

THE Sandy Post



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Where Do We Go From Here?

The new year ahead—1966—is an election year for congress and also a year where the congress will have to find the money to pay for the Johnson-McNamara war in Viet Nam.

For the president and the defense secretary have used up most of the reserve military supplies for the armed forces left in the nation's arsenal.

This is the way we've provided supplies to our troops, airforce and navy without spending the money which the congress didn't appropriate last year.

No one knows for sure how much has been spent. Estimates run about 15 billion dollars, which before World War II was almost enough to run the whole national government!

We're all aware of the stories about GI's in Viet Nam finding World War II notes on shells, so it's not hard to estimate how far down in the left-over supply barrel we've dug.

If we follow the thesis advanced by some historians that all wars are basically economic, then the economics are in for a catching up in the congress.

In short, where's the \$15 billion coming from? We know it'll have to be you and me . . . but how?

And it now appears more and more that getting this money from congress isn't going to be as easy as it might have been last year.

Congressmen have been home checking the hustings. They've been in the Far East getting an on-the-spot look at the war, and to be put simply, the net results of these studies don't seem to bode well for Mr. Johnson's plan.

Several congressmen who previously hadn't said "boo" about the war have raised public questions about our involvement and the size of our involvement.

Others have been quoted as saying they've been surprised at the depth of feeling about the war in their home communities. In short, at long last, congress may get around to asking some questions about the war we've drifted into, and congress can ask questions since it controls the purse strings.

No one would suggest putting troops at the front on short rations, but the very least the congress could do is to get some kind of rational explanation about what we're doing in Viet Nam and where we're going.

Some of us would like to know what we're buying with our money.



DeWayne Vedders is shown as he totals up the scoring columns following the first Wilco conference tilt Tuesday night in the local gym. (Post Photo)

FARM BUREAU FURROW

by SCOTT LAMB

Expanded use of daily dial recorded telephone market reports was suggested by Douglas Chambers, Salem livestock buyer, as a means for producers to receive more accurate daily market information during a Farm Bureau livestock marketing study conference.

He suggested that this service, which is available at Denver, should be expanded to include major West Coast markets.

Several producers indicated that farmers need information that would reflect country sales or major feeder livestock markets. Local radio stations and daily newspapers report primarily slaughter livestock at Portland and Midwest markets which were not closely related to Oregon country points of production for feeder livestock.

Production for a specification market was suggested to improve quality of livestock offered for sale. Lack of quality consciousness on the part of many producers, particularly small and part-time farmers, was cited as a major problem that reduced the overall value or weighted price received for livestock.

"Pencil shrink" was cited by a number of producers as a major issue. Al Keating, American Farm Bureau federation representative, stated that similar complaints had been voiced in a number of other states.

The increasing number of direct sales, distance traveled before livestock is weighed, the increasing amount of "shrink" required by buyers, and the shrinking number of total buyers have compounded the problem.

It was suggested that improved marketing management, transportation and weighing practices and negotiation would help improve the situation.

Representatives of Oregon State university, Oregon department of agriculture, Western Oregon Livestock association, two lamb pools and members of a special Farm Bureau committee attended the one-day conference.

FARMERS AND THE NEW WORKMEN'S COMP. LAW
By Lou Norris, Director Tax and Legislative Affairs

Oregon's new workmen's compensation law becomes effective Jan. 1, 1966, bringing virtually every employe under the Workmen's Compensation act.

However, there is some con-

fusion about the present status of farm employes under the new law. Farm employes do not come under the act until Jan. 1, 1968.

In other words, the present status of the farm employe is exactly the same as it was prior to the enactment of the new workmen's compensation law.

After Jan. 1, 1968, every farm employe whose payroll exceeds \$1500, excluding board and room and exchange labor, will have to provide workmen's compensation coverage for his employes. This means any farm employe whose payroll is in excess of \$1500 for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1967, will be subject to the act Jan. 1, 1968.

A farmer - employe may elect to voluntarily come under the act prior to Jan. 1, 1968. If the farmer elections to come under the law, he may fulfill his obligation by purchasing workmen's compensation insurance from a private insurance company or he may provide the coverage of his employes through the State Compensation department.

Farm employes should be aware of the fact that the exemption from the workmen's compensation law until Jan. 1, 1968, does not relieve them of the possibility of being legally liable for the injuries to their employes.

Farmers who do not elect to come under the act should be certain they have adequate employer's liability insurance to protect them against the claims of their employes.

Tansy Easy to Spot Now
Tansy ragwort plants are easily spotted now that the ground covers have died down for the winter. County extension agent Clive Cook suggests that landowners and operators take some of their free time now to locate these tansy ragwort infested areas so that spray applications can be applied to all these spots in March and April. Scattered plants can be dug out now, and the thicker patches should be staked for spraying.

Tansy ragwort is a poisonous noxious weed that affects cattle and horses, and Clackamas county is a weed control district for it. A tansy ragwort display is kept at the county agents office for anyone wanting more information about what it is and how to control it.



By gum, here we are in the new year and mark up a big number one (year) at the helm of the Sandy Post. With the fine greetings that I received just a year ago I would wager that most folks gave me less than a 5 per cent chance of lasting more than two months.

I was scanning through some of the old January issues from 1965 and noted that the first editorial I wrote was entitled "Dare To Be Different" and the question presented to our readers "Do You DARE to be DIFFERENT?"

For the past months it has been our desire to attempt in a small way to be somewhat different from other Post editors by defying the elements of such things as having our picture printed on the front page of the job longer than two months (per letter written by the Snoop-er) . . . covering as many local activities as feasiably possible for one person to do . . . using numerous local interest pictures . . . writing hometown geared editorials and a column of sense, nonsense and humor . . . soliciting hometown advertising . . . and daring to take a stand for something.

Now I must admit that there have been many things that have not been taken care of. There have been many changes made in the past year in the appearance and content of this newspaper, though, I shall not take the time nor space to delve into the numerous changes that have occurred in the past year . . . I believe they will speak for themselves and certainly when looking at the circulation list the invitation each week into new homes has given encouragement.

Thanks folks, for putting up with us.

An old bishop boarded a bus and began fumbling through his pockets.

"Lost my ticket," he explained.

"That's O.K.," the driver of the bus said cheerfully, for he had the old man as a frequent passenger. "You can pay me later."

The bishop continued to search. "Don't worry about it," the driver repeated. "I'm not worrying," the bishop explained, "Just forgot where I was going."

With the city-wide transit strike still going on in New York City, I'll bet there are a lot of folks who wish they had the problem that the poor old bishop was having. Walking is good but riding to work is better wouldn't you say.

Reading an article the other day I learned something about mouse traps. Recently it was discovered that it was a woman who built the first mouse trap. I am not at liberty to reveal where this astounding information came from the writer of the article said.

However, none-the-less he continued it was a woman. And the idea was not her original idea.

Her name was Gertrude Finkstein until she got married to Gordon Dogburger. Gordon had a whole kennel of dogs. These were trained dogs used to herd lions in the Roman Coliseum.

The mortality rate among the dogs was great, they, in fact, suffered from traumatic experiences in the ring to such a degree that any sort of cat, after one herding session, sent them cringing into the corners of the kennel.

Now Gertrude was a very meticulous housekeeper and one thing she hated most of all was mice and rats. So, of course, she kept several cats near the house in order to keep the mice in tow.

One night, one of her cats, Tom by name, wandered near the dog kennel sending most of the dogs into the corner cringing. An argument between Gertrude and Gordon followed in which he said that either the cats or he would go.

He said that if it was possible to trap lions in Africa, it should be possible to trap mice in Rome. So Gertrude invented the first mouse trap in order to save her marriage.

And that was how the article read.

Arriving in Sandy one year ago the talk of the moment was the floods and the weather. Once again the weather has taken the forefront as a conversation piece.

During the Kiwanis installation the other night Al Larsen of Gresham had quite a few things to say. For instance, while installing Smoke and George as viceps of the club he told them that their office would not give them the opportunity to preside over the senate or to take field trips (referring to Humphries recent peace talk trip to the far east).

Another witicism was "Success is getting what you want and happiness is wanting what you get."

With today's issue of the newspaper a story and picture review of the past year is started. Only the first four months are included with this edition but they are interesting ones. In the next two editions it is our desire to complete the review of the past year.

Although the Sandy Pioneers lost to Wy'east Tuesday night by a 74-53 score the local players put up a real good scrap. It is about the best the team's done this year on the boards pulling down 30 rebounds to the taller Golden Eagle's 44 rebounds.

Shooting continues to be below par for the team though. In the same contest they shot a .322 per cent from the field compared to the visitors .426. At the charity stripe it .577 for Sandy and .679 for Wy'east.

Hazards continue to plague the club . . . Brock Jackley is back in the line-up after a broken foot but on the first play of the game last Tuesday Jack Scales sprained a finger on his shooting hand. He continued to play but it bothered him . . . even his shooting eye was far below par with only 4 points for the evening (one field goal and two free throws). He is the team's leading scorer so far with two 20 points plus efforts.

CLASSIFIED ADS PAY

Rejection of the Mosser Plan

It perhaps isn't easy for the layman to understand why the University of Oregon faculty should turn down its share of the so-called "Mosser plan."

Under the plan, the state legislature voted to distribute \$500,000 in bonuses to outstanding teachers.

Oregon State's faculty barely approved the plan and both Oregon and OTI have turned it down. Faculty members objected on several counts. In the first place, the plan appeared to be an attempt by the legislature to meddle in academic processes. Certainly, the legislature controls the University budget, but it seems to us that its administration is

not the legislature's prerogative. Secondly, the plan weighed against those teachers who devote time to research. Effective teaching is a combination of instruction and productive research; neither is self-sufficient.

There also appeared to be some reluctance to let students do the "grading" and finally, most professors, we're sure, aren't very likely to respond to a carrot dangling in front of their nose. A good teacher likes money as well as the next person; but if he's truly an outstanding teacher—the ones the Mosser plan sought to reward—he'll do his same competent job whether or not the carrot is there.

Column Comments

from the COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE
BY A. ZUNDEL

The approach of the new year is the time for making personal resolutions and also a time of license, especially for forecasters, prognosticators and some economists.

Higher farm income and higher farm expenses, in brief, is the statement of Steven Marks, Agricultural Economist at Oregon State University. However, by reasonable explanation Mr. Marks justifies the statement by relating past situations and present trends to forecast an agricultural out-

look for 1966.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in Oregon for 1964 were 424 million dollars. The 1965 figure will be up one per cent and the outlook for 1966 is equal to or higher than 1965. Both crops and livestock are expected to contribute to higher farm income in 1966.

Farm expenses hit a new high of 385.8 million dollars in 1964, a continual rise for 10 years. The rise is expected to continue according to Marks. Clackamas County ranks

fourth in Oregon in value of gross sales from farms and ranks first in the State in gross sales of livestock products. Poultry products account for the major part of the County livestock sales, followed by dairy, beef, sheep and hogs, in that order. The gross sales from all farms in the County in 1965 will be about 30 million dollars.

Economist Marks states that more money will change hands in Oregon banks in 1966 than the previous high rates; that the general economy of Oregon looks strong for the year ahead. This is influenced by a vigorous national economy. Farm income prospects look brighter, too, he says.

Predicting favorable market situations for most Oregon crops and livestock, Marks sounds a cautious note for poultrymen, hog raisers and seed growers by mid-year of 1966. For these enterprises he points to a possibility that a trend to increase production may result in lower prices.

Well, you can't win them all, as any farmer knows. Production of large industry may be quite well known in advance and fairly accurate predictions made. With millions of farms over the U. S., this is more difficult as the influence of weather, insects, disease, available labor and many other factors determine the final outcome.

Changes are certain in the market structure, Marks states. When they may occur is always the question. He advises producers to read market information carefully.

Oregon State University Extension Service issues weekly information on many commodities and farmers may receive this if they request it.

Howitt's Market

BEEF
CHUCK STEAK
49¢ lb

BEEF STEAKS
★ SIRLOIN OR ROUND 69¢ lb

Thompson Seedless GRAPES 10¢ lb	Sweet Juicy NAVEL ORANGES 2 1/5 15¢	Red Ripe Salad Tomatoes 19¢ lb
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LOCKER MEAT
Sides . . . lb. 39¢ Cut and
Hind Qtr. 1/4 . lb. 49¢ Wrapped

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. . . to service your TV - Radio - Stereo needs—from Government Camp to Gresham, Estacada to Corbett areas. Always ready and on-the-go is Gerry Beach, our field technician. Whether it's a house service call, television antenna installation, pickup or delivery — Gerry's our "man-on-the-spot." Just phone MU 7-3261.

—Pd. Adv.

New Year's Resolution . . .

SAVINGS SPREE IN '66

HOW?
By Saving Regularly
WITH WHOM?
With Clackamas County Bank, of course!

WHY?
Because regular savings will assure the things you want later on . . .
Because savings at Clackamas County Bank earn a whopping 4% (compounded quarterly) . . . Because Clackamas County Bank puts your dollars to work for the community in which you live!

WHAT ELSE?
Your savings invested with Clackamas County Bank by the 10th of January earn from the 1st

AND?
THEY'RE SUCH NICE, FRIENDLY PEOPLE!



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OPEN FRIDAYS TILL 6 P.M.

We Welcome Your Savings Account In 1966