

'Sky Shield' Still Unrealistic

A week or so ago we spoke critically of the 'Sky Shield' exercise scheduled for Sept. 10. During a six-hour period, all civilian aircraft, and all military aircraft not participating, will be grounded, while the Air Force's defense system is given an all-out test.

In a letter, a spokesman said:

"'Sky Shield' will be the latest in a series of air alerts which have been held during the past several years. It will be the largest such exercise ever scheduled in peacetime, and is designed to provide the necessary framework for testing the North American Air Defense System. It is thus considered to be a vitally important training operation essential to defense readiness.

"The 'Sky Shield' alert differs from previous exercises in that it will involve the entire radar and electronics system employed in the air defense of the North American continent. However, perfect any defense system may appear to be, it cannot be relied upon in any emergency unless it has been tested thoroughly.

"In the interests of safety, the civil aviation authorities in both the United States and Canada have concluded that it will be necessary to restrict civil flights within the continental United States, Alaska and Canada for the brief period of six hours on Sept. 10.

"The success of the mission is greatly dependent upon the unrestricted use of electronics counter-measures, as well as upon the ability of North American Air Defense Command interceptor aircraft to climb directly toward 'targets' without regard to established 'scramble' corridors. In addition, freedom of action must be provided for the redeployment of units as required during the course of the exercise. Further, severe 'jamming' of FAA air traffic control radars is anticipated resulting from the use of 'chaff' by the 'attacking' forces. Attempts to jam defense radars and air-ground communications facilities are also expected. Considerable numbers of both 'attacking' and 'defending' aircraft will be engaged over the entire North American continent (north of the Mexican border).

"For these and other reasons, the administrator of this agency has decided that it would be extremely unsafe for any non-participating aircraft to operate during this period in the airspace over the United States and Alaska. A similar decision has been made by the civil aviation authorities in Canada.

"The leading civil aviation organizations in the United States, representing both commercial and general aviation, have signified their whole-hearted support for the 'Sky Shield' exercise. They have requested the cooperation of their memberships in making adjustments in schedules so as to avoid conflicts with the hours set aside for the alert."

SO far, so good. If the exercise is necessary, no one—not even the estimated 37,000 airline passengers, and pilots of some 700 general aviation aircraft, who will be affected—should complain.

And, with all the jets swooshing around, and the jamming and attacking, it wouldn't be safe for other planes to be in the air.

Our criticism went a bit deeper than that. It questioned the usefulness of the operation to begin with.

IN the first place, the age of military aircraft is rapidly being supplanted by the age of military missiles. And for this reason the plans sound a little like planning a defense against cavalry in an age of machine guns and tanks.

Secondly, even if we were to be attacked by an enemy using jet aircraft, electronic and chaff jamming, and all the rest, they aren't going to give any advance warning to civil aircraft to get out of the sky. They're going to attack (if they do) when it suits them.

For this reason, clearing the sky of civil airplanes will create an unrealistic situation which will not test the true capabilities of our defense.—E. A.

Boomerang

James (Scotty) Reston, the Washington correspondent for the New York Times, in common with a great many other people, is concerned over the viciousness of some of the religious bigotry which has sprung up in connection with the Presidential campaign this year.

But, he points out, there's another side to the coin, too. And he comments:

Fortunately, the anti-Catholic campaign is now so widespread and so savage that it is beginning to boomerang. There is a law of politics, similar to the law of dynamics, that every pressure creates a counter pressure, and that is now beginning to happen.

With two months still to go before election, maybe the revulsion of right-thinking people will keep the crawling things under their rocks.—E. A.

Dr. Durno's Engaging Smile

It has been told to us by good Democrats that Dr. Edwin Durno of Medford hasn't gotten his campaign off the ground as he runs against Rep. Charles Porter, but that we doubt.

We have watched the charming and highly intelligent gentleman from Medford in his almost weekly visits throughout the 4th district, and we have found that if his campaign is not off the ground, it is on mighty firm solid foundation.

Dennis the Menace



"WOW! I MUST BE GROWING! I NEVER SEEN THAT NUMBER BEFORE!"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Frustrated Giant

Cuba and the Congo, Castro and Lumumba, have been a new experience for which we were not prepared, and are only being brought to understand.

A year ago the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union was contained to countries in Europe and in Asia, which were physically contiguous to the Russian and Chinese land mass.

But now the Soviet Union's influence has extended into far distant continents, into Africa and the Americas.

Without subscribing to the view that Cuba is already a Soviet satellite, like for example Czechoslovakia or Romania, there is no doubt that Castro's Cuba has become dependent on Moscow.

Castro is relying on the Soviet Union to prevent any form of military intervention, including a blockade or quarantine, against him.

He is also relying on Moscow, as the sugar and oil deals have shown, to counteract economic sanctions by the United States.

THE experience is bewildering and frustrating not only because it is so novel and so unexpected, but because it does not fit the concepts to which we are accustomed.

Speaking frankly, we are accustomed to being regarded as the supreme military power in this hemisphere, our power being restrained by our own ideals and by our own voluntary pledges to our good neighbors.

Now for the first time in a century, for the first time since Napoleon III intervened in Mexico during our Civil War, we find ourselves on notice that we must not, even if we wanted to, intervene in Cuba.

Castro's revolution has placed itself under the military protection of the Soviet Union. Nothing like that has happened in this hemisphere within living memory.

MY OWN view is that it would have been wiser to be cooler in the face of this challenge, and to downgrade it instead of advertising it at the San Jose Conference.

For what actually happened between Castro and Khrushchev is that Mr. K. promised to protect Castro against our doing something we have no intention of doing.

We have no intention of using our military power against Castro, being absolutely bound not to do so by the Inter-American treaty. What Mr. K. promised is that if we do what we are not going to do, he will start the third World War which he has no intention of starting.

The military aspect of the Castro-Khrushchev pledges is a complete phoney. Instead of treating it off as meaningless, we should have treated it off as a serious matter, but that we took it so seriously not only inflated it out of all reason, but it laid us open to an untrue but embarrassing report: Why, since we are not going to intervene, are we in such a frenzy at being warned not to intervene?

We have made it harder for ourselves to convince our neighbors and the world that we really are not thinking of military intervention.

FOR the present, inside Cuba Castro has a free hand, providing always that no American lives are lost. The Declaration of San Jose made it quite clear and explicit once again that our American neighbors are solidly against intervention in any

form. Since there is to be no intervention, individual or collective, Castro has nothing to fear unless it be from the Cuban people themselves.

That being the situation, it was, I think, a mistake to put our main emphasis on squeezing out of our neighbors verbal punishment of Castro. It would have been better to shrug off the phoney military deal between Cuba and the Soviet Union, and to put our main emphasis on appealing to the American states to mediate actively the useless and senseless quarrel which Castro provokes.

A weak power could not do that. But we are a very strong power, and in a great power nothing is so impressive as restraint and nothing is so handsome as magnanimity.

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Reverence in the Cemetery

To the Editor: After seeing the picture in the Mail Tribune showing the destruction of the Eastwood I.O.O.F. cemetery, and reading some of the answering articles and letters written concerning same, I thought I would see for myself, as I have loved ones buried there.

I found the pillow stone, on my dear father's grave, rolled off the base onto the ground. We were there not too long ago and it was all right; so it has happened recently.

I, myself, have seen boys using the monuments for targets. One in particular had a glass covered ornament, which they had broken. I have seen children riding their horses through there, not keeping to the roadway too well.

A few years ago we had a cement coping placed around our babies' graves, and covered the graves with white rock. We went there many times, and found the neighborhood children had been using it for a sand box, their shovels and other toys left on the grave.

Children used to be taught to reverence a cemetery, and not to even tread on graves. Many modern children are not taught to reverence anything. We have driven past the mausoleum, and noticed many beer cans strewn around, evidence of a drinking party the night before.

I admit the cemetery does not have very good care, but does Mr. Hoskins get very good wages? Mr. Hoskins does not live there, and to keep the untaught children and trespassers out, he would need a guard on duty until after the wee hours, as many modern children must do as they please (self-expression you know, or they won't amount to much in the world).

The children that will grow up to be worthwhile are the ones that are taught to consider other people, and property rights.

Mrs. H. E. Webster 740 West Jackson St. Medford.

More of the Same?

To the Editor: I wonder if a majority of the people of the 4th Congressional District feel as I do about the quality of representation that we

Various Theories Given for Apparent Ideological Rift Between Russia, China

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor From the Foreign Editor's Notebook:

Take Your Choice

For many weeks, with some help from Moscow and Peking, there have been reports of a growing rift between the Soviet Union and Red China, mostly over Nikita Khrushchev's declared policy of co-existence with the West. One re-Phil Newsom port has it that Russia is concerned especially over Red China's friendship with East Germany, whose deputy premier and Red party boss, Walter Ulbricht, long has been known as a Stalinist and therefore an opponent of co-existence.

The conclusion is that a mounting Russian fear of China might lead to Russian willingness to make concessions to the West.

Another report has it that Red China soon may make some new pronouncement dealing with her reported ideological dispute with the Kremlin. This pronouncement might emphasize again Communist China's close ties with the Soviet Union, but would come at a time when Red Chi-

na also ardently is wooing Soviet-orientated Communist neighbors such as North Korea, Outer Mongolia and Viet Nam.

There appears to be no doubt that Red China and the Soviet Union each has a definite idea about how the teachings of Marx and Lenin should be interpreted. There also appears to be no doubt that any hope of a break between the two in the foreseeable future is groundless. Each has too much need of the other.

Power Politics In western Europe, Communists are predicting that Khrushchev will take advantage of his trip to the United Nations to issue a new warning on Berlin. He has been quiet lately on the Berlin issue, but is said to be standing firm on his demand that Berlin be declared a so-called free city and to believe that time for a "settlement" is approaching. Such a demand on his part might help curb

both impatient East German Communists and the Red Chinese.

Diplomatic Merry-go-round Filipino and American negotiators in Manila are about ready to take another ride on that troublesome old diplomatic merry-go-round—the military bases issue. The immediate outlook is for much talk and little real progress. New American Ambassador John Hickerson isn't expected to have any more success in ironing out some of the problems than Charles E. Bohlen did during two years of haggling. Chief stumbling block is a Filipino demand for legal jurisdiction over U. S. servicemen involved in a crime.

Atom Tests Despite protests from African nations, France is expected to go ahead with announced plans for a series of underground atomic tests in the Sahara desert this winter. The date predicted for the first test is Oct. 15.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

EISENHOWER'S NON-TRANSFERABLE MAGIC Cleveland, Ohio—If anyone needs proof that President Eisenhower's personal popularity has done little to help his party, proof is easy to find here in Cleveland. The return to old Democratic habits looks like being a massive migration this year, in this key city of the key state of Ohio.

This is the deduction that has to be drawn, at any rate, from a highly intensive poll of three swing precincts in Cleveland by Ray Dorsey and Bill Williams, of "The Cleveland Plain Dealer," and this reporter. We can speak with authority for these precincts. They cast a total of only 904 votes in 1956, and we rang doorbells along Torbenson Drive and West 100th st., and West 39th st. until we had filled out no less than 140 polling sheets.

The results require only a short introduction. In brief, the people of these precincts, unlike the people of Cleveland as a whole, are predominantly Protestant. Our sam-

ple included 71 Protestants, 67 Catholics and four Jews. Thus it was weighted in Vice President Richard M. Nixon's favor on the so-called religious issue.

OUR sample was also weighted in Nixon's favor by the test of votes previously cast. The precincts were chosen as probably barometric, because they had given handsome majorities to President Eisenhower, and had then turned around to give majorities, in 1958, to Democratic Gov. Mike DiSalle. Our sample duly showed a DiSalle majority. But it also showed an Eisenhower majority proportionally far exceeding the precinct totals in 1956.

The people in our sample had in fact given no less than 71 votes to Eisenhower and only 39 to Adlai E. Stevenson, with 30 not voting that year. But these same people, who had gone for Eisenhower almost 2 to 1, now went for Sen. John F. Kennedy by better than 6 to 5. The actual vote was 65 for Kennedy, 50 for Nixon and 26 undecided.

Maybe Ray Dorsey, Bill Williams and I are wholly wrong, but we all think that our three precincts were strictly average neighborhoods, exactly representing the kind of neighborhood that cut Cleveland's normally huge Democratic majority down to a mere 30,000 votes in 1956. You can see how the Eisenhower magic worked in Cleveland that year, when you remember that in 1958 DiSalle got 207,900 votes in Cleveland, against only 65,600 for the Republican gubernatorial candidate, O'Neill.

Anyone who visited precinct BB or Ward One, or AA of Ward 26, or L of Ward 6, would at once conclude that these neighborhoods were Republican territory. On all their pleasant streets, we saw only one apartment building and found not more than two two-family houses. In two of the precincts, most houses dated from the building boom of the early twenties. But they have been admirably kept up, and one found one's self wondering why more people, nowadays, do not choose homes of this sort, with big, haphazard shaped rooms and wide vine-shaded porches. The third precinct was newer, glossier, and even more prosperous.

THE people in these neighborhoods were what you might call middle-middle income—industrial workers with well paid specialties, salesmen, accountants, foremen, and the like. They were cheerful, intelligent, high in their average interest in public affairs, and remarkably free of the religious-political feeling which Dorsey, Williams and I had previously found in Akron.

To be sure, Nixon did substantially better than Kennedy among the Protestants, and Kennedy did substantially better than Nixon among the Catholics. But in very large measure, this difference appeared to arise from different previous voting habits in the two groups. Among both Catholics and Protestants, Kennedy got the lion's share of the pro-Eisenhower Democrats, and these had been Catholics in great majority.

If you try to judge the vote in Cleveland and Cuyahoga county by these three precincts—which it is admittedly dangerous to do—you get an interesting answer. Kennedy's vote, in our sample, was slightly below DiSalle's vote in 1958, more than twice Stevenson's vote in 1956.

Suppose the rest of Cuyahoga county shows the same trend as these three super-average Cleveland precincts. Then Kennedy ought now to

Chairman Smith's Cows Get Blame for Congress' Record

By DICK WEST Washington—The Democrats and Republicans have been blaming each other for the failure of Congress to pass certain bills at its late lamented session. But Rep. Frank Thompson Jr., (D-N. J.), puts the blame on Rep. Howard W. Smith's cows.

Before we examine Thompson's complaint further, it might be helpful if I drop in a few words of background on Smith. You probably are aware that this tall, courtly Virginia gentleman is chairman of the House Rules Committee. But there may be a few Americans who haven't heard about his corollary feats as a husbandman.

Toward the end of each congressional session, the Rules Committee invariably has on its shelf several bills which are highly prized by some House members but highly distasteful to Smith.

Supporters of these measures to put a lot of pressure on Smith to call a committee meeting for a vote on whether to send them to the House floor. At such times, Smith has been known to disappear for a few days, explaining upon his return that he had been tending to something down on the farm.

On one occasion, he blandly told a search party he had

been running somewhat behind DiSalle in this county that so often decides the outcome in Ohio. But DiSalle's Cuyahoga county majority in 1958 was just under 200,000. A present Kennedy majority of at least 150,000 is suggested by our sample. And that is generally considered the magic figure which assures a Democratic margin in the state as a whole.

Such is the direction shown by this last and largest of the straws in the wind that the "Plain Dealer" men and I obtained in Ohio. As a straw, it is worth study, but only if you bear in mind that the wind itself may change before November. (Copyright 1960, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Portlander To Head Oregon March of Dimes

Portland—Local public relations man Don Ostensoe has been named as head of the coming March of Dimes campaign in Oregon. Objectives of the 1961 campaign will be prevention of birth defects, arthritis and polio.

Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan

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