

Price Outlook Given by OSC For 1961 Crops

Corvallis - Prices for Oregon's wheat crop in 1961 will probably stay about the same as this year, but prices of barley, oats, and hay are likely to be lower next fall as Northwest and national supplies build up again.

That's the way it looks right now to Ray H. Teal, extension seed marketing specialist at Oregon State college. Teal recently completed a survey of prices Oregon farmers might expect next year from crops planted this fall.

Little has happened to alter the market picture for next year's wheat crop, Teal said. The government price-support program will be the same for the 1961 crop as this year, with the national average support price at least \$1.78 a bushel.

Prospects are that the national carryover of wheat will hit another new record high next July. The 1960 crop is a little larger than last year's and stocks on hand July 1 reached a new high at one-and-a-third billion bushels. Oats To Stay High

Oregon oats and malting barley prices probably won't be as high next fall as this, but feed barley prices have a little better chance of holding up, Teal thinks. Oat prices are expected to stay above support levels this fall due to short supplies, since oats are the only grain with local and national supplies below the 1950-54 average.

And Oregon's 1960 crop of two-row Hanchen barley of malting quality will probably sell at the highest prices in several years, since the crop of malting barley in Montana has been badly hurt this year by hot, dry weather.

But, these higher prices on oats and barley are likely to encourage larger plantings of these grains in the year ahead, Teal noted. This, coupled with lower prices on corn and milo that could increase use of these two feed grains, may start a new build-up of oat and barley stocks next year that would lead to lower prices.

Odds are that hay prices will be no higher, and may be lower, in 1961, Teal said. Oregon's hay crop this year is expected to be the largest since 1943, and another increase in acreage seems likely in the year ahead.

Refrigeration No Assurance Of Food Safety

Madison, Wis. - Science Service - Immediate refrigeration of food prepared in large quantities, as for church groups, school lunches, etc., does not assure safety from food poisoning bacteria, University of Wisconsin home economists have found.

Researchers Maxine McDivitt and Mary Hammer found that 100-portion lots of cornstarch pudding refrigerated in stock pots did not cool fast enough to prevent the growth of food poisoning organisms. In order to obtain sufficient cooling to prevent growth of and toxin production by staphylococcus aureus, it was necessary to split the pudding into three parts and cool each in a wide, flat pan.

The home economists said that to prevent bacterial growth, food should be cooled to less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit within four hours. But in their tests, the internal temperatures of pudding in the 100-portion lots was above 50 degrees for six or seven hours.

Proper Sanitation - Since splitting large lots of food and then cooling them is not practical for most quantity food preparation situations, it is important to keep bacteria out of the food from the start by practicing proper sanitation, the researchers said.

They noted that puddings and pie fillings provide almost perfect places for bacteria to grow, and cases of food poisoning have been traced to such foods which were contaminated during preparation. Staphylococcus aureus is one type of bacteria which causes food poisoning.

The researchers added staphylococcus aureus organisms to puddings to determine the course of their development. In 33-portion lots cooled in shallow pans, there was only a slight amount of bacterial growth after some hours, in the refrigerator. But the larger 100-portion stock pots contained about 35 times as many organisms as at the start of the refrigeration period.

For 20 years, California and Oklahoma rivaled each other for top position among the nation's oil-producing states. In 1928, Texas surpassed them both.



AMBASSADOR LEAVES - Russia's ambassador to the Congo, Mikhail Yakolev, left, is shown as he left the Russian embassy at Leopoldville for the last time. The Russians closed their embassy on orders from Col. Joseph Mobutu, who had seized control of the Congo government. At right is an unidentified attaché. (UPI Telephoto)

Emphasis on Space Flight Claimed To Be Still on Man

Washington (Science Service) - The rule of "Ladies First" does not apply in outer space, Brig. Gen. Don Flickinger, USAF, assistant for bioastronautics, Headquarters Air Research and Development Command, Andrews Air Force Base, told Science Service.

The emphasis on the official U.S. program for manned space flight still is on "man," he said, despite reports that a young woman pilot has been "tested and qualified" as an astronaut by a top scientist for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Dr. Randolph Lovelace, chairman of NASA's Life Science committee, the group that participated in the selection of the seven Mercury Project astronauts, last month named Jerrie Cobb, 28, of Oklahoma City, Okla., as the first woman candidate qualified for space duty on the basis of tests given her at the Lovelace Clinic in Albuquerque, N. M.

Standards Not Met - Neither the tests given Miss Cobb, nor the period of testing, met the standards which guided the selection of astronauts for the official U. S. program for manned space flight, Gen. Flickinger declared. "Adequate testing for such selection takes a matter of months and, of necessity, is far more rigorous than that to which Miss Cobb was exposed," he said.

On this subject, Gen. Flickinger speaks with the voice of authority. He has a major role in the planning of all Air Force space projects in which men are involved; and he also works closely as an adviser in NASA's Project Mercury. He said that neither NASA nor the military services ever contemplated including women in their selection of Mercury astronauts.

Medical Reasons - Women have been ruled out of pioneer space flights for practical as well as valid medical reasons, Gen. Flickinger explained. Practically, there is the problem of designing and fitting a space suit to accommodate their peculiar biological needs and functions. Additional facilities would have to be provided in the way of toilet facilities, for example, in planning for extended space flights if women were to be included in the program.

In order to determine adequately women's physiological and psychological resistance to the stresses of a space environment, biomedical studies would have to be made on hundreds of the fairer sex. It cannot be done on the basis of testing one or even the dozen women now reported to be undergoing preliminary testing as candidates for space at the Lovelace Clinic, Gen. Flickinger said.

More Durable - The Air Force officers emphasized that the fact that women have not been included in the official U.S. man-in-space program did not mean that they are less capable of withstanding the rigors of a space environment. He gallantly conceded that women are more durable than men, "for no matter what we do to them, they live longer than men." He explained this on the basis that biologically women are more resistant to degenerative diseases than men.

The studies now being made at the Lovelace Clinic on women seeking to qualify for space flight have, however, a value to "pure medical science," the general said, in that they may contribute to knowledge that will aid in improving man's resistance to match that of his fairer but stronger sex opposite.

Open Wide - A Health Insurance Institute analysis of claims paid by group health insurers shows that 18 per cent of all surgical claims - excluding maternity - are for the removal of tonsils.

Most tonsillectomy patients are between the ages of 3 and 8. The operation is more common among girls than among boys.

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Higher Prices Seen for State's Pears and Apples

Corvallis - Smaller supplies and higher prices are forecast for fall and winter fresh fruits, especially apples and pears, reports Stephen C. Marks, Oregon State college extension agricultural economist.

Estimates put the 1960 apple crop at 109 million bushels, the smallest crop since 1956. Oregon and Washington expect a crop about the same size as last year, but eastern states are likely to run 15 per cent below 1959. Nationwide, the apple crop figures to be 10 per cent below last year.

Pear production throughout the United States is estimated about 13 per cent below 1959 and the 10-year average, says the economist. Oregon, one of the nation's major pear states, is likely to harvest 15 per cent fewer than last year.

Northwest growers are getting \$25 a ton more for No. 1 canning pears than last year which may channel more of the crop into the canning trade, Marks believes.

Short Prune Crop - A short prune crop has hit not only in Oregon, the principal producer of canned prune plums, but in other major producing areas of the world. California's crop, used mostly for dried prunes, is slightly smaller this year.

Fewer prunes are also in prospect in the overseas Mediterranean area. France looks for a 40 per cent smaller dried pack, and Yugoslavia expects less than half as many prunes as last year.

Other fruit and vegetable supplies, with a few exceptions, are likely to be about the same or slightly below last year, Marks reports. Strawberries: The 1960 frozen pack now looks to be below 1959.

Tree nuts: Total supplies should be as abundant as last year with more walnuts and pecans but fewer filberts and almonds.

Vegetables: Total supplies of canned vegetables will be slightly smaller than last year and market supplies of frozen vegetables should be about the same as last season.

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Khrushchev Said To Have Two Speeches Prepared for UN

New York - Communist sources indicated today that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has two different speeches ready for his major United Nations address - one a "hard sell" and the other an appeal to sweet reason.

They said they had been told that the content and tone of the Russian leader's full-dress presentation to the General Assembly late this week would depend to a considerable extent on what President Eisenhower says when he addresses the session Thursday. Khrushchev is scheduled to follow the President - speaking Thursday afternoon or Friday.

Ticking Time Bomb - There was a feeling among many U.N. delegates that they might be sitting on a ticking time bomb as they awaited the addresses by the leaders of the two major world powers.

They acknowledged that East-West differences could erupt even more violently in the world forum in the wake of the Eisenhower and Khrushchev appearances.

The bouncy Soviet leader so far has been a model of affability, hamming it up for photographers with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and speaking only of his desire

for peaceful coexistence in a miraculously disarmed world. Tuesday night, during a spur-of-the-moment visit to the U.N. delegate's lounge, he indicated again he might like to meet with Eisenhower. When asked by reporters how long he would stay here, he jokingly replied "about two weeks after the assembly ends."

This would keep him here almost three months.

Positive Note - European delegates and some from other areas are convinced that Khrushchev would like to pitch his U.N. appeal on a positive note designed particularly to woo the new African nations admitted to the world organization Tuesday. But they doubt his ability to do it if the President talks tough on Berlin and renews charges that Russia "sabotaged" the Paris summit conference.

United Press International - For party fare this fall, the pig-tail set will be wearing frocks loaded with trimming tricks-eyelet, ruffling, runching, hem flounces, tucks, pleats, laces and hand embroidery. For the best skirt forward, there are flounced petticoats. Topsy-turvy extras include bibs, aprons and pinafores.

Failure To Get Space Capsule 'NASA Nightmare'

Washington - (Science Service) - The Air Force, in failing to recover the Discoverer XV capsule after it re-entered the earth's atmosphere and plunged into the sea, has enacted what is known around here as "NASA's nightmare."

With a Russian man-in-space attempt rumored to be imminent, there are probably some scientists over there with the same dark dream. It goes like this: A manned satellite is put into orbit. As public excitement mounts, the satellite makes its rounds. Telemetered data shows the astronaut is well.

Then comes the proud announcement that the satellite has successfully re-entered the earth's atmosphere. The world cheers. The satellite continues on its long loop toward the sea. It plunges in. Radio data from the satellite are muddled.

Technique Not Mastered - Planes and ships continue to search for several days. Criticism rises. The manned capsule is not found.

The nightmare illustrates just this: the U.S. still has not mastered re-entry and recovery techniques to such a level that recovery of a manned capsule would be sure.

An explosion of the big rocket used to put a man into orbit would be the big nightmare. But the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is relatively sure of its techniques for releasing and recovering a manned capsule should the Mercury Project's big Atlas act up on its way to putting the capsule into orbit. In this case, small rockets pull the capsule from the Atlas and the capsule parachutes to earth.

Enough experience has now been gained to be relatively sure of getting the manned capsule into its proper orbit. Might Be Killed - But space scientists know that a few seconds error in the setting off of retro-rockets to take the capsule from orbit to earth would mean the capsule might miss its target by miles. If the capsule missed so badly it struck land, the astronaut might be killed. If the missile fell in the wrong part of the oceans, it would float, of course, but might not be found if its signal devices failed. Bad weather would increase the difficulties.

The astronaut could crawl out of his capsule - but where would he go from there? Don't ripen tomatoes in the refrigerator; keep them at room temperature or a little below-between 60 and 75 degrees.

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