

purposes at \$17.50; 7 large paper maps at \$5.00; and 80 photo-offset prints at \$1.00 each. I gave one of the small maps to all purchasers of the mounted map at \$22.00. Various county officials and several friends also received complimentary copies of the small map.

The making of such a map is a worthwhile endeavor. You should know your clientele and have sufficient orders beforehand to warrant a satisfactory price for the great amount of effort required. You should have a written agreement on all orders and demand at least half-down payment on business-firm orders. Don't guarantee a completion time. Have access to the county auditor's and county recorder's records when these offices are closed so that you can work whenever possible. Let the taxpayers know you have made this map and are proud of it.

## CONTROLLING SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENTS BEYOND THE CITY LIMITS

G. E. Lommel,

Professor of Topographical Engineering, Purdue University,  
and Chairman of State Planning Board

NOTE: Professor Lommel's address was developed from the following brief outline:

This present-day problem is two-fold, involving control in the fringe area surrounding the city and control in the war-industries areas. Some suggested solutions for the problem are as follows:

### IN THE FRINGE AREA

An active plan commission should adopt a master plan for the city and "any areas outside of its boundaries which, in the commission's judgment bear relation to the planning of the city" (from State Enabling Act), and the "Platting Rules and Regulations" set up by the Commission. The plan commission may also regulate the use and intensity of use for these areas by zoning, but this is rarely done outside city boundaries.

Control may be effected by organizing a county planning commission that will adopt a master plan and, in co-operation with the county agricultural planning committee, develop and pass a zoning ordinance for the county. This commission should also prepare a platting guide and enforce its provisions. This is the better of the two methods.

## IN THE WAR-INDUSTRIES AREAS

Public health-control measures are of primary importance. These have been worked out by the State Board of Health and consist of:

1. Water-supply regulatory measures.
2. Sewage-disposal measures.
3. Trailer and other housing ordinances.

The trailer regulations, along with defense-housing planning, are two important problems in which the public-health officials and planning technicians do co-operate. Trailer camps should be planned as subdivisions and health standards should be set up. Defense housing is being so planned. Additions to existing small communities should be made with caution, keeping in mind the fact that practically all the development is emergency and temporary.

In general no new legislation is needed for control of subdivisions. What is needed is vigorous application of existing legislation and an understanding by engineers and the general public of the value of planning in effecting a solution of this acute problem.

## SUBURBAN SEWERAGE FACILITIES

B. A. Poole, Chief Engineer,  
and

Joseph L. Quinn, Jr., Senior Sanitary Engineer,

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, Indiana State Board  
of Health, Indianapolis

Forty years ago the farmer went to town to get typhoid fever. Today the city dweller goes to the country to contract the disease. Ten years from now both the city dweller and the farmer may contract the disease from the suburbs—that buffer area springing up between the cities and the farms.

In 1900, fifty-eight Hoosiers out of every 100,000 died of typhoid. In 1940, less than one per 100,000 died of the same disease. This remarkable decline in one of the world's most dread diseases is due primarily to the installation of municipal water-purification and sewerage systems, although improved milk and food sanitation and improved medical practice also deserve credit. Statistics are not available, but it is probable that typhoid or other filth-borne diseases of purely rural origin are also on the decline because of improvements in farm sanitation. The above being true, why the alarm over suburban areas?

Many suburban areas now are, and many others will become, the more insanitary areas of our state. Subdivisions around our large cities have sprung up like mushrooms in the past