

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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Editorial Correspondence . . .

Massena, N. Y., June 9th: Imagine if you will one gallon of water. Then imagine a thousand of them. When that has soaked in, imagine, if you CAN, a thousand thousand—or a million gallons. Got it? Well, now take a look at the new dam on the St. Lawrence—

This is only one unit in the billion dollar St. Lawrence Seaway and electric power project, which it will take around two years more to complete. There are about 8,000 men working on the project, divided about equally between the Canadian and American forces, the financing being done by the Province of Ontario and the state of New York but both aided materially by their national governments.

The farmers of northern New York and Southern Ontario are complaining because they can't get farm hands, or if they do get them, keep them. They make so much more money as day laborers on the project. They will probably forget their peeve when they get their electric bills two years hence!

But as of today there are more farmers and their wives milking the cows, assisted by their older children, than has been the case since the panic of 1904. The "hired man," and woman, has disappeared.

Before our "official tour" was over we gave up counting the auto trailers but our guess is there are over a thousand in this Massena area. And trailers de luxe, as big as Pullman cars, with awnings, flower boxes, bath rooms. Of course most of them have TV sets and all of them radios. In other words instead of these 8,000 workers buying or renting houses—the same being scarce and high priced—they buy trailers and when the job is finished they have no worries about selling or renting their homes for their homes are on wheels so they merely hitch up the family car and move away, to the next job.

The entire "Sea Way" is approximately 60 miles in length and while a public multiple-project, is not concerned with irrigation, for the annual rainfall in the St. Lawrence valley is, we judge by our two weeks residence, approximately the same as Tillamook.

Like TVA it is concerned with power, transportation and recreation. As before stated ocean going ships no greater than 28 feet draft will be able to travel from Chicago to Liverpool and back again, also Great Lake ore-boats can do the same, but will probably go to New York via Montreal and Quebec. This sort of water travel will be slow but it will be sure and cheap—the latter being vital to many large industries, steel, nickel and aluminum particularly.

We all had to wear steel helmets during this inspection trip but they were not needed. In fact they were a nuisance when the trip ended in a hunt for Indian arrow heads in one of the excavated areas. Every time Ye Editor bent over to pick up a stone his hat fell off. If we ever take another such trip we will ask for chin straps.

In this "pit" we met a professor from Toronto, (Canada) University who had a knapsack partly full of arrow-heads, pieces of Indian pottery and a few pieces of tomahawks and other early American implements. He casually estimated their age at around 6,000 years. Our family party did not do so well, but the 3-year-old had a fine time playing in the sand. Toronto University is seeking permission to conduct an extensive archeological expedition throughout the area.

When the project is finished there will be playground, fishing, picnic and recreation beaches along the Sea Way, the largest one having accommodation for fishing and bathing sufficient for 6,000 people. We can't imagine anyone swimming in the St. Lawrence valley climate now but they say it may warm up any time around the 4th of July—and really get torrid.

The high steel towers for the electric transmission lines are in place on both sides of the river, there are railroad tracks running all over the place, and miles of coffer and diversion dams. The control tower steel frames are up and look like a good sized skeleton for a new N.Y. skyscraper. Here the permanent engineers in control will pull and close their switches on a 24 hour basis.

A Great Lakes ship line used to advertise extensively under the caption, "In all the world no trip like this." That was around the time of the Chicago World's Fair. Our idea is we have just had it.—R.W.R.

Annual Jolt

School is out. The weather for the past week has been ideal — neither too hot nor too cold nor too wet. Householders are well indoctrinated into the grass mowing-and-watering routines of the season. Ants, mosquitoes and flies have made their reappearance. The first cases of sunburn have been soothed and healed, and are being replaced by tans. Hawthorne park pool has reopened to an enthusiastic bevy of youngsters.

It is, in short, vacation time.

THERE are almost as many types of vacation as there are people.

There is the sit-in-the-shade-in-the-back-yard-and-drink-lemonade kind of vacation.

There is the kind whereby the vacationer takes all his savings and goes to New York by plane or train for one glorious fling.

There is the working vacation, where the house gets a long-overdue paint job, or the garage gets cleaned out for the first time in five years, or the lawn is entirely dug up and replanted.

There are stay-in-hotels-and-eat-out vacations, as well as camp-in-a-tent-and-rough-it vacations.

A few hardy souls will put packs on their backs and hike into the wildernesses which can still be found in the far west.

Others will toss tent and sleeping bags and assorted utensils into the back of the car or station wagon, and sample the delights of forest camps and state parks, a different one each night. Others will set up a camp in some beauty spot and stay there in utter relaxation for a week or so.

Some will golf, some will water-ski, some will fish, some will explore river channel and lake inlet in a boat. Others will tie a house-trailer to their car and lead the life of homeless nomads for a season.

EACH will follow his own tastes and desires, insofar as time and income will permit.

But each will have one thing in common: a desire — more, a need — for a change of pace, a refreshing of soul and body, a casting away of mundane and routine chores and worries.

It is the nature of man to require, from time to time, an opportunity to "recharge the batteries" of his spirit which only the annual jolt out of his rut can give him.—E.A.



"DAD, WILL YOU HELP US MAKE A DIVIN' BOARD?"

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

From Born-Again Christian

To the Editor: This letter is written in answer to the editorial in Friday's paper. Let's see you print it. I have never written to your paper before but that editorial was so disgusting to me I had to answer it.

The Bible is written to comfort the wise, like you R.W.R. Since it is spiritually discerned, only born-again Christians, "suckers" to you, can really understand the truth.

What is a born-again Christian? They are sinners who have come to the realization that there is no peace, joy, nor happiness in a life of sin. Those who have been willing to humble themselves come to the cross of Jesus asking pardon for their ways. Then ask the Holy Ghost to come into their hearts and by accepting the fact that Christ died for them and that only through the power of Christ can they live righteously.

The fact is that only through the shedding of blood is there any remission of sins, so we accept Christ's blood to forgive us and keep us in salvation. If we reject the nether world of the devil, in other words hell, the bottomless pit, place of eternal torment, where the fire never dies, etc., or the gold paved streets of Heaven, then we reject Christ's teachings. If we reject Christ's teachings we die in our sins and without any remission of sins is eternal damnation.

Billy Graham could not bring one sinner to repentance without the Holy Ghost, speaking through him, convince the sinner. He, the sinner, could not make a stand for Christ if Christ had not died on the cross shedding his blood for all of us. He was not willing that any should perish but that all should be saved. The Holy Ghost works through Billy Graham because hundreds of "suckers" like myself pray for those sinners to come to Christ.

I am not a preacher, R.W.R., but a builder of homes. But you in your wisdom will never know the sweet joy of the happiness, the hope of glory in salvation to come, nor the peace that comes to a born-again Christian until you change your attitude. Judge not that you be not judged.

Keith B. Lawton, Route 2, Box 248G Medford, Ore.

Defends Dr. Graham To the Editor: I was amazed by your recent editorial written from New York state, attacking the ministry of Dr. Billy Graham. Certainly it is your privilege to disagree with any man, theologically, intellectually, or politically; but I question the moral right to impugn a man's motives with what seems to be an almost complete disregard of the facts available.

By your own admission, you did not attend any of Dr. Graham's meetings in New York City. It is one thing to question a man's views, but quite another to make him out a faker. I would point out that Mr. Stanley High, senior editor of "Readers Digest" magazine, made an intensive study of the life and ministry of Billy Graham in preparation for his book. He said, "I have met many skeptics who, having heard him, remained skeptical. I have not met one who, having mustered sufficient courage to hear him repeatedly, did not say that the explanations born of skepticism were not good enough."

You imply that Billy Graham's motive is one of money. His salary is \$15,000 a year. Admittedly, this is a bit large for ministers, but certainly this figure is not out of proportion to the position he holds in the religious world. It surely does not guarantee his place in the "upper income brackets." Graham himself takes no salary directly from the meetings. Certainly it is difficult to conceive how any man in his position could be any more careful in money matters.

You state that Graham is "adroit in capitalizing on the fears and frailties of mass human nature." But in speaking about eternal punishment, his emphasis seems much the same as that of Christ. Jesus Christ had more to say about eternal punishment than all the writers of the Scriptures combined. No doubt, the emotion of fear can be illegitimately employed; but in an hour when men hold high views of sin, it would be well for America to be reminded that it is a "fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God."

I feel it is dishonest to attack a man's sincerity without proof. Few religious leaders have more freely invited critical scrutiny than Billy Graham, and probably have ever had more of it.

There are many of us who agree with the Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, who said: "The success of his campaigns is due to the fact that every two or three generations God lays His hand on some man, and He has laid His hand on this man."

Haddon Robinson, Assistant Pastor, First Baptist Church, Medford, Ore.

Sahara Bids to Bring France Back to World Power Position

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent France has taken an important step in its new long-range African policy by creating a new cabinet post — "Minister for Sahara."

It means that one minister is to be given responsibility for a vast area of the Sahara Desert which some day may rival the Middle East as a source of oil, the life-blood of modern industry.

Maurice Bougues-Maunoury, who hopes to be confirmed as premier today in the French National Assembly, included the post in his list of cabinet members.

For years, France has quietly been exploring the natural resources of its Sahara Desert region.

This region comprises more than 1,600,000 square miles—more than half the area of the continental United States — in southern Algeria and the northern parts of French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa.

Proved resources include oil, coal, natural gas, iron, copper, manganese and tin.

If France can keep this territory, its importance is obvious. The oil alone would give France a great measure of independence, if not complete independence, of Middle Eastern production.

Oil exploration has been conducted by big private companies and the government, working together, since 1947.

It was not until early this year, however, that the real potential value of the oil resources became generally known.

New Company Formed It was announced in January that the Sahara could fill all of France's need for oil within 15 years.

French banking interests announced in March the formation of a "French Company of the Sahara" — Compagnie Francaise Du Sahara — to start exploitation of oil and other mineral resources.

Drilling for the commercial production of oil in the southern Algerian part of the Sahara region was started in May.

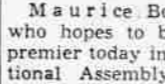
The fact that France is going into mineral exploitation in a big way indicates its determination to hang on at all costs to the territory involved, including Algeria where revolt has reached a new peak of savagery.

At the same time, French leaders are trying to insure that French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa will be contented parts of the French Union, as the empire now is called.

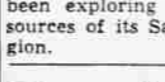
The Sahara could put France back in its position of one of the world's major powers.



Charles M. McCann as a source of oil, the life-blood of modern industry.



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Lyle C. Wilson United Press Correspondent Washington (AP)—President Eisenhower picked one right out of the Coolidge bag of tricks to day when he joined a platoon of House Republicans at a White House breakfast.

It will be a Coolidge trick, however, minus some of the Coolidge trimmings such as scavenging dogs. Way back there in the boom time 1920s President Coolidge's breakfasts were frequent, famous and positive puzzlers to his guests. Rarely did they ever learn why they were invited.

Eisenhower, recovered from his stomach upset, is having the House Republicans in to make friends and influence people. Congressional Republicans have been complaining that they had too little contact with the President. The breakfasts are to mend presidential political fences.

Calvin Was Lonesome Not so the Coolidge breakfasts like Hoover indicates in his memoirs that Coolidge played the breakfast host mostly because he was lonesome and wanted to talk. We used to write of Coolidge as "Silent Cal" but it was a misnomer. Coolidge was the talky type.

Hoover for 42 years was chief White House usher. On retirement, he wrote that Coolidge used the breakfast technique more than presidents who preceded him. Ike Hoover believed Coolidge's enthusiasm for White House entertaining largely was grounded on knowledge that Congress shortly before had authorized a White House entertainment expense account.

Coolidge always had mixed parties, Republicans and Democrats, and could charge costs off to official entertainment. Eisenhower had only Republicans to day and, presumably must pick up the tab for a one-party affair.

"They were simply one of his diversions, like Hoover wrote of the Coolidge breakfasts. "He would have one whenever the notion presented itself and many times on very short notice. Often we had to seek guests at midnight."

"Generally he would ask members of both parties and the meal was charged to 'official entertainment.' Many of the Democrats and even some of the Republicans would hesitate about accepting. They did not like the early hour, eight o'clock. "With few exceptions the breakfasts seemed to have little objective. In fact, we frequently heard a guest inquire upon leaving: "Why did he have us here?" The question would go unanswered."

If there is a lesson in all of this for Eisenhower, it may be that the breakfast hour should accommodate itself to the habits of congressional politicians rather than to the early rising custom of a military man or a New England politician.

And the President should mix some among his guests. Coolidge did not do that. The old timers here recall that Coolidge's suddenly summoned breakfast handful caused much news excitement and speculation at the time. But they really did not amount to much.

Two Major Tax Bills Signed by Gov. Holmes. Salem (AP)—The two major Democratic tax bills have been signed into law by Gov. Robert D. Holmes.

They are house bill 1 which repeals the 45 per cent surtax on income, sets new higher income tax rates and raises personal exemptions from \$500 to \$600; and house bill 796 which increases the corporation excise tax rate from 5.2 per cent to 6 per cent.

Officials at the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) attribute Mr. Eisenhower's gains in labor districts to the tense Middle East situation on election day.

"Foreign policy considerations, not domestic concerns, dominated the voting," a COPE spokesman says. "Labor's support of a liberal domestic policy shows in the Congressional voting."

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Republicans won 12 of the 52 House seats from the big labor districts in 1952. They lost two of the districts—both in Pennsylvania—to the Democrats in 1954.

In the 1956 Congressional voting the Republicans scored a net gain of one seat, bringing their holdings to 11 of the 52 seats. They ousted incumbent Democrats in Jersey City and Wheeling but lost a seat in Maine's September voting.

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Social Security Applications Rise

A total of 1,025 applications for payment under the old age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security act have been forwarded by the Medford district office of the Social Security administration since Jan. 1 this year, W. V. Nusbaum, district manager, has announced.

This compares with a total of 587 applications forwarded during a similar period last year.

A large part of the increase is due to 1956 amendments to the Social Security law providing for payments to women at 62, Nusbaum said. In addition, several applications have been received from self-employed farmers 65 or over who have qualified for payments since being brought under the program in 1955.

The number of applications from survivors of deceased insured individuals has also increased substantially, reflecting the increase in the number of persons covered by the amendments in the past several years.

In addition, the Medford office has forwarded about 100 applications since Jan. 1 from disabled persons filing under the new disability insurance provisions of the law. Payments are scheduled to start in July for those qualifying on the basis of work performed prior to becoming disabled who are 50 years of age or over.

The Medford social security office serves Jackson and Josephine counties and is located at 33 North Riverside.

Eisenhower Gained In Labor Districts In 1956 Election

Washington—(AP)—President Eisenhower can add another to his long list of military and political victories. In the 1956 election he routed the Democrats in the very strongholds of organized labor.

Whether his smashing victory in the face of the combined AFL-CIO's opposition indicates the dawn of a new day for the Republican party is problematical. Republican candidates for the House did not fare nearly as well in labor centers as the President.

Mr. Eisenhower topped his 1952 performance—the previous standard for Republicans—in outrunning Adlai E. Stevenson by 139,499 votes in 52 Congressional districts where labor is strongest.

Big Percentage Gain These are the only districts where, according to Congressional Quarterly's tabulation of 1950 census figures, 60 per cent or more of the employed persons are laborers, foremen or other kinds of blue-collar workers.

The districts include such industrial—and union—centers as New York, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Gary, Jersey City, Youngstown, Providence, Wheeling and Montgomery.

Congressional district returns published recently by CQ show Mr. Eisenhower carried 29 of these 52 labor strongholds in 1956, compared to 17 in his first race.

His share of the vote in these labor strongholds climbed from 45 per cent in 1952 to 51 per cent in 1956. The 6 per cent gain in these districts compares to a 2.2 per cent gain for the President in the country as a whole.

He gained strength in all but three of the 52 labor districts. The exceptions came in Detroit, Philadelphia and the Spartanburg, S. C., area.

Officials at the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) attribute Mr. Eisenhower's gains in labor districts to the tense Middle East situation on election day.

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