prosecuted therefor, and upon conviction thereof may be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500. (L. 1919, ch. 183, § 2, p. 264; O. L. § 8482.)

59-1124. Warrant for Abatement of Nuisance—Execution.—If upon the trial of any person or persons for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter such person or persons shall be found guilty of creating or maintaining a nuisance as hereby defined, or of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, it shall be the duty of such person or persons to forthwith abate such nuisance, and in the event of their failure to do so within one day after such conviction, unless further time be granted by the court, a warrant shall be issued by the court wherein such conviction was obtained, directed to the sheriff of the county in which such nuisance exists, and the sheriff shall forthwith proceed to abate the said nuisance and the costs thereof shall be taxed against the party so convicted as a part of the costs of such case. (L. 1919, ch. 183, § 3, p. 264; O. L. § 8483.)

59-1125. Local Health Officers—Duties.—It is hereby made the duty of the city health officer, city physician, board of public health, mayor of the city or such other officer as may have the sanitary condi-

tion of such city or town in charge, or charge of the water system or supply of any such city or town, to see that the provisions of this chapter are enforced and upon complaint being made to any such officer to immediately investigate the said complaint and if the same shall appear to be well founded it shall be, and is hereby, declared to be the duty of such officer to proceed and file a complaint against the person or persons violating any of the provisions of this chapter and cause the arrest and prosecution of such person or persons. (L. 1919, ch. 183, § 4, p. 264; O. L. § 8484.)

59-1126. City or Private Water Company—Injunction Proceedings.—Any city supplied with water from any source of supply as hereinbefore mentioned, or any corporation owning waterworks for the purpose of supplying any city or the inhabitants thereof with water in the event that any of the provisions of this chapter are being violated by any person, may, by civil action in the circuit court of the proper county, have the maintenance of the nuisance which pollutes or tends to pollute the said water, as provided for by section 59-1123, enjoined, and such injunction may be perpetual. (L. 1919, ch. 183, § 5, p. 264; O. L. § 8485.)

59-1127. Sanitary Water Area Created.—The area lying within one mile on each side of the thread of any stream or watercourse in Benton and Yamhill counties, Oregon, which is the source of supply of domestic water for any municipal corporation in this state for a distance of four miles above the headgate, diversion dam or other means of diverting such water from the stream to the instrumentality where such water is conducted from such stream to the consumers thereof, is hereby created a restricted and protected district to be known as a sanitary water area. (L. 1925, ch. 299, § 1, p. 567.)

59-1128. Usage of Such Area Prohibited.—It shall be unlawful within the boundaries of said sanitary water area for any person to permit any domestic livestock of any kind to run at large, except such livestock (as) at the time is in direct charge and under the control of a herder; provided, this act shall not prohibit any person from permitting his own livestock to run without a herder upon his own land situated within such area. It shall be unlawful

for any person to dump, deposit or place any sewage or refuse or matter or thing of any kind which is subject to decay within any such sanitary area. It shall be unlawful for any person to build any campfire, bonfire or burn any slashings or brush or start any fire of any kind within any such sanitary area, except that a person owning land within such area may build fires in stoves, fire places and other similar devices for domestic heating and cooking, and may, with the permit of the state board of health, build brush fires and burn slashings upon his own land situated within any such area. It shall be unlawful for any person to camp or maintain any camp or campground or any dance hall or other place of public entertainment within any such sanitary water area; provided, however, that the owner of any land within any such sanitary water area may keep or maintain a camp or campground or dance hall or other place of public entertainment upon his own land within such area, after he shall procure a permit therefor from the state board of health and shall at all times destroy by burning or by some other efficient means, all sewage and refuse matter and things of every character which are subject to decay and shall permit no act to be done upon his said land which will pollute the water of said stream within a distance of two miles above the intake or point of diversion to said municipal water supply. Any permit granted by the state board of health under the provisions of this act shall be conditioned upon the permittee fully complying with all the provisions of this law and any such permit may be revoked by the state board of health for a violation of any of the provisions of this law. Before any permit is revoked formal written charges shall be filed with the state board of health and notice of a hearing thereon shall be given the permittee in writing ten days before such hearing, the same to be served as a summons is served in a cause pending in the circuit court. Said hearing shall be public and all interested parties shall be entitled to the benefit of witnesses and to be represented by counsel. (L. 1925, ch. 299, § 2, p. 567.)

59-1129. Violation—Penalty.—Any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five

days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall further be liable for any damages resulting from the doing of any act herein prohibited. (L. 1925, ch. 299, § 3, p. 567.)

59-1130. Oswego Lake—Pollution Prohibited.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, association or corporation to put or deposit in Oswego Lake, Clackamas county, in the state of Oregon, or in any drain or brook flowing into said lake, any sewage, refuse, waste or any other substance which by itself, or in connection with any other matter, will corrupt or impair the quality of water in said lake for domestic or recreational purposes or to place any such substance in such a position that it will escape or be carried into said waters by the action of the elements or otherwise. (L. 1933, ch. 153, § 1, p. 179.)

59-1131. Oswego Lake—Flowage of Sewage or Waste Water on Watershed Prohibited.—No person, company, association or corporation residing on or owning property on the watershed of said lake shall flow or discharge sewage or waste water thereon unless the same shall have been passed through a system of sewage purification approved by the state board of health; and the continued flow and discharge of said sewage may be enjoined by any judge of the circuit court, upon the application of any person. (L. 1933, ch. 153, § 2, p. 179.)

59-1132. Oswego Lake—Enforcement of Act.—All peace officers and health officers of Clackamas county hereby are charged with the enforcement of this act. (L. 1933, ch. 153, § 3, p. 179.)

59-1133. Oswego Lake—Penalty.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. (\$100). (L. 1933, ch. 153, § 4, p. 179.)

Chapter XII

VITAL STATISTICS

59-1201. Births and Deaths—Registration—State Board of Health—Duties—Assistant Registrar.—It shall be the duty of the state board of health to have charge of the state system of registration of births and deaths and to prepare the necessary rules, forms and blanks for obtaining records and to insure the faithful registration of the same. The secretary of the state board of health shall be ex officio state registrar and shall have general supervision over the system of vital statistics, hereby authorized, and shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of this law throughout the state, and shall, from time to time, recommend any additional forms and amendments that may be necessary. The state board of health is authorized to appoint, when necessary, an assistant state registrar who shall be assistant secretary of the state board of health, and to employ the necessary clerical assistants to properly record, index and classify the returns of vital statistics herein provided for. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 1; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 119, p. 385; O. L. § 8486.)

59-1202. Registration Districts.—For the purpose of this act the state shall be divided into registration districts as follows: Each city and incorporated town of 2,000 population and over, and each county with a population of less than 5,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the cities of 2,000 population, shall constitute a primary registration district, and each county, exclusive of the portion included within cities and incorporated towns, as above provided, shall be subdivided by the state registrar into districts in such manner as may appear necessary for the convenience of the people and each such district shall constitute a primary registration district, and each primary registration district shall be numbered by the state registrar. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 2; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 120; O. L. § 8487; L. 1923, ch. 66, § 1, p. 97.)

59-1203. Local Registrars—Cities of Less Than 2,000—Counties of Less Than 5,000.—The health officer of each city and incorporated town of 2,000 population and over shall be the local registrar in and for such primary registration district, and shall perform all the duties of local registrar as hereinafter

provided; provided, however, he shall receive no additional compensation therefor. The health officer of each county of less than 5,000 population, exclusive of the cities of 2,000 population, shall be the local registrar in and for such registration district, and shall perform all the duties of local registrar as hereinafter provided; provided, however, he shall receive no additional compensation therefor. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 3; L. 1917, ch. 384, § 1; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 121; O. L. § 8488; L. 1923, ch. 66, § 2, p. 97.)

59-1204. Report of Marriages and Divorces.—It shall hereafter be the duty of the county clerk of each county to report to the secretary of the state board of health, not later than the tenth day of each and every month, the number of marriage licenses issued and the number of marriage contracts dissolved during the preceding month within such county, together with such facts relating thereto as may be provided for by blanks furnished to such clerk by the secretary of the state board of health. These reports, so received, shall be filed, compiled and registered by the secretary of the Oregon state board of health and shall become permanent public records. (L. 1925, ch. 229, § 1, p. 415.)

59-1205. Burial or Removal Permits—Embalmer—Certificate of Temporary Removal.—It shall be unlawful for any person to inter, deposit in a vault, grave or tomb, cremate or otherwise dispose of, or disinter or remove from one registration district to another, or hold for more than seventy-two hours after death, the body or remains of any persons whose death occurred in this state or any body which shall be found in this state, without obtaining from the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred, or in which the body was found, and having a permit for the burial, disinterment or removal of such body; provided, that any licensed embalmer of this state may temporarily remove any such body of a person dying in this state from the place where death occurred outside the corporate limits of any city or town of 2,000 population or more to another registration district for the purpose of preparing the same for burial without having first obtained a removal permit, but in such case the embalmer shall, at the time of securing the burial, removal or transit permit for such body, file with the registrar from whom such permit is secured, upon a blank to be

furnished by the state registrar, a certificate in writing of such temporary removal, signed by the embalmer, and it shall be unlawful for any person to bring into or transport within the state, or inter, deposit in a vault, grave or tomb, or cremate or otherwise dispose of the body or remains of any person whose death occurred outside the state unless such body or remains be accompanied by a removal or transit permit issued in accordance with the law and health regulations in force where the death occurred, or unless a special permit for bringing such body into this state shall be obtained from the state registrar. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 4; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 123, p. 385; O. L. § 8490.)

59-1206. Stillborn Child—Registration of Birth and Death.—The stillborn children or those dead at birth shall be registered as births and also as deaths, and a certificate of both the birth and the death be filed with the local registrar in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain, in place of the name of the child, the word "stillborn"; provided, that a certificate of birth and a certificate of death shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation. The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn", with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and, if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation, in months, if known; and a burial or removal permit in usual form shall be required. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 5; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 124, p. 385; O. L. § 8491.)

NOTE: Stillbirths are now registered on one special form.

59-1207. Death Certificate—Contents Sufficiency—Signatures.—The certificate of death shall contain the following items:

(1) Place of death, including state, township or town, village or city. If in a city, the ward, street and house number. If in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number. If in an industrial camp, the name to be given.

(2) Full name of decedent. If an unnamed child, the surname preceded by "unnamed".

- (3) Sex.
 - (4) Color or race, as white, black (negro or negro descent), Indian, Chinese, Japanese or other.
 - (5) Conjugal condition, as single, married, widowed or divorced.
 - (6) Date of birth, including year, month and day.
 - (7) Age in years, months and days.
 - (8) Place of birth, state or foreign country.
 - (9) Name of father.
 - (10) Birthplace of father, state or foreign country.
 - (11) Maiden name of mother.
 - (12) Birthplace of mother, state or foreign country.
 - (13) Occupation. The occupation to be reported of any person who had any remunerative employment, women as well as men.
 - (14) Signature and address of informant.
 - (15) Date of death, including the year, month and day.
 - (16) Statement of medical attendants on decedent, fact and time of death, including the last time seen alive.
 - (17) Cause of death, including the primary and immediate causes, and contributory causes or complications, if any, and duration of each.
 - (18) Signature and address of physician or official making the medical certificate.
 - (19) Special information concerning deaths in hospitals and institutions, and of persons dying away from home, including the former or usual residence, length of time, and place of death, and place where disease was contracted.
 - (20) Place of burial or removal.
 - (21) Date of burial or removal.
 - (22) Signature and address of undertaker.
 - (23) Official signature of registrar, with date when certificate was filed, and registered number.
- The personal and statistical particulars, items (1) to (13), shall be authenticated by the signature of the informer, who may be any competent person acquainted with the facts.
- The statement of facts relating to the disposition of the body shall be signed by the undertaker or person acting as such.
- The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the

deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive, and the hour of the day at which death occurred. And he shall further state the cause of death, so as to show the cause of disease or sequence of causes resulting in death, giving the primary and immediate causes, and also the contributory causes, if any, and the duration of each. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, indicating only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, will not be held as sufficient for issuing a burial or removal permit; and any certificate containing only such terms as defined by the state registrar as indefinite and unsatisfactory shall be returned to the physician for correction and definition. Causes of death which may be the result of either disease or violence, shall be carefully defined; and, if from violence, its nature shall be stated, and whether accidental, suicidal or homicidal, and in case of death in hospitals, institutions or away from home, the physician shall furnish the information required under this head (item 19), and shall state where, in his opinion, the disease was contracted. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 6; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 125, p. 385; O. L. § 8492.)

59-1208. Death Without Medical Attendance—Report—Investigation.—In case of any death occurring without medical attendance forty-eight hours prior thereto, and under circumstances not requiring an investigation by the coroner, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or any person acting as such, to notify the local registrar of the registration district where such death occurs, of such death, and the local registrar shall at once investigate the circumstances of the case and make a certificate and return of death, noting upon the certificate the fact that such death occurred without medical attendance forty-eight hours prior thereto; provided, if the local registrar is not a qualified physician, and the cause of death is obscure or uncertain, the local registrar shall refer the case to the health officer having jurisdiction over the locality, where the death occurred for certification; and provided further, that if the circumstances of the case render it probable that the death was caused by unlawful means, the local registrar shall refer the case to the coroner. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 7; L. 1917, ch. 384, § 2; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 126, p. 385; O. L. § 8493.)

59-1209. Undertaker to Obtain and File Certificate of Death—Burial Permit—Record of Sale of Casket.—It shall be the duty of every undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, to obtain a certificate of death and file the same with the local registrar, and secure a burial or removal permit, prior to any permanent disposition of the body. He shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required, from the person best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of such person, or state over his own signature that after careful inquiry he could not obtain such particulars. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician, if any, or in case the death occurred without any medical attendance, to the proper official for certification as hereinabove provided, for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record as herein above provided. And he shall state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial, over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the local registrar, for the issuance of a burial or removal permit. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton, or person in charge of the place of burial, or if there be no one in charge, then to the local registrar of the district in which the burial takes place, before interring the body; or shall attach the transit permit containing the local registrar's removal permit to the box containing the corpse when shipped by any transportation company, and said permit shall accompany the corpse to its destination; provided, that when a body is removed from one registration district in Oregon to another for interment, cremation or other permanent disposition not requiring the use of a common carrier or the issuance of a transit permit, the registrar's removal permit from the district where death occurred may be accepted as authority for burial in the other district. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation selling a casket to keep a record showing the name and post office address of the purchaser, the name of the deceased and the date and place of death of the deceased, which record shall be open to inspection of the state registrar at all times, and it shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation selling caskets, to report, on the first day of each month, to the state registrar each sale for the preceding month, on a blank provided for that pur-

pose; provided, however, that no person, firm or corporation selling caskets to dealers or undertakers only shall be required to keep such record. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body, to inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the state registrar calling attention to the requirements of the law, a blank certificate of death, and a copy of the rules and regulations of the state board of health concerning the burial or other disposition of dead bodies. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 8; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 127, p. 385; O. L. § 8494.)

59-1210. Burial Permit—Contents.—If the interment, or other disposition of the body, is to be made within the state, the wording of the burial permit may be limited to a statement by the local registrar and over his signature, that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him, as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove or otherwise dispose of the deceased; stating the name, age, sex, cause of death, and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the state registrar. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 9; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 128, p. 385; O. L. § 8495.)

59-1211. Persons in Charge of Burial Place or Crematory—Duties.—It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any premises in which bodies of deceased persons are interred, cremated, or otherwise permanently disposed of, to permit the interment, cremation or other disposition of any body upon such premises unless it is accompanied by a burial, removal, or transit permit as hereinabove provided. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such premises to, in case of the interment, cremation or other disposition of a body therein, indorse upon the permit the date and character of such disposition, over his signature, to return all permits so endorsed to the local registrar of his district within ten days from the date of such disposition, and to keep a record of all bodies disposed of on the premises under his charge, stating in each case, the name of the deceased person, if known, the place of death, the date of burial or other disposition, and the name and address of the undertaker, which record shall at all times be open to public inspection; and it shall be the duty of every undertaker, or person acting as such,

when burying a body in a cemetery or burial grounds having no person in charge to sign the burial, removal or transit permit, giving the date of burial, write across the face of the permit the words "no person in charge", and file the burial request or transit permit within ten days with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 10; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 129, p. 385; O. L. § 8496.)

59-1212. Births—Duty to Register.—All births that occur in the state shall be immediately registered in the districts in which they occur, as herein-after provided. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 11; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 130, p. 385; O. L. § 8497.)

59-1213. Birth Certificate—Persons Required to Prepare and File.—It shall be the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all of the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred, within ten days after the date of birth. And if there be no attending physician or midwife, then it shall be the duty of the father or the mother of the child, householder or owner of the premises, manager or superintendent of public or private institution in which the birth occurred, to notify the local registrar, within ten days after the birth, of the fact of such birth having occurred. It shall then, in such case, be the duty of the local registrar to secure the necessary information and signature to make the proper certificate of birth. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 12; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 131, p. 385; O. L. § 8498.)

59-1214. Birth Certificate—Contents.—The certificate of birth shall contain the following items:

(1) Place and date of birth, including state, county, township or town, village or city. If in a city, the ward, street and house number; if in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given, instead of the street and house number.

(2) Full name of the child. If the child dies without a name, before the certificate is filed, enter the words "died unnamed". If the living child has not been named at the date of filing certificate of birth, the space for "full name of child" is to be left blank, to be filled out subsequently by a supplemental report, as hereinafter provided.

(3) Sex of child.

(4) Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in case of plural birth, giving the number of child in order of birth.

(5) Whether legitimate or illegitimate.

(6) Name of father.

(7) Residence of father.

(8) Color or race of father.

(9) Birthplace of father.

(10) Age of father at last birthday, in years.

(11) Occupation of father.

(12) Maiden name of mother, in full.

(13) Residence of mother.

(14) Color or race of mother.

(15) Birthplace of mother.

(16) Age of mother at last birthday, in years.

(17) Occupation of mother.

(18) Number of child of this mother, and number of children of this mother now living.

(19) Whether precautions were taken against ophthalmia neonatorum.

(20) Whether alive or stillborn.

(21) Signature and address of physician or person reporting.

(22) Name of registrar.

(23) Date of filing.

(L. 1915, ch. 268, § 13; L. 1917, ch. 384, § 3; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 132, p. 385; O. L. § 8499.)

59-1215. Unnamed Child—Supplemental Report. When any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without statement of the given name, it shall be the duty of every local registrar to make out and deliver to the parents of such child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the registrar as soon as the child has been named. The original certificate of birth shall not be considered complete until the supplemental report is filed or the blank returned with the statement "died unnamed". (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 14; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 133, p. 385; O. L. § 8500.)

59-1216. Physicians, Midwives and Undertakers—Registration—Returns of Local Registrar.—Every physician, midwife, and undertaker shall, without delay, register his or her name, address and occupation with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides or may hereafter establish a resi-

dence; and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this act, together with such rules and regulations as may be prepared by the state registrar relative to its enforcement. Within thirty days after October 1 of each year each local registrar shall make a return to the state registrar of all physicians and midwives who have been registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year; provided, that no fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, or undertakers for registering their names under this section or making returns thereof to the state registrar. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 15; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 134, p. 385; O. L. § 8501.)

59-1217. Hospitals and Institutions—Records and Reports.—All superintendents or managers, or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of diseases, confinement, or are committed by process of law, are hereby required to make a record of all personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institutions, at the date of approval of this act, that are required in the form of the certificate provided for by this act, as directed by the state registrar; and thereafter such record shall be by them made for all future inmates at the time of their admission. And in case of persons admitted or committed for medical treatment of communicable disease, the physician in charge shall specify, for entry in the record, the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself, if it is practicable to do so; and when they can not be so obtained they shall be secured in as complete a manner as possible from the relatives, friends or other persons acquainted with the facts. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 16; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 135, p. 385; O. L. § 8502.)

59-1218. State Registrar—Duty to Supply Blanks and Forms—Other Duties.—The state registrar shall prepare, print and supply to all registrars all blanks and forms used in registering, recording and preserving the returns, or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this act; and shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to secure the uniform observances of its provisions and the

maintenance of a perfect system of registration. And no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the state registrar. He shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars, and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory, he shall require such further information to be furnished as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory, and shall cause such further information to be attached to and filed with the certificate. And all physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers, connected with any case, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts are hereby required to furnish such information as they may possess regarding any birth or death upon demand of the state registrar in person, by mail, or through the local registrar. He shall furnish, arrange, bind and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous card index of all births and deaths registered; the cards to show the name of child or deceased, place and date of birth or death, number of certificate, and the volume in which it is contained. He shall inform all local registrars what diseases are to be considered as communicable and dangerous to the public health, as decided by the state board of health, in order that, when death occurs from such diseases, proper precautions may be taken to prevent the spreading of dangerous diseases. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 17; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 136, p. 385; O. L. § 8503.)

59-1219. Genealogical Records — Preservation — Fee for Transcript.—If any cemetery company or associations, or any church or historical society or association, or any other company, society, or association or any individual, is in possession of any record of birth or death which may be of value in establishing the genealogy of any resident of this state, such company, society, association or individual may file such record or a duly authenticated transcript thereof with the state registrar, and it shall be the duty of the state registrar to preserve such record or transcript and to make a record and index thereof in such form as to facilitate the finding of any information contained therein. Such record and index shall be open to inspection by the public, subject to such reasonable conditions as the state registrar may prescribe. If any person desires a transcript of any record filed in accordance herewith, the state regis-

trar shall furnish the same upon application, together with a certificate that it is a true copy of such record, as filed in his office, and for his services in so furnishing such transcript and certificate he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents per hour or fraction of an hour necessarily consumed in making such transcript and to a fee of 25 cents for the certificate, which fees shall be paid by the applicant. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 17; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 137, p. 385; O. L. § 8504.)

59-1220. Local Registrar — Duties — Certificates and Permits—Certified Copies.—It shall be the duty of every local registrar to supply blank forms of birth certificates and death certificates to such persons as are required by this act to file the same in his office, to demand and procure the filing of such certificates within the time specified within this act, to carefully examine each such certificate presented for filing to see that it is properly filled out and signed in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the state registrar. All birth and death certificates shall be legibly written in durable ink and be free from erasures and alterations and no certificate shall be held to be complete that does not contain all the items of information called for therein or satisfactorily account for the omission. If any certificate presented for filing is incomplete, illegible or not written in ink or contains erasures or alterations, the local registrar shall, in case of a birth certificate, immediately notify the person presenting the same of the defects therein and require him to file a proper certificate, and shall, in case of a death certificate, notify the person presenting the same of the defects therein and withhold the burial or removal permit until a complete and proper certificate is filed. Upon the filing of a complete and satisfactory death certificate the local registrar shall issue a burial or removal permit; provided, that in case the death occurred from some disease that is declared by the state board of health to be communicable and dangerous to public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be granted by the local registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the state and local boards of health. It shall be the duty of every local registrar to number consecutively all birth and all death certificates accepted and filed by him, in two separate series beginning with "No. 1", with year prefixed for the first birth certificate and the first death certificate filed in

each calendar year, and to indorse thereon the date of filing and attest the same with his signature. And it shall be the duty of each local registrar to make, on or before the tenth day of each calendar month, in such manner as shall be directed by the state registrar a complete and accurate copy of each birth and each death certificate filed with him, and transmit the same to the county clerk of the county in which such birth or death occurred, as a permanent county record, the same to be arranged, bound and preserved by the county clerk, in such manner as the state registrar shall direct, and to, on or before the tenth day of each calendar month, transmit to the state registrar all original certificates filed with him during the preceding month; and, if no birth or death certificates have been filed during any month to, on or before the tenth day of the following month, report that fact to the state registrar on a card to be provided for that purpose. Certified copies of original certificates of birth or death filed in the office of the state registrar and certified copies of the local record of such certificates in any local registrar's office in any city or town of 2,000 inhabitants or over shall be prima facie proof of the facts therein stated in all actions and proceedings in all courts where proof of such facts is competent, and a certificate signed by the state registrar or any local registrar giving the name and date of birth and the names of the parents of any child as shown by the original birth certificate or the local record thereof shall be accepted as prima facie proof of the age of such child, by the public school authorities and by the authorities issuing employment permits for minors. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 18; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 138, p. 385; O. L. § 8505.)

59-1221. Fees of Local Registrar—Compensation—Accounts.—Each local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth or death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him and by him returned to the state registrar on or before the tenth day of the following month, which sum shall cover and include the making out of the burial permit and copy of the certificate to be filed and preserved in his office. And, in case no births or deaths were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each report to that effect, properly made out in accordance with the directions of the state registrar; provided, that all local registrars who receive regular

compensation as health officers shall not be entitled to the fee of 25 cents, above mentioned, but the duties of the local registrar shall be considered as a part of their [his] duty as local health officer. All accounts payable to local registrars under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the treasurer or other lawful officer, out of the funds of the county or city, upon warrants drawn by the county auditor, or other proper local officer of such county or city, which warrant shall specify the number of certificates, properly registered and reports promptly returned where no births or deaths are registered; provided, however, that no warrant shall be issued to any local registrar until he shall present a certificate from the state registrar stating the number of certificates and reports of no births and no deaths properly returned to the state registrar, which certificate the state registrar shall issue during the months of January, April, July and October of each year, after he shall [have] received the certificates and reports for the months next preceding. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 19; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 139, p. 385; O. L. § 8506.)

59-1222. Certified Copies of Birth or Death Record—Prima Facie Evidence—Fees.—The state registrar or the county clerk shall, upon request, furnish any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered under [the] provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents, to be paid by the applicant. And any such copy of the record of a birth or death, when properly certified by the state registrar or county clerk to be a true copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. For any search of the files and records, when no certified copy is made, the state registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents for each hour or fractional hour of time of search, to be paid by the applicant. The state registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees by him received under these provisions and turn such fees over to the state treasurer on the first day of January, April, July and October; provided, that in cities and towns of 2,000 inhabitants or more, as hereinbefore provided, certified copies of any birth or death may be furnished by the local health authorities, and any such copy of the record of the birth or death when properly certified by such authority shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated by

the proper health authority. The fee for such copy or search of record to be the same as herein provided, and all such fees shall be paid into the treasury of such cities; provided, that the state registrar or any local registrar shall, upon request of any parent or guardian, supply, without fee, a certificate limited to a statement as to the date of birth of any child when the same shall be necessary for admission to school, or for the purpose of securing employment. And provided further, that the United States census bureau may obtain, without expense to the state, transcripts or certified copies of births and deaths without payment of the fees herein prescribed. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 20; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 140, p. 385; O. L. § 8507.)

59-1223. Violations of Act—Misdemeanors and Gross Misdemeanors.—Every person who shall violate or wilfully fail, neglect or refuse to comply with any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and every person who shall wilfully furnish any false information for any certificate required by this act or who shall make any false statement in any such certificate shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 21; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 141, p. 385; O. L. § 8508.)

Chapter XIII

ENFORCEMENT OF HEALTH CODE

59-1301. Enforcement by Local and State Health Officers and Registrars—Court Proceedings.—The local health officers and local registrars are hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this act in their districts, under the supervision and direction of the state health officer and state registrar. And they shall make an immediate report to the state health officer or registrar of any violation of this law coming to their notice by observation, or upon the complaint of any person, or otherwise. The state health officer and state registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of the state, and with supervisory powers over all health officers and local registrars, to the end that all of the requirements shall be complied with. They shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, personally or by accredited representative and all health officers and local registrars shall aid them, upon request, in such investigation. When deemed necessary, they shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the prosecuting attorney of the proper county with the statement of the facts and circumstances; and when any such case is reported to them by the state health officer, or state registrar, all prosecuting attorneys or officials acting in said capacity shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the parties responsible for the alleged violations of law. And, upon request of the state health officer, or state registrar, the attorney general shall likewise assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this act. (L. 1915, ch. 268, § 22; L. 1919, ch. 264, § 148, p. 385; O. L. § 8515.)

59-1302. Penalty for Violation of Rules and Regulations.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or any lawful rules or regulations made by the state board of health pursuant to the authority herein granted, or who shall fail or refuse to obey any lawful order issued by any state, county or municipal health officer, pursuant to the authority granted in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of

not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than a year or by both such fine and imprisonment. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 149, p. 385; O. L. § 8516.)

59-1303. Courts Having Jurisdiction — Prosecution.—Justice courts, circuit courts and municipal courts sitting as justice courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all prosecutions arising under this act. The district attorney, or county attorney or attorney general is authorized to institute prosecutions for violation of this act by information or the same may be instituted by indictment or by complaint verified before any magistrate. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 150, p. 385; O. L. § 8517.)

59-1304. Individual Rights as to Treatment of Disease.—Nothing in this act shall be construed to empower or authorize the state board of health or its representatives, or any county board of health or its representatives, or any city board of health or its representatives, to interfere in any manner with the individual's right to select the physician or mode of treatment of his choice, nor interfere with the practice of any person whose religion treats or administers to the sick or suffering by purely spiritual means; providing, however, that sanitary laws, rules and regulations are complied with. (L. 1919, ch. 264, § 151, p. 385; O. L. § 8518.)

59-1305. Repeal.
(L. 1919, ch. 264, § 152, p. 385; O. L. § 8519.)

All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Chapter XIV

PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUMS

59-1401. Private Hospitals for Insane to Secure License.—No person or firm, corporation or association shall establish or keep a hospital, asylum, institution, sanitarium or house of retreat for the care, custody or treatment of the insane or persons of unsound mind, for compensation or hire, without first obtaining a license therefor from the county court of the county in which such institution is located. This section shall not apply to hospitals, asylums or institutions established and conducted by the state or county and provided, also, that it shall not apply to cases where an insane person is detained and treated in his or her own home or that of some relative or friend. (L. 1911, ch. 65, § 1, p. 103; O. L. § 8520.)

59-1402. Application—Contents.—Every application for a license shall be accompanied by a statement of the number of patients proposed to be received therein, and whether the license so applied for is for the reception of male or female patients, or both, and if for the reception of both, what number of each sex proposed to be received in to such institution, and that proper accommodations are provided therefor. (L. 1911, ch. 65, § 2, p. 103; O. L. § 8521.)

59-1403. License—Issuance—Fee.—Whenever the county court, upon application of any person, firm, association or corporation [may], as in the preceding section, after the examination of the buildings and plans employed or proposed to be employed to take care of insane persons or persons of unsound minds, shall determine that the same are sufficient and proper for such purpose, the said county court is hereby authorized and required to grant such license upon the payment therefor of \$5 for a period of one year from the date thereof, and such license may be renewed annually upon the further payment of \$5. Such license shall be issued by the county clerk of the county in which said hospital, asylum or sanitarium is located. (L. 1911, ch. 65, § 3, p. 103; O. L. § 8522.)

59-1404. Investigation and Inspection by County Court.—The county court shall have at all suitable

times the right and power to investigate the methods employed in the operation of any such institution and in the care and treatment of the patients therein, and to inspect the buildings and equipment of any such institution, and the county court may, if it sees fit, make a full written report of any such investigation or inspection and file the same with the county clerk as a public record. (L. 1911, ch. 65, § 4, p. 103; O. L. § 8523.)

59-1405. Penalty for Violating Act.—Any person, firm, association or corporation who shall conduct or maintain, establish or keep a hospital, asylum, institution, sanitarium, or house of retreat for the care, custody or treatment of the insane, or persons of unsound mind, for compensation or hire, without obtaining a license as herein provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days, nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper county to proceed against such offender as provided by law. (L. 1911, ch. 65, § 5, p. 103; O. L. § 8524.)

Chapter XVI

DAY NURSERIES

59-1601. "Day Nursery"—Defined.—For the purposes of this act, a day nursery is defined to be any institution, establishment or place in which are commonly received at one time three or more children not of common parentage, under the age of fourteen years, for a period or periods exceeding four but not exceeding twelve hours, for the purpose of nursing and care apart from their parents or guardians, irrespective of compensation or reward. (L. 1921, ch. 46, § 1, p. 69.)

59-1602. License Required—Application—Annual Expiration—Fee.—No person, firm, association or corporation shall conduct a day nursery without receiving a license from the state board of health. An application therefor shall be in a form prescribed by the said board, and shall be uniform for all day nurseries. There shall be attached to the application a statement, sworn to by the applicant or by an officer thereof duly authorized thereto, containing such information as may be required by the board. If, in the judgment of the said board, the said statement or any other evidence submitted in relation to the application indicates that the operation of the proposed day nursery will be for the public benefit and welfare, a license, in such form as the board may prescribe, shall be issued to the applicant. All licenses shall expire at the end of the calendar year in which they are issued, but may be renewed annually on application as provided for their initial issue. No license shall be transferred except with the approval of the said board. For the issue or renewal of each license, a fee of \$5 shall be charged. (L. 1921, ch. 46, § 2, p. 69.)

59-1603. Rules and Regulations—Adoption by State Board.—The state board of health shall make rules and regulations, and may revise or change the same in accordance with which day nurseries shall be licensed and conducted; and failure to comply with any such rule or regulation shall be sufficient cause for revocation of the license in the manner provided in the following section. (L. 1921, ch. 46, § 3, p. 69.)

59-1604. Inspection by State Board of Health—Revocation of License—Reports.—The state board of health, by its authorized agents, shall have au-

thority to visit and inspect any day nursery at any time in order to ascertain whether it is licensed and conducted in compliance with law, including the provisions of this act, and with the rules and regulations established hereunder. Every day nursery shall so be visited and inspected at least once in each year. After thirty days' notice to a licensed day nursery and opportunity to be heard, the state board of health may, if in its judgment the public interest so demands, revoke the license of the nursery. Every day nursery shall furnish to the said board such reports, information and other data as it may require. (L. 1921, ch. 46, § 4, p. 69.)

59-1605. Existing Nurseries Exempted for Current year—Inspection Date.—Day nurseries legally incorporated or in operation in this state at the date of the taking effect of this act shall, on furnishing the statement or other information required under section 59-1602 of applicants for licenses, be permitted to continue in operation for the remainder of the calendar year without securing a license under this act. The said state board is hereby directed to cause an inspection to be made, prior to the thirty-first day of December in the current year, of all day nurseries in this state. (L. 1921, ch. 46, § 5, p. 69.)

59-1606. Violations of Act—Penalty.—Except as provided in section 5 (§ 59-1605 Oregon Code), any person, firm, association or corporation which establishes, conducts, manages or maintains a day nursery without first having obtained a license therefor, or after the revocation of the license, or in violation of any provision of this act or regulation made hereunder, and any person, firm, association or corporation which violates any provision of this act or any regulation made hereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for each offense. If any person, firm, association or corporation conducting a day nursery shall be found guilty of a violation of any provision of this act or of any such regulation, in any particular relating to the safety of or the accommodations for the children, it shall be the duty of the state board of health to issue an order directing that such nursery be closed, and remain closed until such provision or regulation has been complied with. (L. 1921, ch. 46, § 6, p. 69.)

59-1607. State or Municipal Nurseries Excepted. The provisions of this act shall not apply to day nurseries conducted by the state or by any city or town thereof. (L. 1921, ch. 46, § 7, p. 69.)

Chapter XXIII

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHHOUSES

59-2301. Supervision of State Board of Health.—The state board of health shall have supervision over the sanitation, healthfulness, cleanliness and safety of public swimming pools and bathhouses and is hereby empowered to make and enforce such rules and regulations pertaining thereto as it shall deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. (L. 1931, ch. 364, § 1, p. 679.)

59-2302. Permit to Operate—Application—Investigation.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, institution or municipality to construct or to operate or to continue to operate any public swimming pool, bathhouse, or any structure intended to be used for public swimming or bathing purposes within the state of Oregon without a permit so to do from the state board of health. Any person, firm, corporation, institution or municipality desiring to construct or to operate and maintain any public swimming pool, bathhouse or structures intended to be used for swimming or bathing purposes within the state of Oregon shall file application for permission so to do with the state board of health with description of the source or sources of water supply, amount and quality of water available and intended to be used, method and manner of water purification, treatment, disinfection, heating, regulating and cleaning; life-saving apparatus, and measures to insure safety of bathers; measures to insure personal cleanliness of bathers; methods and manner of washing, disinfecting, drying and storing bathing apparel and towels, and all other information and statistics that may be required by the state board of health, whereupon the state board of health shall cause an investigation to be made of the proposed or existing pool and if it shall determine as a fact that the same is or may reasonably be expected to become unclean or unsanitary or may constitute a menace to public health, it shall deny the application for permit; if it shall determine as a fact that the same is or may reasonably be expected to be conducted continuously in a clean and sanitary manner and will not constitute a menace to public health, it shall grant the application for permit under such restriction as it shall deem proper. (L. 1931, ch. 364, § 2, p. 679.)

59-2303. Inspection and Investigation of Premises.—For the purposes of this act the state board of health shall at any and all reasonable times have full power and authority to, and shall be permitted to enter upon any and all parts of the premises of such bathing and swimming places to make examination and investigation to determine the sanitary condition of such places and whether the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations of the state board of health pertaining thereto are being violated. The state board of health may from time to time at its discretion publish the reports of such inspection in its monthly bulletin. (L. 1931, ch. 364, § 3, p. 679.)

59-2304. Revocation or Suspension of Permit.—Any permit granted by the state board of health as provided in this act shall be revocable or subject to suspension at any time by formal action of the state board of health if it shall determine as a fact that the swimming or bathing place or places are being conducted in a manner unsanitary, unclean or dangerous to public health. (L. 1931, ch. 364, § 4, p. 679.)

59-2305. Public Nuisance — Abatement.—Any swimming pool constructed, operated or maintained contrary to the provisions of this act are hereby declared to be public nuisances, dangerous to health. Such nuisances may be abated or enjoined in an action brought by the local or state board of health or they may be summarily abated in the manner provided by law for the summary abatement of public nuisances dangerous to health. (L. 1931, ch. 364, § 5, p. 679.)

59-2306. Penalty for Violation.—Any person, firm or corporation, whether as principal or agent, employer or employe, who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and each day that conditions or actions, in violation of this act, shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense, and for each offense upon conviction, he shall be punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (L. 1931, ch. 364, § 6, p. 679.)

Chapter XXV

LABORATORIES

59-2501. Registration With State Board of Health.—Every county, municipality, institution, person, firm or corporation operating or maintaining a laboratory in which human or animal body fluids, secretions or excretions are examined for the determination of the presence or absence of an infectious agent in the material examined or in the person or animal from which it was secured, shall register annually with the state board of health giving the name of such laboratory, its location and the name of the person or persons owning or operating the same. (L. 1935, ch. 322, § 1, p. 506.)

59-2502. Advisory Committee.—The state medical society shall appoint an advisory committee of four members, one of whom shall be a layman laboratory operator, two of whom shall be members of the state medical society and laboratory operators, and one of whom shall be a member of the state board of health. The members of said committee shall each be appointed for a term of two years, until their successors are appointed, and shall serve without compensation. Said advisory committee shall advise the state board of health concerning what regulations of such laboratories are necessary for the protection of the public from the spread of communicable diseases resulting from the operation of such laboratories. (L. 1935, ch. 322, § 2, p. 506.)

59-2503. Certificates of Approval.—The state board of health shall issue certificates of approval to laboratories which after inspection are found to conform to the standards required by the state board of health. (L. 1935, ch. 322, § 3, p. 506.)

59-2504. Rules and Regulations.—Acting upon the advice of the advisory committee, the state board of health shall be empowered and directed to make such rules and regulations as shall be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act. All such rules and regulations so made shall be in force and binding on persons, firms or corporations operating and maintaining laboratories for the examination of body fluids for the determination of an infectious agent. (L. 1935, ch. 322, § 4, p. 506.)

59-2505. Control of Disease Dependent Upon Findings.—When the control or release of a case contact or carrier of a communicable disease is dependent on laboratory findings, the health officer may require such findings to be obtained by a laboratory approved by the state board of health. (L. 1935, ch. 322, § 5, p. 506.)

59-2506. Physicians Doing Own Laboratory Work. This act shall not apply to physicians or groups of physicians doing their own laboratory work as an incident of their individual practice and not as a separate enterprise; provided, however, that when such laboratory work is conducted for others it shall be subject to the provisions of this act. (L. 1935, ch. 322, § 6, p. 506.)

59-2507. Appeal from Refusal to Grant Approval. In any case in which the state board of health shall refuse to grant approval to a laboratory, as provided in this act, the county, municipality, institution, person, firm or corporation maintaining such laboratory shall have the right to appeal from the decision so refusing approval within 30 days after the date of refusal by the board. Such appeal shall be an equitable action before the circuit court in and for the county in which was held the last general meeting of the board, prior to the refusal of approval. (L. 1935, ch. 322, § 7, p. 506.)

Title XIV CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH

14-722. Indecent and Immoral Acts Not Otherwise Made Punishable.—If any person shall willfully and wrongfully commit any act which grossly injures the person or property of another, or which grossly disturbs the public peace or health, or which openly outrages the public decency and is injurious to public morals, such person, if no punishment is expressly prescribed therefor by this Code, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or by fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. (L. 1864; D. § 659, D. & L. § 674; H. § 1897; B. & C. § 1930; L. O. L. § 2087; O. L. § 2087.)

14-730. Advertising to Cure Sexual Diseases—Penalty.—Any person who shall advertise or publish any advertisement intended to imply or to be understood that he will restore manly vigor, treat or cure lost manhood, lost power, stricture, gonorrhea, chronic discharges, gleet, varicocele or syphilis, or any person who shall advertise any medicine, medicinal preparation, remedy or prescription for any of the ailments or diseases enumerated in this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine or imprisonment. Any owner or managing officer of any newspaper in whose paper shall be printed or published any such advertisement as is described in this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than six months or more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (L. 1909, ch. 159, p. 229; L. O. L. § 2095; L. 1913, ch. 254; O. L. § 2095.)

14-735. Illegal Disinterment.—If any person shall willfully and wrongfully dig up, disinter, remove, or convey away any human body, or the remains thereof, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than two years, or by

imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year. (L. 1864; D. § 640; D. & L. § 656; H. § 1875; B. & C. § 1940; L. O. L. § 2100; O. L. § 2100.)

14-901. Adulterating Drugs So As to Render Injurious to Health.—If any person shall adulterate for the purpose of sale any drug or medicine, in such manner as to render the same injurious to health, or shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any such adulterated drug or medicine, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the manner provided in section 2224 [L. O. L.], and such adulterated drugs or medicines shall be forfeited and destroyed. (L. 1864; D. § 687; D. & L. § 720; H. § 1980; B. & C. § 2120; L. O. L. § 2226; O. L. § 2226.)

14-902. Defacing Notices of State Board of Health—Penalty.—Any person or persons who shall remove, destroy, deface or in any way disturb any notice or notices of the state board of health, lawfully posted in a public place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum of not less than \$5 and not more than \$50, or shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than five days nor more than thirty days. (L. 1913, ch. 161, p. 277; O. L. § 2232.)

14-909. Polluting Water Used for Domestic Purposes, or to Which Live Stock Have Access.—If any person or persons shall put any dead animal's carcass, or part thereof, or any excrement, putrid, nauseous, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance, in any well, or into any spring, brook, or branch of running water, or which use is made for domestic purposes, or to which any cattle, horses, or other kind of stock have access, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than \$3 nor more than \$50. (L. 1889, § 1, p. 89; L. 1891, p. 98; B. & C. § 2131; L. O. L. § 2240; O. L. § 2240.)

14-914. Sewage or Refuse—Dumping into Non-navigable Stream—Yamhill County.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or municipal corporation to dump, deliver or permit to be dumped or delivered untreated or raw sewage, offal, refuse or debris in any nonnavigable stream of Yamhill County having a flow of less than three and three-tenths cubic feet of water per second at any time of the year, within the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town or within one mile of the bound-

daries thereof without treating or disposing of such sewage, offal, refuse or debris in a manner prescribed by the rules and regulations of the state board of health. (L. 1925, ch. 225, § 1, p. 409.)

14-915. Violations of Act—Civil and Criminal Liability.—Any person, firm, corporation or municipal corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be liable for all damage sustained or suffered by any individual, the same to be recovered in an action therefor, and in addition thereto any person, firm or corporation and the responsible officers of any municipal corporation violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (L. 1925, ch. 225, § 2, p. 409.)

14-916. Unclean Slaughterhouses — Penalty for Permitting to Remain.—If any owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of any slaughterhouse, or of any premises where hogs, beeves, or other animals are slaughtered, shall permit the same to remain unclean, to the annoyance of the people of this state, or any of them, every person so offending shall be fined for every such offense any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$50; and if said nuisance be not removed within five days thereafter, it shall be deemed a second offense against the provisions of this act, and every like neglect of each succeeding five days thereafter shall be considered an additional offense against the provisions of this act. (L. 1889, § 2, p. 89; B. & C., § 2132; L. O. L. § 2242; O. L. § 2242.)

14-927. Refusal to Submit Ship to Examination of Health Officer—Entry With Smallpox on Board.—It shall be the duty of every shipmaster to submit his ship to a full and free examination by the health officer, and to obey and perform all the lawful orders and directions of such officer, and every shipmaster who shall fail or refuse so to do, or who shall permit his ship to enter the [Columbia] river with the smallpox on board, without displaying a yellow flag, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$300, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (L. 1870, § 5, p. 102; D. & L. § 723; H. § 1986; B. & C. § 2136; L. O. L. § 2247; O. L. § 2247.)

14-928. Negligence of Health Officer—Penalty.—If, by reason of the negligence or inefficiency of the health officer, any contagious disease shall be introduced among the inhabitants of this state, such officer shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (L. 1870, § 6, p. 103; D. & L. § 724; H. § 1987; B. & C. § 2137; L. O. L. § 2248; O. L. § 2248.)

49-1301. Safe Place of Employment and Safeguards—Employers to Furnish.—Every employer shall furnish employment which shall be safe for the employes therein and shall furnish and use such safety devices and safeguards, and shall adopt and use such practices, means, methods, operations and process as are reasonably adequate to render such employment and place of employment safe, and shall do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life and safety of such employes. (L. 1920, ch. 48, § 1, p. 84; O. L. § 6765.)

49-1401. Reports of Accidents Required.—Every railroad [as defined in section 62-102] and every public utility [as defined in section 61-201] and every other person, firm, association or corporation including receivers appointed by any court who employs more than three persons at the same time, or is subject to the provisions of chapter 112 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1913, shall report to the state industrial accident commission any and all accidents happening to any person upon the premises of such railroad, public utility, or employer, or to any workman or employe. Such report shall be made within five days from the occurrence of such accident and shall state:

1. The time, place, cause and nature of the accident and injuries, the name, sex, age, and particular relationship between the person injured and the person so reporting, and the probable duration of the injury resulting therefrom.

2. Whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the injured person's employment, or out of any relationship as passenger or patron of the railroad or public utility.

3. Any other matters which by its rules and regulations the state industrial accident commission may prescribe. (L. 1911, ch. 279, § 73; L. 1911, ch. 102; L. 1915, ch. 76, § 1, p. 84; O. L. § 6650.)

Title XXXIII

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

33-118. Medical Certificate of Applicant for License.—Before any county clerk in this state shall issue a marriage license the applicant therefor shall file with the clerk from whom such license is sought, a certificate from a physician duly authorized to practice medicine within the state, made under oath, within ten days from the date of filing the same, showing that the male person thus seeking to enter the marriage relation is free from contagious or infectious venereal disease. (L. 1913, ch. 187, § 1, p. 350; O. L. § 9737.)

33-119. False Medical Certificate Given—Penalty.—Any physician who shall knowingly and willfully make any false statement in any certificate issued, as herein provided, shall be punished by the revocation of his license to practice his profession within the state. (L. 1913, ch. 187, § 2, p. 350; O. L. § 9738.)

33-120. Fee Paid by Applicant.—All fees and charges of any physician making the necessary examination of and issuing the necessary certificate to any one party, as herein provided, shall not exceed the sum of \$2.50. (L. 1913, ch. 187, § 3, p. 350; O. L. § 9739.)

33-121. Indigent Applicant—No Examination Fee.—The county physicians of the several counties shall, upon request, make the necessary examination and issue such certificate, if the same can properly be issued, without charge to the applicant, if indigent. (L. 1913, ch. 187, § 4, p. 350; O. L. § 9740.)

Title XXXV

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PUPILS

35-3301. State Superintendent—Blanks and Instructions—Duty to Furnish.—The state superintendent of public instruction shall provide, prepare, or cause to be prepared blanks or other supplies for the examination of all children attending the elementary public schools of the state of Oregon, for the purpose of determining defects of vision, hearing, breathing, dentition or other external obvious physical defects which will prevent or interfere with the normal education of the child. He shall provide, prepare or cause to be prepared necessary instruction for the use of the tests, blanks, records and other supplies and shall furnish same to the elementary schools of the state. (L. 1925, ch. 27, § 1, p. 40.)

35-3302. Examination Made in First Month of School Year.—The superintendent, principal or teacher in every elementary public school of the state shall, during the first month of the school year make the examinations or tests provided for in section 1 of this act (35-3301, Oregon Code 1930) in such manner as shall be required by the state superintendent of public instruction and prepare the same upon the blanks furnished and make a written report thereof to the state superintendent of public instruction. (L. 1925, ch. 27, § 2, p. 40.)

35-3303. Physical Defects Reported.—The superintendent, principal or teacher shall report any physical defects of any child under his supervision to the parent or guardian as soon as such defects or defect are apparent to observation or revealed by examination or test; provided, that any blank, record or other form or method employed to communicate knowledge of any defects to any parent or guardian shall, without further direction, simply state that such defects are apparent. (L. 1925, ch. 27, § 3, p. 40.)

35-3304. Exempt from Examination Upon Objection.—Any parent or guardian may object in writing to the superintendent, principal or teacher against the examination of his or her child or ward and such pupil shall be exempt from any examination or test for or on account of any physical defect or non-contagious disease. (L. 1925, ch. 27, § 4, p. 40.)

DENTAL INSPECTION LAW

35-3401. Cities With School Population of 25,000 or More.—Every district school board in cities where there are enrolled and in attendance at the public schools therein not less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) pupils shall have authority to cause dental inspection to be made at least once in each school year of each pupil attending school in such district at the time of such inspection. (L. 1923, ch. 101, § 1, p. 153.)

35-3402. Instruments and Equipment—Kind of Work Done—Charges.—Every such school board shall have authority to furnish necessary instruments and equipment and to provide suitable quarters in which either dental examination or treatment in such district may be made. And such dental examination and treatment shall be scientific, sanitary and efficient, and may be furnished by such school board free of expense to the pupils whose parents or guardians are, in the opinion of the board, unable to pay therefor; provided, however, that the charges, if any, made by such school board for such examination and treatment shall be fair and reasonable; provided further, no pupil shall be required or permitted to receive such examination or treatment without the written consent of the parents or guardians of such pupil. (L. 1923, ch. 101, § 2, p. 153.)

35-3403. Reports of Inspections—Selection of Dentist by Parents—Certificate.—The result of such inspection shall be reported in writing by the person, or persons, making the same to the parents or guardian of any pupil requiring dental treatment in the opinion of the person making such inspection; provided, however, that after receiving such report from the person or persons making the inspection the parents or guardian of any pupil requiring dental treatment as shown by such report may elect to have the necessary treatment shown in such report as being necessary for the health of such pupil performed by a dentist of their own choosing, but such dentist must supply such pupil with a certificate attesting that the work was performed in accordance with the inspection provided by such school board, and such certificate shall be made a matter of record by such school board. (L. 1923, ch. 101, § 3, p. 153.)

35-3404. Damages—Neither District nor Directors Liable.—No school district, or any school director, shall be liable to any pupil, or to the parents or guardian of any pupil, for or on account of any claim of any nature whatsoever for damage on account of any action of any person in connection with dental treatment hereby authorized. (L. 1923, ch. 101, § 4, p. 153.)

35-3405. Districts Sharing Expense.—Every such school board shall have authority to cooperate with and share the expense of such inspection and treatment, if desirable, with any other organization or individuals. (L. 1923, ch. 101, § 5, p. 153.)

EUGENICS BOARD

68-1401. Members of Board—Secretary.—There is hereby established and constituted for the state of Oregon a "state board of eugenics", which shall be composed of the state board of health, the superintendent of the Oregon state hospital, the superintendent of the eastern Oregon state hospital, the superintendent of the state institution for feeble-minded [and] the superintendent of the Oregon state penitentiary, whose duties shall be as hereinafter defined. The secretary of the state board of health shall serve as the secretary of said board, and the members of said board shall serve without compensation. (L. 1923, ch. 194, § 1, p. 280.)

68-1402. Reports to Board of Eugenics—Examination of Convicted Persons—Deferring Sentence Therefor.—It shall be and it hereby is declared the duty of the superintendent of the Oregon state hospital, the superintendent of the Eastern Oregon state hospital, the superintendent of the state institution for the feeble-minded, the superintendent of the Oregon state penitentiary, the superintendent of the Oregon state training school for boys, and the superintendent of the Oregon state industrial school for girls and the state health officer to report quarterly, on the first of January, April, July and October, to the state board of eugenics, all persons, male or female, who are feeble-minded, insane, epileptic, habitual criminals, incurable syphilitics, moral degenerates, or sexual perverts, and who are, or in his opinion will likely become, a menace to society. Whenever any person is convicted of the crime of rape, incest, sodomy, contributing to the delinquency of a minor by sexual act or act of sexual perversion, or the crime against nature, or any other crime specified in section 14-734, Oregon Code 1930, or of attempting to commit any of said crimes, the clerk of the court shall forthwith transmit a certified copy of the record of the conviction of such person to the state board of eugenics, and the judge before whom such person was convicted may order such person to be examined by said board, and may defer sentence until it be finally determined whether an operation will be performed upon such person. (Chapter 39, Laws of Oregon, Special Session, 1935.)

68-1403. Examination of Persons Reported—Sterilization.—It shall be the duty of the state board

of eugenics to examine into the innate traits, the mental and physical conditions, the personal records and the family traits and histories of all of the persons so reported, so far as the same can be ascertained, and for this purpose said board shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, which subpoena shall be issued by said board and served in like manner and with like effect as subpoenas in criminal cases in the circuit court, and any member of said board may administer an oath to any witness whom it is desired to examine in such proceeding; and if in the judgment of a majority of said board procreation by such person would produce a child or children having an inherited tendency to feeble-mindedness, insanity, epilepsy, criminality or degeneracy, or who would probably become a social menace or ward of the state, and there is no probability that the condition of such person so investigated and examined will improve to such an extent as to avoid such consequences, then it shall be the duty of such board to make an order embodying its conclusions with reference to such person in said respects and specifying such a type of sterilization as may be deemed by said board best suited to the condition of said person and most likely to produce the beneficial results in the respects specified in this section. (L. 1923, ch. 194, § 3, p. 280.)

68-1404. Written Findings—Record Kept—Service of Copy.—After fully inquiring into the condition of each of such persons, said board shall make separate written findings and conclusions for each of the persons into whose condition it has examined, including its findings, conclusions and order thereon as herein provided, and the same shall be preserved in the records of said board and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the official who reported the case, and if an operation be deemed necessary by said board for such person so investigated, then a copy of the order of said board recommending such operation shall be served forthwith on said person, or in the case of an insane or feeble-minded person, upon his legal guardian, and if such person have no legal guardian, then upon his nearest known kin, or personal friend, within the state of Oregon, and if such person have no known kin or personal friend, within the state of Oregon, then upon the custodian guardian of such insane person. (L. 1923, ch. 194, § 4, p. 280.)

68-1405. Purpose and Objects of Examination.—Said investigation, findings and orders of said board

shall be made with the purpose in view of securing a betterment of the physical, mental, neural or psychic condition of the person, or to protect society from the acts of such person, or from the menace of procreation by such person, and not in any manner as a punitive measure. (L. 1923, ch. 194, § 5, p. 280.)

68-1406. Operations Performed With Consent of Persons Concerned.—If any person whose condition has been examined and reported upon by said board, as hereinbefore provided, shall consent in writing to have the operation specified in the order of said board performed, such operation shall thereupon be performed upon said person by or under the direction of the superintendent of the institution in which he is confined, if such person be an inmate of any of the state institutions herein mentioned, or if he is not an inmate of any of said institutions, such operation shall be performed by or under the direction of the state health officer. All such operations shall be performed with due regard for the physical condition of the person upon whom it is performed and in a safe and humane manner. In case the person to be operated upon be feeble-minded or insane, the consent hereinbefore in this section mentioned shall be construed to mean not only the written consent of the person to be operated upon but, in addition thereto, the written consent of such person's legal guardian, or if such person have no legal guardian, then the written consent of such person's nearest known kin or personal friend within the state of Oregon, or if such person be insane, or feeble-minded, and have neither legal guardian nor known kin or personal friend within the state of Oregon, then written consent of the custodian guardian of such insane or feeble-minded person. (L. 1923, ch. 194, § 6, p. 280.)

68-1407. Consent Not Given—Appeal—Effect of Failure to Appeal.—If consent to the performance of such operation be not given by the proper person as provided in this chapter, such person shall have a right of appeal to the circuit court of the county in which such person resides, which appeal shall be taken within 30 days from the date a copy of such order was served upon him, by serving a written notice of appeal upon the secretary or any member of said board of eugenics and by filing a copy of such notice and proof of such service thereof with the clerk of said court, whereupon the court will be

deemed to have acquired jurisdiction, and to have control of all subsequent proceedings. Said board, through its secretary, or other officer having charge of its records and files, within 15 days thereafter, or such further time as the court or judge thereof may allow, shall file a copy of its said findings, conclusions and the order appealed from with the clerk of the said court. Thereupon said clerk shall docket said appeal, and the same shall be heard and determined by the court as soon thereafter as practicable. Upon failure to take an appeal from any order of said board in the manner and within the time therefor, as herein provided, such order shall then be deemed valid, enforceable, and conclusive upon all persons, and such order shall not thereafter be brought into question; the failure to so take such appeal shall be conclusively deemed the equivalent of consent to the performing of an operation as required by such order, as though such consent had been expressly given as herein provided. (Ch. 39, Laws of Oregon, Special Session, 1935.)

68-1408. Court Procedure.—The issue thereby raised shall be whether the findings and conclusions of said board shall be affirmed by the court, and shall be tried as a special proceeding in the same manner as a civil action at law in which the state of Oregon shall be the defendant and the person so taking an appeal shall be the plaintiff; each party shall have the same rights as to production of evidence. In all such cases the district attorney of the county where such proceedings are tried shall appear and defend on behalf of the state. If the plaintiff has no attorney and he is unable to secure one, the court shall appoint an attorney from the membership of the bar of said county to conduct his case in such court, and upon appeal to the supreme court, if any be taken as hereinafter provided, and such attorney shall be compensated by the state, upon order of the court; the circuit court shall have the testimony fully reported at the expense of the state. (Ch. 39, Laws of Oregon, Special Session, 1935.)

68-1409. Enforcement of Judgment.—Repealed by Chapter 125, Oregon Laws 1937.

68-1410. Appeal to Supreme Court—Procedure.—Either party to said proceedings may take an appeal

from the circuit court to the supreme court of this state in the same manner and within the same time, and with like effect, as appeals in other civil actions are taken, and such case shall be tried in the supreme court in the same manner as other appeals in actions at law. If the defendant be represented by an attorney appointed by the court, as hereinabove in section 8 (§ 68-1408, Oregon Code 1930) provided, and, in the opinion of the court, is financially unable to meet his part of the expense of an appeal, the defendant's actual and necessary expense of such appeal and prosecution thereof to final decree by the supreme court shall be paid by the state upon order of said circuit court. (L. 1923, ch. 194, § 10, p. 280.)

68-1411. Expenses of Board—Liability of State.—

The state shall be liable, under this act, except as hereinabove provided for, only for the actual traveling expenses of the members of the board incurred in the performance of their duties, and the actual and necessary expense incident to the investigations of said board on appeal therefrom. (L. 1923, ch. 194, § 11, p. 280.)

68-1412. Physician—Right of Individual to Select.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to empower or authorize the board of eugenics, or its representatives, or the state health officer, or his representatives, or the superintendent of any of the six institutions mentioned in this act, or his representatives, to interfere in any manner with the individual's right to select the physician of his choice; provided, that such physician is, in the judgment of the board of eugenics, competent to perform such operation; nor to interfere with the practice of any person whose religion treats or administers to the sick or suffering by purely spiritual means; provided such practice, treatment or administration shall not in any way interfere with the operation of this act and the carrying out of its purposes. (L. 1923, ch. 194; L. 1929, ch. 348, § 2, p. 397.)

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Hang this book in the same place at all times so you
will know where to find it in an emergency

OREGON STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Official Air Raid Instructions



Governor Charles A. Sprague
State Director of Civilian Defense

JERROLD OWEN
State Defense Coordinator

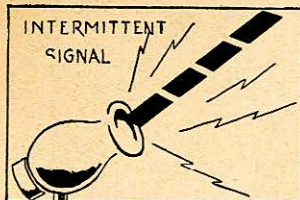
MAYOR EARL RILEY
Civilian Defense Director of Metropolitan Area

Prepared by
Robert Smith of Portland under the direction of the
Oregon State Defense Council

Additional copies may be obtained from your
County Defense Council Coordinator

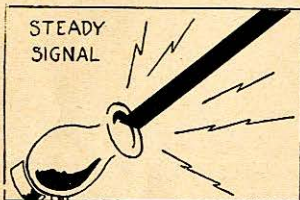
Air Raid Warnings

If you are within hearing of the warning signals.



THE ALARM Signal

The horns will blow short regular blasts in an intermittent signal for two minutes to warn of the approach of an air raid. Where sirens are used they will sound a rising and falling note.



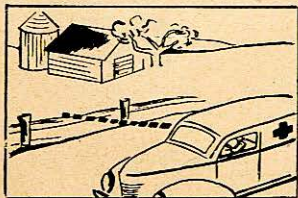
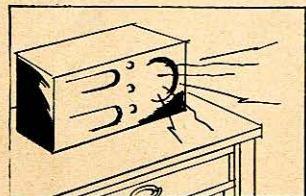
THE ALL-CLEAR Signal

The horns or sirens will blow one long steady signal for one or two minutes to mark the end of the air raid. If you suspect a raid is in progress but are not sure

TURN ON YOUR RADIO

for information. If all stations are off the air, you can assume an alarm is in progress.

DO NOT telephone police or fire authorities; their phone lines must be kept clear for EMERGENCY calls. Avoid using phone for any purpose.



NOTE: State police cars or ambulances, equipped with horns or sirens, may notify the countryside by signal when conditions permit.

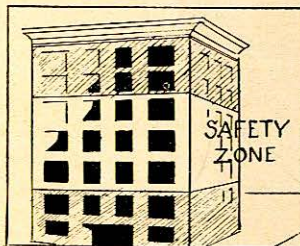
If You're Down Town

when the signal comes



GET INDOORS and STAY there.

The moment the signal sounds GET INSIDE immediately. You are TEN TIMES safer in a building than standing in the street. Go into the TALLER buildings for preference. The staffs of large stores and office buildings are trained to guide you.



AVOID the top and bottom floors.

Keep out of basements. The safest possible place in an air raid is in a building of five or more stories so that you will not be on either the first two floors or the top two floors.

KEEP AWAY from windows and outside walls.

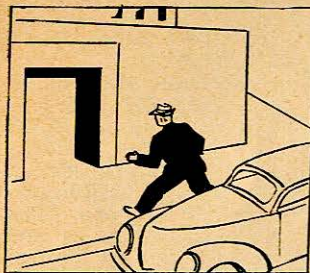
Don't try to "see" an air raid. The safest place is near an INSIDE wall.

IF YOU ARE IN SCHOOL, church, theatre, or other place of public assembly when the audible air-raid signal sounds STAY THERE. Obey instructions of building warden. Keep calm.



If You're Outdoors

when the signal comes



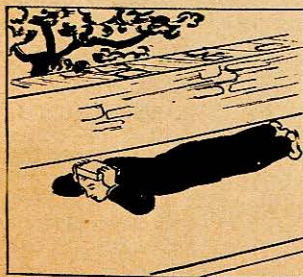
GET OUT OF AUTOS buses and streetcars.

If driving, pull to side of road instantly. Get out of car. **KEEP** clear of fire plugs. **DON'T** double park, block street intersections, or stop on a bridge. If at night, turn out all lights.



SEEK NEAREST SHELTER

Head rapidly for the nearest building. If no buildings are near try to get under a tree or any kind of shelter you can find. But **DROP FLAT** on the ground the instant you hear planes.



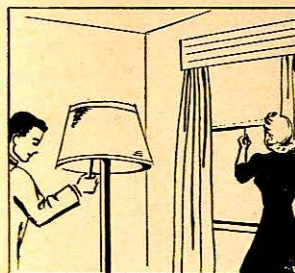
IF CAUGHT IN THE OPEN

Lie down on your stomach. You are **TWICE** as safe lying down as standing up. If there is a board near place it over the back of your head. Always lie **FACE DOWN**.

THESE instructions apply at night during blackouts as well as in daytime.

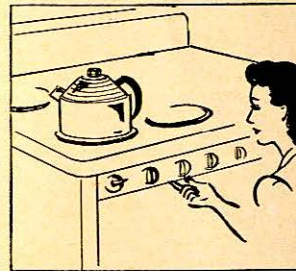
If You're Home

when the signal comes



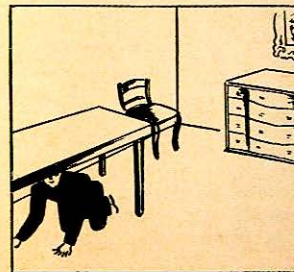
IF AT NIGHT BLACK OUT immediately.

Turn off **EVERY LIGHT**. Pull down all your shades. **STAY** blacked out till the all-clear signal comes. A little interior light is permissible if you're **SURE** no light can be seen from outside. All lights should be turned off if you leave home at night.



TURN OFF STOVES, ETC.

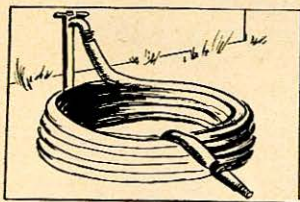
Turn off all electrical and gas appliances including hot-water tanks and automatic furnaces. Do **NOT** turn off **MAIN GAS** switch or **MAIN ELECTRIC** switch. Leave gas pilot lights on.



KEEP AWAY FROM WINDOWS

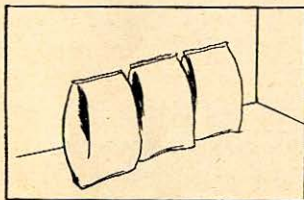
Keep away from outside walls and basements. Safest place is near an inside wall, under a table or both. In apartment houses three or more stories in height, tenants should all seek shelter on the middle floors.

Take These Precautions NOW



CONNECT YOUR GARDEN HOSE

to the faucet nearest your door and see that you have enough to reach every room in the house. Keep hose constantly connected. Universal couplings to connect hose with interior faucets are sold in many stores.



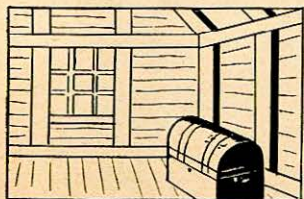
MAKE SANDBAGS

Make muslin sacks 14 by 22 inches, fill with 30 pounds of THOROUGHLY DRY SAND and then sew up top. Have at least three of them. Have an EXTRA supply of dry sand.



LEARN YOUR WAY IN DARK

Practice finding your way about in your house (and especially the way to attic and basement) in the dark. Also around your grounds. BLACK-OUT accidents add a double burden to fire and bomb injuries.



CLEAR OUT ATTICS

Also basements. They should be cleared of rubbish and all inflammable materials. Keep ladder at entrance to any attic not reached by stairs.

List of Emergency Supplies

you should have on hand

- 1 flashlight.
- 2% copper sulphate solution, boric acid, and first-aid kit.
- 1 long-handled square edged shovel.
- 1 hoe.
- 3 sacks of dry sand, size not less than 14 x 22 inches.
- 1 adjustable-spray garden hose long enough to reach all portions of house.
- 1 pair of dark goggles or dark glasses.
- 1 pair of leather or asbestos gloves.
- 3 or more 14 to 16-quart pails for water.
- 1 ladder long enough to reach roof.
1/2-inch rope to reach from highest point of roof to ground.
- 1 stirrup pump or small hand-spray pump, adjustable nozzle, 30-foot hose (when available). Garden or orchard spray equipment also may be used.

Reserve Water Supply

Check where you are going to keep reserve water supply; bath tubs, washers and laundry trays may be used for this purpose. Do NOT fill bath tubs or reserve water supply AFTER the air-raid warning has sounded. This action would seriously cut down pressure for professional fire-fighting apparatus.

Escape and Rescue



Every one should be familiar with the following general rules:

- (1) When searching a house for its occupants, start at the top and work downwards.
- (2) When fighting a fire, escaping from fire or saving others, lie down and crawl to avoid smoke and heat. Keep doors and windows closed as much as possible in a burning building, to restrict the supply of fresh air to the fire.



- (3) Do not use burning passages or stairways when rescue can be effected through the window.



- (4) If you have to use a burning stairway or passage or cross a burning room, keep near the walls where there is greater support for the floor.



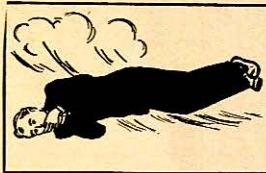
- (5) To move an unconscious person along the floor, lay him on his back, tie his wrists together, then kneel astride him, put your head through the loop of his arms and, taking his weight round your neck, crawl forward on hands and knees.

Escape and Rescue

(Continued)



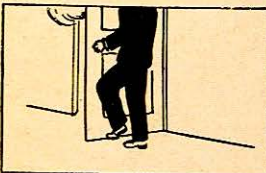
- (6) To move an unconscious person downstairs, put him face uppermost at the top of the stairs with his head towards the bottom, then support him under his armpits and move slowly backwards downstairs.



- (7) If your clothing is on fire, clap your hands over your mouth, lie down and roll over and over on the floor.



- (8) If someone else's clothing is on fire, hold a blanket or overcoat in front of yourself, throw the other person on the ground, throw the blanket or coat over him and then roll him over and over until flames are out.

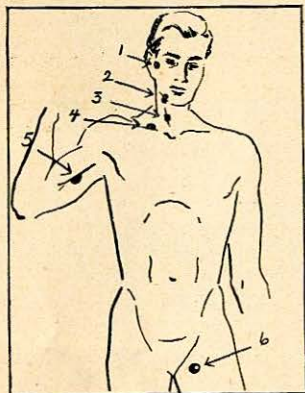


- (9) If you have to go into a burning room of which the door opens outwards, put your foot a few inches back from the closed door to control the swing, so that you can open the door steadily and use it as a shield against the outrush of flame.



- (10) To escape from a window put your legs outside and sit on the sill, then turn over with your stomach on the sill, lower your body to the full extent of your arms and drop with knees bent.

First Aid



- 1 TO CONTROL BLEEDING FROM THE HEAD
- 2 TO CONTROL BLEEDING FROM THE FACE
- 3 TO CONTROL BLEEDING FROM THE NECK
- 4 TO CONTROL BLEEDING IN THE UPPER ARM
- 5 TO CONTROL BLEEDING FROM THE FOREARM
- 6 TO CONTROL BLEEDING FROM THE LEG

Practice finding these pressure points. Now! Each one feels like pulse,

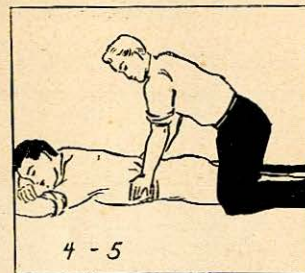
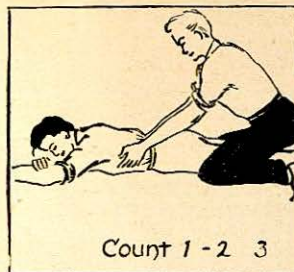
Keep on hand a first-aid kit and any dressing for burns your doctor or druggist recommends.

In case of injury call **TRAINED HELP** immediately.

Meanwhile **KEEP PATIENT WARM** (an injured person needs far more warmth than a well one) and **KEEP PATIENT QUIET**. Don't try to move a seriously injured person except in dire emergency. **BLEEDING** and **SUFFOCATION** are the two most immediately dangerous injuries that may require treatment **BEFORE** trained help arrives.

TO CONTROL BLEEDING

The chart on this page shows the **PRESSURE POINTS** on the human body. If bleeding is profuse keep patient lying flat with bleeding part of body elevated above heart (except in case of fracture) and press against the pressure point shown on chart. If you cannot find pressure point apply a tourniquet, but this must be released for a bit every fifteen minutes. Apply tourniquet **BETWEEN** heart and wound. Obtain first-aid training if you can.



Artificial Respiration

First remove cause of **ASPHYXIA** (suffocation) and then apply as follows:

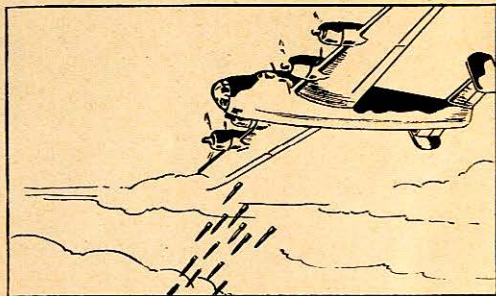
The patient should be placed face downwards with his head turned to one side and his arms forward. The helper should kneel astride the patient facing towards the head and should place his hands on the small of the back, with wrists nearly touching, thumbs together and fingers passing over the loins on either side. He should swing rhythmically backwards and forwards from the knees at the rate of about twelve double-swings per minute, keeping his arms straight, so that his weight presses the patient's abdomen against the ground and forces his abdominal organs against his diaphragm on the forward swing, pressure being entirely released on the backward swing. The pressure period should occupy two seconds and the period of relaxation three seconds; to ensure regularity the rescuer should count evenly up to five on each double swing. This should be continued until natural breathing returns, when the rhythmic swing of the helper should coincide with the patient's respiratory movements.

Artificial respiration may have to be continued for an hour or longer, relays of helpers being employed if necessary.

While artificial respiration is being applied, other helpers should undo the casualty's tight clothing and wrap coats or blankets round him.

Incendiary Bombs

How to handle them.



NOTE: The types of incendiary bombs here discussed are normally dropped in quantities that start too many small fires for the organized fire services to take care of. When reached quickly they can be controlled by the ordinary citizen, using proper methods.

On December 29 and 30, in 1940, incendiaries set off the costliest fire of either World War when the "old city" of London was burned down. Later air attacks of double the intensity did comparatively little damage because private citizens had learned how to handle incendiaries, with each family protecting its own property.

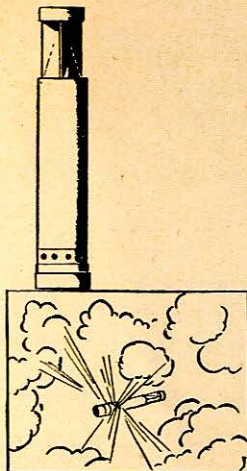
The **larger** types of incendiary bombs are beyond the power of the private citizen to control, but these cannot be dropped in large quantities and they become the function of the organized fire services.

How to Identify Incendiaries

MAGNESIUM BOMBS

This is the commonest type of incendiary bomb. As used against London it is a metal cylinder 14 inches long with fins at the top. Magnesium bombs **BURN WITH A BLINDING WHITE FLAME** at extremely high temperatures, giving off white smoke. The smoke is not poisonous and has no permanent ill effect.

The bomb is dangerous primarily because it will set other objects on fire. In the open it is harmless if you keep at a reasonable distance. The bomb weighs only 2 pounds and after going through a roof will usually be stopped by the attic or next floor it meets.

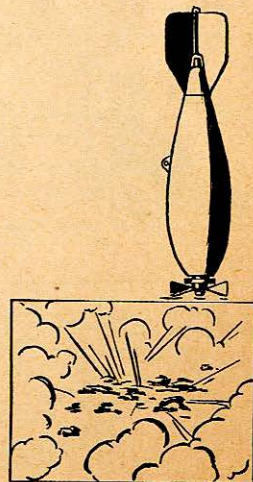


PHOSPHORUS BOMBS

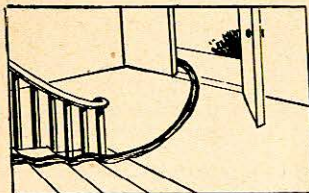
These may be any size and usually break into pieces after they hit.

You can tell a phosphorus bomb primarily by the very yellow flame (which is not particularly bright) and the dense white smoke.

Phosphorus will stop burning the moment it becomes wet **AND START BURNING ALL OVER AGAIN** as soon as it dries out.



How to Control Magnesium Bombs

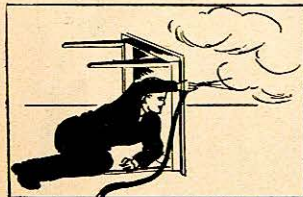


WET METHOD

TAKE YOUR GARDEN HOSE and, AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, get to the room in which magnesium bomb has fallen.



PUT ON GLOVES and dark glasses or goggles to protect your eyes from blinding light. OPEN DOOR slowly and just wide enough to admit your body.



HOLD A CHAIR or light table in front of you as a shield because one magnesium bomb in every 50 has an explosive charge, and the table will protect you.

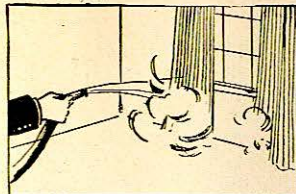


CRAWL IN ROOM on your stomach, pushing chair in front of you with left hand and carrying the hose in your right.

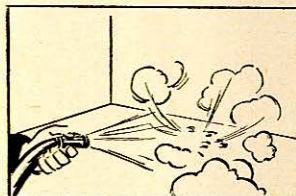
[14]

Wet Method for Magnesium Bombs

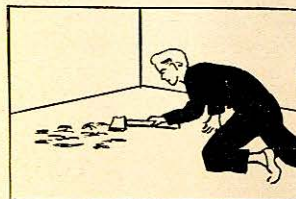
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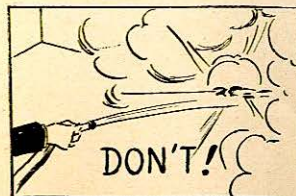
FIRST TURN A SOLID STREAM of water on the flame AROUND the bomb, drenching the draperies, rugs or furniture that have already caught fire, being careful NOT to let the solid stream touch the bomb itself.



THEN TURN A FINE SPRAY of water (by adjusting your hose nozzle) directly on the bomb. This will make it burn more brightly. Left alone it will burn 15 minutes but this treatment burns it out in two to three minutes.



INSPECT AREA around bomb, very carefully digging about with ax to make certain no fire remains in floor.

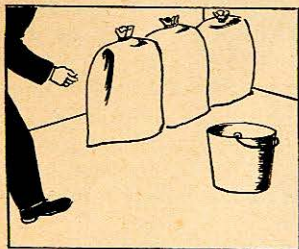


IMPORTANT: A solid jet of water striking burning magnesium will cause a violent reaction, spreading the fire and endangering the person handling the hose.

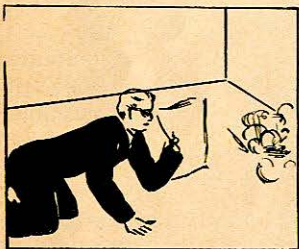
[15]

Dry Method for Magnesium Bombs

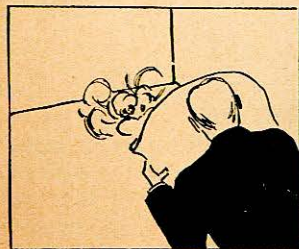
If your water supply fails



HAVE THREE SACKS of thoroughly dry sand (directions on page 6). Also a pail with three or four inches of dry sand across the bottom. Cautiously open the door where bomb is, leaving a pail with sand on bottom in doorway.



CRAWL UP TO BOMB on your hands and knees, holding a sack of sand in front of your face with the elbow of that arm on the floor to support it (this protects you in case of explosion).



DROP SACK OF SAND directly on top of the bomb. (Using the DRY method you get the bomb first and the surrounding fire AFTER.) Try to approach the bomb from the side on which there is no surrounding fire. The flames will burn through the sack and release the sand on the bomb reducing the fire.

Dry Method for Magnesium Bombs

(Continued)



HURRY BACK TO PAIL OF SAND in the doorway and carry it near bomb. Then pick up the bomb (sand and all) with a long handled shovel and drop it in the pail. Shovel up loose sand remaining and drop it on top of bomb in pail. Carry pail on shovel and take it outside and pile dirt on top.

GO BACK TO ROOM and using remaining sand or reserve water supply put out the flames left behind.



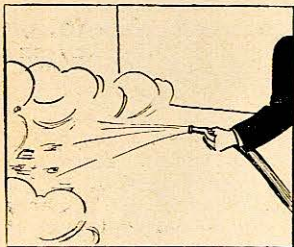
ALTERNATIVE DRY METHOD

Keep 14-16 qt. bucket, filled with dry sand, a long-handled square-edged shovel and a hoe instantly available. Approach bomb. Empty all but three or four inches of sand from bucket. Deposit shovel full of sand on floor as close to bomb as possible. With hoe roll bomb onto bed of sand thus provided. With shovel scoop up bomb and sand upon which bomb is resting and deposit mass in bucket. Cover over with sand remaining on floor. Run shovel handle through handle of bucket and carry outside.



IF MUCH SURROUNDING FIRE leave bomb in pail and fight fire immediately before taking bomb out.

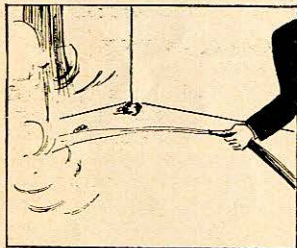
How to Control Phosphorus Bombs



WET METHOD

TURN A SPRAY OF WATER

directly on the bomb fragments (which usually scatter out 10 to 15 yards.) The smoke is irritating but does no permanent damage.



CONTROL SURROUNDING

FIRE with a solid stream of water. After it is thoroughly put out, wet the bomb fragments once more and

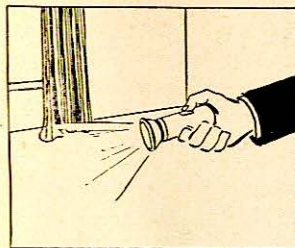


GET A PAIL OF WATER and

shovel the phosphorus bomb and any pieces thereof into the water. Take outside and bury at least three feet **DEEP.**

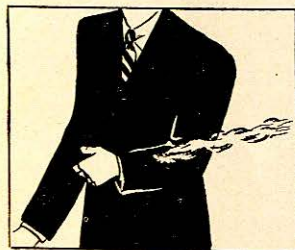
Wet Method for Phosphorus Bombs

(Continued)



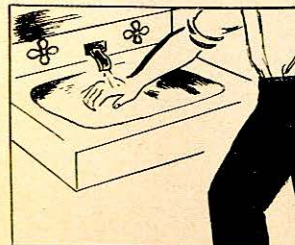
LOOK OVER ROOM CARE-

FULLY for pieces of phosphorus and do **NOT** let any of it touch your clothes or your flesh. Scrape off with knife and drop into water. Phosphorus **STICKS** to wood and will burn again as soon as it dries out.



IF **PHOSPHORUS** lands on

any part of your clothes **DO NOT BRUSH OFF.** It will stick to anything it touches and that means your hands. Instead get out of your clothes for the phosphorus will burn right through them.



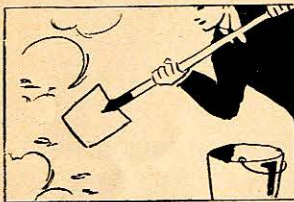
PHOSPHORUS BURNS must

be made wet **IMMEDIATELY** and **KEPT WET** for it will burn through flesh and bone whenever dry. Then pour on copper sulphate solution (1½ ounces to a quart of water). This will stop chemical from starting to burn again. Find a doctor to remove particles permanently.

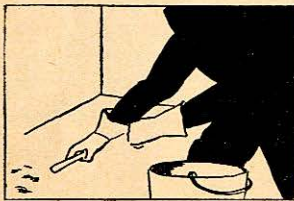
Dry Method for Phosphorus Bombs



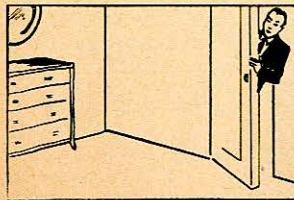
IF ONLY ONE LARGE FLAME crawl into room with sandbag and drop directly over bomb. Then control surrounding fire.



IF MANY FRAGMENTS break open sandbags or bring loose sand, and with long handled shovel cover each flame with sand. Pick up, sand and all, and place inside a pail with three inches of sand already across bottom. Shovel extra sand on top.

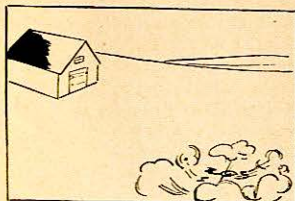


WHEREVER YOU SAW FLAME in room, examine carefully, after fire has been put out, for particles of remaining phosphorus. Scrape off with knife and drop in sand bucket. Then take bucket out and bury **DEEP**.

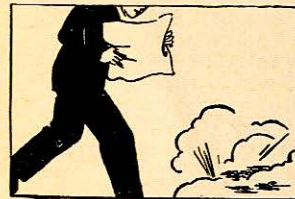


KEEP AN AFTERWATCH on any place where there has been a phosphorus fire to see that flames do not break out again, as they will if any phosphorus has been overlooked and dries out.

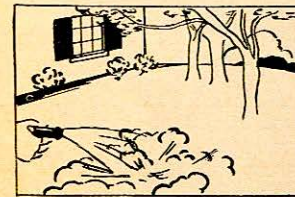
If Bombs Fall Outdoors



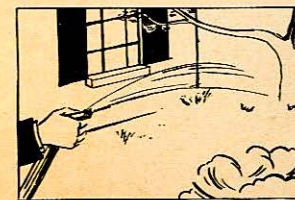
INCENDIARY BOMBS are harmless outdoors unless they fall on inflammable materials. They will burn themselves out and do no damage in dirt or on concrete.



CARRY A SANDBAG up to any phosphorus or magnesium bomb that has landed out of doors and drop it on the bomb. (Be sure to keep the sandbag in front of your face.) This will put out flame that might otherwise light up target for the enemy during a blackout.

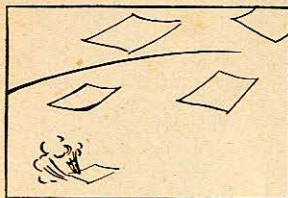


IF BOMB STARTS FIRE in dry grass or wooded land outdoors treat both fire and bomb exactly as you would indoors. That is, play solid stream of water on fire, but spray water on bombs.



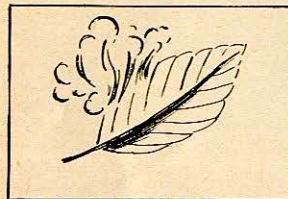
KEEP SURROUNDING territory wet so that fire will not spread.

Phosphorus 'Calling Card' and 'Leaf'



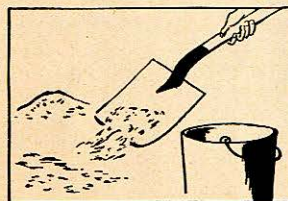
CALLING CARDS

One airplane can carry many thousand phosphorus "calling cards". These are scattered when still wet, primarily over forest areas and grain fields. When they dry out, each "calling card" bursts into flame.



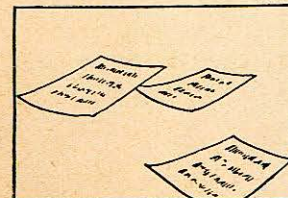
PHOSPHORUS LEAVES

As people grew to recognize the "calling card", the enemy started to make them up to resemble the type of foliage they would be dropped on. Commonest disguise is that of a maple leaf.



TREATMENT

DO NOT PICK UP anything that might be a phosphorus "calling card" or leaf. The phosphorus will stick to you if you do. Pile sand on top of each one, mark the spot plainly and later pick up in sand buckets. If in dry grass control surrounding fire.



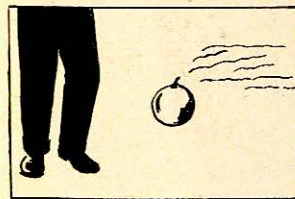
WARNING

Any propaganda pamphlet dropped by the enemy may be treated with phosphorus. Handle it accordingly. Do not let children pick up brightly colored stray papers, after enemy aircraft have been reported.

In Case of Gas Attack



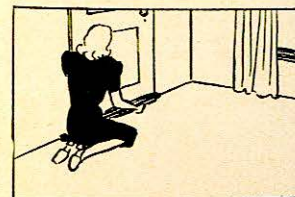
GAS MASKS will be issued, as soon as they are available, and instructions for wearing will come with them.



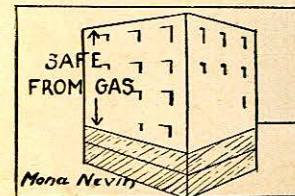
GAS HAS NOT BEEN USED

effectively on civilian populations, because when you smell it it is comparatively simple either to get above it (gas stays very close to the ground) or to get upwind from it.

OUTDOORS get away from gas which can be distinguished by odor.



IN YOUR HOME, get to an upper floor and stuff up door and window cracks. Stop all air from circulating by turning off heating plants having fans; close dampers.



WHEN DOWN TOWN all buildings are safe from gas on and above third floor.

A Message to the People of Oregon

It may well be that no enemy forces will ever set foot upon, or fly above, the soil of the state of Oregon.

And yet we may be attacked next month, next week or tomorrow.

So we must prepare, NOW, for whatever may come in the future.

As the people of London were educated to deal with the specific problems created by an air attack, the death rate and property loss were reduced to a small fraction of what they had been in the beginning.

Therefore, I have had this booklet prepared and placed in your hands to tell you exactly how you can best protect your life and your property.

If and when an emergency arises state, city and county authorities will do everything within their powers to protect you.

But the task of defense is so tremendous that your greatest protection must come from your own self-reliance.

I know that we can depend upon the citizens of the state of Oregon to meet calmly, courageously and intelligently whatever dangers may arise.

Signed,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles A. Sprague". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the Governor.

GOVERNOR

Co. H 12

Portland Police
Department

**RULES and
REGULATIONS**

For
Veterans' Guard
and Patrol



H. M. NILES
Chief of Police

JOHN J. KEEGAN
Chief of Detectives

Commander
Veterans' Guard and Patrol



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**RULES and
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THE members of any organization established for the purpose of providing a necessary service to the community efficiently and effectively, must be guided by certain rules and regulations. This is particularly true of such an organization as the Veterans' Guard and Patrol, whose members, in times of emergency, must be implicitly relied upon for the proper discharge of such duties as may be assigned to them. Without rules and regulations to guide them, members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol would find it difficult to provide effective service, properly coordinate their efforts and earn the respect and high regard of our citizens.

The rules and regulations prepared for the guidance of Veterans' Guard and Patrol are simple and not at all difficult to live up to. It is extremely important, however, that they be strictly adhered to for the entire plan of operation of this organization is based upon the assumption that its members are anxious to serve and are willing, for the benefit of the cause, to adhere strictly to the rules, even at the cost of some personal sacrifices of comforts and conveniences.

Rule 1—The term Veterans' Guard and Patrol shall mean an organization of civilian volunteers selected by the chief of police to assist regularly appointed police officers in the discharge of police duties in emergencies arising out of this country's involvement in the current war, under the direction of the chief of police.

Rule 2—In order that there may be complete unity of purpose and effective coordination, all members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol are expected to familiarize themselves

with the rules and regulations herein set forth, and adhere to them strictly throughout the period of time of their service in the organization.

Rule 3—It is expected that all members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol will promptly respond to all reasonable directions and instructions of regularly appointed members of the Portland police department in any emergency, and at all other times shall be subject to the directions and instructions of the chief of police, issued through superior officers of the Portland police department.

Rule 4—The purpose of this organization is to assist the Portland police department in protecting life and property in emergencies. Whenever an emergency arises which threatens the safety and security of life and property, it is expected that all members of the organization will promptly respond and present themselves for such service.

Rule 5—Promptness is a virtue especially commendable in members of volunteer organizations. For the good of the service, it is expected that members of this organization will at all times be punctual in attendance at their posts, not only when called upon to take their active stations in emergencies, but in attending class instructions as well. The habit of punctuality, once acquired, is a valuable asset in any walk of life and is an essential qualification for any man engaged in so important a job as the protection of life and property.

Rule 6—When members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol are assigned to a district station or bureau for duty, it is important that they report their correct residence ad-

dresses to the officer in charge of such district or bureau or person delegated to receive such information, and report any changes in such addresses within twenty-four hours of such changes. The nearest telephone number through which he may be reached should also be reported by each member.

Rule 7—It is extremely important in times of emergency that everyone keep cool. This is particularly true of members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol, who are expected to set an example in this respect to the rest of our city's population. No matter how great the danger, keep cool, follow instructions and cooperate with other members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol and police department.

Rule 8—The Veterans' Guard and Patrol can be a really effective aid to the police department only if the availability of each member of the organization can be relied upon. If a member wishes to leave the city for a period longer than 48 hours, he should first communicate with the commanding officer of the district to which he is assigned, giving information as to when he is leaving and when he will return, and arrangements will be made for the accommodation of such member, if this can be done consistently with the best interests of the service. If a member becomes unavailable for service because of illness, this information should be communicated to the district station to which he is assigned, and when he recovers he should again report himself available for duty.

Rule 9—An attitude of courtesy and civility in all relations with fellow members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol, with regularly

appointed police officers, and with the public, should be maintained at all times. An even temper and the exercise of patience and discretion will always be found most effective, especially in times of emergency when ordinary citizens may become alarmed and panic stricken. For the good of the service, members are expected to refrain from the use of coarse, violent, profane or insolent language.

Rule 10—It is expected of all members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol that they familiarize themselves thoroughly with all state laws, city ordinances and regulations pertaining to blackouts and other phases of Civilian Defense, such as procedure in air raids, air-raid warning signals, air-raid warden duties, fire watcher duties, etc. The ordinary citizen knows little about these things and will come to you for information. With the proper knowledge in your possession you will be able to answer all questions intelligently.

Rule 11—The good of the service requires that all members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol while on active duty remain at all times entirely free from the influence of intoxicating liquor. Even while off active duty it is expected that they will practice moderation. The important duties of Veterans' Guard and Patrol demand the full use of physical and mental faculties and anyone found in an intoxicated condition when reporting for duty, or at any time while on active duty, will be relieved of his duties and be replaced by a member having sufficient regard for his job to keep his faculties unimpaired.

Rule 12—It is against the rules of the Portland police department to bring into or keep intoxicating liquor in any quantity in any de-

partment building, except when it is evidence or upon the advice of a physician in cases of urgent necessity. Members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol are expected to observe this rule, which applies to all alike.

Rule 13—Falsification of reports or communications often leads to endless difficulties and confusion. Even when you are at fault in any situation, it will be found that truthfulness and candor will keep at a minimum the harm which may have been done, and your own personal embarrassment. Deviating from the truth can at best provide only temporary relief and will in the end prove disastrous and unprofitable. If the truth will not answer, it is best to say nothing.

Rule 14—Publicity through the daily press can be very helpful in carrying on the program of Civilian Defense but the wrong kind of publicity can be harmful to the cause. For this reason no member of the police department is permitted to issue statements for publication except with the approval of the chief of police. For the good of the service, the same restriction must apply to all members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol.

Rule 15—Members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol assigned to desk duty in any of the district police stations should refrain from smoking or chewing tobacco while interviewing or transacting business with civilians.

Rule 16—It is always unwise for persons whose duty includes the protection of life and property to place themselves under obligations. Members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol are therefore expected to refuse all gifts or rewards offered them by any person liable to arrest or complaint. No officer can

discharge his duties impartially if he places himself under obligations to anyone. No member of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol should interfere in any manner with the lawful procedure against any person arrested or liable to arrest.

Rule 17—When any member of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol is called to or happens upon the scene of a crime, explosion, fire or other emergency requiring immediate police action, he should immediately inform the police department or any one of its members, by telephone or personally, of the location and known facts concerning the incident. He should then take whatever steps may be available to him to provide for the safety and comfort of injured persons and prevent further destruction of property, detaining witnesses in the case of a crime, guarding against the disturbing of possible evidence, such as footprints, fingerprints, etc. When regular members of the police department arrive upon the scene, he will do what he can to assist them in the investigation, following the directions and instructions of such officers.

Rule 18—A member of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol or any other private person has the same authority as a police officer to arrest without a warrant in cases of a felony or of a suspected felony, but such private person must show that a felony had in fact been committed by the person arrested by him. You can arrest for misdemeanor committed in your presence.

Rule 19—It is expected of members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol that they give all proper information to persons requesting the same carefully, courteously and accurately,

giving name and number of badge in a respectful manner to any persons who may request that information. Unless otherwise ordered, they shall at all times while on active duty wear the regulation badge on the outside of the outermost garment, over the left breast, and always in sight.

Rule 20—All members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol will be constantly on the alert and will respond immediately to signals and air-raid warnings. If such an alarm is given by telephone, it is important that they receive the entire message without interrupting to ask questions. If instructions are not understood, the operator may be called back after the message has been completely given.

Rule 21—If police department property at any time comes into the possession, custody and control of any member of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol, he is to consider himself responsible for it and promptly report to the commanding officer of the district to which he is assigned any loss of, damage to, or un-serviceable condition of such property.

Rule 22—Any grievances against fellow members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol, or against officers of the police department, should be reported to the commanding officer of the district and no arguments or altercations should be at any time engaged in.

Rule 23—Members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol who observe any conditions inimical to the public peace and welfare, such as defects or obstructions in any street, roadway, or sidewalk, dangerous to public travel, will report such conditions to the nearest police officer or to the district police station.

Rule 24—No games of chance for stakes or wagers are permitted to be played in any police department building. Games of amusement may be played in such parts of department buildings as may be designated by commanding officers and same applies to Veterans' Guard and Patrol.

Rule 25—Members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol will refrain from engaging in political or religious discussions to the detriment of discipline, and will not speak slightly of the nationality of any person.

Rule 26—Members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol should have with them at all times a memorandum book in which they will enter all information, names of persons, times and places of incidents, action taken, and other memoranda relating to the discharge of their duties.

Rule 27—Members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol, if involved in any accident whatsoever while in the performance of official duties, will promptly report or cause to be reported the circumstances to the commanding officer of the district to which they are assigned.

Rule 28—All official reports are to be submitted in writing and signed by the writer, giving badge number, with information as to district or bureau to which assigned. Whenever written report is impracticable because of the press of business, verbal report is to be made and followed by written report as soon as practicable.

Rule 29—When any member of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol resigns or for any other reason his connection with the service

is severed, he will immediately deliver to the commanding officer of the district to which he is assigned, his badge, arm band or any other department property which may be in his possession.

Rule 30—No police department property shall at any time be used for private purposes by any member of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol, nor shall any member of that organization at any time use his badge, arm band or other identification for private gain or advantage.

Rule 31—Members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol must guard themselves against interfering officiously or unnecessarily in the private business of any other person. If a complaint received by any such member demands police action beyond his authority to provide, such complaint should be referred to a regularly appointed police officer for attention.

Rule 32—No duplicate of any item of equipment in the possession of any member of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol by virtue of his membership in that organization shall at any time be made without the approval of the chief of police.

Rule 33—Adherence to the rules hereinabove set forth and the use of ordinary judgment and discretion in all matters is expected of all members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol. In the interests of the welfare of the organization and of the community which it serves, the services of members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol who are found unreliable and unable or unwilling to adopt themselves to the organization's requirements will be dispensed with.

REPORT TO COMMANDING OFFICER IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Each member of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol will be assigned to discharge his duties in a designated area and is expected to make himself thoroughly familiar with it and with its boundaries. He is expected, however, to discharge his duties wherever he may be assigned, whether in his own designated area or elsewhere. When an emergency occurs, he will be informed of it by telephone, messenger, or warning signal. Upon receipt of such warning, no matter how given, he is to take his station without delay and be ready to discharge his duties.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HEAD DURING AN EMERGENCY

First of all, no matter how serious the emergency, you must yourself remain cool and collected; secondly, do all in your power to prevent people from crowding into the streets and resultant chaos and disorder. Ordinary citizens, when there is danger, become excited and difficult to control. In these circumstances the presence of an even-tempered and calm officer can be very soothing and prevent hysteria.

KNOW THE RULES ABOUT "WHAT TO DO IN AN AIR RAID"

It is best to avoid physical contact with excited citizens. Shouting and threatening will prove equally ineffective. People are excited because they are afraid and don't know what to do. It is up to the police to tell them what to do, in a firm, positive but polite way. Tell them to leave the streets and remain in their homes and avoid the danger of milling around

in the streets. Tell them that hysteria and panic is just what the enemy hopes for and that they must remain calm for everyone's sake. If the situation threatens to become out of control, call for assistance. During or between emergencies, keep telling citizens of the rules relating to "What To Do in an Air Raid":

1. Keep cool.
2. Stay home.
3. Put out the lights.
4. Lie down.
5. Stay away away from windows.

All members of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol and regular police have copies of these rules and should at all times be thoroughly familiar with them.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MOTORISTS

The Office of Civilian Defense on December 11, 1941, issued the following instructions to motorists to be followed during an air raid:

1. Pull over to the curb.
2. Park the car.
3. Turn off all the lights.
4. Get out of the car.
5. Take shelter in the best available place, indoors if possible.

If you are on a bus, remember that the bus must stop when the warning sounds. Get out of the bus and take shelter. If unable to shelter yourself indoors, sit down. If bombs start dropping near you, lie down. Cover your ears with your hands. Protect the back of your head. Don't leave your car in the middle of the street. Don't double park. Don't park near a water hydrant. Don't run—WALK.

ENFORCEMENT OF BLACKOUTS

It is the DUTY OF THE POLICE, regular and Veterans' Guard and Patrol, to enforce blackout regulations. Rules covering blackouts will be issued and all members of the police will be thoroughly instructed with regard to their enforcement. The community must rely upon the police to enforce them.

HOW TO EXTINGUISH INCENDIARY FIRES WILL BE TAUGHT

All members of the police, regular and Veterans' Guard and Patrol, must know about incendiary bombs and how to extinguish fires resulting from them.

DUTIES OF THE VETERANS' GUARD AND PATROL AT AN AIR RAID INCIDENT

Another duty of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol is to know what to do at an air raid incident. The police are responsible for taking charge of the general situation at or near the scene of an incident which means the exploding of a bomb either in the streets or in a building, with resultant fires. They will assume charge of saving life, protecting property, controlling movements of persons and vehicles on the streets, preventing panic and maintaining morale.

TRAINING ESSENTIAL

In addition to police and Veterans' Guard and Patrol there will be rescue squads, first-aid squads, demolition squads, road clearance squads, bomb squads, medical corps, emergency food and housing, road repair, etc. Each organization will have its specific duties. The successful performance of police duties,

at all times lies in knowing what to do and the most effective way of doing it. This can be learned by training and experience. This knowledge is essential to the proper handling of air-raid incidents. The frame of mind of the general public immediately after an air raid is an unknown quantity. At an air-raid incident, the police will have Herculean labors which must be performed immediately. Police organizations exist primarily for the protection of life and property and they will be relied upon in air-raid emergencies to perform these functions.

FIRST AID, TRAFFIC CONTROL, PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL, AND PHYSICAL CONTROL

First aid to the injured is another important function to be given consideration during an air raid; however, we must keep in mind that rescue and first aid squads will be at the scene who will take over that particular phase of work. The control of persons, which includes psychological as well as physical control, and the control of traffic are also very important duties which must be performed by police officers.

CROWD COMPOSED OF THREE ELEMENTS—No. 1, SIGHTSEERS

Let us now consider for a few moments the control of persons. The noise of high explosive bombs will no sooner have died away when a large number of persons will be attracted to the scene. They will attempt to reach the scene on foot, in vehicles, and other means, all stirred by different emotions. Broadly speaking this crowd will consist of three elements. Part of it will be composed of sightseers, pure and simple. Generally per-

sons who happen to be passing near and who stop and crowd around in the same way when a street accident occurs. They are not a dangerous element, and do not intentionally hinder, but by their passive but stubborn immobility they can present a serious obstacle to all operations; though often critical they are seldom hostile, but they may provide material to feed the fires of panic when some other element in the crowd has ignited them.

GROUP No. 2—PERSISTENT—DANGEROUS

The second group is a far more dangerous one. Suppose that a bomb has been dropped in "X" street, causing slight damage and few casualties. Rumor will quickly spread; enlarging upon the extent of the damage with imaginative details. A large number of people with friends and relative living near "X" street, husbands working near "X" street, and children going to school near "X" street. These persons will be anxious to find out whether their relatives have been injured. They will probably wish to visit them with the result that a large number of persons will be flocking toward the affected area. In a large town this movement will cause serious traffic problems, and when these persons arrive at the scene they will be far more persistent than the sightseers. The first person they will approach will be the policeman. Police have found that the number of inquiries addressed to police officers at a time like this has been enormous.

MAIN OBJECTIVE IS TO KEEP PEOPLE IN THIS CLASS AWAY FROM THE SCENE OF THE INCIDENT

At large incidents it will often be necessary to hurriedly evacuate a large number of

houses for some reason or other. Friends and relatives of these evacuated people will become hysterical and create a serious problem. Again a number of these people will find that close friends and relatives have been killed and sudden bereavement will generally result in total grief, dejection, or collapse, or which will produce a terrified or frenzied state of mind which only too rapidly spreads to others. Then in order to prevent all of this the best method of dealing with this problem is to try to keep the crowd as far away as is reasonable and safe.

GROUP No. 3—PERSONS EVACUATED

A third type of crowd will be the involuntary one of persons hurriedly evacuated. For example, a fairly large family may be turned out of their house owing to the vicinity of an unexploded bomb. The head of the family may be in search of accommodations for his family. The remainder of the family will be left in the street, possibly in inclement weather conditions. This presents a problem for the police, who will have to see that these families are sheltered, at least temporarily. You can understand what an enormous responsibility falls upon the police and the necessity of having trained people for this work.

UNTRAINED ASSISTANCE

Experience has shown that when a catastrophe or incident occurs, large numbers of untrained persons are willing and anxious to help, but such assistance is generally more harmful than beneficial. The proper handling of casualties requires experienced and trained help. When inexperienced persons insist upon helping, it is best to assign them to

minor duties which will remove them from the immediate vicinity of the incident, such as guarding barricades; or perhaps they can be assigned to relieving trained persons at less important posts so they can assist in the handling of casualties.

"NIP A PANIC IN THE BUD"

Even with a small crowd of onlookers the necessity of maintaining morale is important. Police officers should always be on the alert to "nip a panic in the bud." The mere fact that an air raid is in progress, occasionally upsets the mental balance of certain people, causing them to run screaming through the streets. Cases of this kind are exceptional, but terror on the part of one person when that person so obviously exhibits it will rapidly result in loss of morale over a wide area, and these persons must be checked immediately. Police officers must be constantly on the alert for people spreading exaggerated stories of what they have seen and heard. Many people seem to delight in this, and often tell fantastic stories of damage or injury, even spreading rumors of damage or loss of life where none has occurred. Persons who do this should be warned that they are assisting the enemy, and if they realize that someone is taking steps to write down what they are saying, they will be more guarded in their remarks.

DEAD SHOULD NOT BE LEFT WHERE INJURED CAN VIEW THEM

The sight of injured persons or of dead or mutilated bodies have serious effect on the morale of those who see them. Knowing this, every attempt should be made to prevent people from viewing injured people and the

bodies of the dead. The tendency has been to regard the covering of the dead as one of the less important duties and to attend to the injured first, but the presence of dead bodies may not only produce panic among the uninjured, but has a bad effect on the injured person lying close to the remains of their former friends. It produces secondary shock which in some cases has proved more serious than delay in attending to their injuries and may prove fatal.

COVER, REMOVE, AND LABEL DEAD BODIES

In practice the dead should be covered at an early stage, and it is often times advisable to remove them to a nearby building or room which would serve as a temporary mortuary, and where they would be in a position where bystanders cannot approach them, and injured persons cannot see them. Whenever possible, police officers should label the dead bodies before their removal to the morgue, as this will greatly facilitate identification.

DUTY TO COMMUNITY MORE IM- PORTANT THAN TO INDIVIDUAL

Before the saving of life is even attempted, it is the duty of the police to report the incident and ask for aid, if this has not already been done. Cases in London occurred where the instinctive desire to save life has resulted in considerable delay in asking for Civil Defense services. We must keep in mind that in warfare, particularly, the duty towards the community must come before the duty towards the individual. To attend to one injured person before calling for aid, might mean delay in bringing help for twenty or more others. Although this practice may

seem callous, it must be obviously observed. A policeman on traffic duty clearing the way for the arrival of other services may be doing his duty to the community better than his colleagues who are trying to save the life of one person.

AID SHOULD BE EVENLY DISTRIBUTED

In London, although the warden service was founded largely for the purpose of reporting incidents, it is a remarkable fact that where actual incidents have taken place generally at least half and sometimes nearly all the reports have in the first instance come from the police. When aid is available, whether from the wardens, first-aid parties, or any other source, it is essential that this aid should as far as possible be evenly divided. For example, take the case of three buildings where casualties have been caused, ten at one building, three at each of the other two. Even though help, when it arrives, may be inadequate to deal with the situation as a whole, it is better to send a little assistance to each place than to deal adequately with one scene of damage at the expense of the other two. People are very quick to notice when this has been done, and are very prone to misinterpret any action on the part of the police which might suggest that favor is being shown to one person at the expense of another.

OBVIOUS CASUALTIES MAY NOT BE ALL; HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CAN- VASS NECESSARY

On arrival at the scene of the damage, the police may be informed of the presence of casualties; but after having attended to these,

they should on no account assume that the obvious casualties are the only ones present. In some dwellings perhaps the occupants may have been injured by flying glass or fragments, and may have no means of communicating the fact to the outside world. In many cases there may be only one occupant of a house and that one an aged persons who may have received injuries which would prove fatal unless they received prompt attention. Police and wardens have been compelled in the face of this possibility to make house-to-house calls in the vicinity of damaged premises to ascertain whether any injuries have been caused or whether they can be of any assistance.

CARDS ISSUED TO PEOPLE DENOTING ASSISTANCE NECESSARY AFTER A RAID

Often people were found lying seriously injured in a house several hundred yards from where a bomb had fallen, and much useful work has been performed and many lives saved by persons who have been detailed to make such inquiries. In some parts of London, householders have been supplied with cards bearing words to indicate whether they are or are not in need of assistance, with instructions to exhibit them in their windows after a raid has taken place, and the result has been to lessen appreciably the number of calls that are necessary for the police and wardens to make.

NO MATTER HOW FUTILE ATTEMPTS OF RESCUE MAY BE KEEP WORKING; PACIFIES FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

Police officers must be tactful in the man-

ner in which assistance is carried out. There were some cases during the raids of London where, for example, persons or bodies have been buried in the debris and it was known that there was no possible hope of being able to reach them. Under such circumstances, although it is futile to carry on, it is better to make some pretenses of doing so, even if the sum total of one's achievement is the removing of a small pile of debris, the practical advantage of which is negligible. It will have the effect of pacifying the bystanders, many of whom may be close relatives of the trapped and injured, and make them feel that literally no stone is being left unturned in the endeavor to effect a rescue. Even the presence of an ambulance parked nearby will make a great deal of difference and will show the anxious relatives that hope has not been finally given up.

LOUD SPEAKERS AN INVALUABLE AID IN KEEPING UP THE MORALE

In dealing with the crowd, the police found an invaluable ally in the shape of loud-speaker installations on police vehicles. The effective use of these, in addition to being of great assistance in communicating information over a wide area in a small space of time, has played an important part in maintaining public morale at its high level. Not only does the use of such units simplify the control of people, but it gives them the impression that something is being done for them by the authorities. Many are in immediate need of shelter, food and warmth, and to inform them at once where these needs can be satisfied has the effect of heartening and consoling them and impressing upon them that they are not forgotten.

FOUR TYPES OF TRAFFIC PROBLEMS POLICE WILL HAVE TO DEAL WITH

The best way to approach the traffic problem is to examine the various types of traffic with which the police will have to deal, and these fall into four classes:

- (a) Through traffic, or vehicles, the drivers of which want to proceed on their journey with a minimum of delay.
- (b) Vehicles carrying sightseers, or vehicles passing by, the drivers of which want to stop and see what has happened.
- (c) Civil Defense service traffic and staff cars and other emergency vehicles.
- (d) Vehicles stationary and immobilized before the raid, near the scene of the incident, and still there.

POLICE AND DEFENSE SERVICE VEHICLES HANDICAPPED BY BROKEN GLASS

On their arrival the police will be greatly handicapped in many cases by the presence of broken glass on the roads. When high explosive bombs fall near shopping centers where there is normally a good deal of plate glass, broken glass is scattered in the street to such an extent that it is almost impossible for vehicles to be driven over it without having their tires cut and becoming immobilized. Bystanders can be called upon to clear it up, if brooms are available, and some Civil Defense service vehicles carry brooms for this purpose. A snow plough may be of use in bad cases. If, however, the driver of a vehicle is compelled to take the risk of driving over it,

a speed of about 15 miles an hour is advised, as at that speed the risk is at its lowest.

THROUGH TRAFFIC TO BE DIVERTED

A complete diversion of through traffic is advisable, so that the vehicles and Civil Defense service traffic do not cause mutual hindrance and obstruction. A detour of several miles is generally considered preferable to permitting ordinary traffic to approach too closely. The problem of effecting a convenient detour can be solved without much difficulty in towns, owing to the layout of the streets and the numerical strength and proximity of personnel available. To the rural constable the problem is far more acute. If a main road is blocked by damage, he is called upon to deal with almost as heavy a volume of traffic as there would be in a town. He is not often able to divert it readily and he has, in many cases, little man-power available for the purpose. Very soon he is faced by a congestion of alarming proportions.

IF LOCAL DIVERSION IMPOSSIBLE, TRAFFIC SHOULD BE TURNED BACK OR KEPT WAITING

So great is the anxiety of some police officers with actual experience to keep through traffic away from the scene of operations, owing partly to the actual or probable presence of unexploded bombs, that even where roads have not been blocked by damage they would block all road approaches and, if local diversion is not possible, continue to turn back traffic or keep it waiting. The gathering of vehicles is to be avoided if possible, owing to the fact that they present a target for the enemy. Of these two evils, the police have

often been called upon to determine the lesser, and circumstances can be the only guide as to which course to adopt.

THIS PROBLEM PRESENTS A DRAIN ON THE PERSONNEL

To establish a diversion, and at the same time to see that no unnecessary obstruction is caused, is a task which may make a serious drain on personnel. Many men can often be released from duty of this kind by the discriminate use of road barriers, with red lamps at night, or in daytime even by the use of rope.

TRAFFIC BRINGING SIGHTSEERS

While the drivers of many vehicles through the district where damage has occurred will be unwilling to stop, a large proportion will be incited by curiosity to delay their journey and see what has happened. They will drive their vehicle as near to the damage as they are allowed, then leave it and proceed on foot. Their stationary vehicle will at once cause obstruction. If the diversion is a long one, and they realize that to approach closely they will have to make a considerable journey on foot, they will often think it not worth their while, and continue their journey, thereby lessening the traffic problems of the police. The farther away such traffic is kept, the better for all.

AT POINT OF DIVERSION CARS MAY BE DRIVEN OFF THE STREET ONTO A LOT

In addition, a large number of vehicles will arrive, bringing persons who have made a special journey either out of curiosity or with some definite purpose in view, such as to in-

quire after friends, or to examine property that may have been damaged. These vehicles will naturally be stopped at the point where through traffic is being diverted, and if that point is near a parking lot or a vacant lot, then such vehicles can be driven off the road to a place where they will not cause obstruction. Sometimes three men are needed at one point for this duty, as the drivers are so persistent in their endeavors to slip past; but if an artificial barrier is erected, one man will generally suffice, or in some cases none at all.

SIGHTSEERS CAUSE TROUBLE FOR LONDON POLICE

The London police are quoted as saying: "That sightseers will deliberately make a special journey to view air-raid damage, time and again, in these days of gasoline rationing, seems incredible; but it is nevertheless true. Large numbers of people arrive within half an hour of the bombs being dropped, even in rural out-of-the-way places and even during the hours of darkness, and they continue to arrive several days afterwards, when the hindrance they cause will not be so severe; but the trouble and inconvenience they cause the local police will be considerable. The novelty shows no signs of wearing off, and the appetite of the general public for this kind of thing does not appear to have been satisfied yet. In one instance, where a German aeroplane crashed in open country, nearly eight thousand people actually paid to see it, and at one time over two hundred cars were parked nearby. On another occasion a large number of people made long pilgrimages to see an unexploded bomb."

CIVIL DEFENSE SERVICE TRAFFIC

The disposition of Civil Defense service vehicles near the scene of damage is a problem needing a little technical knowledge about each of the services, and one about which police officers ought to know something. Fire brigade vehicles must at all times be given priority, plenty of space being left for them near the scene of the fire, and access to all available water supplies; reliance cannot be placed on water mains alone, as these have so often been damaged. Rescue party vehicles, laden with hydraulic jacks and other heavy gear, should have second priority and should be allowed to approach closely to the scene of operations. The vehicles of other services should usually be parked well away from the scene of the damage, in suitable side streets or on vacant lots.

AMBULANCES TO BE AT SCENE OF INCIDENT

Ambulances can be allowed to approach the scene, but only for loading, and not more than two at a time. They should be made to keep well away from hydrants, and space should be left at the rear of each to facilitate loading. Care should be taken to see that loaded ambulances are not driven over rough ground, or even hose ramps, and where a road is blocked an ambulance should, where possible, be parked on each side of the block.

FIRE SOME TIME AFTER EXPLOSION LIKELY TO OCCUR

Where high explosive bombs have fallen near buildings, fire may not break out immediately; but there is always a danger that it may do so later on, even as long as twenty-

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four hours later. It is interesting to note that fires have often broken out some distance away from where any bomb has dropped, these being due in some cases to the projection of red-hot shrapnel through a window on to some inflammable material, and in others to the blast or suction scattering red-hot embers from a fire grate about an unoccupied room, the embers falling on chairs or carpets smouldering for a long time, then suddenly bursting into flame. As such fires sometimes do not become apparent for many hours, it is essential at all times to see that hydrants are never obstructed.

VEHICLES SHOULD BE LEFT OPEN WITH KEY IN IN CASE THEY MUST BE MOVED

Vehicles should be made to park clear of damaged walls, and not down-wind of smoke. They should be left in such a position that they can be moved or driven away with a minimum of delay; if wheels are locked outwards and space left to avoid reversing, and if they are parked facing the direction in which they will next proceed and the driver made to stand by, this will be made possible. Vehicles are generally better kept on one side of the road only, and space should be left, where possible, for any additions which may subsequently be needed.

GROUP PARKING MAY RESULT IN DEMOLITION OF LARGE GROUP OF CARS

To park a number of vehicles together in one place is often a temptation and an easy way out, if a suitable place is at hand such as a vacant lot or a parking lot. To do so is to run the risk of having all vehicles dam-

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aged if further bombs are dropped nearby; but it may be necessary, and if the vehicles are only there for a short time, the risk is accordingly lessened. The possibility of a delayed-action bomb having been dropped with others brings out still further the need for staggering vehicles rather than grouping them.

STAFF CARS TO BE KEPT AS FAR AWAY FROM SCENE AS POSSIBLE

Staff cars should always be kept as far away from the scene of damage as practicable, and active steps are necessary to make sure that this is done, and that instructions are obeyed.

AFTER A RAID, STAFF CARS AND AMBULANCES SHOULD BE GIVEN RIGHT OF WAY

A fact frequently forgotten when considering traffic at air-raid incidents, until actual experience has made the need apparent, is that after a raid a large number of cars and ambulances will be converging on the hospital or first aid posts at the same time. Serious congestion may be caused there, resulting in delay in unloading of casualties. The smooth flow of traffic at the incident will be more than neutralized if this is allowed to take place, and a little foresight in this respect will fully justify the time and personnel required to deal with the problem.

STATIONARY VEHICLES

At any given time of the day there are always a number of stationary vehicles parked in every district, some in dangerous positions or in positions where they would cause obstruction if allowed to remain. The moment

immediately after an air raid is no exception. Drivers may be on business, sheltering or perhaps injured, and if left alone they would not move their vehicles for a considerable time. Police are often compelled to clear the whole area at once, in order to allow unobstructed passage and parking room for the Civil Defense service vehicles when they arrive, and this is where the compulsory immobilization of vehicles is apt to prove a mixed blessing, since the drivers have to be found before the vehicles can be moved at all.

POISON GAS

No mention has been made of how the use of poison gas in aerial warfare would affect the situation, because no practical experience can be given, neither is it profitable to conjecture how its use would increase or decrease the difficulties of the police, since the methods in which it can be used vary so diversely. In any case results would never be altogether on the lines anticipated, however logical the reasoning for any particular case might be.

POLICE DEPARTMENT PROVED THEMSELVES CAPABLE OF HANDLING ANY EMERGENCY IN ENGLAND

Experience has shown, however, that amid the horror of war the British people have turned for aid and guidance to the police far more so than in peace time. To many, the police force has come to represent one of the few factors in everyday life that has undergone little outward change, a symbol of stability and a sheet anchor to which is moored the confidence of local citizens. Police have proved themselves capable not only of facing

hard work and long hours in a spirit of cheerful determination, but also of adapting themselves readily to the many and dangerous duties for which they have no precedent and little guidance except common sense, and of grappling with problems which have at times assumed almost unmanageable proportions.

CROWD PSYCHOLOGY

Parades or other activities where large crowd is assembled. Without going deeply into the subject of "crowd psychology," it is here pointed out that there are right ways and wrong ways of enlisting and obtaining public cooperation in maintaining order and keeping unpleasant incidents and disturbances at a minimum.

You are a policeman, it is your duty, on this assignment, to maintain to the best of your ability those conditions which are most likely to assure the success of the various features to which you have been assigned. To assist you in the proper discharge of your duties, a number of suggestions are given you herewith. If carefully followed, they will prove extremely valuable. If neglected, personal embarrassment and perhaps more serious troubles may follow.

Courtesy—Courtesy is absolutely essential in the successful handling of large crowds. Without a continual display of a most courteous attitude you cannot possibly get public cooperation, and on this assignment you **MUST** have public cooperation. Maintain a courteous attitude at all costs or your usefulness is definitely at an end.

Attitude—Many people will form an impression of you, favorable or unfavorable, on the basis of your general conduct and atti-

tude. The expression on your face, the tone of your voice, the way you walk, all of these things impress the public. On this assignment you are serving not only those who participate in the events on the program, but the public who came to see as well. A scowl or threatening gesture antagonizes immediately. The response will be resentment and a desire to argue and "fight it out." **BE PLEASANT**, no matter what happens.

"Please"—This simple little word can do wonders for you. If you ask anyone to do anything, say "PLEASE" and say it every time you ask. Use freely such expressions as: "Please stay back of the curb-line." "Please cooperate so everybody can see what's going on." "Please be patient and everybody will see all there is to see." "Please step aside so we can get this sick person through."

Keep Moving—The people with whom you are dealing came to see the parade or other event to which you are assigned. As long as you keep moving, they will miss very little, so don't stand too long in any one spot and obstruct the view. Keep moving and give everybody a chance to see. Your chances of preventing "bulges" in the line are much better if you keep moving.

Avoid—Under no circumstances become discourteous because someone was discourteous to you. It gets you nowhere. Do not bandy words with spectators. If someone "wisecracks" or becomes sarcastic to you from the sidelines, let it pass. **YOU DIDN'T HEAR IT.** The crowd is bigger than you are and once you give them an opening, they'll "razz" you unmercifully. **NEVER ANSWER**

BACK any "wisecracks" or sarcastic remarks.

Avoid physical contact with spectators as much as possible. Remember that much more can be accomplished by pleasant verbal persuasion. When you get tired, your patience will get short—so will your temper. **DON'T LET IT GET THE BEST OF YOU.** Remember that the spectators are also getting tired and short-tempered. Control your irritability. Do not take out your own dis-temper on other people.

DO YOUR PART WELL AND NO MATTER HOW TOUGH THE GOING GETS—BE PLEASANT.

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Chief of Detectives,
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John Cain, Probation Officer.

WASHINGTON—Juvenile Dept., County Court*, Hillsboro

Robert L. Furchner, Probation Officer

Gloria Vloyantes, Probation Officer.

YAMHILL—Juvenile Dept., County Court*, McMinnville

Alden Powell, Probation Officer

GROUND TO AIR EMERGENCY CODE DISTRESS SIGNALS



UNABLE TO PROCEED



NEED FOOD AND WATER



NEED DOCTOR &
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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Lay out symbols by using strips of fabric or parachutes, pieces of wood, stones, or any suitable available material.

(Continued)

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2. Provide as much color contrast as possible between material used for symbols and background against which symbols are exposed.
3. Symbols should be at least 10 feet high or larger, if possible. Care should be taken to lay out symbols exactly as shown to avoid confusion with other symbols.
4. In addition to using symbols, every effort is to be made to attract attention by means of radio, flares, smoke, or other available means.
5. When ground is covered with snow, signals can be made by dragging, shoveling or tramping the snow. The depressed areas forming the symbols will appear to be black from the air.
6. Pilot will acknowledge message by rocking wing from side to side.

INSTRUCTIONS IF LOST

1. If LOST move to center of nearest open area (meadow, prairie, river bar, etc.) where you will be readily visible to searching aircraft.
2. REMAIN IN ONE LOCATION. Do not travel after reaching area where your distress signal can be seen.
3. SIGNAL searching aircraft by waving white clothing, arms, or any other article at your disposal.
4. If INJURED follow the above instructions if possible, otherwise remain where you are until assistance arrives.
5. FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS that are dropped to you by aircraft. Don't travel after dark.
6. ALWAYS notify someone as to the area in which you are going to fly, hunt, fish, or hike and the time you will return.
7. REMAIN CALM.

NOTICE

Upon receiving a report that an AIRCRAFT or PERSON has been lost the Sheriff's office, any state or national forest official, or the State Police District office will request the Oregon State Board of Aeronautics Air Search and Rescue Dept. or the local State ASR Key Area Designee to dispatch search aircraft to be flown by qualified pilots who are familiar with the terrain in that area.

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Name	Title	Address	Phone: Day	Night
Earl W. Snyder, Director,	Supreme Ct. Bldg.	4-2171	4-1421	
Salem		Ext. 486	Res. 2-5873	
Geo. F. Douglas, Safety Insp.,	Supreme Ct.	4-2171	4-1421	
Bldg., Salem		Ext. 486	Res. 2-8609	
Dr. W. M. Peare, Chairman,	Box 931,	La Grande	5401	
Anthony J. Dwyer, Vice Chairman,	6637 S. E.			
100th Ave., Portland				PR 1-1166
J. R. Roberts, Member,	Box 10,	Redmond	57J or 83	
Ralph Scroggin, Mbr.,	820 Park St.,	Lebanon	7301 or 2353	
Lee U. Eyerly, Member,	McNary Field,	Salem	2-3631

AREA NO. 1 — HDQTRS. TILLAMOOK

D Designee	A Associate
Harvey Henderson, D, Box 132,	Pac. City Cloverdale 415 415
L. O. Shermer, A, Pacific City	Cloverdale..... 428 428
James C. Coon, A, Rt. 1, Box 49A,	Tillamook

VI 2-4481 VI 2-6747

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Herbert Hughitt, A, P.O.Box 485, Toledo 3-2331 3-3204
A. F. Coats, A, 4009 3rd St., Tillamook VI 2-4434 VI 2-4509
AREA NO. 2—HDQTRS.—NORTH BEND

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Coos Bay SK 9-7954 SK 9-9401
Omer (Bob) Larsen, A, Box 180, Lakeside 321 321
Edwin L. Crabtree, A, P. O. Box 180, Coos Bay
CO 7-2525 CO 7-3768
Elmer R. Costelloe, A, 140 W. 4th, Gold Beach 192 185
Richard Buffington, A, Gold Beach 201 1483
Arnold A. Acheson, A, 1954 Madrone, North Bend
Coos Bay SK 9-2621 SK 9-4982
Brant Batchelor, A, 80x 34, Eastside Coos Bay CO 7-3731
John E. Hanson, Jr., A, Rt. 1, Box 373, North Bend
Coos Bay SK 9-2621 SK 9-4466
Glen H. Kolkhorst, A, 864 S. 5th, Coos Bay
CO 7-3133 CO 7-6263
C. E. Morgan, A, Airport, Gold Beach 1332 1331

AREA NO. 3—HDQTRS.—PORTLAND

Ernest Helms, D, Portland-Troutdale Airport,
Portland MO 5-2141 AT 7-7490
Edward J. Ball, A, 423 N. 2nd Ave., Hillsboro 5495 3424
O. A. Donaldson, A, 7800 S. W. Birchwood Dr.
Portland CA 3-0400 CY 2-1532
Joe J. Millet, A, Rt. 3, Box 570, Hillsboro
No. Plains 34-F-11
Ara M. Pratt, A, Rm. 804, Court House Portland CA-7-8441
Ben Schuld, A, Rt. 3, Box 933, Oregon City 4296 6781
Ray H. Welker, A, 2115 S. E. 148th Ave.,
Portland 66 AL 4-4880 AL 4-4880

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Sam M. Whitney, D, Sportsman Airpark, Newberg 5381
George F. Kreitzberg, A, 1190 Albert Dr., Salem
2-3562 4-4371
J. Arlo Livingston, A, P. O. Box 331, Corvallis
3-6412 3-8008

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Ralph Scroggin, A, 820 Park St., Lebanon 7501 2353
Joe Gilbert, A, Lebanon 2021 5622
Harry Macfarlane, A, 1006 E. 4th St., Albany 456
Lloyd A. Johnson, A, P. O. Box 275, Albany WA 6-2826
M. D. Woolley, A, Box 107, Albany WA 8-9696 WA 8-8692
Howard Ivey, 632 Baker St., Albany WA 6-1231 WA 6-2951

AREA NO. 6—HDQTRS.—EUGENE

Milt Ruberg, D, 1300 N. 27th, Springfield 7-2366 7-2366
R. D. Green, A, 1953 Chambers St., Eugene 4-7831 5-8343
Ralph McGinnis, A, 537 E. 18th, Eugene 5-3698 5-3698
Virgil Kelley, A, 1953 Chambers St., Eugene 4-7831 5-8343
Joseph R. Moorehead, A, 649 E. 18, Eugene 4-7831 4-5920

AREA NO. 7—HDQTRS.—ROSEBURG

George H. Felt, D, Rt. 2, Box 341, Roseburg 3-6743 3-6743
Lynn Beckley, A, Rt. 1, Box 345, Roseburg 3-6416 3-6416
Cecil Bever, A, 839 Houck, Roseburg 2-2622 3-3343
Ira C. Byrd, A, 200 Byrd St., Roseburg 3-3537 3-4174
E. M. Schwader, A, Rt. 2, Box 156, Roseburg 3-3329 3-3329
William H. Wishart, A, 811 Fleser, Roseburg 3-7300 3-4275

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Fred W. Hale, A, Box 326, Grants Pass 2335 3608
Oliver Morton, A, 10 W. Jackson, Medford 3-1031 2-7631
Robert A. Forbes, A, 2511 Lymon Ave., Med. 2-9150 2-9150
Sumner Parker, A, Rt. 1, Box 510, Ashland 7240 7240
(Airport) 9-9546
James Daily, A, 830 E. 9th St., Medford 2-3493 2-5436
Gerard A. Leitch, A, 542 Sunset Way, Gr. Pass 5129 6512
Robert Hobson, Ground, 1007 N. W. Birch St.
GR 6-4488 GR 6-6339

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Melvin R. Lingren, A, 518 Montello Ave.,
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Al J. Tilse, D, Box 807, Redmond 235-W 415-Y
G. H. Leyva, A, Lexington 3-8422 3-8422
Gerald W. McCann, A, 222 Irving Ave.,
Bend 444 444or 299

AREA NO. 11—HDQTRS.—PRINEVILLE

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Claude F. Williams, A, Rt. 1, Box 1190, Prineville 6661 6661
E. E. Goodrich, A, 991 E. 1st St., Prineville 6450 6329

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Max Menti, A, Lakeshort Dr., Klamath Falls 5580 6180
Gregory H. Tainter, A, Box 528, Lakeview 1053 1053
Lloyd H. Derby, A, 126 N. 7th St., Klamath Falls 4519 7241
W. I. Kesterson, A, 1985 Portland St., K. F. 4135 4419
Lloyd E. Newlun, A, 5040 Bristol, K. Falls 5580 2-0381
Babe O. D. Reeder, A, 2834 Patterson St., K. F. 7961 7961
Joseph R. Steele, A, Rt. 2, Box 700, K. F. 5955 5955
Hal Ogle, A, 630 Washington St., Klamath Falls 3282 6796
Ben Burgess, A, 76 Washington St., K. F. 3579 2-0606
Betty Gant, A, 2420 Ore. Ave., K. F. 5131 or 5132 2-3055

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Box 678, Pendleton 1918 1918
E. A. Westermeyer, A, Rt. 1, Box 18, Hermiston 2987 2987
E. J. Dickinson, A, Rt. 2, Box 379, Pendleton 796 796
C. M. Rector, Ground, Box 119, Pendleton 503 1829

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V. E. Michael, D, Box 283, Canyon City
Mt. Vernon 330 John Day 472
Philip J. Boyer, A, 202 S. W. Brent Drive,
John Day 229 570
Austin B. Lyons, A, 675 W. Main John Day 780 780

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Oscar Davis, A, Box 533, Burns 5781 5781

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C. Raymond Johnson, A, Enterprise 1R14 1R14
William Ralph Maxwell, A, Wallowa 462 542

AREA NO. 18—HDQTRS.—BAKER

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Wilfred H. Chaves, A, 2445 Baker St., Baker 829 461
Eldon Down, A, Box 12, La Grande 6R05 6R21

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Albert T. Larsen	Flight Section	245 Delmar Drive, Salem	Day 2-3671; Night 3-7761
William F. Sanders	Radio Eng.	1230 Fairview Ave. Salem	Day 2-4744; Night 2-1990

DISTRICT WARDENS

Town	Name	District	Phone
COOS BAY	Keith Young	Coos *	4881
DALLAS	F. M. Henderson	Polk-Benton *	2326
EUGENE	Jacob Smith	Eastern Lane *	7-2030
FOREST GROVE	Edward Schroeder	N.W. Oregon *	1451
GILCHRIST	Robert Ward	Walker **	262
KLAMATH FALLS	H. H. Ogle	Klamath *	3282
LA GRANDE	W. M. Curtis	N. E. Oregon *	9F2
MEDFORD	Ted Maul	S. W. Oregon *	2-2860
MOLALLA	Geo. Bunke	Clackamas-Marion ***	49
PENDLETON	C. M. Rector	Supervisor Umatilla ****	503
PRINEVILLE	M. E. Crawford	Central Ore. *	6522
ROSEBURG	Fred Southwick	Douglas *	3-4022
SWEET HOME	Ray Trenholm	Linn County ***	731
THE DALLES	John Doran	No. Central Ore. *	9322
TOLEDO	Geo. Melum	Lincoln County ***	3-2582
VENETA	Ray Oglesby	Western Lane *	2222

* Forest Protective Association
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ASTORIA (1)	—	Sergeant H. K. Healea, H.B.*	106
BAKER (4)	—	Captain A. G. Dunn, C.H.†	JA 3 3163
BEND (1)	—	Sergeant L. L. Hirtzel, H.B.*	85
BROOKINGS (4)	—	See Ontario	41
BURNS (4)	—	See Ontario	41
COQUILLE (3)	—	Homer C. Snider, H.B.*	1501
COTTAGE GROVE (2)	—	See Eugene	4-1322
CLATSKANIE (1)	—	See St. Helens	406
DRAIN (3)	—	See Roseburg	3-5544
ENTERPRISE (4)	—	See La Grande	441
EUGENE (2)	—	Sergeant Robt. Baker	4-1322
FLORENCE (2)	—	See Eugene	4-1322
FOSSIL (4)	—	See Arlington, H.B.*	250
GILCHRIST (3)	—	See Klamath Falls	4211
GOLD BEACH (3)	—	See Coquille	1501
GRANTS PASS (3)	—	Serg. C. R. Borgman, H.B.*	GR 6-2345
HEPPNER (4)	—	See Arlington	250
HOOD RIVER (1)	—	See The Dalles	2161
IDANHA (2)	—	See Salem, H.B.*	3-3125
JOHN DAY (4)	—	See Baker	JA 3-3163
KLAMATH FALLS (3)	—	Serg. E. W. Tichenor, H.B.*	4211
LA GRANDE (4)	—	Sergeant Dominic Casciato, H.B.*	441
LAKEVIEW (3)	—	See Klamath Falls	4211
LEBANON (2)	—	See Albany	WA 6-1231
MADRAS (1)	—	See Bend	85
MEDFORD (2)	—	Captain Paul Parson, H.B.*	2-6113
MILWAUKIE (1)	—	Captain Wayne M. Gurdane, H.B.*	OL 4-6555
MILTON-FREEWATER (4)	—	See Pendleton	314
McMINNVILLE (1)	—	Sergeant Albert Cianni, C.H.†	4041
NEWPORT (2)	—	Sergeant W. J. Colbert, H.B.*	37
OAKRIDGE (2)	—	See Eugene	4-1322
ONTARIO (4)	—	Sergeant Russell L. Haynes	41
PENDLETON (4)	—	Sergeant Nevil W. Smith, H.B.*	314
PORTLAND (1)	—	See Milwaukie	OL 4-6555
PRINEVILLE (1)	—	See Bend	85
REEDSPORT (3)	—	See Roseburg	3-5544
ROSEBURG (3)	—	Sergeant Rob't Keefe, H.B.*	3-5544
SALEM (2)	—	Captain R. G. Howard, H.B.*	3-3125
ST. HELENS (1)	—	Sergeant Harold A. Kreger †	4041
THE DALLES (1)	—	Sergeant C. A. U'Ren, H.B.*	2161
TILLAMOOK (1)	—	Serg. J. A. Maulding, H.B.*	VI 2-4433
VERNONIA (1)	—	See St. Helens	406

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*Highway Building

†City Hall

‡Court House

(Reprinted Courtesy Oregon State Police)

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1955-1956

Judicial Dist.	Counties Included	Name	Address
1—Jackson,	Josephine.	Herbert K. Hanna,	Medford and *Orval J. Millard, Grants Pass.
2—Coos,	Curry, Douglas, Lane.	*Fank B. Reid, Eugene; *Dal M. King, Coquille; Carl E. Wimberly, Roseburg; A. T. Goodwin, Eugene; William S. Fort, Eugene and Charles S. Woodrich, Roseburg.	
3—Marion—all Salem.		*George R. Duncan, *Val D. Sloper and Joseph B. Felton.	
4—Multnomah—all of Portland.		*Martin W. Hawkins; James W. Crawford, James R. Bain, Alfred P. Dobson, Frank J. Lonergan, *Charles W. Redding, *Wm. L. Dickson, *Alfred T. Sulmonetti, Eugene K. Oppenheimer, Donald E. Long, Virgil H. Langtry, Paul R. Harris, Carl A. Dahl.	
5—Clackamas—Both of Oregon City.		Ralph M. Holman and *P. K. Hammond.	
6—Morrow, Umatilla,		*William W. Wells, Pendleton.	
7—Hood River, Wasco,		*Malcolm W. Wilkinson, The Dalles..	
8—Baker,		*Forrest L. Hubbard, Baker.	
9—Harney, Malheur, M.		A. Biggs, Vale.	
10—Union, Wallowa,		R. J. Green, La Grande.	
11—Gilliam, Grant, Sherman, Wheeler—		E. H. Howell, Canyon City.	
12—Polk, Yamhill—		Arlie G. Walker, McMinnville.	
13—Klamath—		David R. Vandenburg, Klamath Falls.	
14—Lake—		*Charles H. Foster, Lakeview.	
18—Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson —		*Ralph S. Hamilton, Bend.	
19—Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook and Washington —		Glenn Heiber, Hillsboro; Howard K. Zimmerman, Astoria; J. S. Bohannon, Tillamook.	
21—Benton, Lincoln, Linn—		*Victor Olliver, Albany; Fred McHenry, Corvallis.	
Elected November 2, 1954.			

* Elected November 2, 1954.

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PORTLAND—U.S. Court House, 620 S.W. Main	CA 8-6171
HAROLD SEXTON	
MEDFORD—Court House	2-4302
PAUL HANLON	Res. 2-6851

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Melvin L. Graham, Supervisor
Lloyd S. Angell, Assistant Supervisor
Don C. Church, Asst. Supv. Inspection Section
Gordon R. McReary, Asst. Supv. Enforcement Section
W. E. Arseneault, Sergeant, Enforcement Section

District No. 1

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P. C. Calavan J. K. Jasmann
A. R. Cochran J. O. Sechrist
Inspectors, Inspection Section
R. E. Billings N. Locke
C. M. Brown B. C. Niles
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District No. 2

Northern Columbia, Clatsop, Tillamook, Yamhill, Lincoln, West Lane, West Douglas, Coos and Curry Counties

Headquarters: Newport, Oregon
Guy N. Griswold, Sergeant in Charge, Ofc., Sec. of State Bldg., Hwy 101, Newport 409
Mail: P. O. Box 13, Newport
Res. 1036 Toledo Road, Newport 451
Glenn A. Wrede, Inspector, Lincoln and West Lane Co.
Mail: P. O. Box 1254, Newport
Res. 304 N.W. Wave Street, Newport 409
O fc. Sec. of State Bldg., Hwy. 101, Newport 409
Alan W. Smith, Insp., Clatsop and North Columbia Co.
Mail: P. O. Box 932, Seaside 334-J
Res. 2216 North Holladay Street, Seaside
Ofc.: Same
Frank H. Ransom, Inspector, Tillamook and Yamhill Co.
Mail: P. O. Box 188, Tillamook 389
Res.: Rt. 1, Box 173, Bay City VI 2-4192
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., Tillamook
Carroll A. Nettleton, Inspector, South. Coos and Curry Co.
Mail: P. O. Box 313, Bandon FI 7-3944
Res.: Prosper Road, Bandon
Ofc.: Same
Calvin D. Willis, Insp. N. Coos and W. Douglas Co.
Mail: P. O. Box 240, North Bend CO 7-6505
Res.: Coos Bay SK 9-7134
Ofc. Sec. of State Bldg., North Bend
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Marion, Polk, Benton, Linn and Eastern Lane Counties.
Headquarters: Salem, Oregon
Arthur G. Taaffe, Sergeant-in-Charge
Mail: Oregon Liquor Control Commission, Salem
Res.: 1085 Columbia Street, Salem 2-1539
Ofc.: 503 State Hwy. Bldg., Salem 4-2171, Ext. 305
Albert E. O'Mara, Insp. Benton & NW. Central Lane Co.
Mail: P. O. Box 122, Corvallis
Res. 213 S. 6th Street, Corvallis PL2-1857
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg. Corvallis PL3-6745
James W. Lockard, Inspector, Linn County
Mail: Oregon Liquor Control Commission, Salem
Res.: 275 W. McGilchrist, Salem 4-5787
Ofc.: 503 State Hwy. Bldg., Salem 4-2171, Ext. 305
Marion H. Hauntz, Insp., Salem in Marion Co. & Polk Co.
Mail: Oregon Liquor Control Commission, Salem
Res.: 615 N. 19th St., Salem 4-6194
Ofc.: 503 State Hwy. Bldg., Salem 4-2171, Ext. 305
James E. Gerts, Inspector, Marion County less Salem
Mail: Oregon Liquor Control Commission, Salem
Res.: Hubbard, Oregon Woodburn 6132
Ofc.: 503 State Hwy. Bldg., Salem 4-2171, Ext. 305
Kenneth G. Whitlock, Inspector, Eastern Lane County
Mail: P. O. Box 406, Eugene
Res.: 2809 Shirley Street, Eugene 4 0072
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., 1401 Walnut 5-1181

District No. 4

Eastern Douglas, Josephine and Jackson Counties.
Headquarters: Grants Pass, Oregon
Floyd R. Masters, Sergeant-in-Charge
Mail: P. O. Box 692, Grants Pass
Res. 1094 S. E. Ashley Place, Grants Pass .. GR 6-2141
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bdgl., 1421 N. E. 6th GR 6-7171
Floyd R. Masters, Josephine County; Azalea, Koler and
Glendale in Douglas County; Rogue River and Gold
Hill in Jackson County.
William R. Jordan, Inspector, Eastern Douglas County
Mail: P. O. Box 385, Roseburg
Res.: OR 3-4441
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., 120 N. Kane OR 3-7273
(or c/o Roseburg Police 3-6633)
Alvin E. Hartley, Inspector Jackson County less Gold
Hill and Rogue River.
Mail: P. O. Box 1201, Medford
Res.: 365 S. Central St., Medford 3-5740
Ofc.: Same

District No. 5

Jefferson, Crook, Deschutes, Klamath and Lake Counties
Headquarters: Klamath Falls, Oregon
W. E. Mynatt, Sergeant-in-Charge
Mail: P. O. Box 1193, Klamath Falls
Res.: 505 N. 9th St., Klamath Falls 3576
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., 2629 S. 6th 2-2736
(c/o Klamath Falls Police)
Hartley B. Carlson, Insp., Klamath and Lake Counties
Mail: P. O. Box 1193, Klamath Falls
Res.: 1194 Crescent Avenue, Klamath Falls 4720
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., 2629 S. Sixth,
Klamath Falls 2-2736

(Continued)

Chester A. Nordstrom, Insp., Klamath and Lake Counties
Mail: P. O. Box 1193, Klamath Falls

Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., 2629 S. Sixth,
Klamath Falls 2-2736
Tom K. Stevenson, Inspector, Jefferson, Crook and De-
schutes Counties.
Mail: Sec. of State Bldg., 345 E. Third, Bend
Res.: 315 Yew Lane, Bend 1984
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., 345 East Third St.,
Bend 2128

District No. 6

Wheeler, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Baker, Wallowa and
Union Counties; also Meacham in Umatilla County.
Headquarters: Baker, Oregon
Byron S. Raeburn, Sergeant-in-Charge
Mail: P. O. Box 783, Baker
Res.: 1555 East Street, Baker Jackson 3-3846
Ofc.: City Hall, Baker
Howard D. Renz, Inspector, Baker County
Mail: P. O. Box 342, Baker
Res.: 2445 Clark Street, Baker JA 3-3495
Ofc.: City Hall, Baker
Burl E. Courtney, Inspector, Wallowa and Union Counties
also Meacham in Umatilla County.
Res.: Elks Lodge, La Grande 651
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., 106 Depot St., La Grande 7111
William A. Courtney, Inspector, Malheur County
Mail: P. O. Box 570, Ontario
Res. 542 W. Idaho Avenue, Ontario 81 NR
Ofc.: Sec. of State, Ontario 193-M
Luther A. Parks, Inspector, Wheeler, Grant, and Harney
Counties
Mail: P. O. Box 475, John Day
Res.: 163 N. W. 1st Street, John Day 124-M
Ofc.: Same

District No. 7

Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow and Uma-
tilla Counties.
Headquarters: The Dalles, Oregon
Dale R. McMeen, Sergeant-in-Charge
Mail: P. O. Box 649, The Dalles
Res. 1917 East 14th Street, The Dalles 9493
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., West Columbia River
Hwy., The Dalles 9458
Jack R. Wood, Inspector, Hood River, Wasco and Sher-
man Counties
Mail: P. O. Box 221, The Dalles
Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., West Columbia River
Hwy., The Dalles 9458
A. H. Barney, Inspector, Gilliam, Morrow and Northwest
Umatilla Counties.
Mail: P. O. Box 83, Hermiston
Res.: 809 Tamarack Street, Hermiston 5354
Ofc.: Same
LaMarr I. Shephard, Inspector, Umatilla Co., less Meach-
am and NW. Umatilla County.
Mail: P. O. Box 5, Pendleton
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Ofc.: Sec. of State Bldg., 119 S. E. 2nd Ave.,
Pendleton 82

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BAKER—BAKER COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Fred Young			
Dist. Att.—Robert Vaughn	JA 3-5051	2	3084
Sheriff—Lloyd R. Cook	JA 3-2317	4	3084
*Police Chief—Cliff Murray	JA 3-3644	12	6.75
*Radio Fre. 154.97 K.O.B. 394			

HAINES

Mayor—R. E. Pullen			
City Marshall—Chas Young	12R4	1	1

HALFWAY

Mayor—Charles F. Smith			
Police Chief—L. M. Whiteley		1	1

HUNTINGTON

Mayor—C. H. Logan			
City Marshall—Ralph C. Macri	551	1	1

CORVALLIS—BENTON COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Carl Williams			
Dist. Att.—Sidney B. Lewis Jr.	PL 3-5010	2	668
**Sheriff—Clifford N. Lilly	PL 3-7176	7	668
Coroner—Donald E. Durdan	PL 3-6250	2	668
*Police Chief—Cecil W. Fruitt	PL 3-7245	24	3 1/3
*Radio Fre. 38.180 KOB 414			
**Radio Fre. 38.180 KOB 414			

MONROE

Mayor—Marian McCallum			
City Marshall—W. N. Carpenter	1951	1	

PHILOMATH

Mayor—Gordon T. Larson			
Police Chief—C. H. Munger	WA 9-4720	3	

OREGON CITY—CLACKAMAS COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Richard Long			
Dist. Att.—Winston L. Bradshaw	OL 4-6591	2	1890
**Sheriff—Fred Reaksecker	OL 4-6591	20	1890
Coroner—Leslie Peake	OL 4-2131		1890
Chief of Public Safety—			
*Clare D. Newman	OC 5266	OL 4-1740	12
**Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOB 201			
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOB 201			

CANBY

Mayor—Rex B. Eversole			
*Officer		4403	2
*Radio Fre. 33.5 M.C. KOB 201			

ESTACADA

Mayor—Ralph J. Svehaug			
*Police Chief—Geo. T. Stevens	5X2	2	2
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOG 992			

GLADSTONE

Mayor—Eugene W. Bauer			
*Police Chief—Clarence S. Moore	Ore. City 5738	4	3 1/2
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOB 201			

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*Police Chief—Olin O. Nichols OL 4-3333 5 2
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Mayor—Fred Averill
*Police Chief—Vern E. Pitman 2406 2 1½

OSWEGO

Mayor—Lee Stidd Jr.
*Police Chief—Carroll B. Hansen NE 6-3333 4 2
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOB 696

SANDY

Mayor—Thomas Scales
Police Chief—Jack Mainey 2921 4 2

WEST LINN

Mayor—Wm. C. Little
*Police Chief—Steven J. Goldade OC 6393 3 3
*Radio Fre. 39.18 KOB 201

ASTORIA—CLATSOP COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Peter G. Cosovich			
Dist. Att.—Thomas E. Brownhill	1021	2	820
*Sheriff—Paul Kearney	192 or 199	7	820
Coroner—Raymond O. Luce	5	1	820
*Police Chief—C. M. Leding	211	22	7
*Radio Fre. 156.33 M.C., K.O.B. 305			

GEARHART

Mayor—James Scarborough
City Marshall—Karsten Sjolli 137 1 1 1/5

HAMMOND

Mayor—Robert J. Fox
Police Chief—Vic Paschild 4194 1 1

SEASIDE

Mayor—Lester U. Raw
*Police Chief—Sidney Smith 162 8 2
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOA 543

WARRENTON

Mayor—Harold C. Gramson
*Police Chief—Roy H. Knutsen 4666 3 1
*Radio Fre. 156.33 M.C.

ST. HELENS—COLUMBIA COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Irving T. Rau			
District Attorney—W. W. Dillard	234	1	646
*Sheriff—Warren M. Forsyth	5	3	646
Coroner—Ben Coleman	54	1	646
*Police Chief—Ellsworth Herder	646	5	2½
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOB 699			

CLATSKANIE

Mayor—J. D. Puzey
Police Chief—Daniel N. Hawk 662 2 1

COLUMBIA CITY

Mayor—Pete. P. Taranoff
Police Chief—G. A. Russell 1201-J3 1 1

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Mayor—Victor Sundquist
Police Chief—Charles L. Smith 6:7048 2 1

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Mayor—Glenn Williams
Police Chief—Donald O. Allen 6-2201 2 1

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Mayor—Forrest M. Sanders
Police Chief—Silas Goff 1925 1 1

VERNONIA

Mayor—Lyman F. Hawken, Sr.
Police Chief—Acel D. Lolley 1173 2 1

COQUILLE—COOS COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Geo. F. Burr			
Dist. Attorney—John J. Pickett	2621	2	1611
*Sheriff—Charles M. Strawn	431	4	1611
Coroner—Brewer Mills	CO 7-3131	3	1611
**Police Chief—Howard R. Marsh	2561	6	1.38
*Radio Fre. KOF 351, 155.01 M.C.			
**Radio Fre. KOF 351 155.01 M.C.			

BANDON

Mayor—R. V. Backlund
Police Chief—Donald S. MacDonald 681 3 2

COOS BAY

Mayor—Robert Marsden
*Police Chief—Glen H. Kolkhorst CO 7-3133 10 3
*Radio Fre. KOB 470 155.01 M.C.

EASTSIDE

Mayor—Louis Linder
Pol. Chief—Jesse D. McCullough CO 7-4387 1 1

EMPIRE

Mayor—Kenneth E. Adams
*Police Chief TU 8-4223 2 3½
*Radio Fre. 155.01 KOB 470

MYRTLE POINT

Mayor—Elvin Eads
*Police Chief—William T. Tankersley 1581 3 2
*Radio Fre. 155.01 KOF 351

NORTH BEND

Mayor—I. N. Hartley
*Police Chief—Leslie L. Liebman SK 9-4521 10 4½

POWERS

Mayor—Ken R. Rolfe
Police Chief—Wm. F. Kanouse 642 1 1

PRINEVILLE—CROOK COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—R. P. McRae			
Dist. Att.—James Minturn	5512	1	2980
Sheriff—Jesse Wooldridge	6398	2	2980
Coroner—Merrill Durkee	5413	1	2980
*Police Chief—Alton D. Perry	5111	5	1
*Radio Fre. 159.75 KOE 831			

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	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—W. A. Cartwright			
District Attorney—Samuel A. Hall	2451	2	1622
Sheriff—R. G. Sabin	991	1	1622
Coroner—Dr. E. W. Minty	333	1	1622
Police Chief—Kenneth J. Burke	591	2	2

BROOKINGS

Mayor—Byron L. Brimm
Police Chief—C. M. "Bud" Cross 3193 2

PORT ORFORD

Mayor—William H. Kerber
Police Chief—E. V. Danforth ED 2-2121 1 2

BEND—DESCHUTES COUNTY

	Phone	Men in	Sq. Mi.
Mayor—Hans Slagsvold			
Dist. Att.—George F. Rakestraw	930	3	3027
*Sheriff—Forrest C. Sholes	130	3	3027
Coroner—George W. Winslow	118	2	3027
**Police Chief—John T. Truett	1492	15	4

*Radio Fre. 155.25 M.C. KOF 545
**Radio Fre. 156.57 M.C. KOB 428

REDMOND

Mayor—E. M. McKrill
*Police Chief—Milford Mooney 192 6 4
*Radio Fre. 155.25 M.C.

SISTERS

Mayor—Chas. E. Gates
Police Chief—Fred L. Painter 2302 3 1

ROSEBURG—DOUGLAS COUNTY

	Phone	Men in	Sq. Mi.
Mayor—Ernest Barker Jr.			
Dist. Atty.—Robert M. Stults	OR 3-6664	2	5062
**Sheriff—Ira Byrd	OR 2-2622	10	5062
Coroner—L. L. Powers	OR 3-4455	3	5062
*Police Chief—Stan Olson	OR 3-6633	19	3½
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOA 506			
**Radio Fre. 155.01 KOB 714			

CANYONVILLE

Mayor—Edwin Oaks
*Police Chief—Ted Nimmo 3357 3 1
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C.

DRAIN

Mayor—E. G. Whipple
*Police Chief—Elmer L. Winslow TE 6-9313 1 4
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C.

GLENDALE

Mayor—Fred Lund
Police Chief—Eugene Losey VE 2-5555 1 1½

MYRTLE CREEK

Mayor—Winton Hudelson
Police Chief—James Haun 775 4 2

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Police Chief—C. W. Mannning 2661 2 1½
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*Police Chief—H. M. McCabe 11 4 2
*Radio Fre. 155.01 KOG 415

RIDDLE

Mayor—Elmer Love
*Police Chief—Kenneth W. Hunt 3203 3 1
*Radio Fre. 157.53 M.C.

SUTHERLIN

Mayor—Claude Kesner
Police Chief—Richard Crumal 2116 6 2

YONCALLA

Mayor—Herschel S. Phillips
Marshalls—Dee Gordon and
A. Z. Thompson 122 1 1

CONDON—GILLIAM COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Ernest F. Lear			
District Att.—William Bennett	DU 4-3352	1	1211
Sheriff—Volney Thomas	DU 4-2851	3	1211
Coroner—Marvin A. Albee	DU 4-2001		
	or DU 4-2181	1	1211
City Marshall—Chas. Gomillion	DU 4-2711	1	2

ARLINGTON
Mayor—Jack Harford
Police Chief—Ralph Campbell 163 4 2

CANYON CITY—GRANT COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—J. W. Finlayson			
Dist. Atty.—Michael Mogan	480	1	4532
Sheriff in Mt. Vernon	1	1	4532
Coroner in John Day			
Police Chief—Wm. E. Metteer	222	3	3

JOHN DAY
Mayor—Earl Van Voorhis
Coroner—J. Carl Driskill 76 2 4532
Police Chief—William E. Metteer 222 3 2

LONG CREEK
Mayor—Louis Farmer
City Marshall—Chas. A. Roberts 083 1 1

MT. VERNON
Mayor—Sam Farra
Sheriff—Robert W. Damon 1 2 4532

PRAIRIE CITY
Mayor—Carl J. Born
Police Chief—Dale Clemens 731 3 2½

BURNS—HARNEY COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—L. P. Reed			
District Attorney—James M. Burns	3331	1	10132
Sheriff—Eldon Sitz	3681	2	10132
Coroner—Harold Olsen	4091	1	10132
Police Chief—Lloyd J. Larsen	3131	4	12

(Continued)

HINES

Mayor—Irvin L. Kincaid
Police Chief—Harold Larson

2431 2 1

HOOD RIVER—HOOD RIVER COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Charles T. Howe			
Dist. Att.—Kenneth M. Abraham	9696	1	529
*Sheriff—Rupert L. Gillmouthe	1442	5	529
Coroner—Roy Edwards	1391	1	529
*Police Chief—E. Larry Gramse	3942	5	3
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C.			

CASCADE LOCKS

Mayor—Harry M. Craig

*Police Chief—Forrest Blakely 8666 2 1

MEDFORD—JACKSON COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Earl M. Miller			
Dist. Att.—Walter D. Nunley	2-6811	3	2817
*Sheriff—Howard Gault	2-4350	15	2817
Coroner—Carlos W. Morris	2-7111	4	2817
**Police Chief—Chas. P. Champlin	3-3636	30	4½
*Radio Fre. 155.61 M.C. KOA 505			
**Radio Fre. 156.57 M.C. KOB 312			

ASHLAND

Mayor—Richard Neill

*Police Chief—Herbert Hays 3311 9 3

*Radio Fre. 155.01

BUTTE FALLS

Mayor—F. E. Poole

City Marshal—Irving Bahler 2459 1 1

CENTRAL POINT

Mayor Donald E. Faber

*Police Chief—Oran C. Chastain 4-2424 2 1

*Radio Fre. KOG 567 156.57 M.C.

EAGLE POINT

Mayor—Don Ashpole

*Police Chief—Harold D. Ottosen VA 6-3241 1 10

*Radio Fre. 156.57 M.C. K.C. 4649

GOLD HILL

Mayor—Thomas H. Smith

City Marshall—Floyd Taylor 5-9021 1 ½

JACKSONVILLE

Mayor—John Kerven

*Police Chief—Frank Carter 9-8231 1 1

*Radio Fre. 156.57 M.C.

PHOENIX

Mayor—Dan H. Adams

*Police Chief—Vacant 2-7091 3 2

*Radio Fre. 156.57 M.C.

ROGUE RIVER

Mayor—Phil B. Engle

Police Chief—Wm. J. Peters JU 2-3242 1 1

TALENT

Mayor—Keith V. Thoreson

Police Chief—John R. Baldwin 2-6950 1 1

MADRAS—JEFFERSON COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Earl M. Bone			
District Attorney—Warren Albright	2286	1	1794
Sheriff—S. E. Summerfield	2155	3	1794
Coroner—Edwin Mason	2410	1	1794
*Police Chief—E. E. "Al" Dent	2424	3	2
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. TPK 5765			

CULVER

Mayor—James Thompson

Police Chief—J. M. Freeman 2436 1 4

GRANTS PASS—JOSEPHINE COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Robert C. Martin			
Dist. Att.—Max L. McMillin	GR 6-3569	1	1625
*Sheriff—Lloyd Lewis	GR 6-4444	6	1625
Coroner—Lewis Earl Hall	GR 6-3388	1	1625
*Police Chief—Carl M. Dallas	GR 6-2222	12	3
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C.			

CAVE JUNCTION

Mayor—Elwood Hussey

Police Chief—D. C. Holten 6103 2 1

KLAMATH FALLS—KLAMATH COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Paul O. Landry			
Dist. Atty.—Richard C. Beesley	2-3434	2	5973
Sheriff—J. M. Britton	4188	9	5973
Coroner—Dr. George H. Adler	4125	4	5973
*Police Chief—Orville Hamilton	3111	27	6
*Radio Fre. 156.57 M.C. KOA 724			

BONANZA

Mayor—Louis Van Sipe

Police Chief—John Brown 2261 1 1

CHILOQUIN

Mayor—Earl Greear

Police Chief—Lewis Jones 282 2 2

MALIN

Mayor—Chas. E. McCulley

Police Chief—Geo. Hinz 184 1 1

MERRILL

Mayor—Robert R. Walker

Police Chief—Dalford J. Reed 2881 1 1

LAKEVIEW—LAKE COUNTY

	Phone	Men in	Sq. Mi.
Mayor—R. L. McLane			
Dist. Atty.—Julian Herndon Jr.	2003	2	8270
Sheriff—Thomas S. Elliott	482	3	8270
Coroner—Everett Osterman	3061	1	8270
Police Chife—Frank Anderl	2152	4	1½

(Continued)

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PAISLEY

Mayor—A. L. Daley

Police Chief—Richard E. Hanan

10

EUGENE—LANE COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—V. E. Johnson			
District Attorney—Eugene Venn	4-1437	2	4573
Sheriff—Edward W. Elder	5-8401	10	4573
Coroner—Fred Buell	7-3319	2	4573
*Police Chief—Vern L. Hill	5 2321	66	11.1
*Radio Fre. 49.5 M.C. KOA 516 KOG 652			

COTTAGE GROVE

Mayor—Jess Hill			
*Police Chief—Ed Jones	784L	8	3
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C.			

CRESWELL

Mayor—Carlyle Scarbrough			
*Police Chief—Arthur F. Denny	233	1	1½
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C.			

FLORENCE

Mayor—E. A. Davidson			
*Police Chief—William T. Moon	376J	4	2½
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C.			

JUNCTION CITY

Mayor—Carey L. Strome			
Police Chief—Henry M. Erickson	8-3123	3	2

OAKRIDGE

Mayor—Kenneth L. Randall			
*Police Chief—M. W. Hansen	2-1041	3	4
*Radio Fre. 39.8 M.C.			

SPRINGFIELD

Mayor—Edward C. Harms Jr.			
*Police Chief—Harry W. Howard	7-3326	17	4
*Radio Fre. 37.26 M.C.			

NEWPORT—LINCOLN COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—F. E. Gilkey			
District Attorney—W. T. Hollen	350	2	985
*Sheriff—Jack Waterman	203	5	985
Coroner—Franklin O. Parker	46	3	985
Police Chief—Edwin E. Tatom	342	3	1½
*Radio Fre. 45.10 M.C. KOH 635			

DELAKE

Mayor—Earl Williams			
Police Chief—E. E. "Al" Barzee	2111	10	1

OCEANLAKE

Mayor—Boyd T. Jenkins			
Police Chief—E. E. "Al" Barzee	2111	10	1

SILETZ

Mayor—J. M. Reeder			
Police Chief—Charles Rogers	4-9439	3	3

TAFT

Mayor—J. W. Lundin			
*Police Chief—E. E. "Al" Barzee	2111	2	4
*Radio Fre. 45.1			

(Continued)

TOLEDO

Mayor—Alex J. Allan
 Police Chief—Lloyd E. Harold 3-2231 3 2

WALDPORT

Mayor—Frank Lundy
 Police Chief—Clinton O. Delap JO 3-2620 2 1½

ALBANY—LINN COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Charles K. McCormack	No.		
Dist. Att.—Courtney R. Johns	WA 8-9525	2	2294
**Sheriff—Geo. K. Miller	WA 8-9230	4	2294
Coroner—In Lebanon	AL 8-2123	1	2294
*Police Chief—Ray H. Maddy	WA 8-3344	17	5
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOB 206			
**Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOB 206			

BROWNSVILLE

Mayor—Russell C. Taylor
 Police Chief—Robert L. Kemnow 2-0111 1 1¼

HALSEY

Mayor—C. H. Williams
 Marshall—L. E. Gormley 2762 1 1½

HARRISBURG

Mayor—Roy G. Quinn
 Police Chief—Ernest McPhee 572 3 1

LEBANON

Mayor—Ralph Scroggin
 Police Chief—Ned H. Crippen AL 8-4224 13 2
 Coroner—W. Glenn Huston AL 8-2123 1 2294
 *Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOF 323

SCIO

Mayor—R. J. Purdy
 Police Chief—Perry Thomas 22F7 1 1

SODAVILLE

Mayor—Kenneth Vorderstrasse
 Police Chief—Vacant

SWEETHOME

Mayor—William Heseman
 *Police Chief—Roy Clover EM 7-4224 5 1½
 *Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOB 357

WATERLOO

Mayor—O. L. Seabrook
 Marshal—Donald Richard 1-1983 1 1

VALE—MALHEUR COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—C. E. Lewin	No.		
District Att.—Otis Smith	Ontario 169	1	9870
Sheriff—John C. Elfering	9091	2	9870
Coroner—George Beechler	Ontario 1000	2	9870
Police Chief—Robt. G. Ingram	4476	2	2.2

NYSSA

Mayor—Paul L. House
 Police Chief—E. L. Hansen 3112 3 3

ONTARIO

Mayor—Earl A. Bopp
 Police Chief—Walter Walker 308 7 4

SALEM—MARION COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Robert F. White			
District Attorney—			

Kenneth E. Brown	4-4401 Ext. 24	4	1173
**Sheriff—Denver Young	4-4401 Ext. 31	18	1173
Coroner—Leston W. Howell	3-3672	2	1173
*Police Chief—Clyde A. Warren	4-3341	62	9.4

*Radio Fre. 155.13 KOG 233
 *Radio Fre. 155.73 M.C. KOA 388

AUMSVILLE

Mayor—Elmer Richards
 Police Chief—Boyd L. Eidson

AURORA

Mayor—Allen J. Zimmerman
 Police Chief—William Wettstein 1315 1 ½

DONALD

Mayor—Clifford A. Blake
 Police Chief—Myron Anderson 7209

GATES

Mayor—W. R. Hutchison
 Police Chief—Percy M. Mulligan 7307 1

GERVAIS

Mayor—Rex Cutsforth
 Marshal—Vacant

HUBBARD

Mayor—C. K. McNary
 City Marshal—Frank Covey 7967 1 1

JEFFERSON

Mayor—Chas. Borst
 Marshal—George F. Armstrong FA 7-2227 1 1

MILL CITY

Mayor—J. C. Kimmel
 Police Chief—C. H. Meader 6084 2 3

MT. ANGEL

Mayor—Jacob Berchtold
 Police Chief—Merle W. Grace Blue 199

ST. PAUL

Mayor—Wm. Frith
 Police Chief—Norman Bernard

SCOTS MILLS

Mayor—George Johnson
 Police Chief—Vacant

SILVERTON

Mayor—Harry V. Carson
 *Police Chief—Reil R. Main 3-5162 4 4
 *Radio Fre. 155.73 M.C. KOG 233

STAYTON

Mayor—M. Van Driesche
 Police Chief—Everett E. Norfleet 2794 3 3

SUBLIMITY

Mayor—Gene Russell
 *Police Chief—Everett E. Norfleet 2794 3 2
 *Radio Fre. 155.13 M.C. KOG 233

TURNER

Mayor—Robert A. Ball
 Police Chief—Vacant

WOODBURN

Mayor—Thomas L. Workman
 Police Chief—Neil G. Calkins 2-3111 26

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HEPPNER—MORROW COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Mary Van Stevens			
Dist. Attorney—Bradley D. Fancher	6-9141	1	2059
Sheriff—C. J. D. Bauman	6-9910	3	2059
Coroner—Oliver Creswick	6-9600	1	2059
Police Chief—Floyd Hutchins	6-9622	2	6

BOARDMAN

Mayor—Joseph M. Tatone

Police Chief—Walter Hayes

IONE

Mayor—Omar Reitmann

Marshal—Geo. Tucker	8-7182	1	1½
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PORTLAND—MULTNOMAH COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Fred L. Peterson			
Dist. Atty.—Wm. M. Langley	CA 7-8441	18	424
*Sheriff—Terry D. Schunk	CA 7-8441	230	424
Capt. J. Earl Stanley,			
Preinct No. 1, Gresham	MO 5-4146		
Coroner—Arthur. J. O'Toole, M.D.	CA 7-8441	8	424
**Police Chief—James Purcell Jr.	CA 8-6611	666	69
*Radio Fre. 75.98 M.C. - 155.61			
**Radio Fre. 2442 K.C. 39.74 M.C.			
158.91 M.C., 155.19 M.C., 156.15 M.C.			

FAIRVIEW

Mayor—J. E. Poyner

Police Chief—Ira Brooks	1-8900	1	3
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GRESHAM

Mayor—Dr. H. H. Hughes

*Police Chief—J. D. McMillan	MO 5-3136	5	2
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*Radio Fre. 155.61 M.C. KOA 282

TROUTDALE

Mayor—R. Knarr

City Marshal—Sid Britton	5265	1	1½
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WOOD VILLAGE

Mayor—Paul Sherman

Pol. Chief—Clyde Harrison	Gresham 1-7345	1	1½
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DALLAS—POLK COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Hollis S. Smith			
Dist. Atty.—Walter W. Foster	MA 3-3961	1	739
**Sheriff—Tony Neufeldt	MA 3-3333	4	739
Coroner—Paul Bollman	MA 3-3286	2	739
*Police Chief—Paul J. Kitzmiller	MA 3-2400	5	2¼
*Radio Fre. 155.25 M.C. KOF 381			
**Radio Fre. 155.25 M.C. KOA 398-204-205			

FALLS CITY

Mayor—Vernon Murphy

Police Chief—Leslie W. Grippen	311	1	1
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INDEPENDENCE

Mayor—Ray Dunkel

Police Chief—Ray Howard	4	2	1½
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MONMOUTH

Mayor—H. W. Morlan

*Police Chief—Edward C. Leum	456	2	5
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*Radio Fre. 155.25 M.C. KOA 388

MORO—SHERMAN COUNTY

	Phone	Men in	Sq. Mi.
Mayor—Tom Monroe			
District Att.—T. Lester Johnson	Wasco 143	1	830
Sheriff—Norman E. Fields	Moro 123	3	830
Coroner in Grass Valley			
Police Chief—Lloyd Cochran			

GRASS VALLEY

Mayor—B. C. Baumgartner			
Coroner—Bruce B. Alley	381	1	8°0
Police Chief—C. W. Fields	182	1	

WASCO

Mayor—T. Lester Johnson			
Police Chief—Jack Rothery	772	2	1

TILLAMOOK—TILLAMOOK COUNTY

	Phone	Men in	Sq. Mi.
Mayor—Loren D. McKinley	No.	Dept.	Covered
Dist. Att.—John W. Hathaway	VI 2-4471	1	1115
*Sheriff—Allen E. Birch	VI 2-2555	5	1115
Coroner—Alan E. Lundberg	VI 2-2515	1	1115
**Police Chief—S. C. Linville	VI 2-2522	6	1
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOB 413			
**Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOA 830			

BAY CITY

Mayor—Wm. A. Gage			
Police Chief—Joseph Flishram			

GARIBALDI

Mayor—Mrs. Ruth F. Taylor			
Police Chief—Pershing F. Taylor	555	1	2

NEHALEM

Mayor—Walter Randolph			
Police Chief—W. C. Bullettett	4601	3	1

ROCKAWAY

Mayor—Eugene S. Kelty			
Police Chief—Robert H. Walpole	252	1	1¼

WHEELER

Mayor—J. D. Clyde Lewis			
Police Chief—E. Gregerson			

PENDLETON—UMATILLA COUNTY

	Phone	Men in	Sq. Mi.
Mayor—Norman Gorfinkle	No.	Dept.	Covered
Dist. Attorney—John E. Walker	4070	2	3231
*Sheriff—Roy Johnson	48	6	3231
Coroner—Allen "Pat" Folsom	4122	2	3231
**Police Chief—Jim Ness	4400	18	12
*Radio Fre. 39.82 M.C. KOG 323			
**Radio Fre. 37.26 M.C. KOA 783			

ATHENA

Mayor—Calvin O. Hanlon			
Police Chief—George L. Miller	1512 or 1132	1	1

(Continued)

ECHO

Mayor—Sloan Thompson			
Police Chief—Roland D. Wilson	FR 1-8211	2	1½

HELIX

Mayor—Harry Eaton			
Police Chief—Orville L. Cowan	1229	1	3

HERMISTON

Mayor—Geo. Harkenrider			
*Police Chief—William Silvey	3121	7	3½
*Radio Fre. 39.82 M.C.			

McNARY

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MILTON-FREEWATER

Mayor—J. L. Yantis			
*Police Chief—Floyd Rosecrans	79	5	2½
*Radio Fre. 39.820 M.C. KOB 350			

PILOT ROCK

Mayor—R. E. Roderick			
Police Chief—A. F. Schlarbaum	2852	2	

STANFIELD

Mayor—Raymond Duke Sr.			
Police Chief—L. L. Wierlske			

UMATILLA

Mayor—A. W. Easton			
Police Chief—Hugh Little	789	2	2

WESTON

Mayor—Walter L. Rayborn			
Police Chief—Anders H. Jensen	52	1	1

LA GRANDE—UNION COUNTY

	Phone	Men in	Sq. Mi.
City Manager—Jess M. Parker	No.	Dept.	Covered
Dist. Att.—George L. Anderson Jr.	9991	1	2032
Sheriff—Jesse Breshears	701	2	2032
Coroner—Norman E. Daniels	101	2	2032
*Police Chief—Norman Forrest	401	10	2½
*Radio Fre. 156.57 M.C.			

COVE

Mayor—J. M. Martin			
Police Chief—Clifford Needham			

ELGIN

Mayor—Rex. C. Roulet			
Police Chief—L. E. Markham	HE 7-2111	2	4

NORTH POWDER

Mayor—R. R. Asdell			
Marshal—B. J. Gorham	51	1	1

UNION

Mayor—Wayne Ferguson			
Police Chief—Robert L. Watts	2621	2	4

ENTERPRISE—WALLOWA COUNTY

	Phone	Men in	Sq. Mi.
Mayor—Neil E. Marrs	No.	Dept.	Covered
Dist. Att.—M. Keith Wilson	781	1	3178
Sheriff—Mark Marks	721	2	3178
Coroner—Lenthal A. Bollman	351	2	3178
Police Chief—Vern E. Hawley	1894	3	2½

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JOSEPH
Mayor—Geo. Dawson Jr.
Police Chief—A. R. Jennings BE 2-2692 1 2
LOSTINE
Mayor and City Mgr.—M. Crow
WALLOWA
Mayor—John W. Lyman
Police Chief—Truman Frala 742 1 1

THE DALLES—WASCO COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—M. A. Davidson			
Dist. Att.—Donald E. Heisler	3553	2	2387
**Sheriff—Ernest D. Mosier	5454	4	2387
Coroner—Kenneth D. Libby	9421	2	2387
*Radio Fre. 39.82 M.C. KOB 329			
**Radio Fre. 39.82 M.C. KOB 329			
DUFUR			
Mayor—George F. McCauley			
Police Chief—Jodie Patrick	5021	1	1
MAUPIN			
Mayor—Ernest Schmidt			
Police Chief—W. A. Kramer	422	1	2
MOSIER			
Mayor—Claude L. Berthold			
Police Chief—Ben Veatch			

HILLSBORO—WASHINGTON COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Leslie J. Alter			
Dist. Att.—James K. Gardner	6702	2	716
**Sheriff—Richard K. Busch	6751	8	716
Coroner—Graham S. Young	ME 9-1206	2	716
*Police Chief—Melvin E. DeRock	6161	6	1½
*Radio Fre. 155.01 K.C. KOA 620			
**Radio Fre. 155.01 K.C. KOA 620			
BANKS			
Mayor—J. Oren Kane			
Police Chief—Robert P. Cop			
BEAVERTON			
Mayor—Albert H. Rossi			
*Police Chief—C. L. McCarthy	MI 4-2141	3	1¼
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOB 306			

CORNELIUS
Mayor—Leonard B. Opheim
*Police Chief—Marion V. Thompson 4025 1 1
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C.
FOREST GROVE
Mayor—Clifford Rowe
*Police Chief—A. F. Nosack 5231 6 3
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C. KOB 200
GASTON
Mayor—William Heesacker
Police Chief—R. T. Wiss 271 3 2
*Radio Fre. 155.01 M.C.
SHERWOOD
Mayor—N. L. Van Dolah
*Police Chief—R. T. Wiss 271 1 1
TUALATIN
Mayor—Frank J. Hanegan
Police Chief—Ray Thornbrue 30 ME 9-1812 1 1

FOSSIL—WHEELER COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—E. J. Nickelsen			
Dist. Att.—Robert B. Abrams	832	1	1707
Sheriff—M. E. Keys	253	2	1707
Coroner—Dr. Tracy K. Johnson	43	1	1707
Police Chief—Will Evans	40F155	1	1

MITCHELL

Mayor—Clarence Hudspeth
Marshal—Clyde Nutting

McMINNVILLE—YAMHILL COUNTY

	Phone No.	Men in Dept.	Sq. Mi. Covered
Mayor—Lloyd Crow			
Dist. Att.—Elliott B. Cummins	3701	3	709
**Sheriff—W. J. "Bill" Jones	5941	8	709
Coroner—Glen C. Macy Jr.	1681	3	709
*Police Chief—Guy H. Hoxie	6501	8	10
*Radio Fre. 38.18 M.C. KOB 554			
**Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOB 554			

AMITY

Mayor—Dr. Charles H. Law			
Police Chief—James L. Davidson	3142	1	2
Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOA 753			

CARLTON

Mayor—Harry Williams			
Police Chief—Kenneth Overdeer	UL 2-7111	1	1

DAYTON

Mayor—Clare Heider			
*Police Chief—Jim Zupo	113	2	2
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C.			

DUNDEE

Mayor—Harry Robertson			
*Police Chief—Robert J. Colton	5853	1	4
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOA 753			

LAFAYETTE

Mayor—T. R. Hedgecoke			
Marshal—Jimmie Bosshart	Operator	1	1

NEWBERG

Mayor—Geo. H. Layman			
*Police Chief—Herbert W. Hawkins	5101	5	5
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOA 753			

SHERIDAN

Mayor—Fred Bozeman			
*Police Chief—Earl R. Suhs	TA 3-4092	3	4
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C. KOG 735			

WILLAMINA

Mayor—Frank Smelser			
*Police Chief—M. D. Kassebaum	TR 6-2312	3	1½
*Radio Fre. 39.18 M.C.			

YAMHILL

Mayor—Roscoe Baker			
Police Chief—Harry M. Kirk	512	1	1

(Continued)
31

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Phone 5151 or 4261



U. S. AIR CORPS



U. S. ARMY

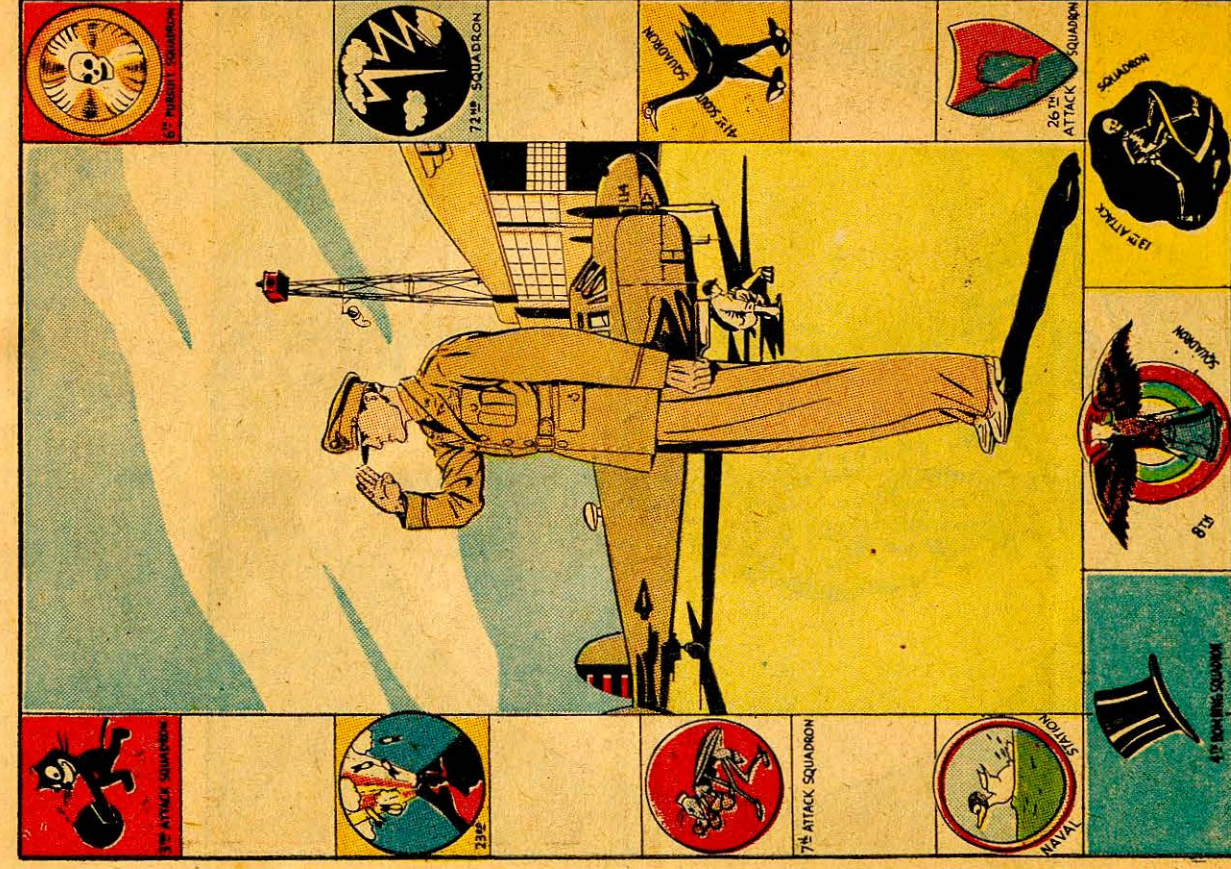
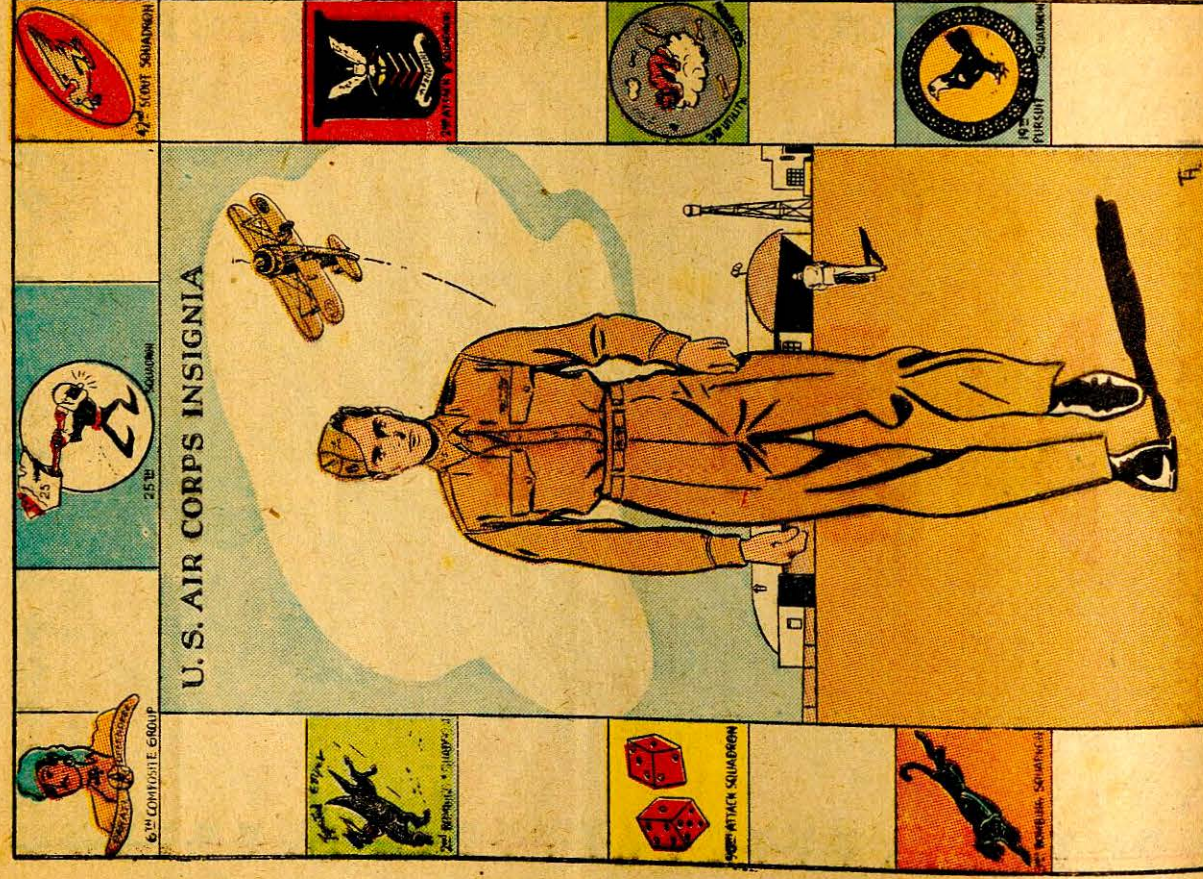


U. S. NAVY



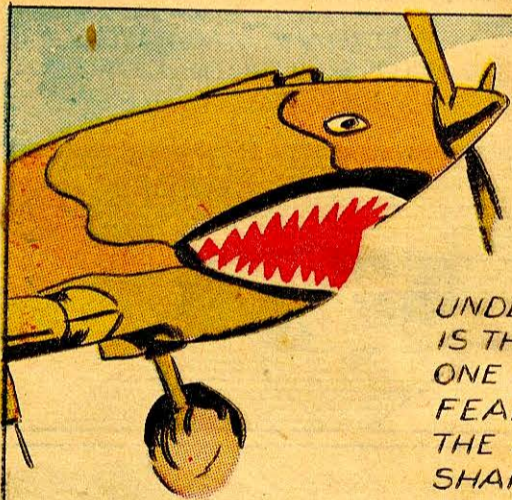
U. S. MARINE
CORPS

COPR., 1942 BY R. S. CALLENDER PRINTED IN U. S. A.



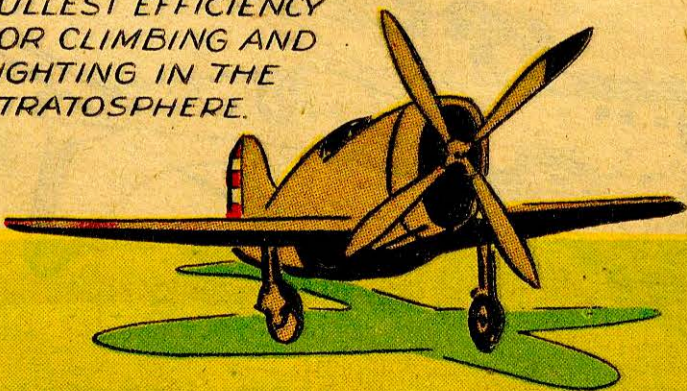


KEY MEN IN AMERICA'S VAST MOBILIZATION, ARE THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE PILOTS-GRINNING YOUNGSTERS WITH NERVES LIKE PIANO WIRES-BODIES TUNED TO PERFECTION. THESE CRISIS-BORN BIRD MEN ARE OUR STRONGEST BULWARK.

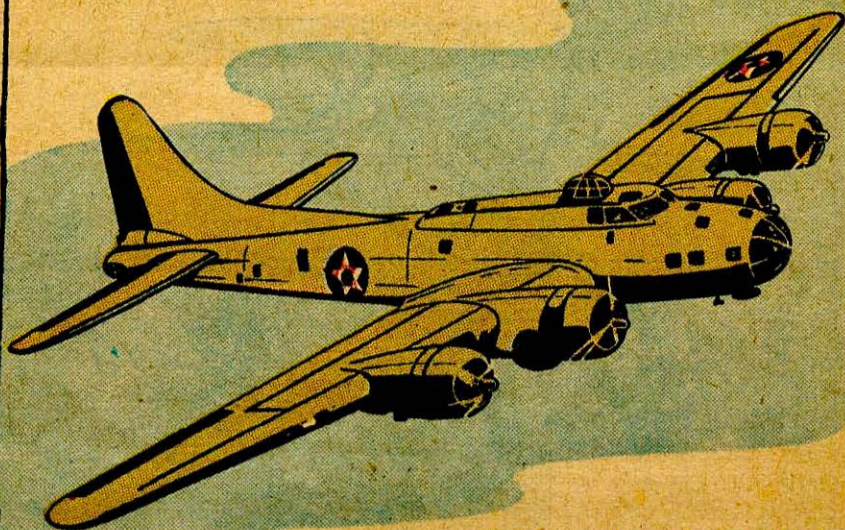


UNDER THE "MAKE-UP" IS THE ARMY'S P-40-ONE OF THE MOST FEARED FIGHTERS OF THE AIR, THIS "SKY SHARK" IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

SOMETHING NEW ON FIGHTERS IS THE FOUR BLADED "PROP". THIS "THUNDERBOLT" P-47 HAS 2,000 H.P. FOR FULLEST EFFICIENCY FOR CLIMBING AND FIGHTING IN THE STRATOSPHERE.



The FLYING FORTRESS



THE GREATEST
BOMBING PLANE THE
WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

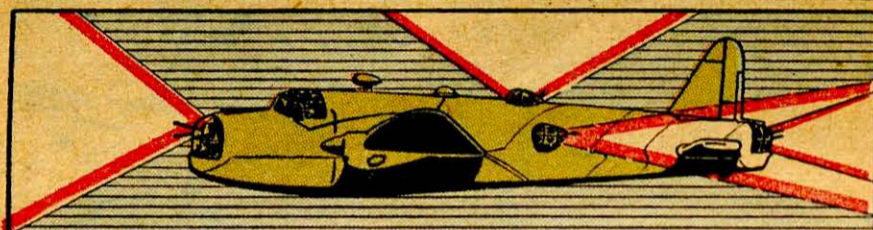


CHART SHOWS HOW THE ARRANGEMENT OF
GUNS PROTECT A BOMBER FROM ATTACK
FROM ANY ANGLE.

PLANE MUST "LEVEL-
OUT" FOR
RUN OVER
TARGET.

TRAJECTORY
OF
BOMB

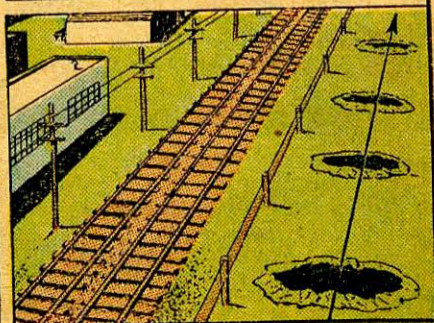
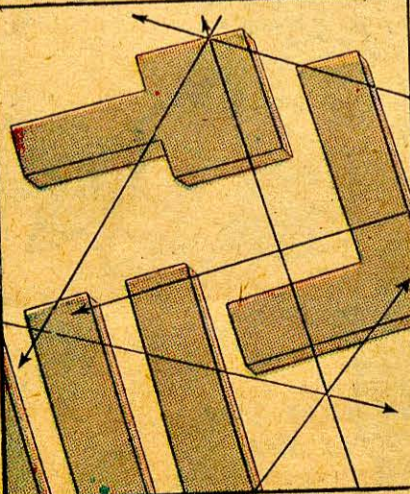
LINE OF
SIGHT

2 MILES

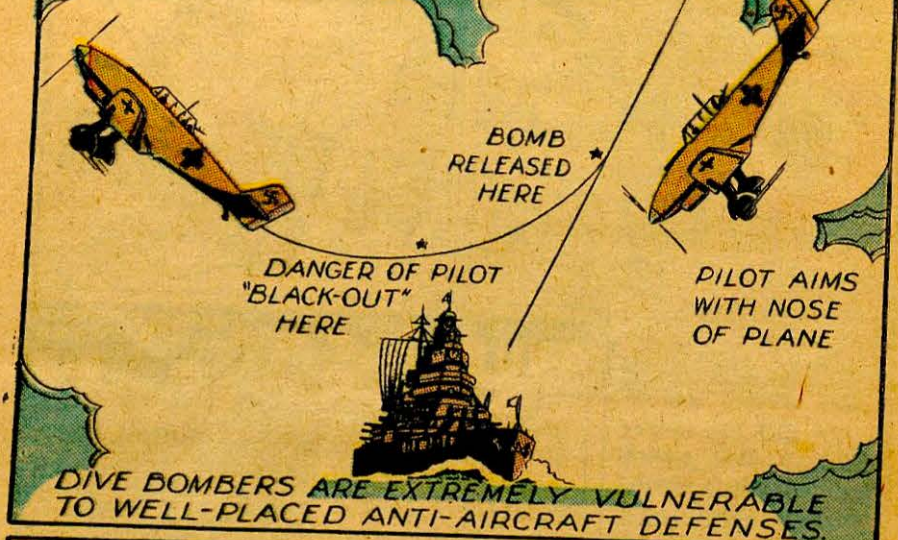
A PLANE
FLYING 20,000
FEET ABOVE
GROUND AT 250
M. P. H. THE
BOMBARDIER MUST
RELEASE HIS "EGGS"
2 MILES FROM
THE TARGET. THE
BOMB FALLS
20,000 FEET IN
47 SECONDS. WHEN
IT HITS, THE PLANE
WILL BE $1\frac{1}{3}$
MILES BEYOND
THE TARGET.

PRECISION BOMB-
ING IS A VERY
IMPORTANT FACTOR
OF MODERN WAR,
WITH THE CREW
OF A BOMBER
WORKING TOGETHER
AS A SINGLE UNIT
OR WELL TRAINED
TEAM. THEY LIVE,
TRAIN AND STUDY
TOGETHER
CONSTANTLY, SO
THAT DURING
"WORKING HOURS"
EACH ONE KNOWS
WHAT THE OTHER
HAS TO DO AND
JUST HOW HE
WILL DO IT.

BOMBS ARE DROPPED
TO "STRADDLE" TARGETS
(AT LEFT), NEVER "IN
LINE" (BELOW)



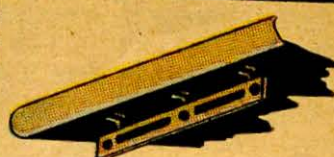
THE FAMED GERMAN DIVE BOMBER IN ACTION.



A JUNKERS 87 DIVE BOMBER.



AN "AIR BRAKE" ON WING SLOWS DOWN PLANE'S DIVE.



"BRAKE" FOLDS BACK IN REGULAR FLIGHT.



GERMAN BOMB.



ENGLISH BOMB

BOTH THESE BOMBS ARE 300 LBS.—THE KIND USED BY DIVE BOMBERS.



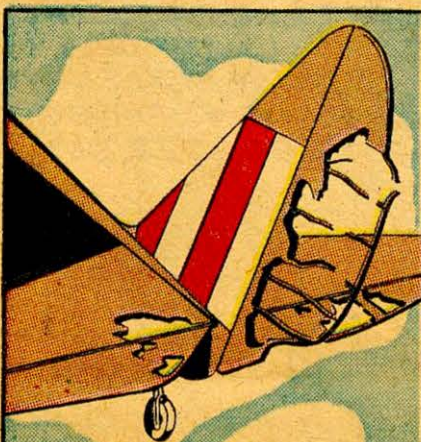
2000 LB. DELAYED ACTION



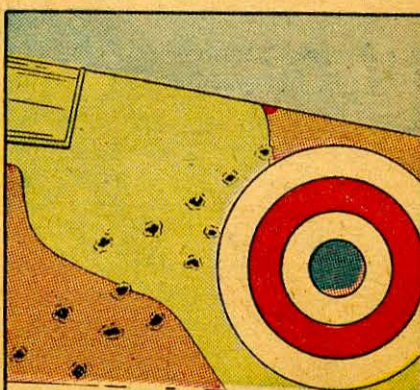
1,100 LB. PRACTICE BOMB
LOADED WITH SAND AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF FLASH POWDER



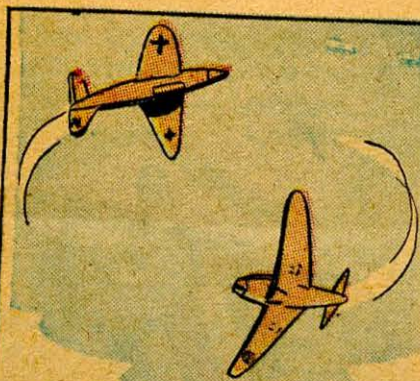
INCENDIARY BECOMES A POOL OF MOLTEN MAGNESIUM WILL BURN THRU STEEL



CANNON, MOUNTED ON AIRCRAFT, FIRE SHELLS WHICH CAUSE DAMAGE SUCH AS THIS.

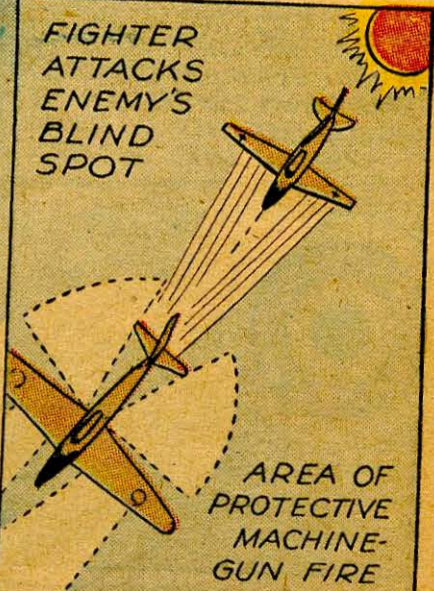


MACHINE GUN BULLETS, WHICH DO NOT EXPLODE, PASS THRU FUSELAGE, DAMAGING CONTROLS, MOTORS, OR HITTING PILOT. INCENDIARY BULLETS CAUSE PLANE TO BURN



THE BEST DEFENSE
AGAINST A PURSUING
ENEMY IS A TIGHT
CIRCLE-WHICH AVOIDS
HIS LINE OF FIRE.

FIGHTER
ATTACKS
ENEMY'S
BLIND
SPOT



AREA OF
PROTECTIVE
MACHINE-
GUN FIRE

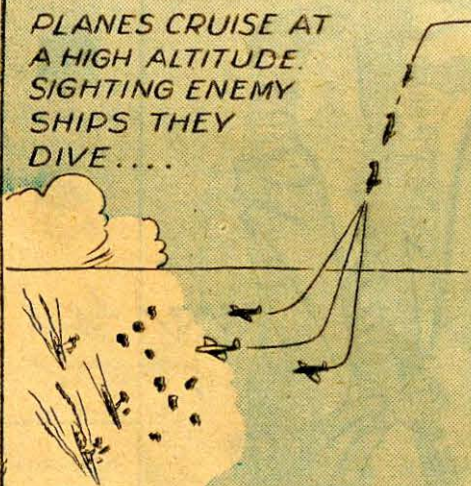


THE PILOT IS
SOMEWHAT
PROTECTED
FROM BULLETS
BY HIS MOTOR.



MACHINE-GUN FIRE CONVERGES.

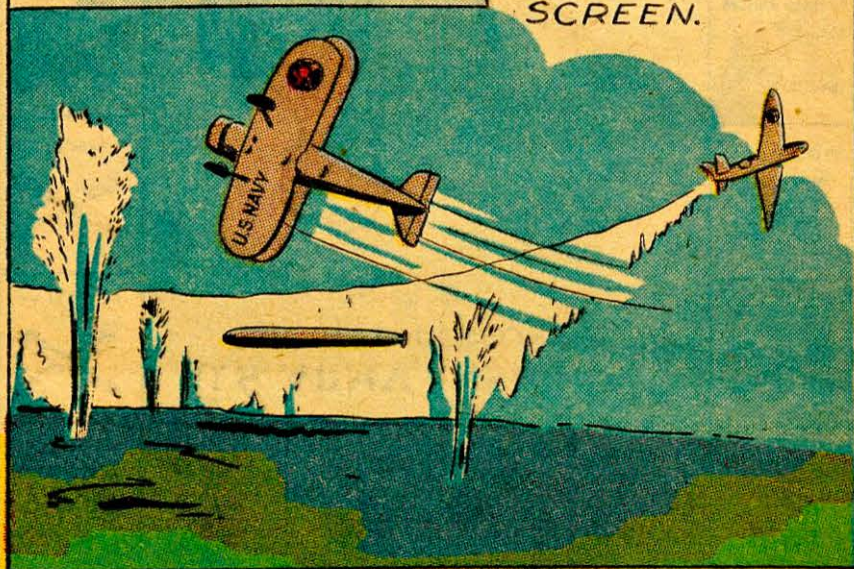
PLANES CRUISE AT
A HIGH ALTITUDE.
SIGHTING ENEMY
SHIPS THEY
DIVE....

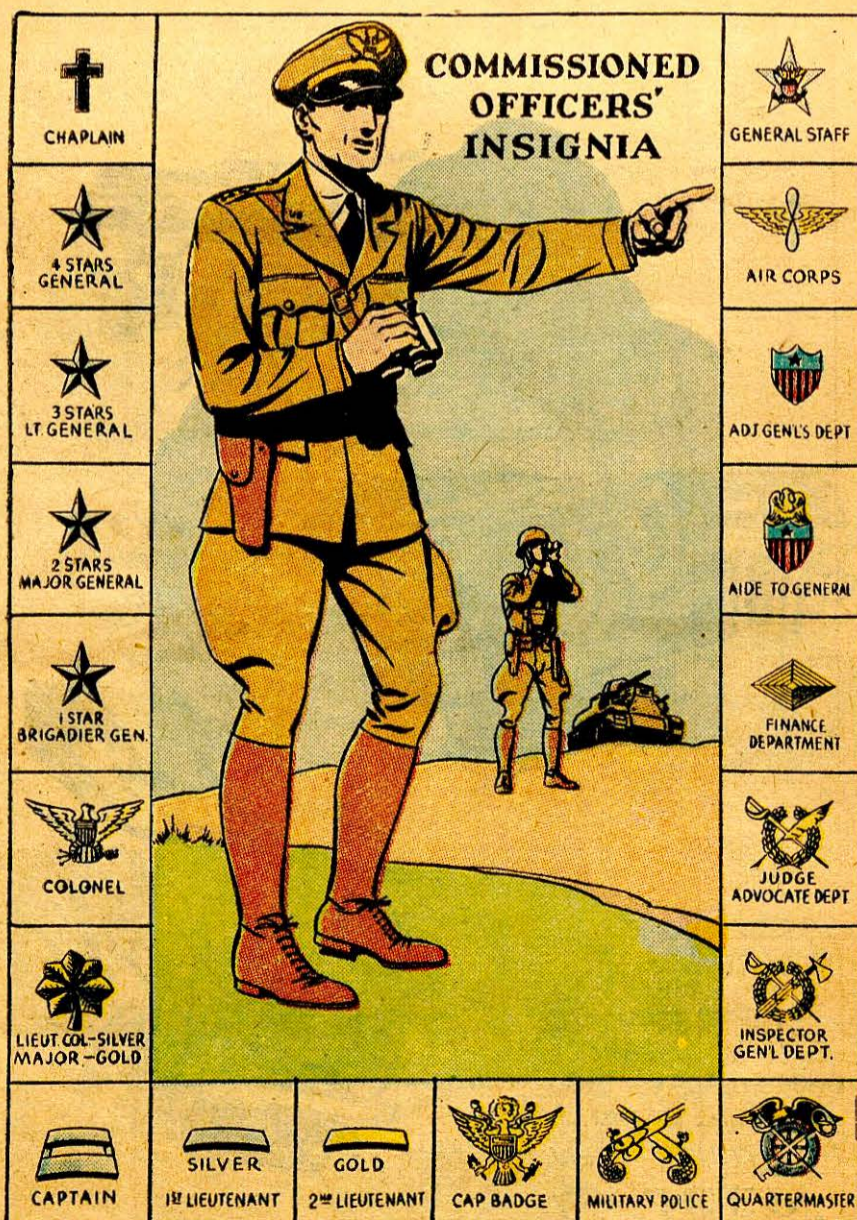


OPEN OUT AND
APPROACH THEIR
OBJECTIVE ABREAST.

TORPEDO PLANES
MUST FLY SO LOW
THAT WATERSPOUTS
THROWN UP BY
DEFENSIVE GUN-
FIRE MAY WRECK
THEM.....

HERE A PLANE
DROPS ITS
TORPEDO - THEN
PULLS UP IN A
SHARP CLIMBING
TURN TO AVOID
GUNFIRE, WHILE
PLANE IN BACK-
GROUND LAYS
DOWN SMOKE
SCREEN.



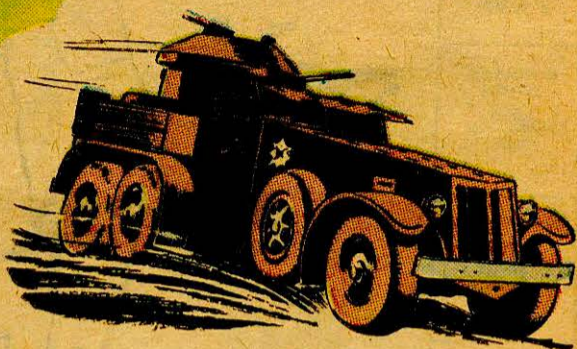


The "JEEP"

THIS AMERICAN INNOVATION IS THE FASTEST AND TOUGHEST THING ON WHEELS.

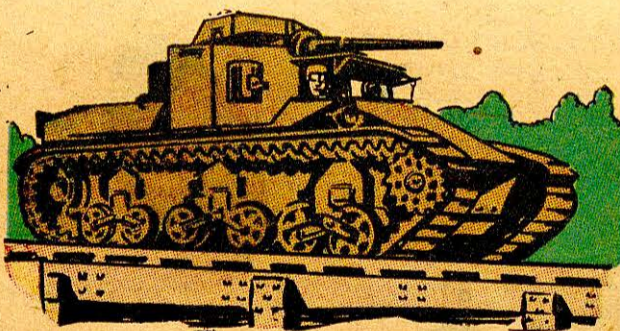


THE ARMORED CAR.

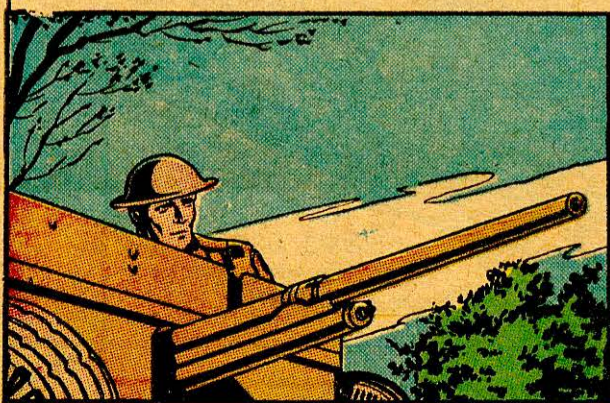
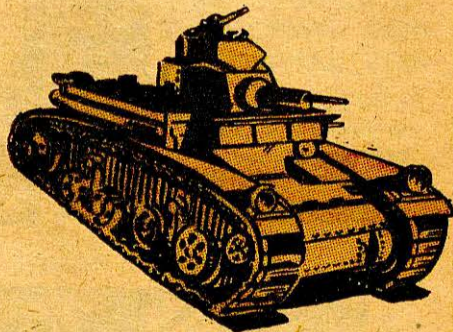


THE CAVALRY "COMBAT-CAR" IS REALLY A 10-TON, 13-FOOT LIGHT TANK.

MOST POWERFUL OF THE ARMY'S MOBILE COMBAT UNITS IS THE HEAVY TANK.

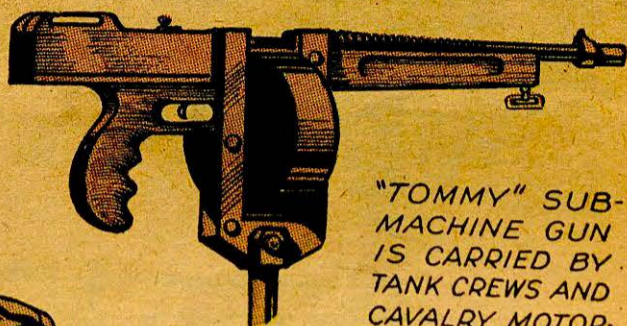
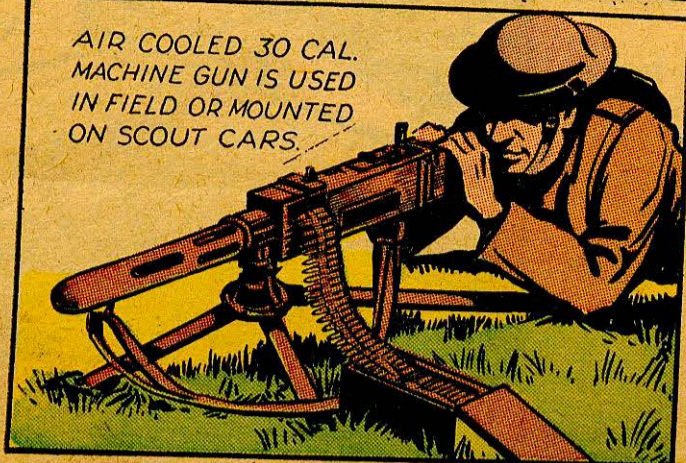


ARMY TANKS COME IN 3 SIZES. THIS IS A MEDIUM-SIZED MONSTER.

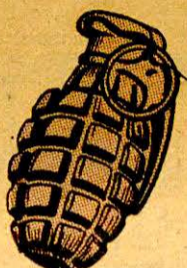


NEWEST DEFENSE AGAINST TANKS, THIS 37 MM. GUN FIRES 30-40 SHOTS A MINUTE.

AIR COOLED 30 CAL.
MACHINE GUN IS USED
IN FIELD OR MOUNTED
ON SCOUT CARS.



"TOMMY" SUB-
MACHINE GUN
IS CARRIED BY
TANK CREWS AND
CAVALRY MOTOR-
CYCLE CORPS.



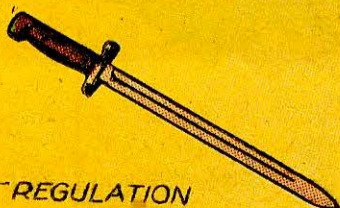
PINEAPPLE HAND
GRENADE HAS NOT
CHANGED SINCE THE
LAST WORLD WAR.



WHERE MACHINE GUNS ARE
LACKING INFANTRY USES THIS BROWNING
AUTOMATIC RIFLE ON BIPOD.



FINEST
AND ONLY
SEMI-AUTOMATIC
RIFLE USED BY
ANY ARMY IS THE
GARAND, WITH WHICH THE
ORDINARY SOLDIER CAN
SHOOT 30 BULLETS PER
MINUTE AN EXPERT RIFLEMAN
FIRES UP TO 100 A MINUTE.

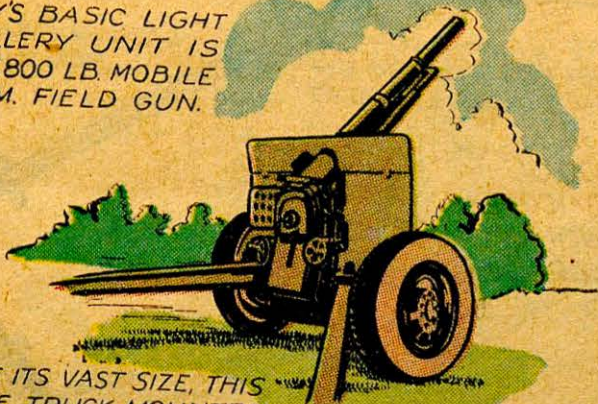


REGULATION
BAYONET.

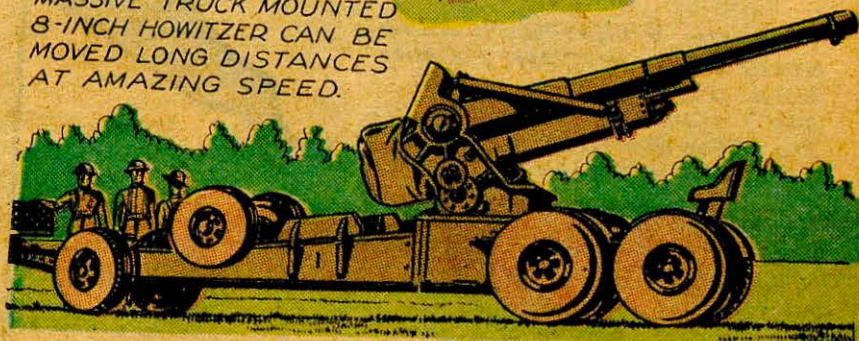


OFFICERS CARRY THIS COLT
.45 AUTOMATIC, WHICH FIRES
7 SHOTS IN 12 SECONDS.

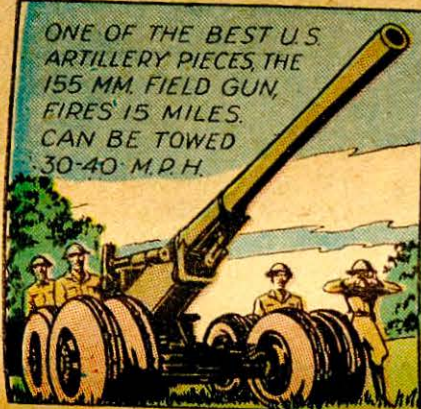
ARMY'S BASIC LIGHT
ARTILLERY UNIT IS
THE 3,800 LB. MOBILE
75 MM. FIELD GUN.



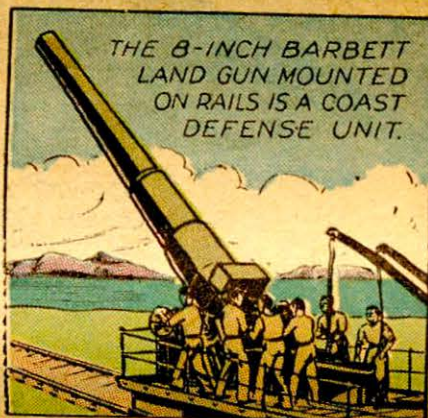
DESPITE ITS VAST SIZE, THIS
MASSIVE TRUCK MOUNTED
8-INCH HOWITZER CAN BE
MOVED LONG DISTANCES
AT AMAZING SPEED.



ONE OF THE BEST U.S.
ARTILLERY PIECES, THE
155 MM. FIELD GUN,
FIRES 15 MILES.
CAN BE TOWED
30-40 M.P.H.



THE 8-INCH BARBETT
LAND GUN MOUNTED
ON RAILS IS A COAST
DEFENSE UNIT.



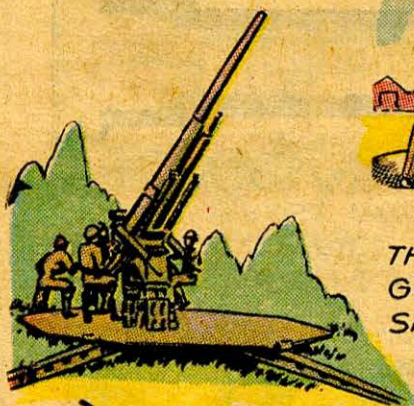
MOBILE ARTILLERY
DEFENSE AGAINST
PLANES, IS THIS .50
CALIBRE MACHINE
GUN.



FOR HIGH-
FLYING BOMBERS,
THIS 105 MM.
ANTI-AIRCRAFT
GIANT FIRES
A 33 POUND
MISSILE 8
MILES UP.

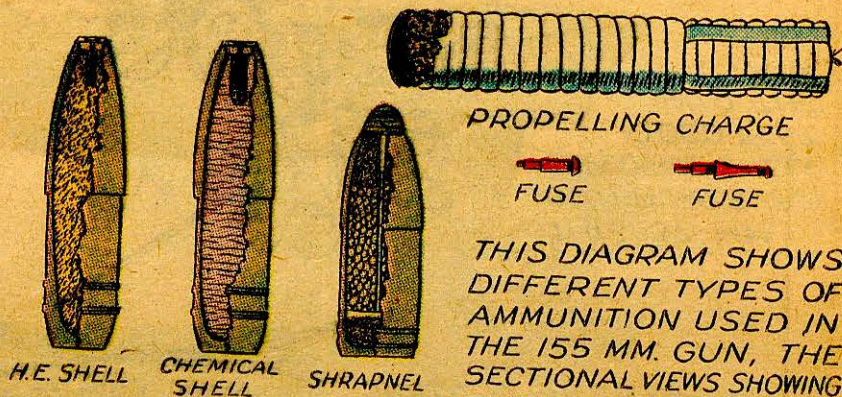


THIS 3-INCH MOBILE
GUN FIRES A 13 LB.
SHELL 6 MILES UP.



THIS 37 MM.
GUN HURLS AN
EXPLOSIVE SHELL
10,000 FEET
INTO THE
AIR.

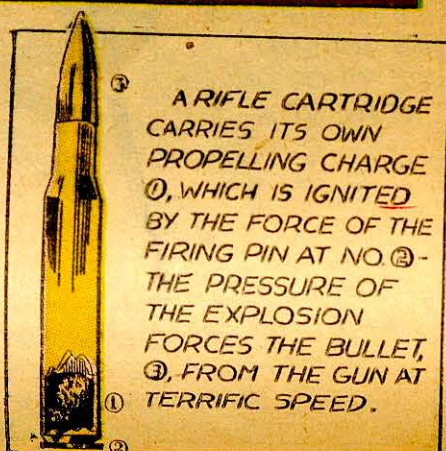




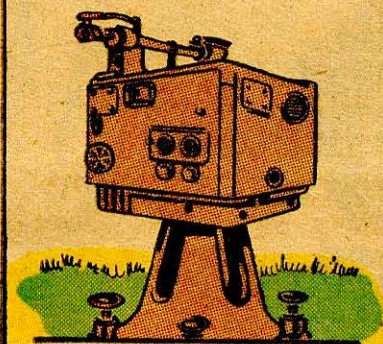
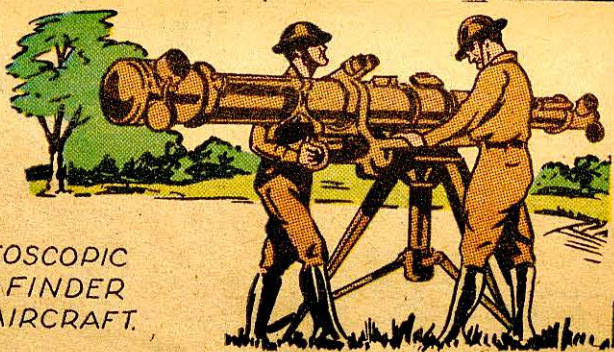
THIS DIAGRAM SHOWS DIFFERENT TYPES OF AMMUNITION USED IN THE 155 MM. GUN, THE SECTIONAL VIEWS SHOWING THEIR COMPOSITION. THESE SHELLS (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SHRAPNEL) EXPLODE ON CONTACT. THE SHRAPNEL HAS A TIME FUSE IN THE NOSE, WHICH CAUSES THE SHELL TO EXPLODE AFTER FLYING A CERTAIN DISTANCE.



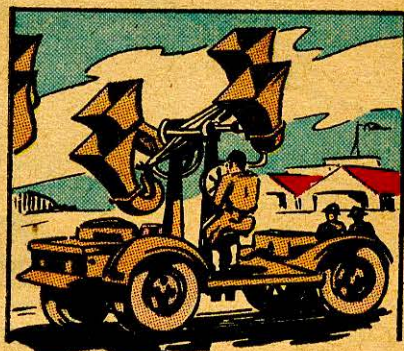
CROSS SECTION OF GUN READY FOR FIRING. THE SMALLER SECTION OF THE PROPELLING CHARGE IS CALLED THE INCREMENT SECTION—ADDED FOR EXTRA RANGE.



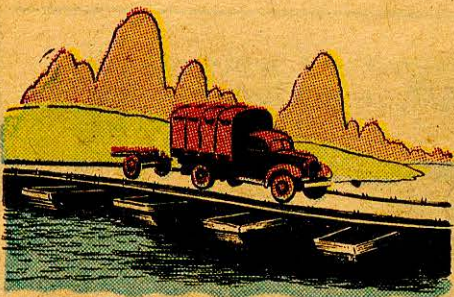
A STEREOSCOPIC HEIGHT-FINDER SPOTS AIRCRAFT.



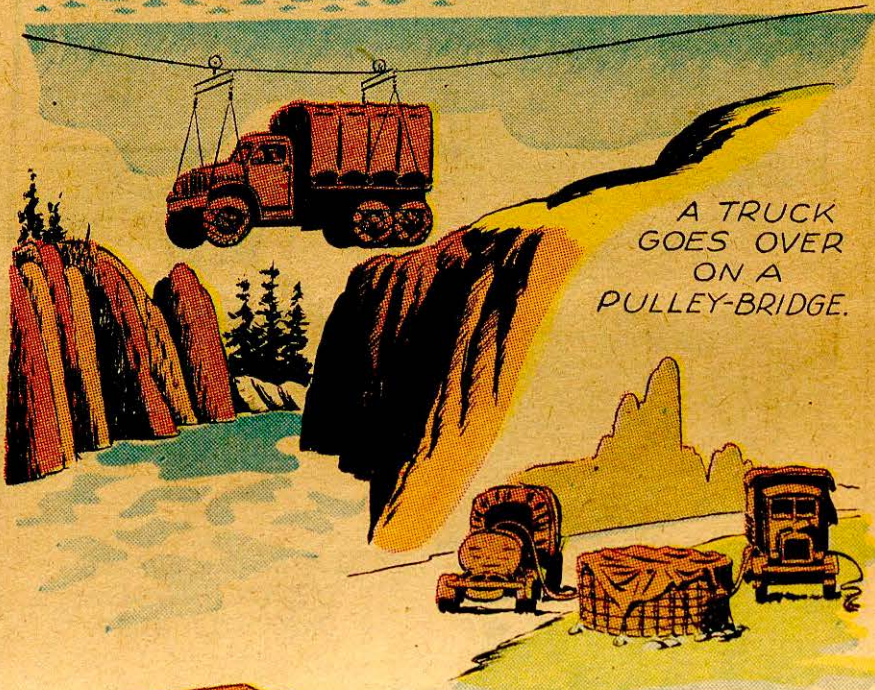
UNIVERSAL DIRECTOR FIGURES ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN RANGE.



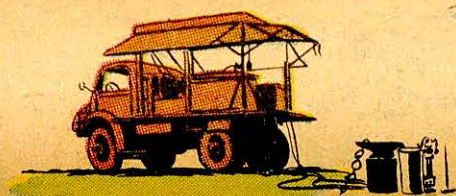
THESE GIANT MECHANICAL "EARS" LISTEN FOR THE APPROACH OF ENEMY PLANES.



THE ARMY ENGINEERS
ARE RESPONSIBLE
FOR GETTING EQUIP-
MENT ACROSS—
HERE IS A HASTILY
CONSTRUCTED, BUT
POWERFUL, PONTOON
BRIDGE.



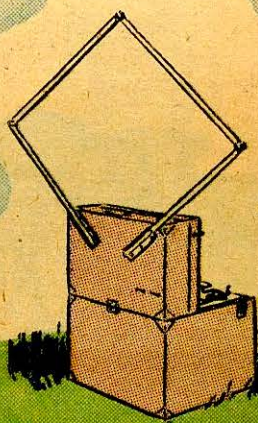
A TRUCK
GOES OVER
ON A
PULLEY-BRIDGE.



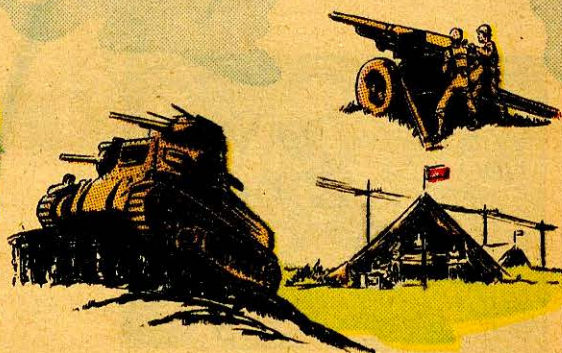
THE PURIFICATION
OF DRINKING WATER
IS SOLVED IN THIS
MANNER.



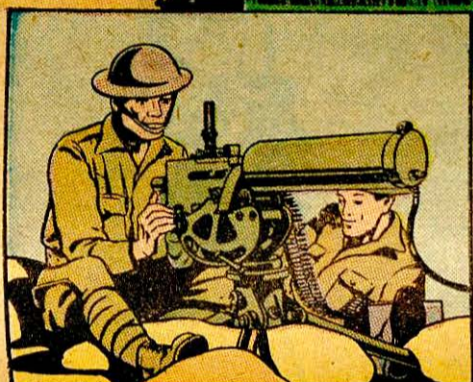
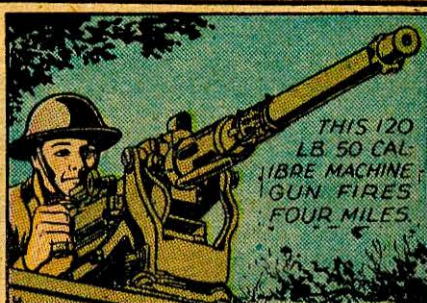
THE "WALKIE-TALKIE,"
ANOTHER NEW IDEA,
KEEPS ALL UNITS
IN CONTACT WITH
EACH OTHER—



SO THAT THE ENTIRE
ARMY WORKS AS A
WELL UNIFIED TEAM.



THIS 37 MM.
GUN CAN HURL
EXPLOSIVE
SHELLS UP
TO 10,000
FEET IN
THE AIR



ARMY'S STANDARD
30 CALIBRE
MACHINE GUN
FIRES TWO MILES.



ARMY MEDAL
OF HONOR.



DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE MEDAL.



ORDER OF THE
PURPLE HEART.



DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE CROSS.

U.S. NAVAL INSIGNIA ENLISTED PERSONNEL



CHIEF BOATSWAIN



CH. BO'S'N MATE



PETTY OFF. 1ST CLASS



PETTY OFF. 2ND CLASS



PETTY OFF. 3RD CLASS



RIGHT SHOULDER
DECK FORCE



LEFT SHOULDER
ENGINEER FORCE



SERVICE STRIPES
ONE FOR EACH YRS.



COOK



ELECTRICIAN



QUARTERMASTER



YEOMAN



SHIPFITTER



EFFICIENCY IN
GUNNERY



PAY CLERK



CH. PHARMACIST



CH. CARPENTER



CH. SAILMAKER



CHIEF GUNNER



CH. MACHINIST

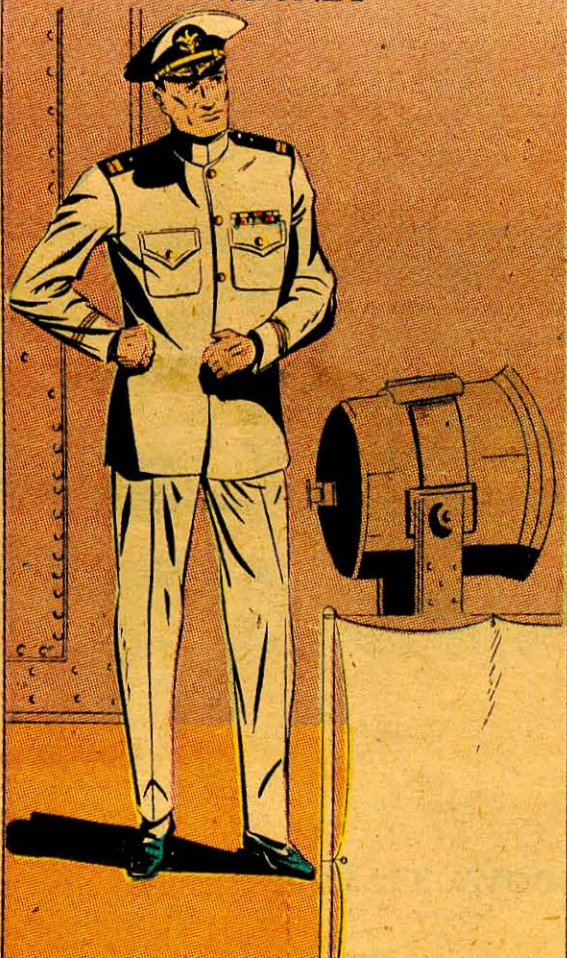


GOLD FOR 3 OR
MORE ENLIST.



CARPENTERS
MATE

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' INSIGNIA



ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



NAV. CONSTRUCT



CIVIL ENGINEER



PAY CORPS



NAV. AVIATION



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUT. COMMAND.



LIEUTENANT



LIEUT. (JR. GRADE)



MEDICAL CORPS



MED. RESERVE



CHAPLAIN



U.S.N. BUTTON



MIDSHIPMAN



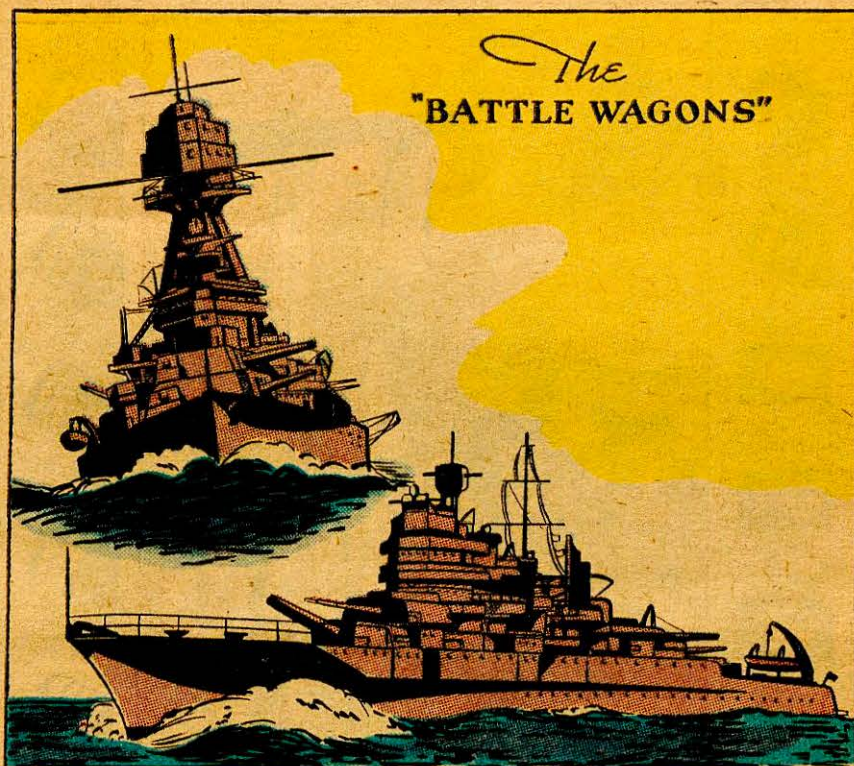
PROF. OF MATH.



ENSIGN



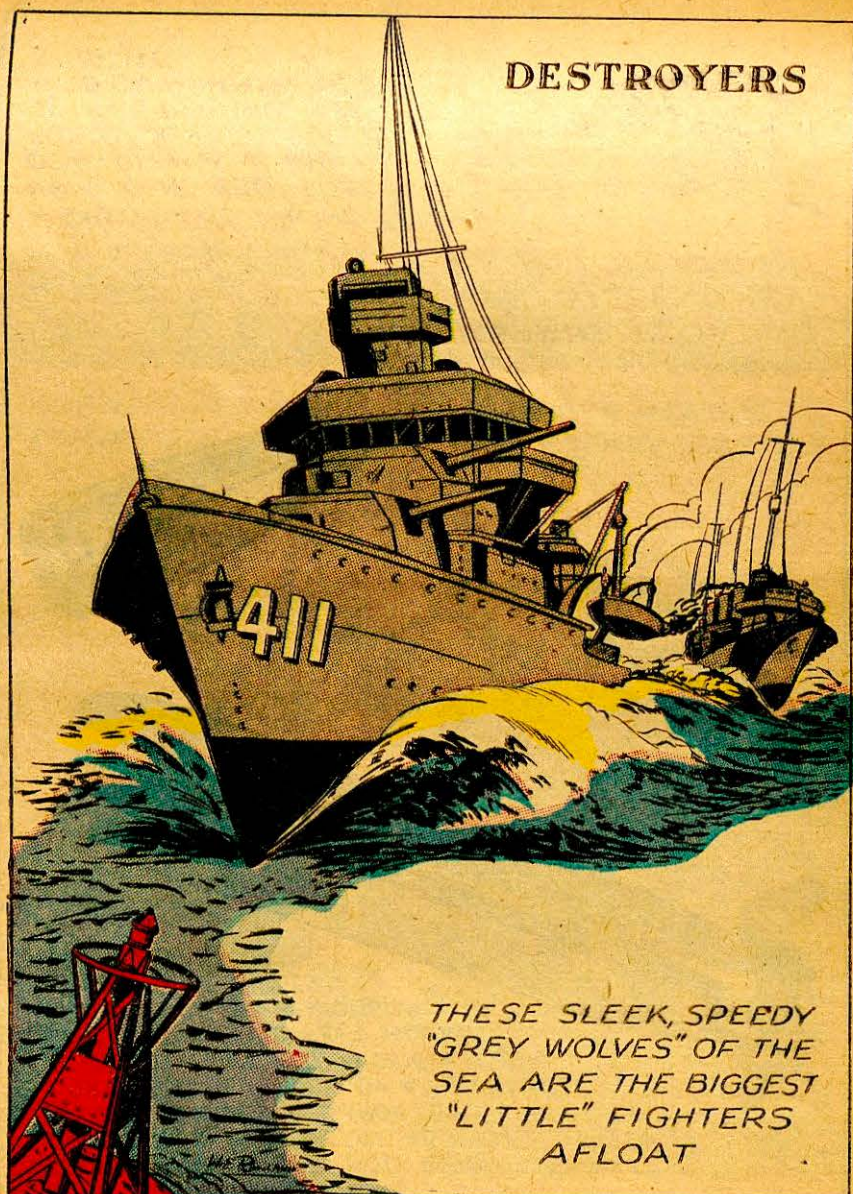
CHIEF WARRANT OFF.



The "BATTLE WAGONS"

BATTLESHIPS ARE THE GREATEST FIGHTING UNIT EVER BUILT. THEY ARE FLOATING FORTRESSES OF MEN AND STEEL. THEY ARE FROM 26,000 TO 58,000 TONS, ATTAINING A SPEED OF 30 KNOTS.

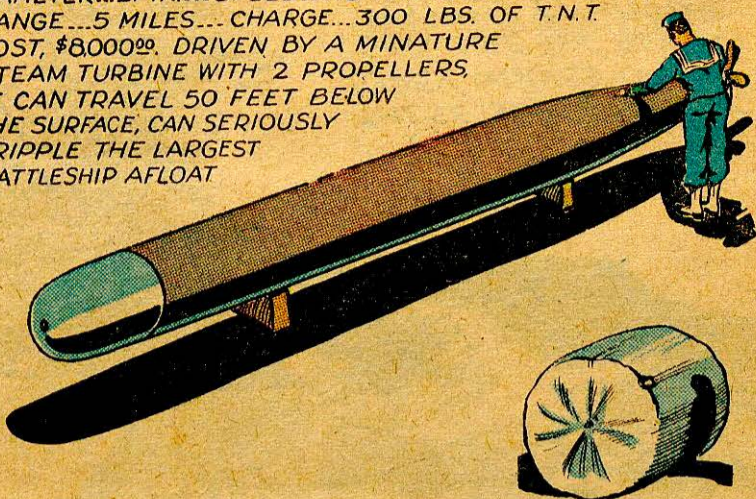
MAIN BATTERIES 14 OR 16 INCH GUNS HURLING SHELLS OVER 20 MILES—CARRYING 3 OR 4 SEAPLANES, AND A PERSONNEL OF 1,300 TO 1,500 MEN, INCLUDING MARINES.



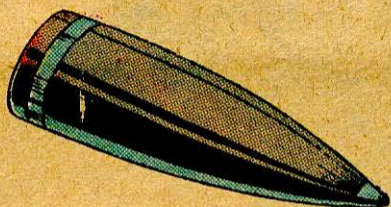
DESTROYERS

THESE SLEEK, SPEEDY "GREY WOLVES" OF THE SEA ARE THE BIGGEST "LITTLE" FIGHTERS AFLOAT

FACTS ABOUT A TORPEDO: WEIGHT...2,000 LBS.,
DIAMETER...21 IN....SPEED...45 KNOTS...EFFECTIVE
RANGE...5 MILES...CHARGE...300 LBS. OF T.N.T.
COST, \$8,000⁰⁰. DRIVEN BY A MINATURE
STEAM TURBINE WITH 2 PROPELLERS,
IT CAN TRAVEL 50 FEET BELOW
THE SURFACE, CAN SERIOUSLY
CRIPPLE THE LARGEST
BATTLESHIP AFLOAT

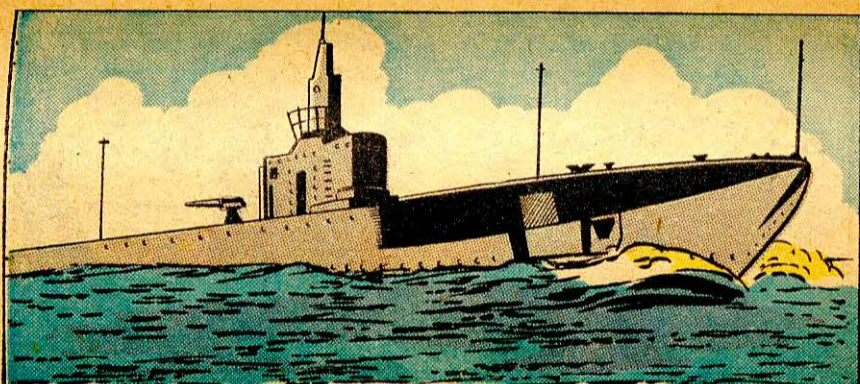
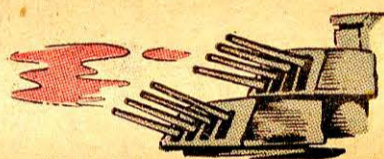


BIG GUN CHARGES
ARE WRAPPED
IN SILK!



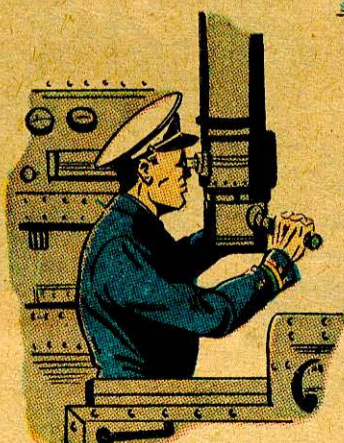
A 16 INCH
SHELL TRAVELS
1,900 MILES AN HOUR!

A SALVO OF EIGHT 16 INCH
NAVAL GUNS, WHEN FIRED,
DEVELOP MOMENTARILY
80,000,000 HORSE POWER!
OR MORE THAN ALL THE
FORD CARS MANUFACTURED
IN 1934!

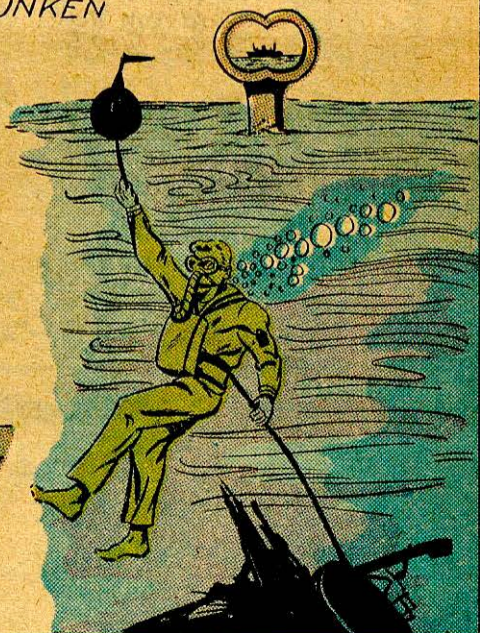


SUBMARINES ARE THE GREATEST MENACE TO
ENEMY SHIPPING AND A NECESSARY FACTOR
TO ANY FLEET.

LOWER RIGHT—A SAILOR
ESCAPING FROM A SUNKEN
SUB BY USE OF A
MOMSEN LUNG.



OFFICER USING
PERISCOPE.



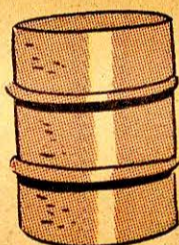


SUBMARINE RESCUE VESSEL "FALCON"

EQUIPMENT INCLUDES DIVING SUITS AND RESCUE CHAMBER, WHICH IS A BELL-SHAPED APPARATUS TO BE ATTACHED TO THE DECK OF THE SUBMARINE OVER A HATCH.

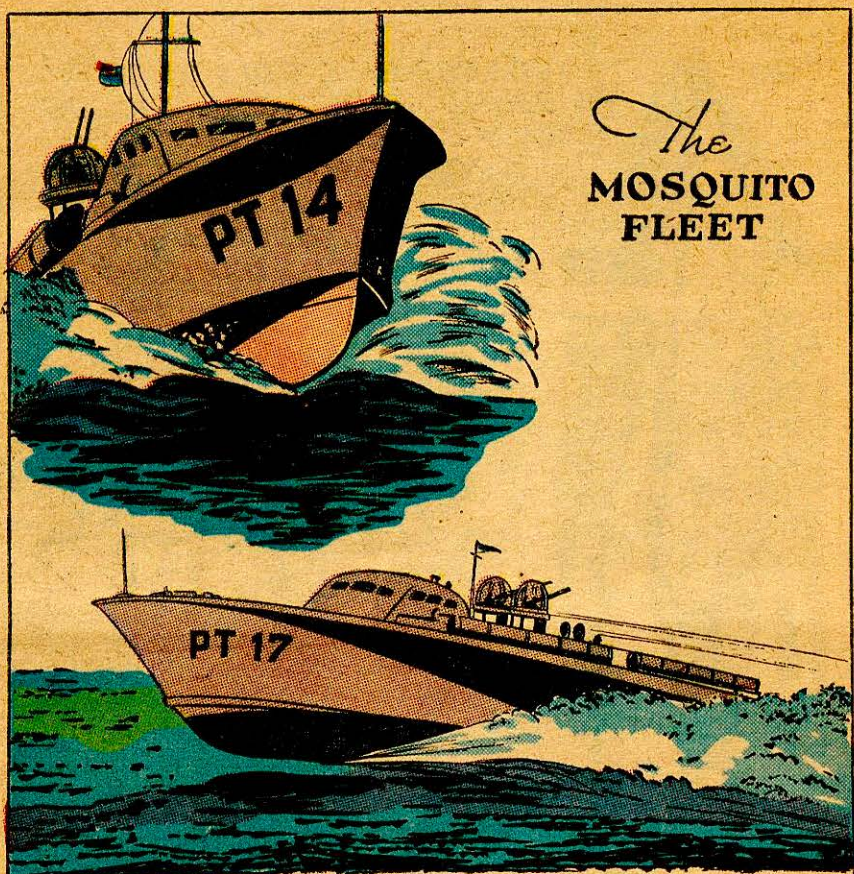


THE DEPTH CHARGE, OR "TIN CAN," IS A DEADLY LOAD OF T.N.T. WHICH EXPLODES WHEN SUBJECTED TO UNDER-WATER PRESSURE—THE SUBMARINE'S MOST FEARED ENEMY—USED BOTH BY DESTROYERS AND PLANES.



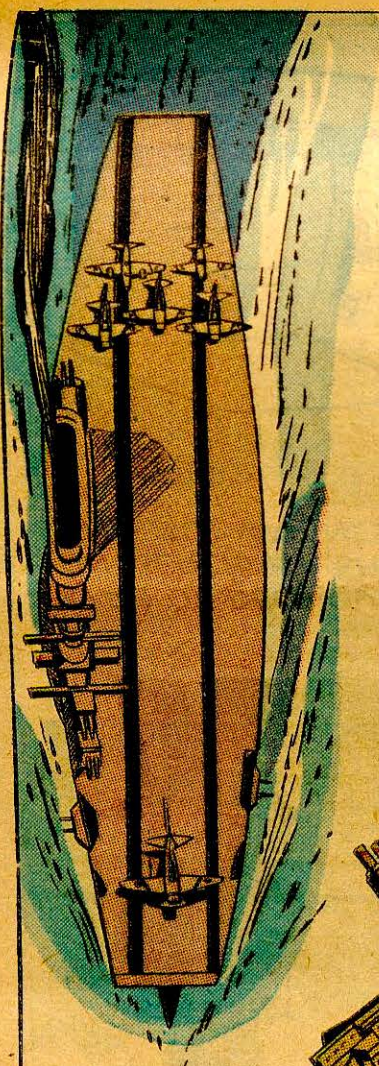
SEA-MOTHER TO SUBMARINES IS THIS TENDER (ABOVE), IMPORTANT NAVY AUXILIARY VESSEL. NUMBER OF SUBS, (PIG BOATS) AT RIGHT, IS A NAVAL SECRET. THEY CARRY THREE 6-IN GUNS. 4 TO 6 TORPEDO TUBES.





The MOSQUITO FLEET

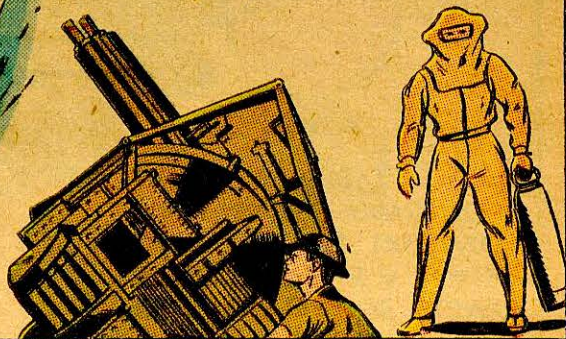
PATROL TORPEDO BOATS ARE GASOLINE POWERED WITH A SPEED OF 45 TO 50 KNOTS. CARRY A CREW OF NINE—ARMED WITH ONE-HALF INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND 18-INCH TORPEDO TUBES.



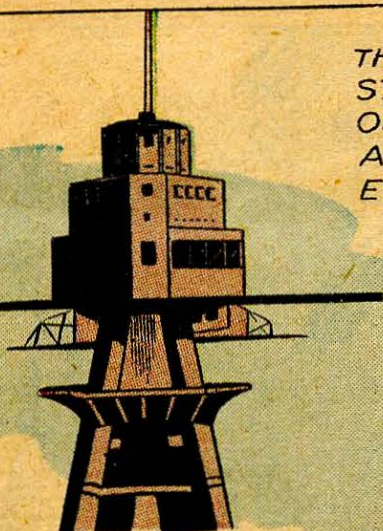
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS ARE THE MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF THE FLEET, AS THEY HAVE TO "HEAD" INTO THE WIND TO LAUNCH THEIR PLANES.

THEY ARE ARMED WITH NUMEROUS "A-A" WHICH ARE ALWAYS ON THE ALERT.

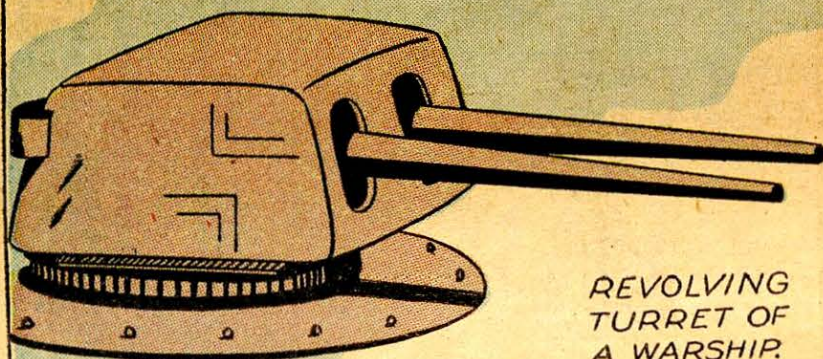
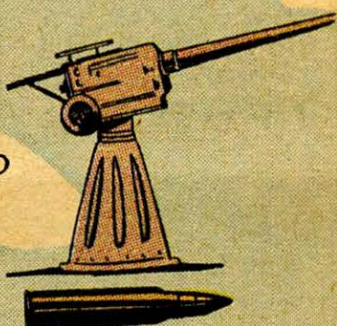
THE ASBESTOS-CLAD FIREMAN IS ALWAYS READY FOR A CRASH.



THE TOP OF THE SUPER-STRUCTURE IS A MASS OF INTRICATE WIRING AND RANGE-FINDING EQUIPMENT.



TYPE OF DECK GUN USED ON MERCHANT SHIPS AND SUBMARINES.



REVOLVING TURRET OF A WARSHIP.



TRADITIONAL BUILDERS OF NAVY MORALE ARE THESE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY OR SOME UNUSUAL FEAT OF SERVICE. READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, THEY ARE: MEDAL OF HONOR, NAVY CROSS, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.





U.S. MARINE CORPS



BRIGADIER GENERAL



LIEUT COLONEL



SERGEANT MAJOR



MASTER TECHNICAL SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



AVIATION CADET



ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR DEPARTMENT



PAYMASTER DEPARTMENT



QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT



COLONEL



AIDE DE CAMP TO MAJOR GENERAL



MARINE GUNNER



MARINE BAND LEADER

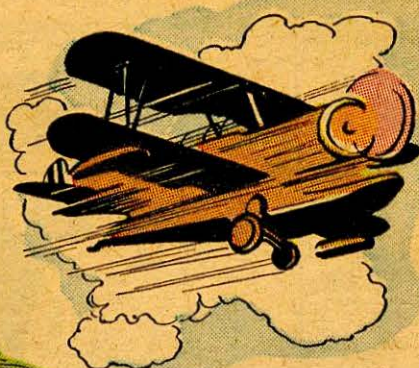


NAVAL AVIATOR



NAVAL AVIATOR OBSERVER

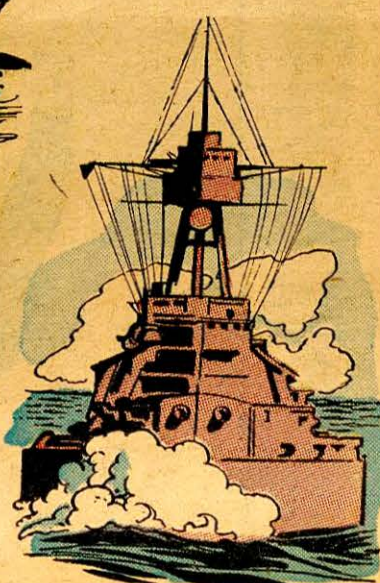
IN THE
AIR....



ON THE
LAND....



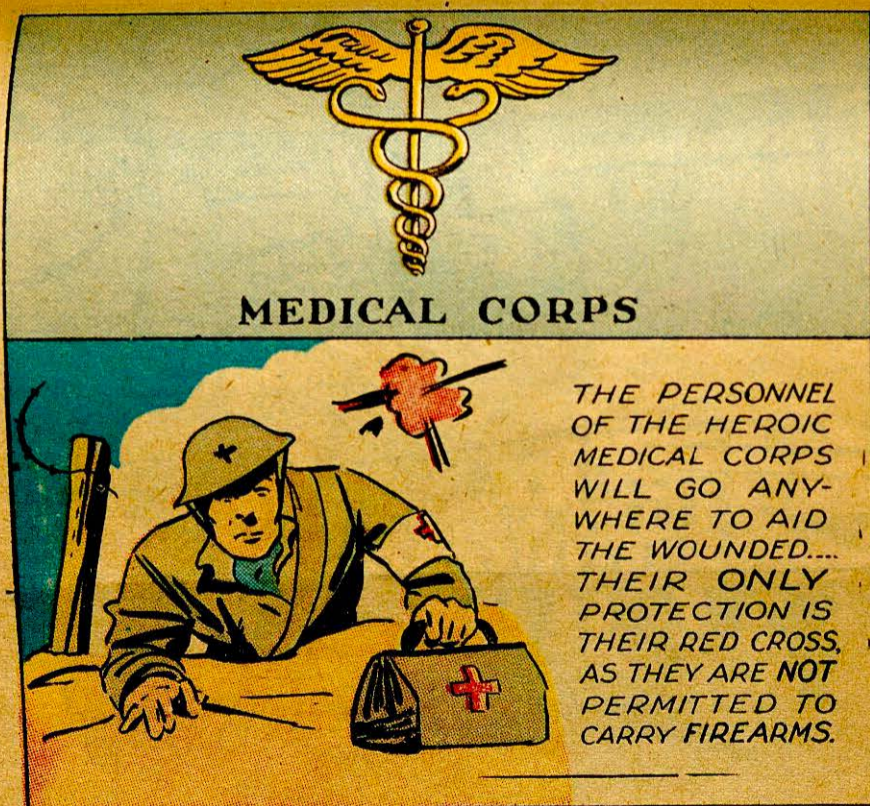
AND ON
THE SEA...
THE
MARINES
CAN AND
WILL FIGHT
ANYWHERE.



THE ALLIGATOR
IS A
SHIP-TO-SHORE
AMPHIBIAN
TANK

THE
MARINES
ARE
SPECIALISTS
IN GETTING
GOING IN
A HURRY.

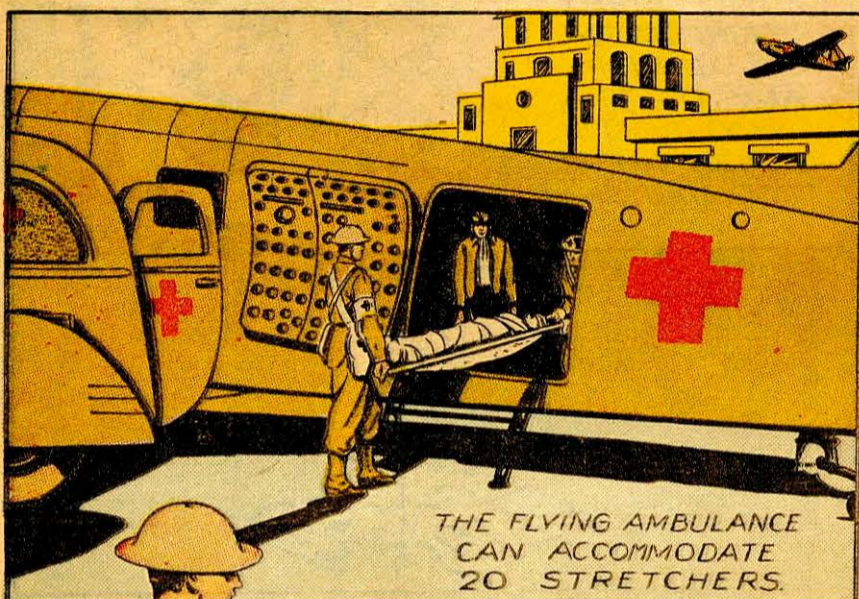
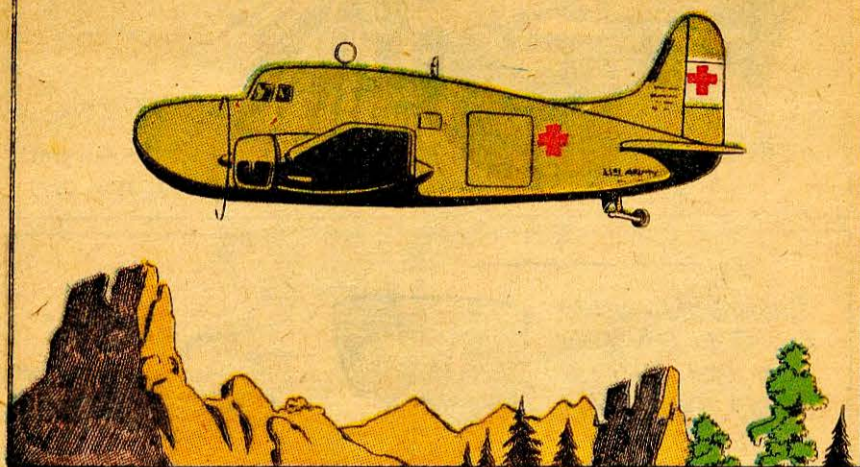




THE AMBULANCE
DRIVER.

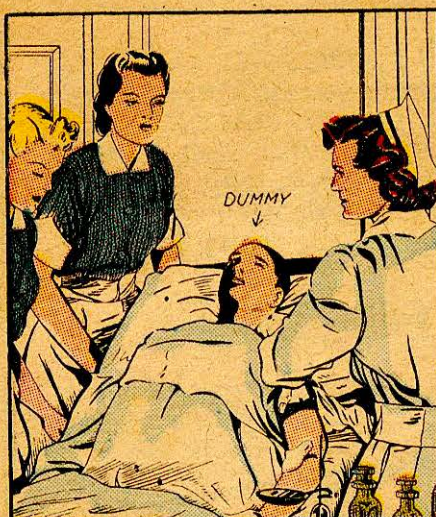


THE U S COAST GUARD ORIGINATED THE FLYING AMBULANCE, BUT THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS DEVELOPED IT INTO AN IMPORTANT MILITARY ITEM.



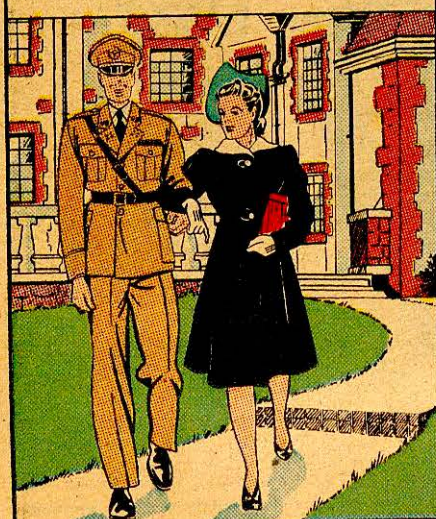
NURSES CORPS

AN OLD ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE WINS NEW HONORS. THE HEROIC DEEDS OF THE NURSES OF THE MEDICAL CORPS HAVE THE WHOLE WORLD CHEERING. THESE GIRLS, AFTER EXTENSIVE TRAINING, ARE COMMISSIONED 2ND LIEUTENANTS, AND MAY ADVANCE TO THE RANK OF MAJOR. THEY MUST BE TREATED AS OFFICERS BY ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

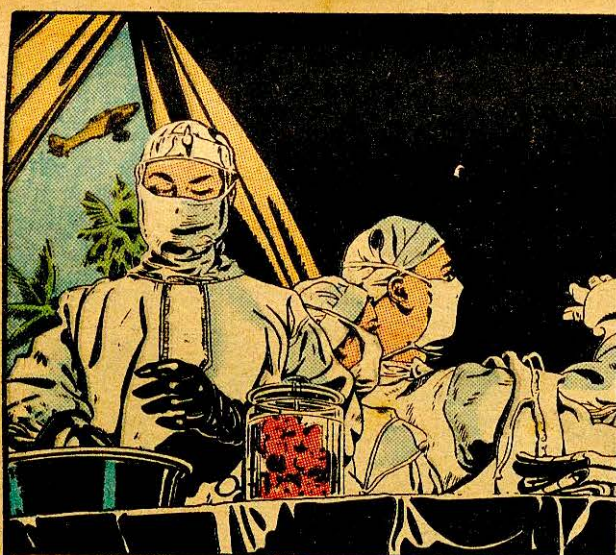


AN ARMY NURSE
MUST GO THROUGH
A RIGOROUS AND
EXTENSIVE TRAINING
BEFORE SHE REACHES
THE COVETED
COMMISSIONED
RANKS.

AFTER RECEIVING
HER COMMISSION AS
LIEUTENANT, SHE
ABIDES BY ALL
ARMY REGULATIONS.



ALTHOUGH HER
TRAINING AND DUTIES
ARE, RIGOROUS SHE
IS ALLOWED TIME
FOR PLAY -BUT SHE
MUST NOT ASSOCIATE
WITH ANYONE LESS
THAN A LIEUTENANT.



AT "BATAAN"
THE NURSES
SUFFERED
HARDSHIPS
WITHOUT A
MURMUR

NURSES
DISCARDED
REGULATION
"WHITES"
FOR MORE
PRACTICAL
KHAKE
"COVERALLS"



SINCE THE LARGE
RED CROSS ATOP
HOSPITALS MAKES
SUCH AN EXCELLENT
TARGET FOR ENEMY
BOMBERS, NURSES
OFTEN WORK UNDER
HARROWING CONDITIONS

NOV 3RD 1947

ABOUT 1;10AM SUNDAY NOV 2ND 1947, I WAS OUTSIDE OF THE CLUB HOUSE, WATCHING THE PEOPLE THAT WERE LEAVING TO SEE THAT THEY DID NOT TOOT THIER AUTOMOBILE HORNS OR MAKE ANY LOUD NOISE AND TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE IN BACKING THIER AUTOMOBILES OUT.

I WAS CALLED INSIDE THE CLUB AT ABOUT 1;10AM AND WAS TOLD THAT A MAN HAD A GUN AT ONE OF THE TABLES.

I WALKED OVER TO THE TABLE WHERE THE MAN WAS AND HE WAS POINTING THE GUN TO THE FLOOR AND ABOUT THREE FEET OUT FROM HIS SHOE, AND HE SAID THAT "HE WOULD KILL HER" THERE WERE THREE WOMEN AND TWO MEN AND MYSELF IN THE GROUP. I THEN ASKED THE MAN IF THE GUN WAS LOADED AND HE PULLED BACK THE BARREL WHICH SHOWED THE BARREL WAS EMPTY, AS THE MAN WAS NOT DRUNK, I ASKED HIM TO PUT THE GUN IN HIS POCKET, AND HE PUT IT IN HIS INSIDE COAT POCKET, ON THE RIGHT SIDE DOWN LOW, "THE POCKET MUST HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE GUN""

I TOLD HIM HE WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE AND WE STARTED ACROSS THE FLOOR, AND I ASKED HIM WHAT WAS THE TROUBLE AND HE SAID THAT HE CAUGHT HIS GIRL HAVEING INTERCOURSE WITH SOME MAN, AND BY THAT TIME WE WERE ACROSS THE FLOOR, AND OUT BY THE DOOR, AS THE MAN WAS NOT DRUNK I FIGURED HE WOULD GO TO HIS CAR AND WAIT FOR THE REST OF HIS PARTY AND THEN LEAVE, SO I TURNED BACK INTO THE CLUB AND ASKED THE REST OF HIS PARTY WHAT HIS NAME WAS AND THEY WOULD NOT TELL ME THEN I WENT OUTSIDE AND FOUND OUT THAT IN THE TIME I WAS INSIDE THE MAN WHO HAD THE GUN SLAPPED SOME WOMEN, AND AS I THOUGHT THAT THIS WAS JUST A FAMILY BEEF IT WOULD NOT BE NICE TO STICK MY NOSE INTO A FAMILY BEEF.

THE MAN WHO HAD THE GUN WAS IN HIS AUTO AND DID NOT SAY ANYTHING OR DO ANYTHING THEN, SO I LEFT AND WENT BACK INSIDE AND THEN OUTSIDE AGAIN AND IT SEEMS AS IF ANOTHER PARTY BEAT UP ON THIS MAN WHO HAD THE GUN, SO THE SHERIFFS OFF THE MAN'S PHONE AND TOLD OF THE TROUBLE BEFORE THE SHERIFF'S ARRIVE, I GAVE THEM THE INFORMATION ABOUT HIM AND ALSO THE AUTOMOBILE LICENSE OF THE CAR HE LEFT THE PLACE IN.

NONE OF THE PARTY DRUNK WHO WERE WITH THE MAN WITH THE GUN, BUT THE MAN WITH THE GUN SEEMED TO BE IN A JEALOUS RAGE, TENSE, TIGHT LIPPED, AND WALKED IN PERFECT CONDITION.

THERE ~~WAS~~ NOT ANYBODY IN THE WHOLE CLUB WHO WERE DRUNK OR DISORDERLY.

Otto C Mills

SPECIAL DEPUTY SHERIFF
FIELD COUNTRY CLUB

Portland, Oregon
December 21, 1950
File PR 792 - 2421

Mr. Otto C. Mills,
Cashier,
North Portland.

Replying to your letter of December 20,
file 76-D, requesting permission to be absent, without
impairment to your rights, when called for emergency
police duty because of war conditions due to being a
member of the Portland Police Reserve:

With the understanding that you will draw
no pay while away, I have no objection to your being
absent on an emergency call and will rate you as being
on leave of absence. However, in view of the fact that
the Union Pacific is taking over control of North Portland
Station, effective January 1, 1951, I think it would be
well for you to make the same kind of request on that
road.


Superintendent.

cc - Mr. C. F. Copeland.

Coast Guard

NLPG # 410 or 412

- signal 801 - a fire -
- signal 802 a prowler
- signal 803 a fight
- signal 804 a riot
- signal 805 - an explosion -
- signal 806 investigate suspicious persons (dock)
- signal 807 (street)
- signal 808 (auto)
- signal 809 bring in prisoner
- signal 810 bring in for investigation
- signal 811 - call dispatcher by landline (telephone)
- signal 812 radio silence
- signal 813 radio silence rescinded
- signal 814 black all lights
- signal 815 - return to your base -
- signal 816 you are talking unnecessarily, be brief
- signal 817 stop unnecessary transmissions
- signal 818 cancel signal # _____
- signal 819 - return to your patrol -
- signal 820 return on your last assignment

- signal 821 air raid alert (yellow) possible attack
- signal 822 air raid alert (blue) probable attack
- signal 823 air raid warning (red) attack imminent

- signal 824 - departing upon assigned duty -
- signal 825 - secure at base -
- signal 826 proceed to patrol launching
- signal 827 vessel entering harbor
- signal 828 vessel departing harbor
- signal 829 vessel docking at _____
- signal 830 vessel leaving dock at _____

7B McCormick

11B albers

13B interstate

15B crown mills

17B columbia Basin

19B Terminal # 1

23B Eastern & Western

29B willamette Locomotive Dock

28C clark & wilson Lbr co

31C west oregon lbr co

Baker Charley

Floating of Flag Urged by Mayor

Mayor Earl Riley advised Portlanders Friday to renew their determination during the Fourth of July holiday and declared that "the American flag should fly everywhere."

The city's chief executive also warned persons to be on the "alert," pointing out that past performances show the Japanese usually strike on Sundays or holidays.

"Civilian defense enrollees are asked to be prepared for duty in the event our enemies should choose this important American day for an attack on our shores," the mayor said.

Veterans Join Reserve List

Several hundred of Portland's 7th battalion of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol, the waterfront battalion, were sworn in as members of the coast guard temporary reserve Friday night in the park block facing the captain of the port's office at N. W. Glisan street and Park avenue. Lieutenant J. A. Fletcher, captain of the port, led in the oath.

At the opening of the ceremonies the battalion members, who are all civilian volunteers, marched in review for a number of military, police and civic officials. On the stand were Lieutenant-Commander J. W. Malen, district port security officer of the 13th naval district; Mayor Earl Riley, Sheriff Martin T. Pratt, Chief of Police Harry M. Niles; Captain of Detectives John J. Keegan, commanding officer of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol; Major Donald Isbell, battalion commander; Lieutenant Fletcher, and several other coast guard officers.

Guard Authority Given

Captain Keegan presented the men to Ensign Key Hartsook, who in turn presented them to Lieutenant Fletcher for the swearing in. As members now of the coast guard temporary reserve serving in the volunteer docks security force, the men have full coast guard authority in the protection of the Portland waterfront.

In addition to the special training of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol, these men, about half of the waterfront battalion, have taken three weeks of special training from the coast guard. They have been instructed in coast guard identification, port security regulations and the handling of small arms.

Let's not have a "TELEPHONE PANIC" in Portland Again!

(A message from the Civilian Defense Council)

A RECENT EARTHQUAKE SHOCK sent thousands of persons to their telephones all at once to call the police, the fire department, the newspapers, the radio stations, and husbands, wives or friends—to inquire "What happened?"

PROMPTLY ALL LINES TO FIRE, POLICE and other emergency services were blocked with calls. Promptly the telephone system was "jammed" throughout the city. It was a "telephone panic" that would have been very serious had the quake been an emergency requiring fire, police, army or civilian defense organizations to take the field in a hurry. These defense workers must have the telephone lines to reach and advise those trained and assigned to emergency duties.

FIRE, POLICE and other emergency switchboard operators cannot answer a flood of nervous inquiries and at the same time put out the emergency calls and instructions that may be urgently necessary for general public safety.

NO TELEPHONE SYSTEM can possibly take care of a sudden rush to the phone by thousands of persons. Portland's system was hopelessly "jammed" for two hours following the quake.

THE SAME THING HAPPENED again when a steam whistle got stuck in the freight yards.

THIS SHOULD BE A WARNING TO PORTLAND! When anything alarming happens, make it a rule to stay away from your telephone. Do not call anyone—not even a neighbor or relative or friend. Do your part in protection by leaving all lines clear for the use of emergency workers only.

KEEP TUNED TO YOUR RADIO. You will receive word by radio much quicker than by trying to telephone. If it is another false alarm your radio will be operating as usual. If radio stations are off the air—blacked out—it means either an "alert" or an "alarm." That's all you could find out from anybody else or tell anybody else, and it will be doubly important that you do not use your telephone. Be calm and wait and thereby do your important part by not "jamming" the work of defense.

KEEP THIS ALWAYS IN MIND. The Japs or Hitler would like nothing better than a "telephone panic" when they strike. Fool them. Stay away from your phone and give the defense workers a clear field.

NEXT TIME - Please don't "jam" Portland's telephone system.

Issued by

PORTLAND CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

Mayor Earl Riley, Director

WHEN ANYTHING STRANGE
HAPPENS...



DON'T GRAB THE TELEPHONE!

KEEP TUNED TO YOUR RADIO!

ISSUED BY

★ PORTLAND CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL ★



★ MAYOR EARL RILEY, DIRECTOR ★

BE CALM

(READ OTHER SIDE)

Portland, Oregon
October 14, 1945

Veterans Guard and Patrol
Portland Police Dept.
Portland, Oregon.

Sirs:

Staff Sgt. Otto C. Mills, badge number 2528, who was commissioned on December 17, 1941 has served approximately 1102 hours guarding and patrolling the waterfront area in the city of Portland from December 17, 1941 to June 30, 1943 as a member of the Seventh Battalion, Co. "E".

On July 2, 1943 Mr. Mills was enrolled in the U.S.C.G. (T) and served 1174 hours up to October 14, 1945, on which date he was disenrolled with the commission of Chief Petty Officer, U.S.C.G.(T).

Capt. J.M. Nowlin V.G.&P.
Seventh Battalion
Company "E"
J.M. Nowlin
Ensign J.H. Nowlin
U.S.C.G.(T)

1102
1174
2276

NOTICE TO ALL CITIZENS OF PORTLAND AND VICINITY

BLACKOUT

AND DEMONSTRATION OF UNITED STATES ARMY AIR INTERCEPTOR AND COMBAT FORCES

Friday, October 31, 1941, About 10 P. M.

Purpose: 1-Officially to test the Northwest air combat and interceptor forces of the United States Army.
2-Officially to test civilian defense units of Portland and vicinity.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PUBLIC

Complete Public Cooperation Is Urged in All Phases of This Defense Test.

- 1—Warning of impending blackout will be sounded upon the sighting of bombing planes by outpost observers. Exact time indefinite. About 10 P. M., Friday, October 31.
- 2—Air raid warning will be by means of sirens sounded throughout Portland.
- 3—At such warning you will immediately turn off all light visible from outside. **Do not pull main switches.** Cover windows where turning off light is impracticable.
- 4—Each resident is asked personally to see that no light is visible from his home or apartment.
- 5—Light no matches during blackout period of approximately 15 minutes.
- 6—If you have a skylight, make sure no light shows.
- 7—Keep tuned in to your radio for warnings and for running description of the test throughout the territory.
- 8—During blackout do not cross streets. Remain where you are.
- 9—Please obey promptly any instructions given by air raid wardens, firemen or policemen in your neighborhood.

Autoists—

At sound of warning, drive immediately to curb and stop and turn off lights. Do not attempt to operate car with lights off. Do not stop on bridges or street intersections nor at exits to buildings. Do not block fire plugs. Do not double park.

Outside of Portland—

Each individual owner is asked to turn off lights in home or factory.

Apartment Houses—

Management of all buildings will turn off all outside signs and lights.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you must be away from home or apartment, do not leave any light visible from the outside.

NOTE—This combined test of defense is sanctioned by the military forces and is officially ordained by ordinance of the City Council with penalties for violation (Ordinance No. 76089).

It is the purpose of all concerned to make it a voluntary civic and patriotic undertaking and the public is urged to completely and fully cooperate with the Army and civilian forces on such basis.

Stores and Factories—

Be sure to have someone on duty to attend to lights.

Main Switches—

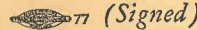
Do not pull your main switch in home, store or factory. To do so may blow main-line fuses.

Air Demonstration—

If you are outdoors to watch the airplanes, remain stationary. Do not cross streets and do not smoke.

All Clear—

Three blasts of sirens and signaling devices will indicate the end of the test. Street and all other lights then will be turned on.

 (Signed) **EARL RILEY**, Mayor of Portland and
Director of Civilian Defense in Portland Metropolitan Area.

Veterans' Guard and Patrol

COMMANDER JOHN J. KEEGAN

VOL. 2—No. 4 ★ ★ ★ ★ OF PORTLAND, OREGON ★ ★ ★ ★ JUNE, 1943

Wanted — One Cat

Your editor has become greatly embarrassed and chagrined and believes that a series of apologies are due from outfits of several sections of the city. In the May issue, printed in blackface and with white space top and bottom, I told that Mary Bartell, in charge of Headquarters Office, was anxious to acquire a gentleman cat to protect her from the ravages of some grand-daddy rats who have infested the quarters since Chinatown was located in the vicinity. Of course, I expected that a host of cats would be brought to Mary by now, but behold! last week she said, "No cat!" I said, "What, no cat?" and she said, "Yes, no cat!"

I have lived in Portland for quite a few years and know that there are some mean cats around the ball park in North Portland, some wild cats in the St. Johns area, some tough old bruisers in the Albina district, a lot of fightin' and spittin' cats in the Alberta district, and a mixed bunch out in the Lents district. Out of our large membership, I anticipated that cats from all these sections would be brought in and presented to Mary. But, what did I find? Stepping to the back of the office, I found several bundles of our publication that had not been called for and, of course, you can't sell anything in a publication unless you have circulation. So, then I did not feel bad because a cat had not been given to Mary, but I was sad to think that our members were not interested enough in our sheet to demand it each month. Therefore hangs a tale.

If the contents are not interesting to the members, make-up does not have the appeal, and if we lack that particular "it", let us find out immediately and make some corrections. So I call to your attention two things—one: a gentleman cat for Mary, and do you have any suggestions for a change in the publication? Both of these can be left at the office, where the latter will reach the editor.

Women's Emergency Corps

Drill and classes for the Women's Emergency Corps have intensified during May in step with the Civilian Defense program. The recruiting campaign has continued with the special incentive of a prize for the member bringing in the largest number of recruits. To date Pvt. Bendrickson leads with a quota of 13 new members. The cadets are increasing rapidly and are showing marked improvement in their drill.

The training schedule is increasingly strenuous, during the past month classes have been held from three to five nights a week with perfect attendance. Capt. Pratt has charge of the Gas Instruction classes which will continue for six or seven weeks. The new incendiary bomb control program was discussed by Capt. Rexford of the Sheriff's office at the Library in room A.

Petty Officer Beach, a former Capt. of our Corps, will be home on furlough soon. Sgt.

TO ALL MEMBERS VETERANS' GUARD AND PATROL

June 8, 1943.

There still is disobedience to orders. Every day complaints come into these headquarters relative to the actions of our membership. Many members do not realize the police authority they have must not be used for personal reasons. A continuance of this practice is going to place our organization in so unfavorable a light that we will not be able to function as we should.

Other members insist on not obeying orders given them relative to motorized patrol and attempting to control minor traffic violations in the city. True enough, you men volunteered into this organization, but once you are in it you must and shall obey the orders given you until such time as you volunteer out or are asked to resign. Many of you have been in it for more than a year and should have received such training in that time in which to be able to obey the instructions given you by your superior officers. We have undertaken a man's-size job and must act like men in so doing it.

There never was a greater need in the city of Portland for an organization like ours than at the present, and foot patrols in the company areas are to be encouraged to the utmost. True enough, it may not be an exciting experience to foot patrol your own neighborhood. Most police work is not exciting but is rather routine. However, the fact that uniformed men wearing a star are seen walking the streets has the effect of acting as a crime deterrent. There is much vandalism going on in the city and many violations of the curfew and any part that we may take in curtailing these types of violations is most certainly beneficial to every member of this organization.

COLONEL R. E. HUME, Chief of Staff.

Anderson has been advanced to 2nd Lieut. and is now Supply Officer and Lieut. Mayne has been transferred from Supply Officer to Second in Command of the 1st Platoon.

A recent Portland visitor, Miss Johnson, sister of ex-Governor Johnson, reviewed our Company and was greatly impressed with varied program of the Corps. Miss Johnson was in Portland to christen a ship for the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation.

Major Fayra Kaadt,
Public Relation Officer.

POST No. 45

CAPT. FAYE THORNTON

The promotions for the month are as follows: Master Sgt. Dorothy Shelley to 2nd Lieut., Act. Corp. Cloris Munden to Cor. PFC Ida Binning to Corp.

We are really proud of our new Corps flag carried for the first time in the Victory parade. Our flag was made by Lieut. Shelley. Words cannot express our thanks to her.

Five members of the Corps had a turnin of \$115.15 on poppies sold in the annual poppy drive. Lieut. Shelley won a \$12.50 permanent wave coupon given by the Lenore Beauty Shoppe for the highest amount turned in by any member of this Corps. The coupon was given by Corp. Lenore Burdick.

We have as our guests from Ft. Des Moines, 1st Sgt. Melba Day and Corp. June Fry. Sgt. Day was Captain in V. G. & P. before enlisting in the W.A.A.C. Best regards to V. G. & P. from 1st Sgt. Day.

Recruiting for the month has added several new members. Attendance has been 100 per cent.

Last Tuesday evening we celebrated our first year's service in V. G. & P. by giving members a bar pin carrying one star for honorable service.

Dedicated to Lieut. Shelley
We want to tell of a girl in our Corps,
Whose talents we could relate by the score,
And here's one of which we're so justly proud,
We wish to sing her praises aloud.
She had the idea and carried it through,
To make our Corps flag in red, white and blue,

A Civilian Defense Acorn, sign of Civilian right,

To get in and serve the best that we can,
To help our country and Uncle Sam.

Standing on one side in large letters of blue,
Veterans Guard & Patrol stands out brave and true,

Meaning men and women taking their part in
Doing their duty and helping to win.

And then our insignia, Post 45,
We're pledging our hearts and hands as we strive.

To keep our freedom forever alive.
Lieut. Shelley our appreciation is deep

And we shall always treasure and keep,
This Emblem. And when proudly unfurled
It will show our sincere pledge to all the world.

By Corp. Munden.

Attention!

Captain Keegan, Veterans' Guard and Patrol, Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir: To all companies of the Veterans' Guard and Patrol that would be interested in a swimming program this summer, please submit to the Veterans' Guard and Patrol headquarters a list of members who would be interested in taking this training.

The program that would be best suited for your type of work would be the Functional Swimming, taught by the American Red Cross. This program consists of the same training as that given to enlistees before and after they go into any branch of the service.

You will be instructed in swimming strokes, jumping from heights, proper method of entering the water, swimming fully clothed, towing a drowned person and artificial respiration.

I am sure you will find this to be a very interesting and instructive course. Make appointment through General Headquarters

May I take this opportunity to express to Company B, 7th Battalion, my thanks, for giving me the opportunity to teach their Standard First Aid Class, which was one of the nicest classes I have ever instructed. Very sincerely,

ANNA C. BRIDGE,

First Aid and Water Safety Instructors for Multnomah County.

THE VETERANS' GUARD AND PATROL OF PORTLAND, ORE.

MAJOR E. G. WENDLING, *Editor*

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Issued monthly for the benefit of all members.
VOL. 2—No. 4

Headquarters Detail

CAPT. E. B. NELSON

This is the first time General Headquarters Detail has had anything to say in print since this publication was first issued.

Like the rest of the companies, we have been busy on various assigned duties and have not taken the time that we should to tell of any of our activities.

Our main thought at this time is to express in this issue our sincere thanks and appreciation to the various post commanders and their personnel who so ably assisted us recently in manning Headquarters Detail on the various evening shifts when we were short of men for this important work.

The able assistance of those assigned to headquarters was greatly appreciated and enabled us to carry on our work with good results and no inconvenience to the public and others concerned.

Oregon Women's Ambulance Corps

CAPT. BETTY ROBINSON

From units throughout the state, members of the Oregon Women's Ambulance Corps met in Portland June 5 and 6 to report on Corps activities. A general meeting with Maj. Helen Rinaudo of the regimental staff presiding was held Saturday night at the Heathman hotel. Company 9, at Myrtle Point, was awarded the achievement plaque given to the unit which has done the most outstanding work during the past six months. On Sunday the out-of-town members attended convoy, at which time Portland Headquarters Co. presented practical problems in first aid, litter and semaphore and gave an exhibition of military drill.

Requested by the Security Benefit Association to give a demonstration of their work, the Ambulance Corps did so Friday, May 21. Featured by military drill under the command of Lieut. Fran Lesman and first aid with Lieut. Marjay Lash in charge, the program, which also included litter and semaphore work, was highly praised by those present. Several other demonstrations have been scheduled in the near future.

Classes being offered this month are standard first aid with Mrs. Freda Mowrey as instructor and an advanced and refresher first aid class with Lieut. Lash in charge. Convoy is held each first and third Sunday of the month. A class in motor mechanics under Lieut. Jan Hutchinson has just been completed.

Inaugurating a new plan, Portland Headquarters Co. has enlisted a group of girls between the ages of 16 and 18 as Junior Corps members. The girls will be trained in first aid, litter, semaphore, military drill and convoy and upon reaching 18 may become members of the Senior Corps, where they will receive further training. Lieut. Mickie Cooper is in charge of the Junior Corps.

Promotions announced are Staff Sgt. Mickie Cooper to be Lieut in charge of the Junior Corps, Sgt. Fran Lesman to be Lieut. in charge of drill and Pvt. Inez Nightengale to be Pfc. Sgt. Margaret Drew has been named to take over the duties of mess sergeant.

Ambulance Corps members continue to make good in the WAACs. The latest promotion was

VETERANS' GUARD AND PATROL

that of Harriett Gantenbein, who was commissioned lieutenant, which makes six lieutenants Portland Headquarters Company now has in the WAACs. Home on furlough the first of the month were Lieut. Helen MacLean and Lieut. Carole Roland, both of whom visited the Corps and drilled the company.—*Staff Sgt. Virginia Wentz.*

Battalion No. 1

MAJOR C. C. DEAL

Battalion No. 1 Headquarters Staff has been short the services of the Adjutant, John E. Matheson, who has been on a business trip to California. We certainly hope that he has an interesting trip; but will be glad to welcome him back.

Capt. Eddie Kerr, formerly of Company No. 2, has been spending some of his week ends at home in Portland. It would seem that Army life is agreeing with him.

Harold Trotter, former Capt. of Company 4, is still on the east coast, but is hoping to be able to come to Portland before he is shipped across.

Company 5 reports: "The boys at the front would like to hear of less griping and more production on the home front," said Lieut. Gordon Sherwood of the Naval Air Corps in a talk to some 230 Portland Heights Civilian Defense workers gathered at the Ainsworth School, Tuesday evening, June 1st. The meeting was called by Capt. Clarence Young of Company 5 for the purpose of developing a better understanding between the various Portland Heights Civilian Defense units.

Lieut. Sherwood, a holder of both the Flying Cross and the Navy Cross, is stationed at Astoria, after more than a year's active service in the South Pacific area. He described the battle of Midway, where the Yorktown, the carrier on which he was stationed, was sunk. Guadalcanal was his next field of action.

Lieut. Sherwood made a plea for support of the Civilian Defense program and stated that we are in danger of invasion. As his parting statement, he quoted his commander, who asked his men to keep writing home in order to buck up the civilian morale.

Commissioner Fred Peterson, Master Air Warden for Multnomah County, spoke on the work of the Air Raid Wardens.

The Auxiliary Fire Department was described by Robert Shoemaker, Captain of Auxiliary Co. 15A, who stated that Portland Heights has a well equipped company.

The work of the Veterans Guard & Patrol was explained by Officer Walter R. May, who gave a brief outline of this history of Company 5. Capt. Young gave a brief demonstration of Judo. Following the talks, Don Eva, Executive Representative of Multnomah County Civilian Defense, showed a couple of movies.

Battalion No. 2

MAJOR RALPH BOWEN

COMPANY No. 6

CAPT. CHAS. KEFFER

Tough cats? Oh boy! Just ask Pete Moe and Bob Chrisman. They took Bob's dog on patrol the other night and when snooping around in the warehouse district one of those tom cats up there decided that was going too far. Whether the cat was chasing the dog or visa versa made no difference. Yes, later in the evening they found the dog, still alive. The old tom cat still peers through the hole in the bottom of the door with a certain gleam in his eye. The few people in that neighborhood who heard the screeches and immediately doused their lights for a black out, will listen more attentively in the future for the signal and Bob's dog will walk more cautiously around those warehouses hereafter.

At a recent meeting, 1st Lieut. Guyer was nursing a broken thumb, Kurtz, sunburned to a crisp because of swimming with a bunch of kids, and Olson slapping him on the back to ease up the pain.

A complete roster of membership in the company is available to every member and it is important that each man obtain one.

Now that the gas warfare examination is completed the boys are anxiously waiting to find out what kind of showing was made. Lieuts. Guyer and Morris spent much time in becoming instructors in gas warfare and in instructing the company therein. Many thanks to them for their interest and work.

Capt. Keffer's new policy of snapping up the meetings, getting a lot done in a short time and getting the members out early so they may return home or to their other duties, has caused much favorable comment. Attendance has been good and by not detaining a man too long unnecessarily is perchance accountable for it partly. Time is valuable and precious now days and for one or two men in a company to cause the whole bunch to stand around because of some minor personal detail is unfair.

Importance of attendance at meetings can not be over emphasized. That is the place we receive our information regarding our work and duties. Confidential information will be received and a man who does not attend meetings half the time does not know what is going on.

COMPANY No. 7

CAPT. C. LARSON

We welcome all the new members to the Company as they complete their schooling and are assigned to us.

Company 7 is much smaller than it was at one time. Consequently, our men are called upon for patrol duty much oftener than those in some other companies. The boys are responding nobly, however, to the calls of their officers for patrol work, with but little complaining.

The ex-convict who tried to hold up Mr. Epley at our patrol headquarters at 18th and Irving, made sure that our boys had gone for the evening before making his appearance. He must have been watching and impressed by the business-like appearance of the side arms worn by some of our men. Staff Sgt. Shute is certainly one of those.

Lieut. Monte Brooks is another member who is entitled to credit for his good work in conducting gas schools.

When you go out on traffic school soon don't forget how Major Bowen said officers should stand on the street, especially how he said NOT TO STAND.

Capt. Larson is not the aristocratic type of officer. He took the gas school along with the rest of the Company.

An apartment house owner in our district advised Patrolman Bennett recently that all the apartment house people in that section of the city were very appreciative of our patrol work. Nice to hear such statements which come all too seldom it seems.

We are soon going to try to get out a directory of members of the Company. The correct names and addresses, along with both business and residence telephone numbers of each and every member, will make this directory of interest and value to all of us.

COMPANY No. 8

CAPT. R. M. WEBER

We recently received four new recruits as the result of the recruiting campaign which brings the roster to 18 men who are most interested in their work. A recent promotion resulted in Tony Rinella becoming sergeant and Patrolman Ray being boosted to corporal. Our company fund is growing and we anticipate a rapid growth in membership.

Battalion No. 3

MAJOR F. W. KASSEBAUM

An excellent attendance from the five companies of the Battalion greeted the entertainment staff of ten artists headed by the nationally known sports announcer, Rollie Truitt. The entire staff coming from the studios of Radio Station KGW, put on a highly entertaining program that met with an immediate and ready response from those present. Also highlighting the meeting, which was held Wednesday evening, May 26th, in the Vernon School Auditorium, was a competition between the companies on guard and patrol work, which was won by Company 13, commanded by Capt. Frank Jermann. The pennant won was placed on their guidon staff. Staff Sgt. Beddow has been promoted to 1st Lieut. in charge of supply and communications. Sgt. Dick Holland now sports staff sergeant chevrons and Corp. Waller, sergeant chevrons. Wayne Stevens gave a fine explanation and demonstration of jiu jitsu at the battalion meeting.

THIRD BATTALION PLATOON

CAPT. R. N. HYDER

The past month has been of unusual interest to the platoon. There has been gun inspection and lecture on firearms by Detective Yeomans of the Portland Police Department, a lecture on traffic and one on juvenile delinquency by traffic investigator McKenzie and several new members have been added to the platoon. The platoon still maintains the traffic detail at East 12th and Burnside Streets, each school day mornnig. Attention is called to all men working on swing shift to join this platoon and become actively identified with Veterans Guard and Patrol work.

COMPANY No. 11

CAPT. JOE OLIVER

Changes in personnel have been occasioned by the removal of residence from the city of 1st Sgt. Strachan, who has done a notable piece of work while with the company and enjoyed the cooperation of all, and resignation of Lieut. French, also because of change of residence. Regret at Lieut. French's leaving was also expressed because he was one of the wheelhorses of the Company. 1st Lieut. Ellis Jordan is expected to turn in his resignation as he is also leaving the State. He is one of the men who had much to do with teaching the men the fundamentals of guard and patrol work. Sgt. Streeter has been promoted to 1st Sgt. and Sgt. Luman is now the new Lieutenant.

COMPANY No. 12

CAPT. HARVEY BOYLAN

Attendance in the Company is increasing and new recruits are being gradually added to the roster. The Company turned out in force for the battalion meeting at the Vernon School and enjoyed the program immensely. Announcement was made at the meeting that the next battalion meeting would have some more surprises in store.

COMPANY No. 13

CAPT. F. A. JERMANN

The Company has resumed regular drill periods during each meeting. Regular patrol duty is also being continued. A lecture and educational movie by the Naval Recruiting Service highlighted the May 17th meeting at the Ockley Green School Auditorium. The Company held a practice incident on evacuation and fire on Monday, May 31st.

COMPANY No. 14

CAPT. O. W. MCCOY

The Company has received fine cooperation from officials at the Air Base relative to traffic control work. Gas instruction program is pro-

ceeding nicely. At a recent meeting, the Navy put on a program which was very much enjoyed by the membership. Capt. McCoy has been ill five weeks with pneumonia and is now making nice progress.

COMPANY No. 15

CAPT. JESS WILEY

Company 15 is Johnny-on-the-Spot at all times. While visiting Deputy Sheriff Pratt at Vanport City on May 17, the Peninsula Golf Clubhouse caught fire. The entire company, under the direction of Capt. Jess Wiley, went on duty. 1st Sgt. A. May left to control traffic at N. E. Union and Columbia boulevard; 1st Lieut. Gossett, Sgts. Peterson and Wallace May did a very nice job at Union and Denver junction. William May and Dietz prevented the looting of money from the clubhouse. The rest of the company did whatever was told them by the captain and the sheriff's officers.

1st Sgt. A. May has joined the Coast Guard and his last act was to hold a gas and bomb test. All passed and were given their badges. Company 15 regrets very much the loss of Sgt. May and we feel that the Coast Guard's gain is our loss. We wish him every success in his new venture and know that he will put forth all the effort necessary for winning the war.

Capt. Jess Wiley, commanding officer, went to Multnomah Hotel in place of 1st Lieut. Gossett, who was sick, to attend a membership meeting discussion.

Sheriff Martin T. Pratt had a heart-to-heart talk with the members of Company 15 on May 3rd. We all know how far and under what conditions our commissions are good for.

New members are coming in and full response to all patrol assignments from Wednesday through Sunday is made by the company.

William May, Sgts. Petersen and Dietz are the new gas and bomb instructors of Company 15.—Barnes.

Battalion No. 4

MAJOR G. S. JOHNSON

COMPANY No. 16

CAPT. WM. KNIGHT

The past month has been an active one for Company 16, both with respect to increase in personnel and patrolling.

Beginning Wednesday, June 9th, and until further notice, the Company will meet every Wednesday instead of twice monthly. The meeting place is now at the Irvington Grammar School.

The Company is going through an intense study of chemical warfare under the leadership of Sgt. Max Lessman. According to announcement made by Capt. Knight, the Company may look forward during the coming summer months to full participation in intensive training under practical demonstrations.

Regular monthly meetings are well attended considering the fact that most members are very much preoccupied in their private tasks, a good many of which are directly connected with defense work.

COMPANY No. 17

CAPT. J. V. JOHNSTON

A silent tribute was paid the members of the 17th Company to the memory of its gas sergeant, Elmer Johnson, who died recently. He was one of the oldest members of the Guard and Patrol and had been connected with this company from its beginning. He was a good officer, an able instructor and a congenial fellow. Sgt. Johnson will be missed by the entire civilian defense organization, as well as by each member of the 17th Company.

Seven new officers have been assigned to this company during the last month and most of them have already been on duty. Those as-

signed to us are: Alfred E. Allen, Granville D. Morgan, Alan L. Hens, R. F. Renard, A. V. Krassavin, Leo W. Beck and David Friedman. We welcome them into our organization.

Gas Sgt. Wilson of the 18th Company graciously consented to come to our meeting place to inspect our gas equipment May 12th. Our thanks to Sgt. Wilson and to the 18th Company for their cooperation.

We are still carrying on our patrol activities in conjunction with the 18th Company and are working out of their headquarters. Most of the officers find their work very interesting and are happy to be of service to their city and community.

COMPANY No. 19

CAPT. BERT NEWGARD

The Company turned out for a snappy performance at Dawson Park on the evening of June 8th. The occasion was a neighborhood practice turnout of all branches of the Civilian Defense organization. These small-scale alerts are for the purpose of coordinating the functions of the air raid warden service, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, decontamination squads, medical units, messenger service, etc.

Signs placed at intervals indicated bomb craters to be guarded, traffic to be rerouted; two buildings aflame with imaginary fire drew the attention of hose-lugging firemen; willing youngsters played casualties for the stretcher bearers; charming white-clad nurses and efficient doctors dressed imaginary wounds and lashed splints to simulated broken limbs; while all around the place a million Albina kids stood bug-eyed and their dogs barked and romped about the greensward.

Berlin Yeomans of the detective division of the Portland Police Department ran the show and later handed out the plaudits and the criticism as they were deserved.

Official observers included Kenneth Cooper, City Commissioner; Don Eva of the Civilian Defense office; Fred Peterson, Head Air Raid Warden, and many others.

We learned a lot. The stout burghers of Albina had a free show. The kids had lots of fun. Let's have a lot more of these practice alerts. Those slant-eyed Japs will find us ready if they come messing around.

Battalion No. 5

MAJOR B. L. KAYS

In answer to a request from Col. R. Hume for assistance in searching for a lost person 115 officers and men of Battalion No. 5 combed the wooded section within one-half mile of her residence without success on Sunday, May 16th.

She was later found to have committed suicide in the Willamette.

SWING SHIFT PLATOON

1ST LIEUT. L. REINECKE

Our tri-weekly patrols are continuing after having completed 582 man-hours during the month of May.

During the absence of Lieut. Reinecke and Sgt. Blair, 2nd Lieut. Geo. Baseel has been appointed commanding officer; Staff Sgt. Bryan appointed 2nd Lieut. acting; Corp. Henderson, 1st Sgt. acting, and Corp. Joy, Sgt. acting.

COMPANY No. 21

CAPT. NOEL H. SCOFIELD

We are proud of our newly appointed Capt., Noel H. Scofield, who succeeds Capt. C. Hiller, retired because of work.

Capt. Hiller was presented with a pen and pencil set by Co. 21 in appreciation.

Our "boys" under Sgt. Frank Kirk are doing a fine job recruiting, getting 128 men during May. Let's see the rest of you top that record!

E. E. Boice.

COMPANY No. 22

CAPT. F. J. GOMERSALL

At the May 5th meeting Officers Armstrong, Runkle, White and Wilcox told of the work being assigned to them, stressing the effect of our training.

During the month we were recruiting at various theaters with very good results.

Promotions were in order for Sgt. Larsen, Sgt. Fuller, Sgt. Arnoldy and Corp. Bauer.

COMPANY No. 23

CAPT. H. C. VAILLANCOURT

Company 23 has been forming during the month an "elimination" list for those who do not attend meetings, report for patrol or turn in reports on time.

These men have lost the goodfellowship and the pleasure derived from heading the comment "Well done, Men."

COMPANY No. 24

CAPT. HUGH S. MAHON

Company 24 was presented with a large flag by the McKinley Relief Corps No. 45, at a recent meeting attended by our wives. Patrolman Siler, whom we appreciate very much, was instrumental in this occasion.

It is now SGTs (Sgt. capitalized) Caslon, Gilles, Kinard and Knebel since warrants were recently received promoting all these war gas men to the same grade.

Corp. Henry Wentzien is still in St. Vincents Hospital, although improved. Let's pay him a visit Guardsmen.

P.S. Some of our men might also pay us a visit every week and not miss so many good meetings.

COMPANY No. 25

CAPT. L. F. ALBRIGHT

From the sticks out Montavilla way comes word by Pony Express that Company 25 has "gotten in high gear," and is going places.

But then that's only what they say and if its true the rest of the Battalion, Companies 21 to 24 and the Swing Shifters must have it in "overdrive" for every time they look back be doggoned if there isn't Company 25!

Next time Leigh, get your news in.—L. R.

Battalion No. 6

MAJOR EARL CALDWELL

SWING SHIFT COMPANY

LIEUT. M. L. PETERSON

The 6th Battalion Swing Shift Co. is off to a flying start with meetings every Wednesday at 11:00 a. m. in their new headquarters at 39th and Powell boulevard. Interesting speakers and good turnouts are regular features.

All members working Swing Shift who have not reported, please do so at once.

We give our time and enjoy it. We loan our money and get a profit. What other unselfish thing can we do to help our boys over there?

Why not donate our blood that is needed so badly by the Red Cross for saving the lives of those who fight for us.

The men of Battalion No. 6 Swing Shift Platoon did just that. Thirty-five strong, under the command of Lieut. M. L. Peterson, this group each gave a pint to a buddy.

COMPANY No. 26

CAPT. P. F. SHERMAN

Another month has rolled by and everything is quiet on the southeastern front, but be on your toes at all times as a second Pearl Harbor can happen here on the coast, and this summer is the critical time.

Starting with this month, our company meeting will be held the first and third Mondays of each month in the Woodstock school.

At our last meeting, May 24, Mrs. Sowers

of the Juvenile and Women's Protective Bureau, gave a very interesting and instructive talk. Capt. Hammerberg and members of Co. 30 were our guests for the evening and consequently we had a nice little crowd. Mrs. Sowers knows her subject and is a very convincing talker.

The Battalion meeting of May 11 was very interesting and well attended. Maj. H. Dana was a perfect host and told a very interesting story. Ask him to re-tell it some time, it was very good, and chances are that he has more good ones stored away.

Our 1st Sgt. Kenneth Logan is turning out a lot of good work for Battalion Headquarters, and, men, here is a way you can save him a lot of work. If you move outside of the Portland area or join the armed services, please turn in your commission and star to the captain or to Sgt. Logan. It will save him a lot of running around and give him more time for other necessary things. It will be very much appreciated.

COMPANY No. 27

CAPT. J. ECKLEY

We had the pleasure of greeting Maj. Earl Caldwell, the new commander of the 6th Battalion, at the Battalion meeting held in the Odd Fellows Hall, May 11th. We wish to say that you can depend on us to cooperate in any way possible; we are with you, Major.

While we were disappointed in not being able to obtain one scheduled speaker, due to other activities, at our Battalion meeting, we had a very interesting demonstration of the manly art of self-defense—and I mean self-defense. This demonstration was put on by Tony Martell, Leon Faber, Fred Meisner and Mr. Mariel. These boys are experts in their line and gave the fellows a lot of valuable information.

Sgt. McPherson, an old-timer in this company, has been transferred to Battalion Headquarters and promoted to captain in charge of plans and training for the 6th Battalion. It is a big job and lots of work, but Mac's a big husky, so we think he can take it. Good luck, Mac.

By the way, don't forget to tell that friend about the Veterans' Guard and Patrol. We need more men.—Norman R. Wills.

COMPANY No. 28

CAPT. H. E. PRATT

The improving weather seems to be bringing our members out en masse to meetings. Our percentage of attendance is increasing and we are encouraged that we may, some day, reach that coveted 100 per cent figure.

An interesting feature of our May 26 meeting was a series of motion pictures put on by the local chief of the U. S. Secret Service. They told the story of the making of currency as well as methods of telling spurious money from the good. It was extremely interesting and you may rest assured that we will all be looking our money over now as we never did before. The slogan, "Know your money," is well taken.

Our Victory garden is beginning to look like it will produce plenty of vegetables for those who are in on it. The 200x200 plot across from headquarters is not only improved from a previous weed patch, but will be an incentive to all Victory garden enthusiasts to get to work.

The recent order on patrol activity has not cut down our hours of patrol appreciably. We are still maintaining a good average.—Bryant W. Moore.

COMPANY No. 29

CAPT. N. O. COMPTON

Corp. Workman, with the able assistance of Sgt. Smiley, will furnish members and their families with entertainment and refreshments on June 29th.

We are happy to report that the men from the new schools are right in the groove and

show promise of being just what the doctor ordered. What we now want are about two dozen more like them.

Patrol in this district, where the houses are so far apart, is quite a problem on foot. We hope that it will iron out to a better working condition.

We are not as strong as we were at the start of this year, but those of us that are left are a lot better prepared to handle anything that comes up.

COMPANY No. 30

CAPT. TYCO HAMMERBERG

At our last regular meeting plans were discussed for outdoor training. This should be a welcome change from class work and much more interesting.

On Monday, May 24, we were the guests of Co. 26. Sgt. Sowers from the Women's Protective Division was the speaker. Her talk on Juvenile Delinquency was very interesting and was enjoyed by all present. Thank you, Co. 26, for the kind invitation and may we hope to have you as our guests in the near future.—Sgt. J. F. Dewey.

Battalion No. 7

MAJOR DON ISBELL

The 7th Battalion has been detached from Veterans' Guard and Patrol for special duties, the nature of which cannot be divulged at this time. Due to the importance of this assignment, the Battalion has been meeting as a unit and will continue to do so until further notice. The proposed new training program, rigid in every sense of the word, has the unanimous and enthusiastic support of every member of the Battalion.

COMPANY A

CAPT. WILBUR MOYER

Recruiting results have brought our roster up to a total of 104 men. Several new non-commissioned officers have been appointed to facilitate the handling of the larger company. "Say there, Company B, what's happened to that minstrel show?"

COMPANY B

CAPT. RUSSELL HOLMBOE

Upon the completion of its course in first aid, the company presented an Eversharp pencil set to each of the instructors: Mrs. Bridge and Mr. French. We are anxiously looking forward to the new program outlined by headquarters. Results of the recruiting campaign are highly satisfactory. V. G. & P.—Victory and Greater Peace.

COMPANY C

CAPT. HUGH MOULTON

Company C takes pride in announcing that its skipper, W. D. Isbell, has been elevated to acting major of the battalion. Other promotions include: Lieut. Hugh Moulton to captain, T. F. Gaither to 1st Lieut., R. C. Plath to 2nd Lieut. in charge of the second platoon, Lloyd Lundy to 1st Sgt. and H. F. Roberts to Staff Sgt.

COMPANY D

CAPT. A. J. HOELLING

Our first aid instructor is back with us and is "rarin' to go" again. The men are very enthusiastic about our new assignment. 1st Sgt. Lyons has been promoted to Lieut. and Sgt. J. Edwards to 1st Sgt.

COMPANY E

CAPT. S. KOWITT

Capt. John Nowlin has been promoted to the battalion staff. Lieut. Sol Kowitt to Capt., 1st Sgt. Ralph Slonaker to Lieut., and Corp. Robert Torson to 1st Sgt. Many books have been donated in the book drive for men overseas. It's a boy for Sgt. Frank Thompson and a girl for Patrolman Bruce Henselman. What? No cigars? Capt. Sol Kowitt.

SQUAD #4
WHO'S - WHO

5/11/51.

NAME	BUS. PHONE	RES. PHONE	STAR NO.
W.G. POWELL		TW 5150	CAPT.
FRANK GREENE	AT 6141 EX 356	GA 7234	LIEUT
GUS QUADY	TR 1196	MU 3105	SGT
RICHARD BRAUGHN	UN 0615 EX 28	BE 7224 EX 222	SGT
ELMER HARRIS	UN 2919	UN 1723	1624
WM LEVERENZ	UN 0615	UN 2644	1635
THOMAS LIND	UN 0615	UN 1004	1637
C. WORTHINGTON	AT 2087	UN 2196	1669
JESSE WEST		UN 0490	1671
RONALD GREGG	TU 5251 EX 223	TW 7911	1693
OTTO C. MILLS	TW 3871	TW 5332	1691
LEWIS LEVERENZ	TU 5251 EX 8	TR 8383	1613
WM CARRINGTON	AT 6141 EX 359	KE 7984	1622
ROY E. BLAETH	BR 1455	TW 2915	1645
JOHN KNISS	TW 3639	TW 3639	1662
MARTIN MOSBACK	EA 2194	GA 0438	1604
GEORGE LANDAKER	BR 3360	TR 3360	1708
RALPH SINGER	BE 0147	TU 4739	1709
GERALD SPARKS	TW 6755	TW 6755	1707

PLEASE NOTE THAT IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU NOTIFY YOUR CAPT -LIEUT
OR SGT WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS.

Oct 1941 joined - V.G. + P. North Precinct
AUX.
Reserves (sunshine division)

1st discovered a fire in a mattress factory
Lombard & Curtis Ave.

Capt. Ervin, North Precinct, says he is
in his district and we will do as he says.
covered all fires & accidents but made
reports, covered family fights a half block,
and if the district car needed help, then we

St Johns bridge is held up by cables
at each end of the cables is a cement base -
steps about 3 ft apart, and on Pearl Harbor day,
Ervin says to protect the cement base and if
see anybody up on the base to the cables, then see
him and when he falls down, then ask him what
he doing up there. Capt Ervin said if a ship
in Portland loaded with food for 10,000 soldiers
and they good cut the cables, saw them, or blast
them the bridge would drop in the river and
block the ship with the food for the soldiers, it
be better to kill one man than to let 10,000 soldiers
starve to death overseas.

Covered Traffic and fires in pouring down,
joined the U.S.C.G. T.R. and covered the water
with Coast Guard men, from ~~Bas~~ Steel Bridge, north
1 mile past Linnton, I was still a policeman on
One night I was with a Coast Guard covering

the V/P dock below Steel Bridge, and
a man standing behind the small restaurant
the Coast Guard, shined his flashlight on
and he was warning, (he was a British sailor)
came up on the dock and told the Coast Guard
that if he was in England and shined the light he
would put him in jail for flashing the light, &
I told the Irish sailor that I was a police
and next time he passed on the restaurant I would
be breaking in, and I would shoot him, he re-
sisted another word but just boarded the British
I was a Chief Petty Officer then and at the
of the war I was an Ensign and still a police
I have been fingerprinted by Portland Police, &
Port of Portland, and the waterfront.

~~The~~ The city furnished receiving radios to us.

Received a call to cover traffic north of E!
saw an airplane was stuck on the middle of
river on the high wire that crossed by Inlet #4
I let a Pop Corn wagon park there and for the
five years he always gave me a bag of Pop Corn.

We always got free coffee at a restaurant at
till one day his son got picked up in a stolen car
and that stopped the free coffee.

In case of an Air Raid we were to meet
the Pinnular Park to handle traffic that was in

the City and if any automobile was out of
or could not run and was blocking traffic,
just push the car over to clear the road &
street and then forget it.

My Partner and I covered a house one
and got all license numbers below the house he

Covered the outside of a house from spec
when a female was sleeping with a boy friend &
her husband came home, the boy friend shot the
in the stomach with a shotgun and the pills to
throw his stomach and the wall behind him.

On a trip around Swar Island one night with
partner, we came across a car parked on the
island and a man was inside with a lady sitting on
lap, we asked for his driver license and he
not read it, as his pants were down to his knees,
said he was in the Air force and leaving in the m
I said ~~was~~ was going to make the loop and be back
10 minutes and the car should be gone it was.

Worked out of the Harbor Patrol for a couple
weeks, and rode the Polar boat a couple of times &
they were making inspections of the water for
clocks

Covered the flour mills on front street, &
inspected a Russian ship from top to bottom, the ship
was docked by Incl #1

V.M.P. was cancelled and the Duck
Police was in order. I was a Sgt in the Duck
Police.

Still covered fire, traffic accidents, and the
Vanport Flood: got a phone call from my
Capt. to get 6 men to Guilds Lake acct. there is
looting going on. I told the telephone operator
I had six phone numbers and if one was busy.
just break into the conversation and she said
but just then the operator told me I had an
that was important, it was my Aux Capt. telling me
cancel Guilds Lake and cover North Portland Road,
Columbia Blvd and stop all traffic going east on
Portland Road. Day & night account Vancouver is
flooding. The soldiers were covering the
~~bank~~ bank at the dike, but small boats were go-
ing thru the dike hole to loot Vanport, they were
scared of the soldiers as their guns had no
in them. I went down one night and a soldier
saw a boat to stop but he kept going into Vanport. I
"Police Stop" and fired one shot and I got
thru saw the flash, turned around and went
back. We stayed there day & night till the
went down, we had orders to not let any boat
thru we didn't even newspaper reporters, that is
why no mention of us was in the papers.

Account of the Red light at Argyle & Denver
the car going south on ~~the~~ Denver would stop
the red light which caused a back up of cars
the autos could not get out of transport, but that we
changed to the 1st officer at Argyle & Denver to pr
button which makes the light go green southbound
and red northbound.

Of Bonanza Dam Breaks, the highway
will be Union Ave at Columbia Blvd.

The wife and I used to go to the store
at Xmas time, took a wire handled basket
one arm and then went from stall to stall
up a can of fruit or vegetable and put it in
basket. when the basket was full we left it
the middle of the room on the floor, and the
day the butchers cut the meat and we put
a piece of meat on top of the basket. between
300 baskets.

I made inspections of families who used
basket about 2 weeks before Xmas, between
and 200 inspections.

When the Xmas baskets got so old, they
apart, so the Sunshine used the empty
cardboard cartons from the Ore. Liquor Com.
went well till our church said it was

I got a call to cover a fatal wreck Columbia Blvd and train tracks, east of El Metal Co. (a traffic car handled all reports) as I was walking North on Columbia and there was a puddle of water on the land and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the road we men started to walk around the puddle on the he got $\frac{1}{2}$ of the way when a car going East ~~late~~ hit and killed him, my daughter was going to Roosevelt High and when she graduated she was one of the students in her class, a couple of years I was taking my daughter and her husband around Park when my son-in-law said his Dad was hit a car and died at the train crossing, I never said a but checked up on him and the name of the man killed it was his father.

A auto was going west on Portland Blvd & Harley Ave about 65 or 70 miles hour. (Suicide), went thru the rail and after stopped the car, 75 ft down the hill, Traffic car. Sgt Frank Roundhuin I covered, I had a cable tow in my car, so we to the car to a tree, it could have rolled another 100 feet, a witness told Sgt Roundhuin that there was a woman in the car, so Sgt took the left side of the car and I the right side, the left was full of Poison Oak, so, Sgt Roundhuin and I work a couple of days.

Shame that the Sunshines delivered food in a carton that said, Whisky Scotch. Distilled on the sides so the Sunshines had their cartons.

The U.S. Army used their trucks and at Xmas time to deliver the food, but U.S. Army put a stop to that. So the Truck Drivers Union used, (now using) their men and companies with trucks, furnished the truck. Had to quit putting meat in the baskets because somebody might get poisoned and the Sunshines, so they put a package of cheese in each basket.

1986 - 3400 cartons for the needy families were made.

Otto Mills
Capt. Portland Pehr
Sunshine

Volunteers make Sunshine Division shine

By CRAIG WARD

Most Portland Police officers are aware of the Sunshine Division, the charitable organization which steps in with emergency food and clothing for destitute persons with no other help in sight.

What might not be so well known is that Sgt. Mike Salmon and his small staff are greatly assisted by 30 volunteers who comprise the original Portland Police Reserves. These dedicated men are anxious to have their story told with the bottom line being that they are in no way affiliated with nor supportive of that "other" reserve outfit.

A few figures:

The Sunshine Division distributes about 200 food boxes a month to the handicapped, elderly, and families with children but no able-

bodied head of household. The big push comes at Christmas when Sunshine delivers in excess of 4,000 boxes to 2,000 needy families, all in a matter of about six hours on Christmas Eve.

This monumental task is made possible by the hundreds of man-hours donated by the original Reserves who assist in sorting the mountains of canned goods, loading those 4,000 plus boxes, stacking them onto pallets and moving them into the 65 trucks that Sgt. Salmon has managed to borrow for the day from area transfer companies.

In addition, the Reserves verify the needs of prospective families, accompany the volunteer Teamster drivers on the deliveries, maintain the order and efficiency of the Sunshine warehouse, sweep the floors and assist the harried

Sunshine staff with a hundred other tasks.

These men wear no uniforms, carry no guns and have flatly refused to assume any responsibilities normally borne by the regular officers of this department. They are issued badges and ID cards distinctly different from yours and which are clearly marked "Sunshine Division." This is to verify their identity and legitimacy when visiting the households requesting their help.

Most of these guys have been around a long time. Their "Chief," Newt Hansen, joined up 1930; so did three others. About half of the 18 members present at the meeting I attended had joined prior to 1960.

What makes these men — current or former truck drivers, crane operators, sheet metal workers,

ministers, meat cutters and a hospital administrator — give so much of their time to a job which pays nothing, is hard, hot and dirty and satisfies no "macho" need?

They say it's the satisfaction of providing a needed service, that it stems from a "help your neighbor" ethic which has probably been lost on today's generation. Several of the Depression-era veterans remember when a decent meal was the most important thing in many people's lives and this significance has not faded in the intervening 40 years.

Quiet dedication seems to typify them; Newt has given up every Christmas Eve for the last 50 years.

He is proud of their work and of their reputation. He points out that their donors know that everything they supply will be distributed to the needy and not be converted to personal use.

This is no small matter to an outfit which handles in excess of \$300,000 worth of material a year.

They are also proud to be the only outfit of its kind in the country and have been visited by representatives of the New York and Chicago police departments anxious to study their operation. It bolsters them to know that their efforts are appreciated as demonstrated by the large amounts of groceries and some cash sent in each year by persons helped in the past who are now better off.

Sgt. Salmon chuckles when he recollects one such individual, who explained that the Sunshine Division helped out his family when he was a youngster. The man recently donated 40 acres of Wyoming to the Division.

What about the future? Newt and Captain Warren Miller want it known that they could use more volunteers, especially some younger men. Police officers are especially welcome and are so respected that it's my guess you wouldn't even have to endure the good-natured kidding directed at the other guys.

Help has been harder to find since they were told they could no longer use trustees.

Will the original Reserves ever threaten the jobs of regular officers? Newt sighs and shakes his head. He recalls an incident long ago on 82nd Avenue wherein an Auxiliary officer had traffic stopped while he stood on one side and emptied his revolver at a swinging sign on the other side.

The Chief vowed then that he'd never have any volunteers in uniform masquerading as regular officers. It's a promise he's kept for over forty years.



CRAIG WARD



BOB LESTER

Mayor fills carts for Sunshine Division

By BARBARA JORDAN
of The Oregonian staff

Cold fingers may have kept Mayor Frank Ivancie from picking up as many groceries as last year, during a frozen food shopping spree Friday at Kienow's store at Northeast 33rd and Broadway. His two-minute run totaled \$289 last year and \$256.91 this year, to be distributed to needy families by the Portland Police Department's Sunshine Division, headed by Sgt. Mike Salmon.

The mayor also forgot his running shoes. But he did take off his jacket to get down to work, cheered on by members of the Frozen Food Council of Oregon, which produces more than 800 million pounds of frozen products for the entire world.

"Faster, faster." "Go, Frank," the spectators

urged. "The pies are on the bottom shelf," prompted Joe Reidy, store manager.

"Where's the shrimp?" Ivancie asked as he made his way through the aisle. "Potatoes are cheap today," he noted in passing the frozen vegetable section. Don Neffendorf and Dan Keller had arranged the packages in advance so Ivancie could easily grab them. But some missed the basket and landed on the floor, quickly retrieved by Salmon who was wheeling the basket.

The mayor managed to fill three shopping carts in two minutes.

One of the most surprised shoppers in the store was Eileen Ivancie, wheeling her own cart nearby. She said she sometimes takes her husband shopping so he will realize what prices are today. "He forgets

fast," she said. Her basket of groceries totaled \$49.75 with chicken paprikash on the menu for that night.

Of the 9,944 entries in this year's Oregon Frozen Food Council-sponsored spree, in association with the grocery stores and newspapers, five lucky winners will also try their hand at a two-minute shopping spree. The winners and the stores they will shop in are: Virginia Beckner, Wizers in Lake Oswego; David R. Wells, Sentry Stores in Bend; Mrs. R.I. Burds, Albertsons, Portland; Pearl A. Kuntz, Fred Meyer, Hazel Dell; Debbie Wood, Frey's Thriftway, Salem.



Staff photo by RANDY RASMUSSEN

CELEBRITY SHOPPER — Shoppers watch as Mayor Frank Ivancie fills basket during Oregon Frozen Food-sponsored spree. Sgt. Mike Salmon wheeled cart destined for the Sunshine Division.



*Still
spreading
sunshine*



FRANK TROUT (LEFT) AND ED COCHRAN IN SUNSHINE DIVISION OFFICE.

Of helping needy

Sunshine's 51st year

BY FRANK E. TROUT
of Sunshine Division

Your Sunshine Division, now in its 51st year of operation, is still functioning at the same old stand. In answer to the moving rumors, it is true that we are moving but time and place are still not definitely confirmed. More on this at a later date.

A few months ago each Division was required to submit material for the Bureau's Annual Report for the year 1973. The fiscal year of the Sunshine Division is different than the Bureau's and thus some figures were hastily gathered and sent to meet the deadline. In June the Annual Report was issued and to our horror we discovered on page

15 that "128 persons received 2,967 food allotments." I can assure you that this is simply not so. Most of you know that only in unusual circumstances would any family receive help more than twice a year.

Transients, many of them former trusties at the old city jail, wend their way over here to be outfitted with "work clothing." They are usually waited on by retirees Ed O'Drane or Joe Wendlick, 30-year veterans of the PPD with long Jail Division service. The former trusties react to the familiar faces of Ed and Joe like old grads at the class reunion. They spread the glad tidings to kindred souls who in turn make their pilgrimage to the Sunshine Division.

SUNSHINE DIVISION
FOUNDED 1922
CARROLL HOLT TICHENOR
CAPTAIN OF POLICE
BUREAU OF POLICE POLICE RESERVES
PORTLAND, OREGON
BUILT BY
W. P. A. 1938

Ed Cochran reminisces

Laying of cornerstone

While the Rap Sheet was visiting the Sunshine Division for some pictures to go with Frank Trout's article about this operation, we were fortunate enough to meet J.E. (Ed) Cochran who had dropped in to have a few words with Frank.

Ed is a captain in the Portland Police Reserves, an organization he has been associated with for 50 years. You wouldn't know it from his picture here or even less from talking to him that Ed is 80 years of age. When he joined the Reserves in 1924, they were known as the "Vigilantes." The group's principal job then, one that Ed still devotes much of his time to, was helping the Sunshine Division. Ed told us that during his first Christmas with the Division there were 24 food baskets delivered. For the past few years, he has helped put up and deliver 5,000 boxes of food each Christmas to 2,500 needy families.

Originally from Harrison, Ark., Ed and his wife recently celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. He told us that helping out the Sunshine Division is only one of the volunteer activities. He is also a substitute teacher for retarded children at the Portland Rehabilitation Center at 74th and Powell (a place he helped build 17 years ago). In 1969 the Multnomah Retarded Children's Foundation presented him with their volunteer of the year award.

Ed was present at the laying of the cornerstone for the warehouse section of the Division in 1938. The main section of the building had been the Albina Precinct until it was abandoned for that purpose in 1933 and converted to its present use. As the cornerstone indicates, the warehouse was built as a WPA project with some funds raised by a police show put on in conjunction with the Mexico City PD (In

those days policemen were able to mount a pretty good show from within the ranks with marching bands, mounted drills, and trick motorcycle riding.)

As Frank indicates in his article, the present Sunshine Division location is going to have to make way for a low-income housing development. Oak paneling is being stripped from the old precinct building and taken to City Hall where it will furnish a conference room. If you want to see how things were really put together back in 1938, go over to 38 NE Russell and take a look at the warehouse before it's gone.

In telling of the "good old days," Ed recalled the laying of the warehouse cornerstone. He said the mayor officiated, showing up with his coattails hooked up on a bottle he was carrying in his back pocket. With a slight unsteadiness in his step, His Honor took hold of the official trowel, heaped it with mortar, and proceeded to make his "cornerstone-laying speech," gesturing vigorously with the loaded trowel. "It was a great speech," said Ed, "and, by God, he didn't spill a drop."



Over half of the members of the 7th battalion of the veterans' guard and patrol, Portland's volunteer civilian waterfront police, were sworn in as members of the coast guard temporary reserve Friday night at N. W. Glisan street and Park avenue.

Shown above, in dark coat with back to camera, is Lieutenant J. A. Fletcher, captain of the port, administering the oath. At his right is Major Donald Isbell, battalion commander.

RADIO CALL NUMBER ASSIGNMENTS

Headquarters Precinct.

1.	District Patrol Car	43.	Sergeant
2.	"	44.	"
3.	"	45.	"
4.	"	46.	"
5.	"	47.	"
6.	Extra Patrol Car	48.	Homicide
7.	"	49.	Homicide
8.	Vice Detail	50.	Safes
9.	Sergeant (Patrol)	51.	Safes
10.	Sgt. or Relief C. O.	52.	Checks

Precinct No. 1.

11.	District Patrol Car	54.	Burglary
12.	"	55.	"
13.	"	56.	"
14.	"	57.	"
15.	"	58.	"
16.	"	59.	"
17.	"	60.	Auto Theft
18.	"	61.	"
19.	"	62.	"
20.	"	63.	"
21.	Extra Patrol Car	64.	Morals
22.		65.	Bunco
23.		66.	Narcotics
24.		67.	Bicycles
25.		68.	Missing Persons
26.		69.	Subversive
27.	Vice Detail	70.	Crime Laboratory
28.	Sergeant (Patrol)	71.	Women's Protective Div.
29.	Sergeant (Patrol)	72.	Juvenile Department
30.	Sgt. or Relief C. O.	73.	Jail Truck

Precinct No. 3.

31.	District Patrol Car	74.	
32.	"	75.	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.
33.	"	76.	A. D. T. Alarm System
34.	Extra patrol Car	77.	
35.	Sgt. or Relief C. O.	78.	
36.		79.	
37.		80.	

Harbor Patrol

38.		81.	Mulkey
39.		82.	Patrol Car
40.		83.	Bonnie
		84.	Harbor Truck
		85.	Boat 3
		86.	Patrol Car
		87.	Harbor Truck
		88.	"
		89.	Salvage Barge
		90.	

Detective Division.

41.	Relief Commanding Officer
42.	Lieutenant

RADIO CALL NUMBER ASSIGNMENTS. Cont.

Radio Shop

91. Radio Shop
 92. "
 93. "
 94. "
 95. Tow Car
 96. Tow Car
 97. Tow Car
 98. "
 99. Patrol Wagon
 100. Patrol Wagon

Command & Administrative

101. Chief of Police
 102. Chief Inspector
 103. Assistant Chief
 104. Deputy Chief
 105. Asst. Inspector 1st Night R.
 106. Asst. Inspector 2nd "
 107. C. O. Detective Division
 108. C. O. Patrol Division
 109. C. O. Traffic Division
 110. C. O. Headquarters Precinct
 111. C. O. Precinct No. 1
 112. C. O. Precinct No. 3
 113. C. O. Auxiliary Police
 114. Supt. Auxiliary Police.
 115.
 116.
 117.
 118.
 119.
 120.
 121 - to - 200 Incl. reserved
 for Command & Administrative.

City Engineer's Office.

201. Sewer Emerg. Truck
 202. " " "
 203. Street Repair
 204. City Eng. Apperson
 205. Sewer Emerg. Car.
 206. " " "
 207. Street Repair Foreman
 208. " " "
 209. Traffic Lights - Repair
 210. Traffic Signal Repair
 211. " " "
 212 to 240 inc. reserved for
 future use City Engineer

Water Bureau

241. Assistant Superintendent
 242. Water Maint. Foreman
 243. Portable Compressor
 244. " "
 245. Water Emergency Truck
 246. Supt. of Construction
 247. Water Foreman
 248. " "
 249. " "
 250. Asst. Supt. Construction
 251. Meter Service Truck
 252. Water Foreman
 253. Senior Foreman
 254. Garage -1900 N. Interstate
 255. Water Foreman
 256. "
 257. "
 258.
 259.
 260.
 261 to 300 inclusive, reserved
 for future City Adm.
 functions.

Police Traffic Division.

301. C. O. Lieutenant
 302. C. O. Lieutenant
 303. C. O. Lieutenant
 304. C. O. Lieutenant
 305. Sergeant
 306. "
 307. "
 308. "
 309. "
 310. Traffic Analyst
 311. Hit and Run
 312. "
 313. "
 314. "
 315. "
 316. "
 317. "
 318. "
 319. "
 320. Accident Pre. Bureau
 321. Enforcement
 322. "
 323. "
 324. "
 325. "

RADIO CALL NUMBER ASSIGNMENTS Cont.

Traffic - Cont.

326. Enforcement
 327.
 328.
 329.
 330. A. P. B.
 331. Enforcement
 332. "
 333. "
 340. A. P. B.
 350. A. P. B.
 351. Enforcement
 352. "
 353. "
 354.
 355.
 356.
 357.
 358.
 359.
 360. A. P. B.
 361. Enforcement
 362. "
 363. "
 364.
 365.
 366.
 367.
 368.
 369.
 370. A. P. B.
 371. Enforcement
 372. "
 373. "
 374.
 375. Three Wheelers
 376.
 378.
 379.
 380. A. P. B.
 381. Enforcement
 382. "
 383. "
 390. Extra
 391. Extra
 392. Extra
 393. Extra
 394.
 395.
 396.
 397.
 398.
 399.
 400.

Auxiliary Police.

401. Co. # 1
 402. Co. # 2
 403. Co. #
 404. Co. #
 405. Co. #
 406.
 407.
 408.
 409. C. O. West Side District
 410.
 411. Co. # 11
 412. Co. # 12
 413. Co. # 13
 414. Co. # 14.
 415. Co. #
 416. Co. # 16.
 417. Co. # 17.
 418. Co. # 18.
 419. Co. # 19
 420. Co. #
 421.
 422.
 423.
 424.
 425.
 426.
 427.
 428. C. O. S. E. District
 429. C. O. N. E. District
 431. Co. # 31
 432. Co. # 32.
 433. Co. # 33
 435.
 436 to 500 reserved for future
 use of Auxiliary Police.
 501 to 999 -Vacant except for
 following temporary assign-
 ments as shown
 710 to 719 Clark Co. Sheriffs
 office
 Camas, (Wash.) City Police
 720-721-722
 1000. Mayor Riley
 1001. Commissioner Peterson.



Otto C. Mills

by the direction of the Commanding Officer
is hereby appointed a

Staff Sergeant Co E

in the VETERANS GUARD AND PATROL and he is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of that position by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. I do strictly charge and require all Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and others under his command to be obedient to his orders, and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from his Commanding Officer or other superior officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of the Veterans Guard and Patrol.

W D Osbell

Major, District No. 7

R E Hume

Lieutenant Colonel, Division No. Agree

APPROVED:

John J. Keegan
Commander.

Dated at Portland, Oregon, this 28 day of July, 1943





Otto C. Mills

by the direction of the Commanding Officer
is hereby appointed a

Sergeant E Company

in the VETERANS GUARD AND PATROL and he is therefore
carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of that position by
doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging.
I do strictly charge and require all Commissioned and Non-Com-
missioned Officers and others under his command to be obedient to
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tions from time to time as he shall receive from his Commanding
Officer or other superior officers set over him, according to the rules
and discipline of the Veterans Guard and Patrol.

Mike Hodes

Major, District No. 7th Bu.

R. E. Hume

Lieutenant Colonel, Division No. Hdqtrs

APPROVED:

John J. Keegan
Commander.

Dated at Portland, Oregon, this 30th day of December, 1942.



THE MEANING OF "MARU"

Prior to the war it was quite common to hear people speak of a Japanese ~~merchant vessel~~ as a "Maru" boat. And yet I wonder how many people, even Japanese, know of the real significance of this word "Maru" as applied to a ship?

Now the Japanese written character, or ideograph, for "Maru" means round. "Hino Maru" is the name of the Japanese flag, the round red ball of the sun on a white background - "Hino Maru" - the round of the Sun. According to the Japanese dictionary "Maru" used as a noun denotes a circle or a ring and, as an adjective, perfect or all embracing.

Now why ships were given the title of "Maru" has baffled even the most profound scholars and the real reason may perhaps never be known.

All manner of ~~theories~~ have been put forward regarding the use of the word "Maru" for ships but the following explanation seems to be the most feasible.

In acient days "Maru" was often used as a term of endearment. As such it was used in connection with boys' names, castles, swords, and other valuable possessions. The center section of a castle was called the "Hon Maru".

It is, therefore, quite possible and indeed now generally accepted that the word "maru" used for ships originated from such usage as applied to peices of valuable property, for the daimyo, the feudal lords of ancient days regarded their ships as their castles on the sea.

Sometimes the word "Maru" may be tacked on to the name of a company and here again it perhaps implies that the business is the "all embracing possession" of a certain person or group. It was, therefore, quite natural that such a company should employ the term to its ships if it were in the shipowning business.

But "Maru" is never applied in the case of ships of war - only for merchant vessels - warships are called "Kan". The "Nagato Maru" is the name of a Japanese merchant vessel - the "Nagato Kan" was the battleship of that name of the Japanese Imperial Navy which was sunk during the Pacific War. Size makes no difference in the employment of the word "Maru". It is applied to all Japanese merchant vessels irrespective of tonnage.

State of Oregon
Employment Division

EXCERPTS

Employment Division Law
Chapter 657 ORS

and

Oregon Administrative Rules
Chapter 471

657.010 GENERAL DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise: * * * (3) "Benefit year" means a period of 52 consecutive weeks commencing with the first week with respect to which an individual files an initial valid claim for benefits, * * *.

657.100 UNEMPLOYMENT. An individual is deemed "unemployed" in any week during which he performs no services and with respect to which no wages are payable to him, or in any week of less than full-time work if the wages payable to him with respect to such week are less than his weekly benefit amount. The administrator shall prescribe such regulations as he deems necessary with respect to the various types of unemployment.

657.150 AMOUNT OF BENEFITS; LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES NECESSARY TO QUALIFY FOR BENEFITS. (1) After June 30, 1959, an individual shall be paid benefits during his benefit year in an amount which is to be determined by taking into account his weeks of work in subject employment in his base year as provided in this section. (2) To qualify for benefits an individual must have had at least 20 weeks of work with an average of \$20 per week in subject employment in his base year. However, to qualify for benefits, his total base year wages must be \$700 or more. (3) * * * (4) An eligible individual's weekly benefit amount shall be 1.25 per cent of the total wages paid him in his base year. However, such weekly benefit amount shall not be more than \$55 nor less than \$20. If the resulting weekly benefit amount is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the nearest multiple of \$1. (5) Benefits paid to an eligible individual in a benefit year shall not exceed 26 times his weekly benefit amount, or one-third of his base year's earnings, whichever is the lesser. If such amount is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next lower multiple of \$1. (6) An eligible individual who is employed in any week shall be paid with respect to such week a benefit in an amount equal to his weekly benefit amount less that part of the remuneration, if any, payable to him with respect to such week which is in excess of one-third of his weekly benefit amount. If the resulting amount is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the nearest multiple of \$1.

657.155 BENEFIT ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS. An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the administrator finds that: (1) He has registered for work at and thereafter has continued to report at an employment office in accordance with such regulations as the administrator may prescribe. * * * (2) He has made a claim for benefits with respect to such week in accordance with ORS 657.260. (3) He is able to work, is available for work, and is actively seeking and unable to obtain suitable work. * * * (4) He has been unemployed for a waiting period of one week.

657.160 ELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL LEAVING WORK BECAUSE OF MARRIAGE OR PREGNANCY. In addition to other individuals who may suffer disqualification: (1) An individual who leaves work to be married or to accompany his or her spouse to or join her or him at a place from which it is impractical to commute to such employment or whose marital status or domestic duties cause him or her to leave his or her employment shall not be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits for the duration of the ensuing period of unemployment and until he or she has secured bona fide employment subsequent to the date of such leaving. The disqualification imposed by this subsection by reason of the marital status or domestic duties of an individual may be waived in severe and unusual hardship cases such as terminal illness. The administrator may establish by regulation conditions of hardship under which such waiver may be made. (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, an individual who leaves work due to pregnancy shall be disqualified commencing with the week in which she left work and until she is again able to work, available for work, and actively seeking and unable to obtain suitable work after her pregnancy terminates.

657.176 GROUNDS FOR DISQUALIFICATION. An individual whose unemployment is due to: (1) Having been discharged for misconduct connected with his work, or (2) Having left work voluntarily without good cause, or (3) Having failed without good cause, either to apply for available suitable work when so directed by the employment office or the administrator, or to accept suitable work when offered to him, or to return to his customary self-employment, if any, when so directed by the administrator, shall, when so found by the administrator, be disqualified from the receipt of benefits until he has performed service for which remuneration is received equal to or in excess of his weekly benefit amount in four separate weeks subsequent to the week in which the act causing the disqualification occurred.

657.178 BENEFIT ELIGIBILITY NOTWITHSTANDING DISQUALIFICATION UNDER ORS 657.176. Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 657.176, if an individual who has been so disqualified establishes to the satisfaction of the administrator that he has, in not less than eight separate weeks subsequent to the week in which the cause for disqualification occurred, been able to work, available for work, actively seeking and unable to obtain suitable work, and was registered for work at an employment office as provided in subsection (1) of ORS 657.155, the administrator in that event may find him eligible for benefits subsequent to such eight separate weeks.

657.182 DISQUALIFICATION FOR COMMISSION OF FELONY IN CONNECTION WITH WORK. Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 657.176 and 657.178, if an individual is discharged for misconduct because of the commission of a felony in connection with his work, or because of larceny or embezzlement in connection with his work, all benefit rights based on wages paid prior to the date of such discharge shall be canceled; provided that such individual's employer notifies the administrator of such possible disqualification within the time limits specified by subsection (4) of ORS 657.265 (within ten days) and that the individual has admitted his commission of the felony, larceny or embezzlement to a representative of the administrator, or has signed a written admission of such act and such written admission has been presented to a representative of the administrator, or such act has resulted in a conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction; and provided further, that if by reason of such act, he is in legal custody, held on bail or is a fugitive from justice, the determination of his benefit rights shall be held in abeyance pending the result of any legal proceedings arising therefrom. (insertion supplied)

657.200 LABOR DISPUTE DISQUALIFICATION. (1) An individual is disqualified for benefits for any week with respect to which the administrator finds that his unemployment is due to a labor dispute which is in active progress at the factory, establishment or other premises at which he is or was last employed or at which he claims employment rights by union agreement or otherwise. (2) When an employer operates two or more premises in the conduct of his business they shall be considered one premises for the purpose of this chapter if the labor dispute at one makes it impossible or impractical to conduct work at the others or in a normal manner. (3) This section does not apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the administrator that the individual: (a) Is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the labor dispute which caused his unemployment; and (b) Does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the labor dispute, there were members employed at the premises at which the labor dispute occurs, any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.

657.205 DEDUCTION OF GUARANTEED WAGE AND VACATION, RETIREMENT, DISMISSAL OR SEPARATION PAY; WITHDRAWAL FROM LABOR FORCE. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and (3) of this section, an individual is disqualified for benefits for any week with respect to which he is receiving, will receive, or has received: (a) Remuneration as a dismissal or separation allowance, as vacation pay or as a guaranteed wage; or (b) Any payment under a retirement plan sponsored or participated in by an employer other than payments of old age insurance benefits under Title II of the Federal Social Security Act. (2) In determining disqualification for any week under subsection (1) of this section, if the remuneration and payments referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of this section cover a period greater than and include such week, a pro rata share of such remuneration and payments shall be apportioned to such week or weeks upon the basis of the individual's regular rate of pay for a full week of employment as determined by the administrator's regulations. Such payments made in a lump sum upon termination or in weekly or other instalments shall be considered as payments with respect to weeks following separation without regard to the existence or lack thereof of an employee-employer relationship during the weeks such pay is allocated pursuant to the administrator's regulations. (3) If under this section the remuneration and payments, or the pro rata share thereof, in any week are less than the benefits which would otherwise be due under this chapter for such week, such individual is entitled to receive for such week, if otherwise eligible, benefits reduced by the amount of such remuneration and payments. (4) In addition to other individuals who may suffer disqualification, an individual who is unemployed and eligible to receive old age insurance benefits under Title II of the Federal Social Security Act is presumed to have withdrawn from the labor force and shall be ineligible for unemployment compensation benefits unless and until it is demonstrated to the administrator's satisfaction that such individual has not voluntarily withdrawn from the labor force. In making such determination the administrator shall consider, among other things, the circumstances under which the individual left his employment, subsequent reemployment or other evidence of bona fide labor force attachment.

657.210 DISQUALIFICATION FOR COMPENSATION IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS. An individual is disqualified for benefits for any week with respect to which or a part of which he has received unemployment benefits under an unemployment compensation law of another state or of the United States. However, if the appropriate agency of such other state or of the United States finally determines that he is not entitled to such unemployment benefits, this disqualification shall not apply.

657.215 DISQUALIFICATION FOR MISREPRESENTATION. An individual is disqualified for benefits for a period not to exceed 26 weeks whenever the administrator finds that he has wilfully made a false statement or misrepresentation, or wilfully failed to report a material fact to obtain any benefits under this chapter. The length of such period of disqualification and the time when such period begins shall be determined by the administrator in his discretion, according to the circumstances in each case. The administrator may cancel such disqualification wholly or in part as he deems proper and equitable.

657.260 FILING CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS; EMPLOYER TO POST STATEMENTS CONCERNING CLAIM REGULATIONS. (1) Claims for benefits shall be filed in accordance with such regulations as the administrator may prescribe. (2) Each employer shall post and maintain printed statements concerning such regulations or such other matters as the administrator may by regulation prescribe in places readily accessible to individuals in his service and shall make available to each such individual copies of printed statements or materials relating to claims for benefits as the administrator may by regulation prescribe. Such printed statements shall be supplied by the administrator to each employer without cost to him. (3) Every person making a claim shall certify that he has not, during the week with respect to which benefits are claimed, received wages or compensation for any employment, whether subject to this chapter or not, otherwise than as specified in his claim.

657.310 RECOVERY OR DEDUCTION OF BENEFITS PAID BECAUSE OF MISREPRESENTATION OF RECIPIENT. (1) Any person who makes, or causes to be made, a false statement or representation of, or fails to disclose a material fact, and as a result thereof has received any amount as benefits under this chapter to which he was not entitled shall, irrespective of his knowledge or intent, if the existence of such nondisclosure or misrepresentation has been found in connection with a decision which was made and has become final pursuant to this chapter, be liable to repay such amount to the administrator for the fund or to have such amount deducted from any future benefits payable to him under this chapter. (2) No decision shall be construed to authorize the recovery of the amount of any benefits paid to a claimant unless such decision specifies that the claimant is liable to repay the same to the fund by reason of the nondisclosure or misrepresentation of a material fact, the nature of such nondisclosure or misrepresentation, and the week or weeks for which such benefits were paid, nor until such decision has become final. (3) In any case in which a claimant is liable to repay to the administrator any amount for the fund, such amount shall be collectible without interest by civil action brought in the name of the administrator.

657.315 RECOVERY OR DEDUCTION OF BENEFITS PAID ERRONEOUSLY. If any person, because of any error not due to the misrepresentation or nondisclosure of a material fact by him, is paid as benefits under this chapter any amount to which he was not entitled, he shall not be liable to repay the same, but he shall be liable to have such amount deducted from any benefits payable to him with respect to the benefit year within which such amount was so paid and the benefit year immediately subsequent thereto.

657.471 MANNER OF CHARGING BENEFITS TO EMPLOYER. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2) to (5) of this section, benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged to each of his employers during the base year in the same proportion that the wages paid by each employer to the individual during the base year bear to the wages paid by all employers to that individual during that year. (2) An employer's account shall not be charged with benefits paid an unemployed individual in excess of one-third of the wages paid that individual while in the employ of such employer during any base year after 1949. (3) Benefits paid to an individual for unemployment immediately after the expiration of a period of disqualification for having left work of an employer voluntarily without good cause shall not be charged to that employer. (4) Benefits paid to an individual for unemployment immediately after the expiration of a period of disqualification for having been discharged by an employer for misconduct shall not be charged to that employer. (5) Benefits paid without any disqualification to an individual who has left work of an employer voluntarily for good cause not attributable to the employer shall not be charged to that employer for the immediate period of unemployment. (6) If it is determined under the provisions of subsection (3), (4) or (5) of this section that benefits paid to an individual shall not be charged to an employer, such employer's account shall not be charged for any benefits paid for any subsequent period or periods of unemployment during that individual's affected benefit year. (7) If a base-year employer, not otherwise eligible for relief of charges for benefits under this section, receives notification of an initial valid determination of a claim filed by an individual who left work of such employer voluntarily and not attributable to the employer, such employer may, within 10 days after the mailing of such notice thereof to his last address as shown by the records of the administrator, advise the administrator in writing that such separation was voluntary and not attributable to the employer and the reason therefor. Upon receipt of such notice from the employer the administrator shall investigate the separation and if the resulting determination, which shall be made by the administrator, establishes that the separation was voluntary and not attributable to the employer, that employer's account shall not be charged with benefits during that individual's benefit year. If the individual was reemployed by such employer prior to the filing of his initial valid claim, the employer shall not receive relief of his account under this subsection. The determination of the administrator under this subsection shall be final in all cases unless an application for hearing is filed within 10 days after delivery of such decision, or, if mailed, within 10 days after the same was mailed to the employer's last-known address. When a request for hearing has been timely filed, the administrator shall designate a referee to conduct a hearing. After the referee has afforded all parties an opportunity for a fair hearing, he shall affirm or reverse the decision and promptly notify all parties entitled to notice of the decision and his reasons therefor. Decisions of the referee under this subsection become final and may be judicially reviewed as provided in ORS 657.683 to the extent applicable. (8) If the administrator finds that an employer or any employee, officer or agent of an employer, in submitting facts pursuant to subsection (7) of this section wilfully makes a false statement or representation or wilfully fails to report a material fact concerning the termination of an individual's employment, the administrator shall make a determination thereon charging the employer's reserve account not less than two nor more than 10 times the weekly benefit amount of the claimant or claimants, as the case may be. The administrator shall give notice to the employer of his determination under this subsection and such decision of the administrator shall become final unless an application for hearing is filed in accordance with subsection (7) of this section.

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30-020 DISMISSAL, SEPARATION ALLOWANCES; GUARANTEED WAGE; AND VACATION PAY. (3) With respect to dismissal or separation allowances, or guaranteed wage payments, or vacation pay, either paid in a lump sum upon termination or in weekly or other installments as may be determined by the parties, the Administrator shall allocate such pay or a pro rata share thereof to the weeks immediately following termination upon the basis of the individual's regular rate of pay for a full week of employment. For the purposes of this section a week of full employment shall be considered 40 or more hours of work except in those industries, trades or professions where due to practice, custom or agreement the usual work week is less than 40 hours per week. (4) With respect to the receipt of retirement benefits the monthly amount of such payments shall be converted to an equivalent weekly amount.

30-025 REPORTING WORK AND EARNINGS AFFECTING AVAILABILITY. An individual claiming waiting week credit or benefits must report all of his work activity performed during the week for which he is filing a claim. Such report must include all work activities performed for himself, for any relative, or other individuals, employing unit, or employer, whether the activity be employment subject to ORS Chapter 657 or not. The report shall include the type of work activity; the amount of time devoted to such work activity; and the gross amount of compensation, remuneration, wages, commission, salary or income, if any, received or expected to be received, and any other facts material to a determination of an individual's eligibility for waiting week credit or benefits pursuant to the provisions of ORS Chapter 657.

30-035 REGISTRATION FOR WORK AND REPORTING. (1) Definitions. (c) "Registration" means the process of applying for work through a local office of the State Employment Service.

30-045 FILING OF ADDITIONAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS. (2) (b) (A) An additional claim must be filed prior to or during the first week for which benefits are claimed following each period of regular employment. (2) (c) Period Within Which Continued Claim May Be Filed. (A) Any individual who seeks unemployment insurance for a week of total unemployment, a week of part-total unemployment, or waiting week credit, must file a continued claim for benefits (or give written evidence of intention to file a claim as provided in subsection (2) (d) below) sometime within the week following the week with respect to which benefits are claimed, except that such time may be extended an additional week if such individual has shown good cause for delay. (3) Exceptions (a) Biweekly reporting. Whenever the Administrator authorizes the taking of continued claims on a biweekly basis and the claimant has been assigned a biweekly reporting date, then subsection (2) (c) (A) above will not apply. In such case the claimant must file during the week which includes the reporting date, a continued claim (or give written evidence of intention to file a claim as provided in subsection (2) (d) above) for each of the two immediate prior weeks for which claim is made for total or part-total benefits or waiting period credit. Such time may be extended an additional reporting period if the Benefit Section finds that the claimant has shown good cause for delay.

30-060 EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE PROCEDURE FOR THE PAYMENT OF BENEFITS FOR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT. (1) (a) "Partially Unemployed Individual" means one who during any week: (A) Is attached to or employed by his usual and regular employer; and (B) Earned less than his weekly benefit amount; and (C) Worked less than his customary full-time hours for such employer because of lack of full-time work. Any claimant who remains attached to his usual and regular employer may claim benefits as a partially unemployed individual under this section during his first two weeks of no employment with no wages. (3) Registration and Filing of Claims for Partial Unemployment. (a) In order to claim benefits for a week of partial unemployment, a partially unemployed individual must either present or mail form 192-A, "Notice and Verification of Partial Unemployment" to a local office of the Oregon State Employment Service within twenty-eight (28) days after he was given the form by his employer.

30-075 WAIVER OF MARITAL STATUS OR DOMESTIC DUTIES DISQUALIFICATION. If it is determined that a claimant left work with good cause under the provisions of ORS 657.176 (2) but is disqualified under the provisions of ORS 657.160 (1) because his marital status or domestic duties caused him to leave work, the claimant may have such disqualification waived under certain conditions. If a finding can be made that a member of the claimant's immediate family (normally to be defined as a member of the family unit—spouse, son or daughter) is affected with an unusually serious illness or incapacity such as a terminal illness or a similarly serious accident, the nature of which would work a severe and unusual hardship were the claimant not present, this disqualification will be waived. Such a waiver does not relieve the claimant of the necessity of meeting all other eligibility requirements.

40-095 DISMISSALS. (1) Hearings shall be reopened upon a showing in writing of good cause for the failure of the parties to appear or give notice prior to the time set for hearing of an inability to appear. In considering a request to reopen a hearing for good cause the referee shall give consideration to the promptness of the request. (2) Hearings may be dismissed: (a) Upon the failure of the appellant to appear at the hearing and prosecute his appeal or request for hearing. (b) For failure to file an appeal or request for hearing within the time allowed by law. (c) Upon the motion of the appellant to withdraw the request for hearing. (d) Upon motion of the Administrator, his authorized representative or deputy, after entering of a new decision which voids or nullifies the decision from which the appellant filed an appeal or request for a hearing.