

# editorials & commentary

## Of Doctrines And Detente

Soviet-American relations have gone through so many ups and downs since World War II that they might almost have been conducted in an elevator rather than through conventional channels of diplomacy.

Not, as it happens, that those channels have always been so conventional—or, in fact, have always been used. Sometimes the mode of communication between the two superpowers has been brute force, or the threat of same.

That's the way it was in the very beginning in what might be termed the "sub-basement" postwar phase. The force was Soviet, entrenched in the northernmost provinces of Iran where Moscow gave every indication of remaining. The threat was American, backed by the military machine the war had established as the world's greatest, and it compelled Soviet withdrawal.

That early confrontation set the pattern for years to come—challenge, usually Soviet with the show or implication of force, and response, American and usually effective.

The late '40s and the '50s are studied with the crises and countermeasures that are the landmarks of the period's history. A perceived threat to Greece and Turkey produced the Truman Doctrine. That seminal event in American foreign policy committed the United States to aid actual and potential targets of Communist expansion and evolved into the Marshall Plan, the stunningly successful reconstruction of Western Europe as a bulwark against Soviet advance.

One after another came the Berlin blockade and airlift, the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Korean war, the East German uprising, Hungary.

With the death of Stalin in 1953, however, a process of change began, slowly at first, but more rapidly as the pragmatic if erratic Nikita Khrushchev consolidated his position as the despot's successor.

This, in comparison with what had gone before, was a definite up period. It brought four-power summit conferences, tentative moves toward nuclear control and arms limitation, prospects of expanded economic and cultural contact, the visit of Khrushchev himself to the United States.

But if it had its ups, there were also plenty of downs. The period also brought the shooting

down of the American U-2 spy plane, the threat that the Communist system would not only overtake the West but bury it, the Cuban missile crisis.

A long-term upturn did not begin to develop until Khrushchev had been succeeded by Leonid Brezhnev. It appeared first in cautious contacts with the Johnson administration, motivated in large part by hopes of enlisting Kremlin influence on behalf of a Vietnamese settlement, and flowered under Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger as "detente."

This was not a final settling of accounts between the long-time adversaries. Detente was best defined by Kissinger himself as "a process of managing relations with a potentially hostile country in order to preserve peace while maintaining our vital interests."

It involved, over a decade, conclusion of one strategic arms agreement and negotiation of another, European security understandings, increased trade, joint space missions and cooperation in a variety of environmental projects.

Some meaningful moves, some largely for show.

Now Soviet-American relations are headed down again, propelled by the Afghanistan invasion and the intermeshed events in the turbulent Mideast that preceded it. And we have a prospective new doctrine, Jimmy Carter's redefinition of America's vital interests in that region and the measures necessary to secure them.

The likelihood that the elevator will plunge back to the basement is, however, remote. It is a much more complicated world than in Harry Truman's day, or even Richard Nixon's. Detente has, in part, seen to that.

Whether they like it or not, the superpowers are too involved with each other for either to act in total independence. And they still have too much in common—much more to lose than either could hope to gain—to permit themselves to be drawn into a nuclear showdown.

These, every bit as much as American interests and Soviet expansion, are the facts of the relationship today. And any doctrine for the '80s, to be valid, must encompass them.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE: Scandinavian Students Need Homes

American host families are being sought for 25 Scandinavian high school students from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland for the high school year 1980-81, in a program sponsored by American Scandinavian Student Exchange (ASSE).

Interested families in this area should contact Shirley Moomer, 36 Barry St., Brookport, N.Y. 14420. Telephone: 716-637-3464. Letters should contain the writer's phone number.

The high school students, age 16 and 17, will arrive to the United States in late August 1980, attend the local high school, and return home in late June 1981. The students, all fluent in English, have been

screened by their school representatives in Scandinavia and have spending money and medical insurance.

Also, host families are being sought for 25 Scandinavian high school students age 16 and 17, during five weeks in the summer of 1980. (End of June to late July). The students in this program will not attend school.

American families with small children are welcome to participate in both programs. All host families having a student for the school year can deduct \$50 a month for income tax purposes. ASSE is also seeking American high school students, age 16 to 17, who would

like to spend a high school year with a Scandinavian family or participate in a five-week family stay in the summer of 1980.

American Scandinavian Student Exchange (ASSE) is the official Swedish high school exchange program in the United States operating under the auspices of the Royal Swedish Ministry of Education. The ASSE program is officially designated as an exchange-visitor program by the U.S. State Department. Since its inception in 1938, the program has resulted in over 150,000 student exchanges in Europe and the United States.

## From Our Files

1883—Potsdam Normal. Why should not the ladies of the school have some out of door physical exercises? Gentlemen have baseball and football in their season, ladies neither or nothing.

1883—Confirmed and stiff-necked users of tobacco will find consolation in the fact that a woman recently died in England at the authenticated age of 107 years who for the last 70 years continually smoked a strongly favored pipe. Her daughter, aged 75 years is following her example and hopes to attain her dignity of years; but her granddaughter, a young thing of 53, has not yet contracted the habit. She doubtless will do so, however, when she arrives at years of discretion.

1883—WEST PARISHVILLE—Fresh pork started off last week in our market at 8 cents per pound for a 300 pound hog. Six hogs averaging 400 pounds were sold to our merchants last week.

1883—POTSDAM—Until the book supplies are exhausted, any subscriber

to this paper, by paying one year's subscription can obtain free, a copy of Kendall's "Treatise on the Horse."

1875—Starch factories—There are four starch factories in Dickinson with aggregate capital of \$20,000. They consumed last year 72,000 bushels of potatoes for which they paid \$24,000. There were 340 tons of starch made, valued at \$37,400.

1966—This year Potsdam is celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of St. Lawrence Academy. Benjamin Raymond built the first schoolhouse in Potsdam in 1811 on Union Street. It was occupied by St. Lawrence Academy in 1816. The first teacher training classes were established in 1831 with a three term system; the students attended the fall and spring terms and taught in district schools in the four month winter term.

1966—Excerpts from speech of Earl Anderson, uncle of then-Mayor Ted Anderson at anniversary celebration:

"In my Normal days (1906) the purpose of clothing was to cover up and keep warm. There never was any thought of the hemline being anywhere but at the floor level and the neckline was just under the ear. Our early settlers, sober and God-fearing, were also credulous and superstitious. Dr. Kingsley of Rome advertised: 'Cancer cured or no charge—a perfect cure without the use of a knife in ten to 60 minutes.' Fakery in medicine was still going strong in my time. Piso's consumption cure, swamp root and pink pills were family stand-bys. The old ladies dearly loved the exhilarating effects of Peruna spiked with 40 percent alcohol."

1966—Loblaws-Chase and Sanborn coffee 39 cents a pound; beef tenderloin 80 cents a pound; ten 9 oz. pkg. french fries \$1; tuna four 6 1/2 oz. cans \$1.

1966—Feb. 3-Blizzard of 1966 brings 28 inches of snow added to previous accumulation of 22 inches.

Compiled by Earl Pattison

## IN ALBANY: New Publication Shares Ideas

Lieutenant Governor Mario M. Cuomo has released the first issue of a new publication whose purpose is to aid state and local governments improve productivity while reducing costs.

The publication, entitled SAVE (An acronym for Suggestions to Avoid Valueless Expenditures), is aimed at establishing a professional exchange of productivity ideas among local governments and between the state and its localities.

"The state has an obligation to aid its 1,609 localities by acting as a central data collection and dissemination service for sound productivity improvement ideas," Cuomo said. "At the same time we hope local governments will be encouraged to give us their ideas on how to improve not only local government, but state government—and we plan on publishing them."

Cuomo, who as Secretary of State from 1975 to 1979 and since as Lieutenant

Governor has been advocating expenditure control for local governments and the state, said that SAVE is a pilot program funded by a federal Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) grant to his office. Cuomo said he is hopeful the SAVE idea will become a continuing state function.

In working on SAVE, Cuomo's staff discovered that some localities were employing new and innovative methods to attack problems that are common to like-sized communities. They found too that some communities, which might benefit from using similar methods, often were unaware the innovations even existed.

"The problem was simple; we had to find a way to tell one community what some other place was doing to handle a problem that was common to both," Cuomo said. "We finally decided the new publication, or bulletin, would help provide the answer."

The first issue of SAVE highlights a case study of the Elmont, Long Island public library which has utilized a variety of productivity techniques to simultaneously cut costs by \$160,000 a year while improving services. Subsequent issues will highlight other case studies of local and state initiatives. The first issue also contains a listing and description of specializing in innovative technologies to improve productivity. In an introductory message in the first issue, Cuomo said:

"The goal is simple, we must reduce waste! And this way transcends political partisanship. There is no Republican or Democratic way to collect garbage, or police streets, or process, building permits and business licenses. . . . Copies of the publication may be obtained by contacting the Lieutenant Governor's office, Room 326, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224.

## OLYMPICS: No Camping In Region

Regulations for controlling non-highway access to the 1980 Winter Olympics area, and limiting public use of state lands in and near the area, have been announced by Environmental Conservation Commissioner Robert F. Flacke.

All the regulations are to be effective for the period Feb. 1 to March 1 only. They are based on needs of security planning, traffic control, and public health and safety. Detailed information is available in a packet from the department's Region 5 headquarters in Ray Brook (zip code 12977, phone (518) 891-1370).

These are the regulations in summary:

—No person shall unlawfully enter or remain on the Whiteface Mountain ski area, the Mt. Van Hoevenberg recreation area, or the Whiteface Mountain Memorial Highway.

—Ten state-owned hiking trails leading to the Olympics sites from various directions are closed to any entry by the public.

—No camping will be permitted on state land within a radius of 3.75 miles from Lake Placid Airport. The area within that radius is designated as Olympic Zone I.

—Camping, on a permit basis, will be permitted at some state sites in Olympic Zone II, an irregular area surrounding Zone I and extending up to 30 miles from

Lake Placid. Permits will be given on a first-come basis for tent or backpack camping only.

Enforcement of the regulations will be among the functions of a 170-member department force of environmental conservation officers and forest rangers, who will be part of the Olympics security forces along with state troopers and federal officers.

Seven of the 10 trails are to be closed are in the Town of North Elba, and are named the Klondike, Mt. Van Ski, Sawdust, Cascade Mountain, Pitchfork Mountain, Whiteface Mountain and Conroy Pond trails. The others are the Whiteface Mountain trail in the Town of Wilmington and the Pitchfork Mountain and Cascade-Porter Mountain trails in the Town of Keene.

Ten trailheads have been transferred to jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation for the period of the games, Feb. 10 to 25, so that they may be posted for no parking. The trailheads include Route 73 from Interstate 87 to Lake Placid, Route 86 from Route 9N to Saranac Lake, and Route 9N from Elizabethtown to Ausable Forks.

The Zone II tent-and-backpack camping locations where permit camping will be offered have parking areas but in most instances the parking is on Route 73 and those parking areas will be used for official and emergency purposes during the games. Therefore

no camping permits for these sites will be issued for the period February 10-25, leaving the Johns Brook Valley site as the one site available through the month.

Permit applications must be submitted by Jan. 31. Forms may be obtained by writing or calling the region headquarters in Ray Brook.

The department's vehicular campgrounds in the region closed as usual in the fall and will remain closed in February. Several private campgrounds in the region will be operating, however, and information may be obtained from chambers of commerce.

Wilderness camping at Lake Colden and Duck Hole, from the southern approaches, will not be affected by the Olympics-period regulations.

Vehicular traffic during the Olympics will be controlled strictly within Zone I, and to some extent in Zone II, by the Department of Transportation and the State Police. Traffic in Zone I will be limited to residents and Olympics-related personnel and activities. Travel by ticket-holders will largely be by shuttle buses from peripheral sites outside Zone I to the Olympics area, and no access via secondary roads that does not also require use of the main roads, control at checkpoints 24 hours daily will prevent unauthorized entry by vehicle.

## OLYMPICS: Travel Permits Issued

LAKE PLACID—More than 6,300 permits allowing vehicles to travel into and within the 1980 Winter Olympic Games area around Lake Placid have been mailed this week, William C. Hennessy, commissioner of the New York State Department of Transportation has announced.

Part of the Transportation Department's Olympic Transportation Control Plan, the permits will identify vehicles permitted to enter the Olympic region during the Winter Games February 11-25, the commissioner said. He stressed the urgent need for adherence to the traffic control plan and noted that drivers of cars not bearing permits would be turned back at checkpoints on the borders of the Olympic region.

State police and DOT employees will staff the checkpoints. These will be located at the Route 9N and the junction intersection on the south; the junction of

Route 86 and Fox Road (County Road 12A) to the north and the western final checkpoint will be at the Route 86 and the Remsen-Lake Placid Railroad Crossing near Ray Brook.

Included with the permits in the packets mailed this week were the necessary windshield decals, bus and parking passes, maps and explanatory material defining the privileges of the permit holders.

Travel permits have been issued to residents who live within the travel control area and to businesses which have a need to drive within the area. These permits will allow authorized vehicles on all public highways at all times, except limitations may be imposed if anticipated or actual traffic conditions warrant.

A limited number of permits have been issued for guests of residents or

commercial lodging establishments. The host must have certified that guests will remain more than 30 hours, have adequate overnight accommodations and off-street parking. Guest travel must be accomplished between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m. during days authorizing for travel and such vehicles must be parked off-street at all other times.

Park-and-ride permits have been issued to persons living outside the control area who must work or conduct valid business activities within the area during the period of the Winter Games. These permits allow the authorized holder to park at a designated peripheral parking lot outside the control area and ride LPOOD shuttle buses.

Permit holders wanting more information may call Saranac Lake 653-1800, or Lake Placid 653-1802.

## BUSINESS: U.S. Must Encourage Technology

The United States must do more to encourage technological growth if it wants to improve productivity and slow inflation. That is the conclusion of a group of national business and education leaders, who have called for a combination of tax changes, regulatory reform, and patent policy modifications to spur business investment by means of innovative plant and equipment.

The Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development (CED) stated that while "technological progress is perhaps the most important source of future economic vitality and social progress," the report added that the nation is losing its technological edge. Certain public policies, the report states, actually discourage new capital investment and have caused business to shift some of its research and development efforts from longer term goals to more defensive, short-term strategies.

The report, "Stimulating Technological Progress," was made public by Thomas A. Vanderslice, president of General Telephone & Electric Corporation. Dr. Vanderslice, who is a Clarkson College

Trustee, is chairman of the Committee for Economic Development sub-committee that prepared the report.

According to CED findings, United States manufacturing productivity has now declined to less than one percent, lower than most of its industrialized competitors, including Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy. "Unless there is a speedy correction of public policies that inhibit the development and application of new products and procedures," the report continues, "the nation will find it increasingly difficult to solve its other economic problems and achieve its social objectives."

Particular attention should be paid to the roles of universities in increasing basic research and development, the report stated. Further, the group called on the government to increase its support of basic research and encouraged universities to work with industry in developing research programs.

The committee also suggested that government could reverse the declining rate of capital investment by

recognizing that "inflation, low productivity, trade deficits, and job loss are all linked to inadequate technological growth and innovation."

To raise the level of investment in plants and equipment and to reduce barriers to productive investments, the report recommended a three-part strategy.

First, changes in the tax law were called for. These include more rapid capital recovery allowance, instead of the current system of employing depreciation. Amending the tax laws could allow for a flexible depreciation of funds used in research and development.

Secondly, the committee recommended regulatory reform which would permit businesses to seek the most cost effective means of meeting a specified goal. Regulation discourages investment, the report stated, because it shifts resources away from investment and toward complying with regulations. Lastly, the report suggested that a more efficient patent system be designed in order to stimulate industrial innovation.

The committee claimed that their recommendations would benefit all sectors of the economy, including small entrepreneurs who require sources of "high risk capital" to support new ventures.

Stressing the importance of increased basic research expenditures, the committee concluded that "a more favorable climate for business investment is the most vital ingredient needed to stimulate innovation and economic growth in the United States."

## ECONOMY: Power Plants And Jobs

WASHINGTON—Demand for construction workers to build new U.S. power plants will drop slightly each year through 1983 as new plants are completed, but power plant construction will still provide nearly 900,000 year-long jobs over the five-year span.

These forecasts were made in a study released by the U.S. Departments of Labor and Energy.

According to the study, demand for on-site construction labor is expected to total 200,330 year-long jobs in 1979. This total will decline each year until 1983 when 142,840 jobs are projected.

Demand for construction workers on fossil-fueled plants is expected to stay relatively constant during the 1979-83 period. Labor requirements on nuclear power plant jobs, however, are expected to grow by some 5,000 year-long jobs in 1979-80, and then fall off through 1983.

The study was undertaken as part of the research program of the Construction Labor Demand System (CLDS). CLDS is a computerized management information system of the Department of Labor and is designed to forecast—on a one- to five-year basis—future levels of construction activity and associated labor requirements. The Department of Energy is providing direction and funding support to the CLDS program.

Copies of the report are available from the Office of Information and Consumer Affairs, (Room C-4331), Department of Labor, and the press room, Department of Energy, Room GA-343 Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585.

The Courier and Freeman welcomes letters from readers. The writer must sign his or her name for publication and give a complete address and telephone number through which the letter can be verified.

Names will be withheld by request at the discretion of the editor and only for good reasons. Letters should be typed and double spaced, if possible. If not, they should be neatly written or printed, double spaced.

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