

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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10 YEARS AGO June 5, 1946 (It was Wednesday) Medford's tax levy for the fiscal year 1946-47 will be \$147,129

20 YEARS AGO June 5, 1936 (It was Friday) Two directors for Medford school district, No. 49, will be elected Monday, June 15, it was announced by Superintendent E. H. Hedrick.

30 YEARS AGO June 5, 1926 (It was Saturday) Preparations for the observance of "All Kiwanis Night" are underway by the Ashland, Klamath Falls and Medford Kiwanis clubs.

40 YEARS AGO June 5, 1916 (It was Monday) Reports filed with Medford police Monday morning tell of six auto accidents on the Pacific highway Sunday, none serious.

What's the Answer? 1. Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean; the largest and second largest are (a) Sicily and Sardinia or (b) Crete and Malta?

2. Social security is compulsory or voluntary for a self-employed businessman, or isn't available?

3. The Steelworkers are asking Big Steel for 26 or 32 weeks a year of supplementary unemployment benefits?

4. When a do-it-yourselfer "boxes" his paint, he pours it from can to can for thorough mixing or puts the cans away in a fireproof box?

5. Wines are transported in tankers from California to East Coast ports; right or wrong?

6. Heart disease, leading cause of death in the U.S., is the biggest or next to biggest killed in Japan, or way down the list?

7. The 18th (Prohibition) amendment was repealed by the 19th, 20th, 21st, or 22nd amendment?

McKay Politics Repudiated

Word comes to us from Washington, D. C., that President Eisenhower did not accept Secretary of the Interior McKay's resignation with such alacrity solely because he believed he was so "sure-fire" to defeat Wayne Morse.

WE HAVE been given no absolute proof this is correct. But from the first we suspected it. And we firmly believe that if the administration had really wanted Mr. McKay and his "give-away" doctrine retained, "Dear Doug" would still be having his picture taken with that most august body, the cabinet.

COMPARING the records of Secretary McKay and that of his successor, strengthens this assumption.

For if the President had searched his party for an anti-McKay type, he could scarcely have been more successful than his choice of ex-Senator Seaton of Nebraska.

Here we have the GOP antipodes politically speaking—McKay the Ultra Conservative, Seaton the Genuine Liberal; McKay the Big Business worshipper who believes—and we think sincerely—that what is best for General Motors IS best for the country; and the "Gentleman from Nebraska" a public power state, who believes that what is best for the country should come first.

IT WAS rather pathetic in fact when the Seaton appointment was announced to hear that still small voice from Salem claim that the appointment was a confirmation of Secretary McKay's views and record. The only evidence presented was the Seaton endorsement of the power-partnership plan.

Quite a difference! A FEW of the important issues involved in the administration of the Interior Department show a similar fundamental difference.

Tidelands oil for example. This notorious "give away" of billions to 3 or 4 states and passed on (by lease) to half a dozen of the largest oil operators, when it should have gone to the people of the country as a whole.

Secretary McKay was for this deal 100%, while Senator Seaton spoke and voted against it. Mr. Seaton also was for Alaska statehood, which Secretary of the Interior refused to favor.

IN SHORT the administration of the Interior Department under Secretary Seaton regarding oil and timber conservation, public vs. private power, wild life development, Indian lands administration, etc., etc., practically everything of importance but the single item of partnership-power, promises to be as different from that of former Secretary McKay as black is from white.

Whether it is literally true or not, that one of the main reasons for selecting Secretary McKay to take on Senator Morse in the Fall, was to get rid of a definite political liability we don't know, but there can be no denial that the selection of the former Senator from Nebraska was—and is—a complete repudiation of the basic political philosophy of his predecessor.

Finally lend an ear to this,—quote: "The Republican party must be a positive party... We Republicans will find success in the solid middle ground between a spendthrift left and reactionary right... It does us no good whatever at the polls to cry 'socialism' every time a measure is offered to combat or correct an evil... Certainly it is not socialism to abolish the sweatshop, to regulate hours and put a floor under wages. Neither is it socialism to regulate the stock exchange or the dealings in agricultural commodities, to assure the farmer of parity between the prices of what he sells and the prices of what he must buy. Nor is it socialism to conserve our natural resources, to build dams for flood control, for irrigation, and for electric power, or to bring electricity to the farmers..."

Shut your eyes and try to imagine that being part of a speech ever delivered by former Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

Hard to do? Exactly. But it is an extract from a speech delivered by his successor in Topeka, Kansas when he was a member of the U.S. Senate!—R.W.R.

Labor Heads Gather To Discuss Problems Washington — (U.P.) — The AFL-CIO top command gathered today for possibly week-long talks on a series of thorny problems including whether to endorse a presidential candidate.

The 29-member AFL-CIO Executive Council scheduled the first of the top level talks as a first of the top level talks as the AFL and CIO completed their first six months as a merged union.

Both national labor organizations endorsed Democratic presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952. But both AFL-CIO President George Meany and AFL-CIO Vice-President Walter Reuther, former CIO president, have criticized both the Republicans and Democrats this year.

The Executive Council will consider the possibility of calling a special convention of delegates for the purpose of endorsing a presidential candidate this year. The delegates would represent the AFL-CIO's 16 million members.

'Work Day' Called For Antioch Cemetery Mrs. Belle Loftin was elected to the board of directors of the Antioch cemetery association at a recent meeting. J. W. Bigham was reelected chairman of the board.

Important Developments Seen Forthcoming in Cyprus Dispute

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

There may be some important developments soon in the Cyprus situation.

Great Britain is now reviewing its policy on the Mediterranean island, which it has made its principal military base in the Middle East.

It seems to be increasingly likely that out of the review will come new proposals for negotiations on the future of Cyprus.

These negotiations, it is indicated, would involve Britain, Greece, Turkey and the Greek Cypriot islanders who demand that Britain hand over Cyprus to Greece.

It is indicated also that the United States be invited to play a part as a friendly observer.

Negotiations on Cyprus have been suspended since early in March, when talks between Britain and Greek Orthodox Catholic Archbishop Makarios, the Cypriot Nationalist leader, broke down.

Force With Force Since then Britain has embarked on a policy of meeting force with force.

Archbishop Makarios has been deported to the Seychelles islands in the Indian ocean, accused of direct complicity in Greek Cypriot violence. Two rebels have been hanged. But violence has continued.

Greece is bitterly angry over

the deportation of Makarios and the execution of the rebels. Greek Foreign Minister Spyros Theotokis has been forced to resign because of accusations that he took a lukewarm attitude toward the demand that Britain give up Cyprus.

There have been serious riots between Greek Cypriots, who make up 80 per cent of the island's 500,000 population, and Turkish Cypriots who make up the other 20 per cent.

Turkey is showing increasing interest in the situation. It says that the rights of the Turkish minority must be fully safeguarded in any settlement. It says also that if Britain gives up Cyprus, Turkey must have it. It seems prepared to back up its position with force if necessary.

It looks, on the surface, as if there is an almost hopeless stalemate.

Demands Policy Review But for some weeks now, there have been growing demands in Britain, in which some of Prime Minister Anthony Eden's conservatives join, for a review of Cyprus policy.

The review seems to be what might be called a positive one. That is, that Eden intends to find a new approach to the whole situation.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

MR. SHEPILOV Washington—Now that V.M. Molotov's head has been offered to Marshall Tito on a platter, the name of Dmitri Shepilov, Molotov's successor as Soviet Foreign Minister, is certain to become a familiar name to new paper readers.

It may thus be worth recalling an interview this reporter had with Shepilov in Moscow last summer. The interview took place in a big room in the plant of "Pravda" the Communist party newspaper, of which Shepilov was editor until last week. This reporter and William Worthy of the "Baltimore Afro-American" were ushered into a long, brownish, dark room, musty dreary in the indescribable Soviet manner, decorated with the inevitable huge, heroic pictures of Lenin and Stalin (one wonders if Stalin's picture is still on the wall).

AT ONE end of a long table sat Shepilov. He is a very big man—about six foot three—with a tired, handsome, strong face, tousled greying hair, and huge, hamlike hands. He was flanked by two younger men, one of them an English-speaking "Pravda" reporter. Their manner towards him was all obsequiousness.

They laughed when he laughed, a little louder, and when a tactlessly inconvenient question was asked, the English-speaking reporter would interpret it to Shepilov with a deprecatory, half-embarrassed grimace, as though to remind the boss that the question was none of his making.

That was the first impression of Shepilov—that he is a born boss, a hard-driving, ruthless, fiercely ambitious, highly intelligent, immensely able man. The interview started with the obvious question was it true that Shepilov was slated to replace Molotov as Foreign Minister.

THE question was interpreted with a special, smirking obsequiousness, and it obviously angered Shepilov—such delicate matters are not publicly discussed in the Soviet Union. The talk about his becoming Foreign Minister was "nonsense," he said, "the usual irresponsible speculation in the foreign press."

On this frosty note the interview began. It lasted for two hours, perhaps three. It quickly became apparent that no real news would result—Shepilov brushed off all questions about the forthcoming Geneva conference and other matters of current interest. So this reporter tried, instead, to sense the answer to a single question. Did this coming man, representing the new, upsurging generation which had never known anything but Soviet life, really believe the rigid doctrines of the regime he served?

The long interview was a curiously baffling experience. Sometimes it seemed as though he was in a chance encounter at a restaurant or while traveling, it is possible to make contact with a human being, and to sense, even across the language barrier, a personal and individual response. But aside from that just blip flash of anger, talking to Shepilov as to any high Soviet official, was a wholly automatic experience.

YOU ask your question and back comes the answer, as predictable and impersonal as though you had dialed for the time or the weather on the telephone.

Did Mr. Shepilov agree with Lenin that a "series of fearful clashes" must occur between the Capitalist and Communist worlds? "It is inevitable as night follows day that the Capitalist system will be replaced by the Socialist system."

Did Mr. Shepilov agree with Mr. Malenkov that nuclear war might destroy civilization, "Civilization will not die. Instead, the more bases the Americans establish, the more quickly will capitalism die, because the people will rise against American imperialism."

And so on. In one way, the interview was a futile experience, since it would have been simpler to get the current party line from the pages of "Pravda." But it was useful in another way. For, as the automatic, predicted responses followed each

other, over vodka and wine and delicious fruit, this reporter became more and more certain that Shepilov really and deeply believed what he was saying.

HE REALLY and deeply believes that the Soviet system and the American system are inherently and totally hostile, and that the only possible outcome must be and will be the utter destruction of the American system. He will take this conviction, which he shares with all the Soviet leaders, into his new role as Foreign Minister, and it will be the base line from which he operates.

In this era of the Soviet smile, when hopeful voices are being raised that a true peace settlement may be reached with the new Soviet regime, it is worth while occasionally reminding oneself of that fact.

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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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Gas-Burner Danger To the Editor: The cost of getting a modern freeway by a city, large or small, is getting near the prohibitive level, measured in taxes that must be paid. The wrecking of fine old homes whose workmanship is not and likely cannot be duplicated by today's builders, is grievous indeed. But such costs and penalties, hard to bear as they be, are actually secondary ones. The main concern, which has come to my attention but once in the M-T, is that of our health. The lethal gases, including deadly monoxides, from the exhausts of car and truck, is heavier than air. Seeking the lowest levels, it is blamed by tests now being conducted for the rising incidence of respiratory ailments and lung-cancer. Drastic laws are being studied to keep automotive equipment off the city-center streets of our larger cities, especially during the many windless days of late summer and fall when smog becomes a real issue.

Neither our local planning commission nor state highway officials seem to have given any comment to this part of the problem, which would rule out both the Genesee and Bear Creek routes. Surely, the health of people is not going to be measured against the price of pears or any other commodity?

There were hopes that the trackless trolley would solve the growing vehicle exhaust gas problem. But they seem to have as hard a time of survival as other means of mass-transportation.

So, a letter was mailed to the Ford Motor Co. at Dearborn, Mich., suggesting the manufacturing revival of the battery-driven town car, a three-wheeled vehicle carrying two passengers and power applied to the steering front wheel, which would be able to park two where one gas-burner park now. A coin-in-the-meter plug-in would allow the batteries to be recharged. The low speed of these small vehicles would eliminate much of the city traffic accidents, and all of the gas menace in proportion to their numbers. Ford's answer was about the same as the two-way turn-down of the west-side freeway suggestion by the state highway commission. But it is my prediction that the battery-driven town car will soon be a reality, a most necessary one.

F. J. Clifford 1211 West Main St. Medford, Ore.

GOP Administration's Grants-in-Aid Higher Than Democrats Were

Washington—(CQ)—The Eisenhower administration has paid out about \$250,000,000 more in grants-in-aid to state and local governments in the past three fiscal years than the Truman administration distributed in the previous four years.

At the same time, federal grants paid to individuals over the last three years only added up to one-third as much as was paid out during the four Truman years.

These and other facts concerning grants-in-aid were revealed in Congressional Quarterly's annual survey of federal grants and their distribution among the states.

The survey showed that total grants, which averaged \$5,000,000 a year during the 1949-52 period, dropped to \$4,100,000 in fiscal 1953, then climbed to \$4,300,000,000 in 1954 and \$4,600,000,000 in 1955. Budget estimates indicate grants will total more than \$5,000,000,000 for 1956 by the end of the fiscal year June 30.

Grants to state and local governments, which totaled more than \$8,700,000,000 in the Truman administration's 1949-52 period, amounted to slightly less than \$9,000,000,000 in the fiscal 1953-55 period of the Eisenhower administration. Grants to individuals dropped from an \$11,400,000,000 total in the 1949-52 period to \$3,900,000,000 in 1953-55.

All signs point to further increases in the years ahead. Passage of pending federal highway and school construction legislation would add several hundred million dollars a year to the sums turned back to the states in the form of grants.

In the 1949-52 period, grants averaged 10 per cent of all federal tax collections. This ratio fell to 6 per cent in 1953 and 1954, then rose to 7 per cent in 1955 when tax cuts lowered total collections. In all probability the ratio will remain at 7 per cent in 1956, since tax collections as well as grants are rising.

Treasury figures for fiscal 1955, just released, show that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare alone distributed nearly \$1,900,000,000 in grants, or 40 per cent of the \$4,600,000,000 total. Largest of HEW's grant programs was old age assistance, which amounted to \$920,000,000. Another \$388,000,000 went to the states as aid to dependent children.

VA Payments Big Second largest federal grants-in-aid program was the Veterans' administration's readjustment benefits—\$680,000,000. That sum topped the \$670,000,000 distributed by the Department of Agriculture under a dozen programs. Grants of \$595,000,000 for highway construction, administered by the Commerce department, took third place. Thus, grants for old age, dependent children, veterans and highways added up to about \$2,600,000,000 or 56 per cent of the \$4,600,000,000 distributed under 92 different programs.

California led all states in the allocation of grants with a total of \$396,000,000. Five programs accounted for 70 per cent of that total: old age assistance, \$113,000,000; veterans' benefits, \$58,000,000; aid to dependent children, \$43,000,000; highways, \$39,000,000, and emergency school construction, \$25,000,000. These sums placed California first among the states in grants for old age, veterans and schools and second (after New York) in grants for dependent children and highways.

Next in order of total grants were New York, \$316,000,000; Texas, \$273,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$212,000,000 and Illinois, \$173,000,000. With 30 per cent of the nation's estimated 1955 population, the five leading states got 30 per cent of all the grants-in-aid.

While federal grants often are distributed to states on a matching basis, to meet jointly the costs of what are considered essential programs, allocations vary widely in terms of the resources and needs of individual states. Thus, while the grants amounted to only 7 per cent of federal tax collections nationally, in Mississippi where taxes came to \$139,000,000, total grants of \$86,000,000 amounted to 62 per cent of collections.

Only 13 of the 48 states paid proportionately more in taxes than they received in the form of federal grants-in-aid. Leading taxpayer was New York, which contributed \$12,700,000,000 or 19 per cent of total federal tax collections of \$66,800,000,000 in fiscal 1955. Grants of \$318,000,000 to New York amounted to only 7 per cent of all federal grants.

By contrast, the 13 southern states, with 27 per cent of the nation's population, together collected \$1,500,000,000 in grants or 33 per cent of the total, while paying in \$10,100,000,000 in federal taxes or 15 per cent of the total.

On a per capita basis, grants averaged \$28 per person nationwide. Wyoming's allocation however, amounted to \$88 per capita, highest in the nation. Reason for this was that Wyoming received \$8,000,000 of the \$22,000,000 distributed as shared revenues under the Mineral Leasing act. This was almost one-third of Wyoming's total allocation of \$27,000,000 in grants.

Six other states received grants which amounted to \$50 or more per capita. They were Nevada, \$60; New Mexico, \$58; Idaho, \$56; Oklahoma, \$56; Montana, \$52; and Colorado, \$50. Although sparsely settled, the western states nevertheless received proportionately large highway construction grants.

Lowest per capita allocation was New Jersey's \$14. Other states with less than \$20: Indiana and Connecticut, \$17; Illinois, Maryland and Ohio, \$18; Michigan and Pennsylvania, \$19.

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Oregon's Payments Of Federal Grants Above U.S. Average Washington—(CQ)—Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments and to individuals in Oregon added up to \$64,377,000 in fiscal 1955. With an estimated state population of 1,669,000, this amounted to \$39 per capita, in contrast with a national per capita of \$28.

In the preceding year, fiscal 1954, federal grants to this state totaled \$59,424,000; in fiscal 1953, \$56,185,000, and in the four-year 1949-52 period an average of \$58,310,000. Federal tax collections in Oregon in fiscal 1955 totaled \$429,231,000. This amounted to .8 per cent of total federal tax collections of \$66,300,000,000. By contrast, the state's share of total grants of \$4,600,000,000 was 1.4 per cent. Only 13 of the 48 states paid a larger share of federal taxes than they received of federal grants.

Grants distributed in Oregon under Department of Agriculture programs totaled \$10,709,000. Of this sum \$1,511,000 was for conservation. Health, Education and Welfare programs contributed a total of \$15,452,000. Of this total, old age assistance accounted for \$7,825,000, aid to dependent children another \$3,072,000.

Other major grant allotments to Oregon included \$9,024,000 for highway construction; \$2,254,000 and \$1,155,000 for regular and veterans unemployment compensation programs and \$5,720,000 for veterans' readjustment benefits.

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