THE Sandy Post

GREAT WAY TO THE MT. HOOD PLAYGROUND

Walter C. Taylor, Lee Irwin, Co-Publishers
Elizabeth Hartman, Editor
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Giving the Man Credit

Whether or not you like his politics, there is no denying the fact that Lyndon B. Johnson is an extremely astute politician.

Witness his much-discussed speech of last March 31.

In the space of a few, brief moments, LBJ effectively muted opposition to the war in Viet-Nam and to his administration. He changed what seemed to be a coming catastrophe for the Democratic party into a bullish prospect next November.

Before his speech, LBJ's popularity was dropping almost out of sight. Critics of the war in Viet-Nam, especially, were having a field day.

But once LBJ resigned, in effect, and entered negotiations over Viet-Nam, there was little left to criticize. The nation breathed a collective sigh of relief and opined that "LBJ wasn't so bad after all."

Today, three and a-half months later, the negotiations obviously are going nowhere. The war actually is growing in ferocity, in casualties and in intensity. But most people, because of the negotiations, have shoved the war off into a near-forgotten corner, interrupted only when a son gets drafted or a neighborhood youngster is killed.

Similarly, you can't really criticize an administration that is going out of business. LBJ deftly slipped the mantle to Hubert Humphrey, negating all the nasty words that were being said about the Great Society.

Today, the polls indicate a probable Humphrey victory. Voters have notoriously short memories and they've obviously forgotten that Humphrey was LBJ's Charlie McCarthy for so many months.

LBJ's "resignation" last March may well prove to have been the single most important event in the year 1968.

Rockefeller and the Draft

Nelson Rockefeller has proposed an alternative to the nation's present draft law.

Basically, he would put everyone's name into a pool at age 19, or after four years of college, and subject everyone to possible service -- via lottery -- for one year and one year only. If you were missed during that one year you escaped for good.

Much as we dislike the present draft law, we don't think Rockefeller's suggestion is very good. It would put everything on a purely chance basis and if a draft is any good at all, it should not be pure chance.

Actually, we think his basic premise is wrong. He says the draft favors the well-to-do and hits the poor. Just tell that to the scores of college graduates who are being drafted this summer. Supposedly they're the well-to-do to whom Rockefeller refers and yet they're the ones bearing the brunt of today's draft calls.

He also says the draft has made draft-evasion commonplace. This is debatable, even if he knew what he meant by draft-evasion. The favored way of beating the draft is to enlist in the reserves or the National Guard. Even though few reservists have been called and few, if any more, will be, nevertheless these men technically are in the service and must put in drill and duty time. Furthermore, they're subject to call at any time.

Actually, we agree with Sen. Mark Hatfield that we don't need a draft except in time of war. And Viet-Nam, parenthetically, has not been classified as a war by our President and/or Congress.

A well-paid volunteer army should fill the military's needs if we would once and for all abandon the policing-the-globe policies of the Great Society.

SALEM SCENE

by ERRETT CUTTER

Current speculation here on the difficulties of government budgeting for two-year periods and on allocation of state surplus funds -- if any -- again points up the strain Oregon's tax structure has withstood over the years.

While dollar amounts in state and local spending have almost doubled in the last decade, the tax structure itself has remained virtually unchanged. This situation raises serious questions about taxation inequities, which grow wider as budgets grow larger, and about keeping public spending in line with the taxpayers' ability to pay.

These questions, in turn, are largely responsible for initiative petition movements seeking tax reform and for problems with which the 1969 legislature will have to deal. They are, in essence, going to be the same problems which stymied lawmakers in regular and special sessions last year.

Each year Oregonians reach a new high in the cost of government. In 1967, citizens paid close to 1.97 billion dollars in total taxes -- an amount representing about one-third of personal income, or about $1,000 for every man, woman and child. Less than half, surprisingly enough, goes to the federal government.

Property taxes, upon which local tax systems in Oregon are based almost entirely, grew from $176,731,000 in 1957 to $335,505,000 in 1967. The increase, after direct property tax relief, represents an 87 per cent climb in the ten year period.

Some two-thirds of this local tax revenue goes to schools. Education also gets the largest share of the state's general fund budget. State aid, now 155.2 million dollars per biennium, is in part property tax relief, in part it provides money which other local taxing units.

Oregon levies no state property tax. Revenue for the general fund is raised primarily from state income taxes, corporation income and excise taxes, liquor and insurance taxes, gift and inheritance taxes. This budget has grown 100 per cent from 1957 to 1967, from $272 million to nearly $573 million.

In short, the increase in the cost of combined state and local government, including education has risen 83 per cent in ten years. In the same period Oregon's population has grown only 15 per cent, and the taxpayers' personal income is up only 68 per cent.

Oregonians of course enjoy more state and local services, plus enviable education standards. But when the cost of government grows so much faster than the people's income, some reckoning will be inevitable.

The last dozen years have see important tax reform steps taken in the direction of leveling out more equally among citizens the cost of government burden. But last year's legislative session did not cope with issues raised by thousands of petition signers who demand property tax relief.

Some plans which would Constitutionally limit property taxes to rigid percentages of market value, could severly limit the income of local government units. If adopted, the state probably would have to seek ways of making up the difference, through new or increased taxes.

And with a proposed general fund budget likely to exceed $650 million for the next biennium, lawmakers will be hard-pressed to re-examine the relationship between government spending and personal income. Taxation will be the big issue -- again -- at the 1969 session.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I wish to express the appreciation of the board of directors and parents of the students of Hood Land Park Kindergarten, Inc., to the members of the Mt. Hood Lions' Club for donating the use of their building and utilities for the school year Sept. 1967 thru May, 1968.

Through the generosity of the Mt. Hood Lions' Club and many other interested persons in the community the mountain area now has established a kindergarten.

The Mt. Hood Lions' Club is well known for helping new organization, clubs and community projects; in getting their start.

This September the kindergarten opens the school year at its new permanent residence, at the Hood Land Park Recreation Building at Zig Zag.

I know those who worked and helped establish the Hood Land Park Kindergarten will always feel a warm spot for the first yellow school building at The Mt. Hood Lions Club at Wemme.

Again, thank you "Lions" your're great guys.

Sincerely,
Hood Land Park Kindergarten Board of Directors
1967-1968

Immunization Clinic Here Next Wednesday

An immunization clinic for children of the area will be held at the Sandy Community Service Center Wednesday, July 17, from 6 to 8 p.m.

The clinic will be conducted under the supervision of Dr. William L. Rohrberg assisted by a county health nurse. Smallpox, Polio and DPT immunizations will be available.

Parents are urged to bring their children and take advantage of this opportunity. The Center is located on the corner of Main and Shelley.

PICNICS WERE POPULAR over the Fourth of July holiday and when the MHCC got together for one in Sandy, Barney, the college's St. Bernard mascot just had to come along. After consuming more than his share of picnic fare, the weary pup is being comforted by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dressler. Dressler is a member of the college board of directors and immediate past chairman. (Post photo)

Column Comments

By Jack Parsons
Clackamas County Extension Agent

County agents are busy people the year round. There never seems to be enough time in the week to get everything done. This is particularly true at this time of the year when farmers are busy planting, harvesting, and caring for their crops. Also, the home owner is anxious to find answers to his landscape problems and seeks advice on what to do.

For several years the county agents office has maintained a policy of having one agent in the office from 8 to 5 each day to answer questions of people who telephone or visit the office. For example, my office day was Thursday and I would stay in the office all day trying to answer questions in all fields for anyone who contacted the office.

My training and experience is in the field of horticulture and I was always at a bit of a loss to answer questions about livestock or agronomy. Naturally, livestock and agronomy agents were similarly troubled about answering questions relating to horticulture.

In searching to find a more efficient schedule that would make the agent available throughout the week (not just one day), we are trying the following arrangement.

All the county agents will plan to be in the office on Mondays from 8 to 12 noon, and 8 to 10 a.m. the remainder of the week. There will be occasions when office work requires our being in all day or longer than 8 to 10 a.m. each morning. However, all the agents are trying hard to arrange their schedules so that at the very minimum we will be in the office from 8 to 10 a.m. every day of the week.

We hope this change will result in your being able to contact an agent more readily. Moreover, by telling the secretary the nature of your call, she will be able to put you in contact with the county agent experienced in that field.

We certainly encourage any comment you might have on our new office schedule and welcome any suggestions you would like to make. The changes that we have made are with the interest of providing an improved and better service for you.

Law Change Benefits Widow

A Gresham area resident became the first person in East Multnomah County to receive a monthly social security benefit as a disabled widow because of a recent change in the social security law.

Mrs. Blondenne .V. King, Rt. 2, Box 255B, Gresham, widow of Leland Kind, recently received her first check for benefits retroactive to February 1968, the first month that benefits are payable under this new law.

Mrs. King was widowed as a result of an auto accident in November 1960. She and her family were driving in the vicinity of The Dalles on highway 80N, under construction at that time, while halted at a flag stop their car was struck head on by an oncoming car. Mr. King died from his injuries two days later and Mrs. King, her daughter and son-in-law required extensive hospitalization for their severe, disabling injuries. Her daughter and son-in-law eventually recovered but Mrs. King is still unable to work.

Mrs. King filed a claim for disability benefits on her own earnings account but was denied benefits because she did not meet the work requirements. She had very little opportunity to work in covered employment while caring for her family. Mr. King was a self employed farmer in the Madras area and there was plenty for her to do on the farm.

In 1967, the Social Security Act was changed to provide for monthly benefits for severaly disabled widows of insured workers. To qualify for benefits, a widow must be age 50 or over and must become disabled before her husband dies or within seven years of his death. Mrs. King filed a claim and was found to meet the disability requirements and was awarded monthly benefits. Had the law not been changed she would not have been able to receive monthly benefits for six more years.

Joe Jacko, Social Security Field Representative said that Mrs. King is willing to have her case publicized so that other widows in this area may be informed of this type of benefit.

Committeewomen Installation Set

Region #13 Republican Precinct Committeewomen to be installed at a meeting at the Republican Headquarters in Milwaukie, tonight are:

#101 Sandy Union high school -- Hazel Murray, Sandy, 668-4333.

#371 Cottrell Grade School, Ellen Ten Eyck (Mrs. Victor), Rt. 1, Box 1515, Sandy, 668-4310.

#372 Lutheran church, Lois Leavitt (Mrs. Elton), Rt. 1, Box 540, Sandy, 668-6279.

#373 Sandy Women's club, Grace Reich (Mrs. Emil), Rt. 2, Box 155, Sandy, 668-6590.

#381 Mt. Hood Lion's Club, Wemme, Ginny Brewster (Mrs. Ave), Rt. 1, Box 1500, Sandy, 668-6286.

Sandy Kiwanis Expect Crowd At Fly-in Feed

More than 1500 persons are expected at the annual fly-in breakfast sponsored by the Sandy Kiwanis club. Take-off date is July 21 at Rich's airport. about three miles northeast

Breakfast menu includes ham and eggs, hotcakes and beverages. Tickets for the breakfast are priced at $1.25 for adults and 75 cents for children under 12. Airplane rides are $2.50 with the breakfast and $3.50 for persons just taking a flight. Other entertainment is also scheduled.

Proceeds will be used by the club in its community service programs.

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Kerosene oil was first used for lighting in 1826.

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The world's system of 24 time zones was created by an international congress in 1884.

* * *

The United States minted a half-cent coin from 1793 to 1857.

State Bank No. 71

PUBLISHER'S COPY

REPORT OF CONDITION of "Clackamas County Bank" of Sandy in the State of Oregon at the close of business on June 29, 1968

	Dollars			Cts.	
ASSETS					
1. Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection		695	737	60	1
2. United States Government obligations	1	354	290	05	2
3. Obligations of States and political subdivisions		930	056	50	3
4. Securities of Federal agencies and corporations	None				4
5. Other securities (including $ None corporate stocks)	None				5
6. Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell		200	000	00	6
7. Other loans and discounts	4	503	929	01	7
8. Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises		174	795	32	8
9. Real estate owned other than bank premises	None				9
10. Customers' liability to this bank on acceptances outstanding	None				10
11. Other assets	None				11
12. TOTAL ASSETS	7	958	807	48	12
LIABILITIES					
13. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	2	629	841	57	13
14. Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	3	543	802	86	14
15. Deposits of United States Government		73	465	54	15
16. Deposits of States and political subdivisions	1	028	217	53	16
17. Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions, central banks and international institutions	None				17
18. Deposits of commercial banks	None				18
19. Certified and officers' checks, etc.		49	571	21	19
20. TOTAL DEPOSITS $7,324,898.71	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	20
(a) Total demand deposits $3,177,715.52	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	(a)
(b) Total time and savings deposits $4,147,183.19	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	(b)
21. Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	None				21
22. Other liabilities for borrowed money	None				22
23. Acceptances executed by or for account of this bank and outstanding	None				23
24. Other liabilities (including $ None mortgages and other liens on bank premises and other real estate)		67	907	93	24
25. TOTAL LIABILITIES	7	392	806	64	25
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS					
26. (a) Capital notes and debentures	None				26 (a)
(b) Preferred stock—total par value; No. shares outstanding	None				(b)
(c) Common stock—total par value; No. shares authorized 6200; No. shares outstanding 6200		310	000	00	(c)
27. Surplus		190	000	00	27
28. Undivided profits		66	000	84	28
29. Reserves for contingencies and other capital reserves	None				29
30. TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		566	000	84	30
31. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	7	958	807	48	31
MEMORANDA					
1. Average of total deposits for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	7	323	694	30	1
2. Average of total loans for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	4	661	896	00	2
3. Loans as shown in item 7 of "Assets" are after deduction of valuation reserves of		92	117	87	3
4. Securities as shown in items 2-5 of "Assets" are after deduction of valuation reserves of	None				4

I, E. ALT, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly (swear/affirm) that this report of condition is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest: E. ALT

Fred L. Proctor
H. W. Berger
G. H. Mc Culloch
Directors

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas, ss:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of July, 1968.
and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.
My commission expires Sept. 11, 1971. D. B. Shoup, Notary Public