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Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1948 (Friday)
From 100 to 150 people
are needed as spectators and
jury members for the court-
room scene in "The Last of
the Wild Horses," which will
be filmed tomorrow morning
in Jacksonville.
The Jackson County Young
Republican club meets to-
night.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1938 (Saturday)
An estimated 2,500 people
lined East Main st. sidewalks
Friday evening to watch the
Mail Tribune-Scout Cub mid-
et speeder derby.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Dewey
Hill, the Prospect hired man
suffered Tuesday from a
corn, which turned out to
be a collar button he lost
Sunday."

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1928 (Monday)
Colonel Charles A. Lind-
bergh arrived here yesterday,
unheralded, to fish on the
Rogue river with Harry H.
Scott, who has a cabin up-
stream.
There have been 87,142 vis-
itors to Crater Lake so far
this year.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1918 (Tuesday)
Forty-eight sailors from
the USS Vicksburg passed
through town this morning by
train, and during a stop down-
town they picked roses and
ate pears gathered from near-
by packing houses.
County draftees here in
town pending departure in a
few days are wearing USNA
(United States National Army)
on their sleeves.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five or
six is good.

1. What is the C.A.P.?
 2. What, according to the proverb, is the "mother of Invention"?
 3. Name the General who was George Washington's rival for command of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.
 4. Who was Sigmund Freud?
 5. What is the origin of the name "The Netherlands"?
 6. From what is agar derived?
 7. Flatbush is a section of one of New York City's Boroughs; which one?
 8. The name of which day of the week has the most letters?
 9. Shintoism is the principal native religion of which country?
 10. The message, "What hath God wrought?" was the first to be sent by telephone, telegraph, or radio transmission?
- Answers: 1. Civil Air Patrol; 2. "Necessity"; 3. Horatio Gates; 4. Austrian psychologist; 5. Much of it is below the sea level; 6. Seaweed; 7. Brooklyn; 8. Wednesday; 9. Japan; 10. Telegraph.

Correctional Institution

The Oregon State Correctional Institution will soon be completed, to join the Oregon State Penitentiary in the state's program for handling convicted felons.

The difference in approach between the two is implicit in their names.

The penitentiary is primarily for punishment, the new institution is primarily for correction—in effect, that is, for there are and will be other elements in the programs of each.

IN PENOLOGY, there are three functions of imprisonment. One is punishment for an offense against society.

The second is the protection of society against further anti-social activities of the convicted man.

The third is rehabilitation, or "correction," of the individual, to make him a constructive and useful member of society in the future.

PUNISHMENT is an age-old concept, dating from the first attempts to organize society. Time was when punishment was the only thing considered when an offender was apprehended. The usual punishment was death, although later refinements included mutilation and similar barbarous revenges.

Later, imprisonment was added to the roster of punishments. More recently, however, penological thinking has more and more relegated punishment as such to a less important role in a prison program. And while imprisonment of men who are threats to the safety of society is and always will be an important element in penology, the third objective, rehabilitation, has come to be the most important.

CREATION of the Correctional Institution, which was authorized by the Oregon legislature in 1955, is a recognition of this fact.

Its approach to the job is based on the assumption that there are different degrees of criminality, and that some men are more easily rehabilitated than others.

The new institution generally will be limited to first offenders of 26 years of age or less, who have been convicted of a felony and whose terms are for less than 10 years. The sentencing judge will be the one who makes the decision as to whether a man should be sentenced to the correctional institution or to the penitentiary.

THIS is not to say that rehabilitation is or will be ignored at the penitentiary. It is a major and growing factor in the prison's regime.

But it will receive even greater emphasis at the new institution; will, in fact, be its principal aim.

To begin with, it will solve a long-felt problem, how to separate first-offenders from hardened criminals. Such associations in too many cases have resulted in the first-offender becoming, himself, hardened and habituated in the ways of crime.

Secondly, and equally important, is the fact that the most advance methods of rehabilitation will be used. These involve a wide range of techniques.

FOR instance, thorough physical examinations will be provided new inmates. Education, guidance, vocational training, work assignments, psychiatric help, suitable recreation opportunities—all these will be available to inmates as needed.

A brochure explaining the program of the new institution concludes:

"The inmate upon being released from the institution will have been afforded the best possible rehabilitation program utilizing a trained scientific staff and the most modern correctional design available, so that he can become a useful and productive member of society."

It will, of course, be a place of confinement—a prison. There are no ifs or maybes about that, and escape would be difficult.

But it is a step along the road toward enlightened penology, which deems an habitual criminal, who spends most of his life in prison, as a detriment to society, and a man who is rehabilitated, and who takes a productive place in the world, as an asset.

We don't see how anyone can seriously quarrel with that objective.—E.A.

Money Helps

Money, they say, won't buy everything. But they also say, money makes the mare go. It is a sad fact that some things cannot be accomplished without the long green. One of those things is putting on a state-wide, or even community-wide, celebration.

And those who have money often are loath to part with it. With these things in mind, it is refreshing to note that the lumber industry of Oregon is going all-out to provide itself with a good show during the forthcoming Oregon Centennial celebration.

AN INDUSTRY committee, headed by A. A. (Tony) Lausmann of Medford is raising a quarter-million dollars for the industry display under the theory that, to quote them:

"Here is a ready-made audience of buyers. It seems like good, smart business for the forest industry to display all the products of the forests—lumber, plywood, hardboards, and pulp and paper—in such a dramatic way that these visitors will want to buy them."

More power to the lumbermen. Let us hope that others will be as far-sighted when the time comes to collect the money to put Medford and Jackson county on the map during the Centennial year.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"LUCKY WE CAME, DAD! LOOK—STEAK KNIVES!"

Republicans Eye Winning Congress Against Big Odds

By RAYMOND LAHR
UPI Correspondent
Chicago—UPI—The high command of the Republican party is meeting here to persuade itself that the GOP can win back control of Congress this year and then to figure out how to do the job.

To pull it off, the Republicans must buck what has appeared to be a Democratic trend in the two years since President Eisenhower won reelection by a landslide without bringing in a GOP Congress with him. They must also buck history, which has shown that the party in control of the White House normally loses congressional seats in mid-term elections when the presidency is not at stake.

To reverse this trend the GOP is trying to develop issues on a local and national basis, rally support for President Eisenhower and stress the importance of nominating "attractive" candidates. However successful these approaches might be, many GOP leaders would count it a moral victory if they could hold their own.

Seats at Stake
All 435 House seats and 34 of the Senate seats are at stake this fall. Ratification of Alaskan statehood would mean one more House member and two more senators.

While the GOP needs to show a net gain of 21 House seats and only one Senate seat to its present membership, the Senate job looks the toughest.

In the 34 Senate seats outside Alaska, 21 are now held by Republicans and 13 by Democrats. Six are "safe" Democratic seats in the South. Of the remaining seven, all except Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) managed to win in 1952 when President Eisenhower was carrying their states in the presidential vote. The President will not be on the ballot this year.

Of the 21 Republican seats, about a dozen are counted in the tossup class. If the Democrats win half of these, even if Proxmire loses, they still would show a net gain of five.

Democratic Claims
The Democrats claim the seat of Sen. Charles E. Potter (R-Mich.) already is theirs, and the Republicans admit it has them worried. Elsewhere, the Democrats believe their chances are better than even to displace Republican senators in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, California, Maryland and at least one of the two Senate races in West Virginia.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

ONLY ONE THING stood in the way of the marriage of Daphne and Osbert, but that was the very forceful and formidable mother of Daphne. "She's so difficult, Osbert," wailed Daphne. "I'm afraid she thinks you're effeminate." Osbert compressed his lips angrily and admitted, "Next to her, I really am."

The wedding party was at its height, and everybody in the happiest of moods—everybody, that is, but two bridesmaids who shook their heads dubiously in a corner. "I wouldn't give two cents for their chances," said one. "Susie's now been married so often, that the only way she'll get a thrill out of Niagara Falls is to go over them in a barrel!"

The census taker was having a little difficulty persuading Mrs. Quackenbush to disclose her age. Finally she said, "Did you get that stuck-up Mrs. Underberg next door to tell you how old she was?" "I did," he declared. "Very well," snapped Mrs. Q. "Just put me down as four years younger."

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Editorial Comment

TIMBER POLICY
It isn't often that I comment on a letter written to some other newspaper.

However, Thornton T. Munger recently said something in The Oregonian that I've been trying to get into this column for years. I've said it in different ways. Munger lays it on the line and minces no words. In my opinion, the facts need repeating, particularly now that the U.S. Forest Service is under such extreme pressure from some mill operators and their representatives.

The Forest Service, according to news reports, is being charged with failure to sell up to the allowable cut, failure to sell certain timber, failure to sell in small lots, etc.

The Forest Service gave figures to show it is selling up to allowable cut and denied many charges.

Personally, I fail to see where we are getting by any argument to sell more logs. Our recession was caused by the fact that we overproduced lumber. The more logs offered for sale, the quicker we will again be overproducing and be back in depression. There is no industry I know of that has been up and down as often as has the lumber industry.

Reasons Evident
We might as well face the facts. What the small mills want is a log at as low a price as possible, so a profit is available. Consequently, the mill operators and his representatives want more logs. More logs mean less competition and lower price. I don't blame the small mill for wanting.

The small mill also wants smaller sales. The Forest Service has had to hold big enough sales to cover the cost of road building. The operator has had to build the road. In some cases the sales have been at considerable distance from one another, so that the road would be built in front of tracts to be offered later. Only big operators have the money with which to build roads. Congress has not given the Forest Service money with which to build, condemn nor maintain access roads. A news item recently said the Forest Service would use its power of condemnation, but that power definitely is limited.

Munger recites in his letter that Oregon's lumber capacity is far ahead of growth capacity and that some mills must fold. That's a hard thing to say, but it is true, much as we hate to admit it. He said that condemnation of the Forest Service comes largely from "cut out" and get out operators who have exhausted their own timber. Conversely, says he, a few years ago lumbermen were begging the Forest Service not to sell timber because federal timber would compete with private timber on a saturated market.

The Forest Service, says Munger, has increased its stumpage sales from 1230 million board feet in 1930 to more than 2 1/4 billion feet in 1958.

To charges that disease, blowdown and other factors are "wasting" timber, he raises the argument that price increases offset all losses. He also points out that while critics claim Forest Service stumpage prices are threatening financial disaster, all sales are made on competitive bid. If someone couldn't make a profit, there wouldn't be a bid that high.

Munger closes his letter with a statement that we already are cutting our virgin timber too rapidly and that the Forest Service is acting wisely in refusing to up its rate of cut.

Limit Is Needed
Munger, I believe, has a lot of truth in what he writes. Maybe he goes to extremes, in some cases, but for the most part, I agree with what he has written.

There is no question that we are overproducing. That is reflected in demand and price. We are overproducing because we have too much installed capacity. We also are cutting more logs into timbers and plywood than the market can absorb forever.

I believe the Forest Service should make available all the logs a sustained yield program will permit. I believe the sustained yield and allowable cut, should be matched to modern usage, prevalence of disease, amount of salvage, age, rate of growth, and other such factors.

Look at the trucks coming in and you'll see logs that shouldn't have been cut for the next 50 years. The small mills are hurting. It is a cruel thing to say but the big mill, normally, makes better use of a log and, so, can afford to pay more. It has been industry history that many small mills have been forced out of busi-

Ike's Legislative Record During '58 Up From Last Year

Washington—(CQ)—President Eisenhower found the Democratic-controlled Congress more receptive to his legislative program this year than ever before.

Congress approved 110 of the President's 234 legislative requests for 1958, a Congressional Quarterly analysis shows. That's 47 per cent, the best showing for Mr. Eisenhower since he began working with a Democratic-controlled Congress in 1955. The first two years—when he had a Republican majority in Congress—were Ike's best: 72.7 per cent of his program was approved in 1953 and 64.7 per cent in 1954.

Even so, the less-than-half showing for 1958 looks pretty good compared with the package the 85th Congress gave Mr. Eisenhower last year when it approved only 36.9 per cent of the President's requests, an all-time low.

Relations Better
The tense international situation and the recession stimulated the improved relations between the President and the Democratic Congress. As Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) said in the wee hours of Sunday morning just before adjournment: "It has been one of the most non-partisan Congresses in many years."

At least, the President's three "imperatives"—reciprocal trade, defense reorganization and foreign aid—got through Congress in a form acceptable to the President, although not exactly as requested.

Here's what Congressional Quarterly's point-by-point study of the President's program since 1953 rings up for Ike: 1953: 72.7 per cent; 1954: 64.7 per cent; 1955: 46.3 per cent; 1956: 45.7 per cent; 1957: 36.9 per cent and 1958: 47.0 per cent.

And here's what happened to the President's 234 requests in 1958: —110 requests were approved by both houses and sent to the President. —9 requests were approved by one house, not both. —15 requests received some committee action but nothing more. —41 requests received no action at all. —59 requests were rejected with unfavorable action by Congress.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The congress finally adjourned. What did it do while it was in session? We aren't sure yet. There will have to be a lot of checking up on details before we can get an accurate picture.

But of this we ARE sure: It spent a lot of money. The money it spent—or committed—will have to come out of our pockets in the form of taxes.

HERE are some figures: The census bureau tells us this morning that tax collections at ALL levels of government in the 1957 fiscal year totaled nearly 99 BILLION dollars. That amounts to an average of about \$580 for every American. It amounts to approximately \$2,300 for every breadwinner for a family of four.

WHAT's what government costs us. It's quite a chunk of money. It leads us to wonder if government isn't perhaps costing us more than is really necessary.

WE HEAR a lot about the cost of living—which is RISING. For a decade, it has been rising at an average rate of about 2 1/2 per cent a year. Here are some more census bureau figures that you may find interesting: In 1957 federal tax collections were up SEVEN per cent over 1956. But the federal government isn't the only taxing unit. In 1957, state tax collections were up 8.6 per cent over 1956. LOCAL tax collections were up 11.7 per cent.

The cost of ALL government—not just the federal government alone—is up.

WHY? We keep demanding more and more SERVICES from the government. Services cost money. They don't come free. They aren't pulled from hats. They cost money. The money has to come from somewhere. It comes from the pockets of the people.

THE theory is that when government spends a lot of money it makes business better. That may be true. But, at least, you should keep this fact in mind: The money that government spends comes from the pockets of the people. What government spends it reaches into your pocket and takes out. WHAT GOVERNMENT REACHES INTO YOUR POCKET AND TAKES OUT ISN'T LEFT IN YOUR POCKET FOR YOU TO SPEND.

Poland To Celebrate New World Arrival

Washington—UPI—Communist Poland is planning a celebration at Jamestown and Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 19-20 commemorating the 350th anniversary of the arrival of the first Polish settlers in the New World.

Poles arrived at Jamestown on Oct. 1, 1608, aboard the Mary and Margaret and "shortly after established the first industries on the American continent," the Polish Embassy said.

San Francisco Tooth Filling More Expensive

Washington—UPI—The Census Bureau reports it costs more to have a tooth filled in San Francisco than in New York. The bureau said the cost per filling in New York was \$5.17 compared with the nationwide high of \$7.14 in San Francisco.

The Better Service
With reverence and dignity we render service to all who call... regardless of creed or financial standing.
To merit your confidence is our sincere desire. For a finer service, conducted in beautiful surroundings, it's Litwiler's. Remember, too, we are 100% locally owned.

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