

The Sandy Post

Published Every Thursday by Terry Revenaugh

Entered at the Postoffice at Sandy, Clackamas County, Oregon, as second class matter under the Act of Congress of March, 1879.

Member Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association and National Editorial Association.
\$4.00 per year in the County and to Servicemen.

Oregon Farm Prices Rise

Oregon farm prices moved up a little last month and now stand 4 per cent above a year ago and at the highest level since mid-1953, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State College.

Higher prices on turkeys, wool potatoes, hay, alfalfa and red clover seed, and food grains led the way to a one percent farm-price increase in November, Mrs. Horrell found as she studied reports from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These more than offset lower prices received by the state's farmers for

chickens, milk most meat animals, corn, barley, and alsike clover, she said.

National farm prices also went up a little last month but the increase averaged less than a fraction of one percent, Mrs. Horrell found. Higher egg, beef cattle, tomato, milk, and potato prices were only partially offset by a sharp drop in corn prices, along with more moderate drops in prices received by farmers for cotton, oranges, and hogs.

With this slight rise, national farm prices also averaged 4 percent above a year ago, and within one point of the 1960 high reached last April.

Meanwhile, prices paid by farmers for things used in farm operation held steady at a level about 2 percent below last April's record high, Mrs. Horrell added. Higher prices paid by farmers for feeder and replacement livestock, as well as used automobiles and trucks, exactly offset lower prices on feed and farm supplies. Interest, taxes, and wage rates held unchanged.

However, prices paid for farm-family living items crept up a trifle and now equal the record high first reached in November 1959, Mrs. Horrell reported. Higher prices on food, clothing, and used automobiles more than offset prices on household furnishings, she said.

With prices received by farmers up only a shade, and prices paid unchanged farm product purchasing power held unchanged. The national parity ratio—the relationship between what farmers get for their products and what they pay for things they need stood at 81 in November, the same as October but 3 points higher than a year ago, Mrs. Horrell said.

BRIEFS

LEWIS AND CLARK COLLEGE, Portland Special—Bill Henselman, Sandy, recently received his first year letter for his participation during the past football season.

Henselman, a freshman business major, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Henselman.

Public Hearing Fisheries Set

A public hearing will be held jointly by the Fish Commission of Oregon and the Washington State Department of Fisheries in the Monticello Hotel at 10 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, January 18, 1961, according to Herman P. Meierjürgen.

Subject for discussion and consideration at that time will be: Commercial fishing regulations for the Columbia River for 1961.

Interested parties will have the privilege of presenting their views regarding this matter. Statements and facts pertaining thereto may be submitted either orally or in writing. Written communications should be addressed to the Fish Commission of Oregon, 307 State Office Building, Portland 1, Oregon, and mailed in time to be received prior to the scheduled hearing.

Lumber Market Activity Slow

PORTLAND ORE.—Winter storms in the midwestern and eastern states kept lumber and plywood activity at a minimum this week, according to Crow's Lumber Market News Service of Portland. Market prices showed little change, although the Index registered a slight gain in the past two weeks.

Green Fir dimension held its own despite heavier transit lists, Crow's reported, while studs were off a dollar during the week. No change was reported in boards and in timbers. Dry Fir and Hemlock moved sluggishly to retail yards, but activity was heavy enough to match the limited production, and prices held even. Pine boards showed slight gains in 12-inch No. 2 common, but were slow elsewhere.

Production is expected to pick up fairly sharply next week in both the Fir and Pine areas, Crow's reported, as holiday closures among the mills are now mostly over.

Plywood activity was light, with no change in price labels.

CROW'S LUMBER PRICE INDEX January 5, 1961

Average Year Ago	
Industry Av.	72.27 82.54
Green Fir	54.76 65.28
Dry Fir	87.32 92.28
WPA Species	79.88 91.64
2 Wks. 12 Mon.	
Industry Av.	Up .11 Dn. 9.77
Green Fir	Dn. .12 Dn. 10.52
Dry Fir	Up .04 Dn. 4.96
WPA Species	Up .20 Dn. 11.76

4-H'ers Win Highest Honors



Five Oregon 4-H Club members and a former 4-H'er were named national winners at the 39th National 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago recently. The members each received a \$400 scholarship and free trip to the five-day event from sponsors of their particular 4-H projects.

The recipients are (front row from left): Dean Wimer, 18, Brownville, Ford Motor Co., achievement award; Roger Schaad, 17, La Grande, National 4-H Service Committee, tractor.

Standing from left: Mrs. R. E. Townsend, Gresham, recipient of a gold 4-H key and trip to the congress from Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, donor of awards in the national 4-H alumni recognition program; Fay Udell, 17, Lebanon, Hercules Powder Company, entomology; Jon Ellerston, 17, Boring, Allis-Chalmers, garden; Philip Krouse, 18, Grants Pass, International Harvester, agricultural program.

These national champions were among more than 200 honored during the congress in recognition of their achievement for work supervised by the Cooperative Extension Service.

News Notes From The Woods

TREES WITH "TIRED SAP"
How do you tell if a tree has enough "sap" to fight off bark beetles?

Check its sap pressure says J. P. Vite, visiting professor of entomology at Oregon State College. It's almost like measuring a man's blood pressure, he explains. A healthy tree pumps out enough oleoresin to drown any bark beetles trying to set up a happy home under the bark. But if its vigor is low, due to inadequate rainfall, fire, injury or some other cause, the chances are good that a colony of beetles can establish a beachhead and start the deadly burrowing which will ultimately kill the tree.

Foresters may someday be going around giving run-

ning trees a tonic for "tired sap."

CLATSOP COUNTY—NEXT TIMBER CAPITAL?

Clatsop County could eventually become the capital of the U. S. forest industry, in the opinion of Charles L. Wood resident forest engineer for Crown Zellerbach Corp.'s Clatsop Division. Northwest Oregon and southwest Washington, along with some of the southern states, has the finest growing soil and climate for forests in the nation, he maintains.

"Timberlands in Clatsop County yield an average of about 750 board feet of growth per acre each year," says Wood. "With increasing utilization, the figure could eventually reach 1,000 feet an acre annually, and with intensive forest management and complete road systems it could reach a yield of 1,500 board feet per acre per year—an overall total of half a billion board feet annually."

ALONG THE LEAD LINE

Weyerhaeuser Company is in the million dollar tax bracket in Lane County. The timber firm has mailed 1960 tax checks totaling \$1,150,942.10 to the Lane County sheriff. Tree farmers with an eye for new markets may even be able to sell the lowly pine needle. Ponderosa pine needles make a usable winter mulch for strawberries, says Lief Verner, horticulturist at the University of Idaho. The needles are bulky enough so that there is little danger of their matting down to smother the plants during winter months. The huge daily food requirement of porcupines may amount to 10 percent of the animal's body weight. Besides supplying timber crops Oregon's forests furnish milady's furs, and Beaver State trappers sold nearly \$205,000 worth of pelts in the 1959-60 season. Brooks-Scanlon, Inc., Bend, has fenced and cultivated a test plot to make a study of tree growth. A whimsical biologist who crossed a giraffe with a swordfish claims he has come up with an amazing new kind of timber topper.

Drive Carefully

Community Presbyterian Church

Parsonage MU 7-3065

Sunday School 9:45 AM
Morning Services 11 AM
Westminster Fellowship
High School Group 7 PM
Nursery care during worship.

Study Of Oregon Schools Much Ado About Something

By Wilma Morrison
Legislative Consultant

The best public schools in Oregon are probably as good as any in the country but the worst are, with equal probability, as bad.

Evidence of the wide variations in quality of school programs, of enormous differences in educational opportunity runs all through the reports of the Legislative Interim Committee on Education which will be presented to the 1961 Legislature.

The Interim Committee was established by the 1959 Legislature, with its most difficult assignment the development of a plan of school finance in which local and state support would be defined and coordinated. Along with its financial job the Committee was commissioned to examine what is actually happening in Oregon's schools—quality of curricula, of teaching and pupil performance, personnel practices including tenure, and the role of the State Department of Education.

It is the first comprehensive look at its public schools Oregon has taken since the T. C. Holy study of 1950. The Committee-sponsored legislative measures, is based on hearings with citizens, school people, and legislators over the past 18 months, on data of the State Tax and Education Departments, and on a series of 16 statewide school studies which the University of Oregon's Bureau of Educational Research was commissioned to make.

Common denominators of the Committee's report are two: (1) the great variation in quality of schools as they actually function; (2) evidence that "the single factor that most influences the quality of education offered by a district is the size of that district."

The report emphasizes that ratings of the state's public schools system as measured against national averages or even school appraisals on statewide averages tell little of what children are getting in their particular districts.

In the introduction to its reports on curricula teacher preparation on turnover, student performance, libraries, and finance, there are these general Committee conclusions:

(1) "In virtually all measurable aspects of the school operation...the 'too small' districts are handicapped."

This does not mean that all large systems are good and all small ones poor, the report says. "There are large districts where education is standing still, their leadership content with the minimum motions of 30 years ago. There are small districts that by comparison are making great efforts to meet the educational demands of today."

The difference is that the too-small district is making its effort against odds, odds that involve more than the higher costs that go with small school operation. And the odds are increasing every day as standards of curriculum content and of teaching competence rise.

(2) "The two most critical issues facing education in Oregon are the quality of school personnel and the outmoded structure of school organization. Within the limits of school size, the quality of the staff is the most significant determinant of education."

Even in teacher competence, which studies show is the one factor that can compensate for a multitude of organizational and financial deficiencies in a school, the too-small districts are handicapped, particularly if they are in sparsely settled areas. There has been a "very significant" upgrading of Oregon's teaching staff in the past 10 years but the records show that there has been an even greater tendency in that time for the best qualified, the best educated teachers, to gravitate to the larger urban and suburban districts.

Underlying the multiplicity of factors that make for a good or poor school program is the most influential variable of all—the community's standards of education. Within Oregon's pattern of local control and primarily local financing of schools, this is a variable that is beyond the reach of legislation and of state finance.

While money is an important factor in the sometimes shocking differences among Oregon's public schools, the quality gaps cannot be explained all or even in large part, by poverty or wealth. "Improvement would be easier if they could be," the report says.

Concluding their school survey findings, consultants from the Bureau of Educational Research told the Interim Committee:

"We saw some programs of which we could be very proud. We saw some we would rather think were in another state. Some school heads and their communities were quite different to the total educational needs. Oregon has made considerable progress over the past 10 years but in even the best districts there is great progress still to be made."

Oregon has 517 school districts (as of July 1960). They vary: in number of pupils, from 2 to 72,000; in area, from 18 to 2,059 miles; in taxable wealth per child, from \$5,299 to \$384,000.

There are 98 first class districts (1000 or more school census children); 155 second class districts (200 to 1000 children); 257 third class (less than 200 children) and 89 miscellaneous districts, not classified by size.

Within these size classifications there are 134 unified districts (operating 12 grades) that vary in enrollments from 85 to 75,000; 330 elementary districts that vary from third class to first class in numbers; made up from 2 to any number 50 union high school districts of elementary districts; and 3 county high school districts.

Seventy-five per cent of the 361,000 children in average daily membership (ADM) in Oregon's public schools in '60 were in the 134 unified districts which provide high school as well as elementary education.

"Almost every line of state-level school policy and practice—most of which involve legislative action either directly through law or indirectly through appropriations—either stems from or runs into the problem of school district diversity, the Interim Committee report says.

"About the only two things a child will share willingly are communicable diseases and his mother's age."—The Wall Street Journal.

Seventh Day Adventist

Phone MO 5-2459
Elder C. G. McKeown
Sabbath School 9:30 AM
Church Service 11 AM
Young People's Meeting
Friday 7:30 PM
Sandy MU 7-2706

Church Of Christ

Corner Of
Loop Hiway at S.E. Main
Sunday Services
Bible Class 10 AM
Worship Services
11 AM and 6 PM
Wednesday
Bible Study 7:30 PM
Leonard Tester, Minister
Res. Phone Belmont 6-7105

McCulloch Chain Saws

With All Attachments

New and Used

Sales Service

MILLS BROS. RIGGING SHOP
LOOP HIGHWAY SANDY MU 7-3636

Absolutely The Lowest Power Mower
Prices Anywhere In Oregon
Highest Trade-Ins

• Important news for new-car buyers—

THE '61 CHEVY BRINGS

JET-SMOOTH TRAVEL DOWN TO EARTH



HERE'S WHAT GIVES CHEVY ITS JET-SMOOTH RIDE—

Full Coil suspension—Chevy's one of the few cars with a coil spring at every wheel. Precision-balanced wheels—For smoother rolling with less vibration. Sound-hushing insulation—Sheet metal is carefully insulated against drumming and vibration. 51 built-in "shock absorbers"—Cushion the chassis against shock and shake. Live rubber body mountings—Extra-large butyl rubber cushions that further isolate the ride from the road.

This is the Impala Sport Coupe—just one of 20 Jet-smooth Chevs!

Better just circle your dealer's block the first time you try a Jet-smooth '61 Chevy. Get anywhere near an open highway and he's liable never to see you again.

What we mean, Chevy's ride whets your yen to travel. Wins you over with its delightful coil-spring smoothness, its hushed comfort and light steering. You find yourself feeling sorry for people who buy higher priced cars, thinking they have to pay premium prices for a luxury ride.

That may have been true at one time, but not any more. Chevrolet's ride, its roadability, just doesn't take second place to anybody's. Drive one soon and see.



See the new Chevrolet cars, Chevy Corvairs and the new Corvette at your local authorized Chevrolet dealer's

RICHARDSON CHEVROLET

LOOP HIGHWAY

SANDY, OREGON

MU 7-2681