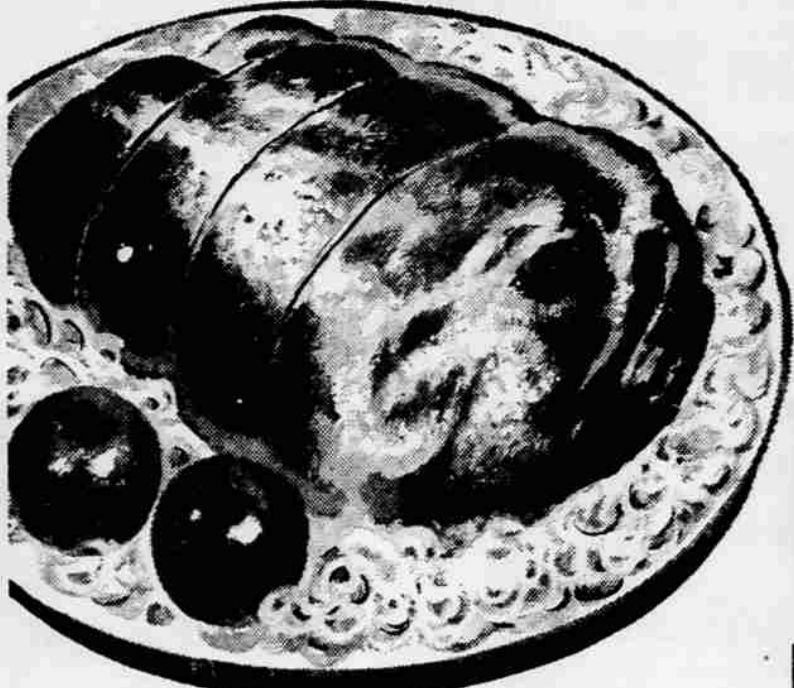


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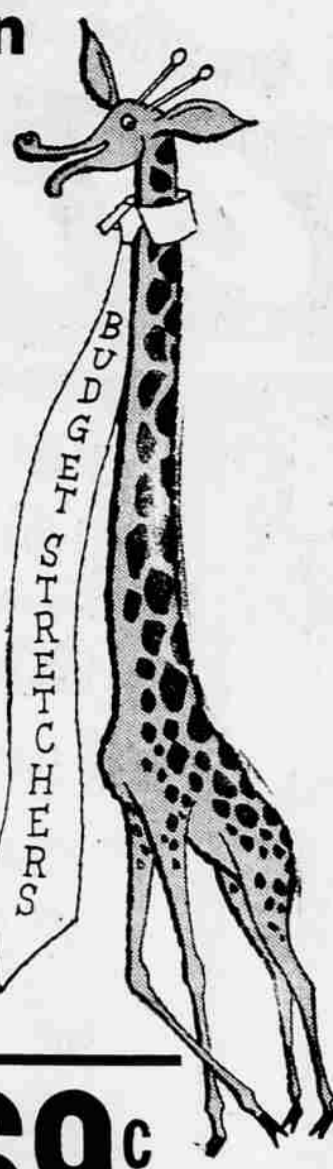
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**GROUND CHUCK** Extra Lean Fresh Made **69¢** lb.

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# CAULIFLOWER

Cello Wrapped Creamy White Solid Heads —All Sizes—

Only 30 Calories Per 1 Cup Serving! **13¢** lb.



**TOMATOES** CARTON PACK — FIRM — SMOOTH FIELD GROWN IN MEXICO 13-OZ. CARTON **29¢**

**WALNUTS** OREGON NO. 1 STANDARD SIZE For Cakes, Candies, Cookies or Munching **29¢** lb.

**APPLES** YAKIMA FANCY RED DELICIOUS Crisp, bulging with juice **2 lbs. 29¢**

## Huge Reflector Due to Scan Sky for Universe Knowledge

New York—(Scientific American Feature)—A giant dish-shaped reflector, as big as a football stadium, supported on moveable towers half as tall as the Empire State Building, is scheduled to start scanning the sky in 1962 from the tiny village of Sugar Grove, W. Va.

Under construction by the U.S. Navy, the big dish is the principal element of the world's largest steerable telescope. It promises to add immensely to man's knowledge of the nature of the universe. According to Edward F. McClain Jr., head of the radio astronomy branch of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C., the new instrument will be used to conduct classified research for the Navy half of each day and be made available to astronomers for basic studies in radio astronomy during the remaining half.

**To Focus Radiation**

"The very size of the 600-foot radio telescope is the justification for building it," Dr. McClain explains. "Like the mirror in a light-gathering telescope, the parabolic reflector is simply a device to collect and focus electromagnetic radiation. The larger the reflector, the more radiation it can collect. The radiation-gathering power of any telescope increases approximately as the square of the increase in its diameter. Radio astronomers have a second compelling reason to want such a big telescope. This is the need for resolving power, or capacity to distinguish celestial objects and locate them accurately. Small telescopes give relatively fuzzy, out-of-focus images; larger ones, proportionately sharper ones. The nearest steerable competitor to the big dish in size is the 250-foot paraboloid at Jodrell Bank, England."

Construction of the telescope, Dr. McClain stated, will require 20,000 tons of steel, 600 tons of aluminum and some 14,000 cubic yards of concrete. The reflector will be cradled in two structures resembling 400-foot Ferris wheels, which will tilt it to any angle of elevation from the horizon to the zenith. To turn a full 360 degrees in the horizontal plane the entire structure will ride a circular railroad track on trucks equivalent to 36 freight cars.

**To Strip Mystery**

The new instrument promises to strip the mystery from many puzzling features of the universe. It will, for example, be able to follow individual spots on the sun and to make precise measurements of electrical phenomena associated with solar flares, the apparent source of "radio blackouts" on earth which disrupt Naval as well as other communications. Since the new instrument can function as a transmitter as well as receiver of radio energy, it will enable the Navy to communicate directly and simultaneously with its world-wide units by bouncing signals off the moon.

Astronomers hope, among other applications, to use the big dish as a thermometer for measuring the temperature of the planets. Far from being the frigid objects once thought, it appears from measurements made by smaller radio telescopes that the surface temperatures of Venus and Jupiter may be high enough to flash water into steam. The new instrument should clear up such questions. As for objects outside the solar system, astronomers believe the new instrument will give a detailed picture of the spiral arms in our own galaxy as well as to show new features of our nearest galactic neighbor, the Great Nebula in Andromeda.

**Vexing Question**

"An especially vexing question in radio astronomy is the determination of distances to radio sources in the universe," said Dr. McClain. "It is impossible at present to distinguish a low-intensity source inside the Milky Way from a high-intensity source located at a great distance outside. Perhaps the 600-foot telescope will find some phenomenon to provide the radio astronomer with a yardstick. One thing the instrument will not do, unfortunately, is 'see' 40 billion light-years into the universe — as has been widely reported. In a static universe it could indeed detect objects that far away. But in our expanding universe the velocity of receding objects increases with distance and radio wave lengths received from them increase proportionately. Long before the 'seeing' limit of the new telescope has been

reached we will lose the signals because the earth's ionosphere is opaque to long radio waves. Within its operating limits, however, the 600-foot telescope will make possible the study of a greatly increased number of objects not accessible to observation by other instruments."

It was learned, however, that samples taken in November suggests a somewhat faster rate of descent.

**No Conclusion**

Dr. M. I. Kalkstein, who is studying the matter for the Air Force, told United Press International that the new data makes it impossible to say whether the fallout time is "20, 50, 10, or five years or whatever."

He added that the 100-year figure contained in the preliminary report, was based on the assumption that the rate noted up to June would hold steady. That assumption, he said, "now seems premature."

Some scientists have argued that nuclear tests could be held in space without appreciable hazard to human beings. They have differed as to how high the explosions would have to be set off to be safe.

**Less Radioactivity**

The longer the fallout takes to come down, the less radioactive it is when it finally reaches the earth.

## Scientists Study Time Factors of Atom Fallout

Washington — (UPI) — Recent research suggests that radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions near the fringes of space takes far longer to reach the earth than bomb debris from blasts in lower regions of the atmosphere. But scientists described as "premature" their earlier assumption, based on preliminary data, that fallout from nuclear blasts in the high stratosphere might take as long as a century to settle to earth.

Authorities say that fallout from nuclear tests on the surface or a relatively low altitude comes down in 1 to 5 years.

The slower descent of fallout from altitudes above the bulk of the atmosphere was established in studies of radioactive material from two missile-born H-bombs exploded 20 and 40 miles above Johnson Island in the Pacific in the summer of 1958.

A preliminary report based on samples obtained up to last June by aircraft and balloons indicated the "residence time" of such explosions in the high stratosphere might be on the

MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or. 7 Thursday, Jan. 28, 1960

## Shipyard Workers On Strike Today

New York—(UPI)—Shipyard workers were on strike today at eight Bethlehem Steel Co. Atlantic Coast yards halting work on an estimated two billion dollars worth of ship building.

Members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers went on strike against six yards at midnight Wednesday night. Two others were shut down last Friday in a dispute with the company over a new contract.

The new strike affected three New York City yards, two in Baltimore and one in East Boston, Mass. Previously closed by the walkout were the Fore River yard in Quincy, Mass., and the Hoboken, N.J., yard.

Union negotiators called the strike because meetings with federal mediators here had failed "even to wring consent from management to meet . . . across the bargaining table."

The union has been without a contract since last July 31. Negotiations broke down over work rules, classifications and higher pay last week.

The union has 17,000 members at the eight shipyards. It has asked a pay increase to \$3 an hour for the journeyman classification. They now receive \$2.80.

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