

SOUND FACTS

THE CHINESE ATTACH BAMBOO WHISTLES TO THE TAILS OF PIGEONS. IN FLIGHT, WHEN THESE BIRDS DIP AND SOAR, A BLEND OF HARMONIOUS TONES ARE EMITTED!

A SPECIAL COMB, CONNECTED TO AN ULTRA-SONIC GENERATOR, HAS BEEN USED TO LOOSEN DIRT AND OTHER MATTER FROM THE COATS OF SHEEP.

YOUR STEAK IS GETTING COLD, JOE!

NOISE ABSORPTION, BY MEANS OF VARIOUS ACOUSTICAL MATERIALS, HAS PROGRESSED TO THE POINT WHERE BOWLING CENTERS CAN MAINTAIN COMFORTABLY QUIET RESTAURANTS ADJACENT TO THE BOWLING ALLEYS!

WHY CAR INSURANCE COSTS SO MUCH EXPLAINED

Do you ever wonder why your car insurance costs so much—and is likely to cost more in the future? If so, an article by Richard Dunlop in the National Safety Council's magazine, Traffic Safety, will give you the answer.

First of all, Mr. Dunlop points out, it isn't because the car insurance companies are reeling in big profits. They have actually been paying out \$116.70 for every \$100 taken in through premiums and since World War II they have gone \$600 million into the red.

That is partly accounted for by inflated prices, and by car designs which make repairs extremely expensive—but only partly. Consider of assorted kinds are involved in the profitable business of turning car accidents into jackpots. Their fields of activity range from garages which pad the bills to ambulance chasing lawyers.

But this doesn't end the story. As Mr. Dunlop puts it: "Jurors give away insurance money with an almost incredible disregard for the facts of a case." He cites a Texas woman who claimed that merely witnessing an accident caused her to have a miscarriage. Two obstetricians said this was poppycock—but the jury awarded her \$90,000. New York State Supreme Court Justice McDonald has said: "Eighty percent of jury awards are excessive and ten percent so grossly excessive they may be set aside by the court."

One solution to this problem is to reduce accidents. It can be done. Mr. Dunlop gives Butte,

Montana, as an example. Its passenger car insurance rate actually dropped from \$117 in 1936 to \$35 at present, while the rates in most places were soaring. Butte did it by breaking up the rackets, and by putting into effect a tough traffic safety program that worked. What Butte has done, any community can do if the citizens demand it and back up the authorities.

YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY

By Elizabeth Wiley

Q: I am planning to retire soon from the armed forces and am thinking of going into business for myself. I won't be 65 until 1972 and would like to know how long I would have to pay into Social Security as a self-employed person before I could qualify for retirement payments.

A: Since you will become 65 in 1972, you will need a full 40 quarters, or ten years work to qualify for old age insurance benefits. As a self-employed person you earn 4 quarters of coverage for each taxable year in which you make a net profit of at least \$40 from your business. However, since you are now on active duty with the Army, you are entitled to Social Security credit for all of your active duty after 1950. Therefore, if you retire at the end of 1958 from the Army, you could have 32 quarters of coverage already to your credit.

Q: I applied for disability benefits in 1957. I was turned down because I did not have enough work under social security. Can I get benefits now?

A: You may, if you meet the work requirements under the 1958 amendments and your disability is determined to be so severe that you cannot work. You still must have at least five years of work under social security in the 10 years prior to becoming disabled. Under the new law, however, you no longer need to have worked at least a year and a half during the three years just prior to becoming disabled.

Q: Can you give me any idea as to how much the increase will amount to in a specific case?

A: The average increase will amount to 7 percent. Although the minimum increase to a retired worker will be at least \$3, women workers and wives who elected to receive their benefits prior to age 65 will continue to receive a reduced amount which will also amount to about a 7 percent increase.

Q: I applied for social security payments four years ago, I was 65, and since I hadn't worked much, have been drawing the minimum amount of \$30. In the past two years I have done part-time work and earned a little over \$1200 each year. Would it be possible to receive a higher pay-

ment based on these two years?

A: It is very possible. You should contact your nearest Social Security Office and inquire about filing an application to have your Social Security payments refigured.

IT HAPPENED IN FRANCE

"President William A. McDonnell of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, served as a captain in the U. S. Army in France in 1918" writes Edson B. Smith in the Boston Herald. "His pay at that time was \$200 a month. When exchanged this amounted to 1000 francs. Today \$200 will buy 84,000 francs."

Mr McDonnell points out that if an equivalent depreciation had happened to the United States dollar, viz, if it had lost 83-84th of its value, a low priced car would now cost \$250,000. A \$100,000 life insurance policy would keep a widow in a second-class boarding house for 10 months. A \$100 Social Security check would buy two pounds of hamburger.

The moral of the above is that Mr. McDonnell obviously is of the opinion that the American people are too smug about inflation, a point in which we heartily concur.

1959 FARMER INCOME MAY SLIP SOME, BUT GOOD YEAR IS FORECAST

Oregon farm income in 1959 may slip a little from the 1958 level but should be higher than in most recent years, reports M. D. Thomas, Oregon State College agricultural extension economist.

Despite some weak spots in Oregon agriculture during the past year, total farm income for 1958 is expected to top \$400 million. Final tally may place it third highest on record, exceeded only by 1951 and 1952. Meanwhile farmer costs have risen and may go up a little more in 1959, Thomas explains.

Reduced support price level on wheat, coupled with large supplies and lower prices for pork and poultry products in the year ahead, are cited as key reasons for probable income decline in 1959.

Among the brighter spots are cattle and sheep which are expected to hold the sizable price gains made in 1958. Lamb prices usually follow beef trends, the economist states.

Returns from wool-bolstered by continued incentive payments—seem likely to improve during the next 12 months as manufacturers clear inventories of woolen goods and rebuild supplies of raw materials.

Seed market prospects are especially encouraging for growers of ryegrasses, vetch, and forage crop seeds. Lawn grass seed, especially bentgrass, is plentiful and market prospects are less promising. Oregon's two main vegetable crops—snap beans and peas—are in good supply position. Plantings and prices of processing vegetables aren't likely to change much in 1959, Thomas says.

Potato prices during the first half of 1953 are expected to be lower than a year earlier but may do a little better in the second half. Onions are likely to be overplanted in 1959 in response to improved prices this winter.

Little change is seen in the strawberry picture. Other fruit trends point toward a smaller apple crop at better prices, but more pears and cherries at lower prices with little change in total income.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY NEWS

L. J. ANDERSON Editor and Publisher
Published weekly on Fridays at Estacada, Clackamas County, Oregon. Entered in the postoffice at Estacada, Oregon, as second class matter. Subscription rates in Clackamas County one year \$3.00; outside the County and in the State of Oregon one year \$4.00; outside the State of Oregon, one year \$4.50. Subscriptions payable in advance.

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See "This Is The Life" KOIN-TV Sunday Noon

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Lamb is Served At The Waldorf



On Tuesday night, the first lamb at the Waldorf, but not in the usual manner. On this occasion, the lamb was the object of the serving—not the subject.

Yes, at the celebrated Astor ballroom, the dining room of the world's most luxurious hotel, the lamb from Brooklyn was handed his milk by a liveried waiter, Norris, Elmer the steward, the day literally on silver platters.

Who and what brought the lamb to the ballroom? A big drug company, demonstrating how antibiotics and feed additives help animals grow faster and healthier, put on the show. Their object: to show the consumer how these new feeding products give him more food for his dollar.

Charles Pfizer & Co. scientists were present to show city folk the new sheep and pig feed. The show was held at the Waldorf for a long time; scientific progress in agriculture has helped make food a better buy.

New Tires Survive "Circus" Pounding



Thousands of spectators in the Los Angeles Coliseum watch spellbound as expert stunt drivers send a car and its tires through grueling tests in almost unbelievable ways. Here a car is careened for more than 60 feet on two wheels. Other events in a series of 22 spine-tingling "motor circus" tests included a 100-foot leap through the air, high speed spins, roll-overs, even head-on crashes—all to prove the strength and durability of tires containing Pirelli certified "circuit" tires. The stunt car, which is a modified equipment on an 1958 car, through more punishment in one performance than the average tire encounters in a lifetime of normal highway driving.