

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Conservatism Directs Progress

Historians and social scientists probably would agree that most adaptations to important social and economic change has been reasonably managed by conservatives — in America and much of the Western world.

The idea that conservatism somehow operates as a bar to progress just does not fit the facts of history.

Through a great part of America's growth, for example, conservative political figures have been in control. Does anyone dare to suggest that this country stood still in that long, long span?

We all know that we did not.

Many years ago some social scientists devoted a hard weekend of thinking to the problem of how change is managed. The consensus was that generally it occurs through a process of "gradualism."

Not only American history, but British, was cited in illustration. The celebrated British capacity for "muddling through" was seen as a curious talent for effective management of gradual change.

What this amounts to is the ability to judge when the buildup of particular problems has reached the stage where intelligent action is called for. If that action comes, social tensions are eased, and the society moves ahead without undue strain.

Grave trouble comes, say the historians and social scientists, when men in power try to put a lid on change. Then the result may be not peaceful advance but violent explosion.

The French Revolution was such an instance in history. French monarchs had sought for a century or more to arrest the processes of change. Finally the lid blew off.

The sad fact about the violent outbursts is

that they almost inevitably lead to excesses which are avoided by the process of sane gradualism. Thereafter valuable energies can be consumed in correcting the excesses.

Those who try to block all change — and who thereby set the scene for social explosions — are not responsible conservatives at all. They are radicals of a sort, as extreme as the radicals at the leftward end. Klamath County has suffered because of the activity of leaders of at least one group of this sort.

The radical "conservatives" no doubt persuade themselves that they are busy "preserving the values of the past." But a course which tries to preserve these at the cost of all change leads only to their ultimate destruction by explosion.

Some who resist change believe sincerely they are not simply keeping the status quo for themselves but handing down a "sound heritage" of unchanging values to their descendants and successors. What they are really handing down is the certainty of an explosion.

The instinct of intelligent conservatives is to keep the processes of change under sensible control, to blend the best of the past with elements of the new, to make sure that escape valves for society's tensions are always at work. A people thus guided moves ahead rationally, if slowly.

But total resistance is like a cap on a volcanic cone. Beneath the cap, great counter-force builds. When the inevitable violent upthrust comes, it may engulf everything around the cone—good and bad.

We in America—and our friends in the free West—must thank our stars that we have most often been led by men who could see the peril of total resistance, and chose instead to keep us moving slowly but surely ahead.

Dim View Of Welfare State

Congressman Walter Norblad of Oregon's First District periodically polls his constituents on current legislative controversies. Tabulation of his latest poll recently published in these columns, provides some interesting food for thought. Among the findings:

Opinion as to the wisdom of federal income tax reduction is nip and tuck, with 51.8 per cent saying Yes, and 48.2 per cent saying No.

Sentiment in favor of bringing labor unions under the antitrust laws is overwhelming, with 90.5 per cent in favor.

The present farm price support program gets a heavy No vote — 77.7 per cent as against, only 22.3 per cent in favor of it.

The proposal that large cities be given federal aid for development of their local transportation systems has even less support

—93.5 per cent of the respondents answered No.

Federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries received a No vote. At the same time, a majority approved the proposal that parents of college students be permitted to claim their tuition, books, and other educational costs as an income tax deduction.

One swallow doesn't make a summer, and a poll of one Congressional district doesn't prove a national trend. But Mr. Norblad's findings are in consonance with others emanating from widespread areas of this nation. To put it simply, the American public at large is taking a dimmer and dimmer view of the Welfare State—with all its costs and bureaucratic and, more important, its relentless aggression against the liberties and responsibilities of the individual citizen and local government.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Red Generals Disciplined

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Among expert observers of the Kremlin bear-pit, there is an interesting theory concerning the recent demotion of several Soviet generals. Although only three names have been announced by the Moscow press, it is believed that the military shake-up went considerably beyond what has been disclosed. According to the official explanation for these demotions, the men involved were close friends of Oleg V. Penkovsky, the Soviet official whose espionage trial caused such a stir in Moscow.

But the facts in the Penkovsky case and the Kremlin's motives in making it a "show trial" are still obscure. Some sources have always claimed that Penkovsky was put on trial to take the people's minds off Comrade Khrushchev's humiliation in the Cuban blockade. But as the story developed, this seemed to be a superficial analysis.

If the experts are correct, the Penkovsky case was created to allow Khrushchev to demote Chief Marshal of Artillery Sergei S. Varentsov (a hero of the Soviet Union), and other military leaders. Varentsov, it should be noted, was in charge of tactical and operational rocket forces before he was given the boot.

The position he held in the Soviet military hierarchy lends credence to the views of these experts on Soviet fighting. That branch of the Red Army which has been attempting to build up an adequate missile force was never satisfied with Khrushchev or his military policies. They noted repeat-

edly that the United States was steadily widening the missile gap—in its own favor—leaving the Soviets behind. They wanted a larger military budget so that they could eventually catch up. Their target date for closing the gap was roughly 1974.

This much is reliably established fact.

It is also known that Soviet military strategists strongly opposed Khrushchev's Cuban adventure. They argued that the Soviet Union was not ready for war or for any kind of serious confrontation with the United States. They insisted that the Kremlin could ill afford anything but a decisive show of strength if the Cuban issue came to a crisis—and they made no secret of the fact that their military forces were not prepared for this eventuality.

Marshal Varentsov was more than a soldier presenting his case. He is an alternate member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and a deputy in the Supreme Soviet. Therefore he was able to express his views to party leaders. When President Kennedy declared the Cuban blockade, Khrushchev was for a time disposed to call what he believed to be America's bluff. The generals, interestingly, are reported to have been the restraining influence.

Because the administration promptly snatched defeat from the jaws of victory in the Cuban crisis, Comrade Khrushchev extricated himself from a situation which might have led to serious trouble behind Kremlin walls. But, ac-

cording to the theory of some experts, the Soviet dictator realized that he might not always be so lucky. The generals proved to be right, at least temporarily. And the generals were still clamoring for the kind of expenditures which would give muscle to his frequent boasts of Soviet military superiority.

The Penkovsky trial was Khrushchev's way of striking back at those who might in the future threaten his power. It was the kind of maneuver which would come naturally to any protégé of Joseph Stalin. Penkovsky was "exposed" as a spy with access to the highest military echelons. Varentsov and his associates were then accused of having been responsible for Penkovsky's rise and his appointment to a post on the important Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research. At the same time, the generals were charged with being indiscreet in the presence of the "spy."

The flimsiness of the case against Penkovsky becomes increasingly apparent. The prosecutor had already begun to take back what he said of Penkovsky during the trial. The Soviet rocket information which was allegedly included in the 5,000 microfilm photos Penkovsky "confessed" he had given Western Intelligence agents is now being described as not "serious" and only the gossip of his friends — "chatterboxes." Penkovsky was summarily executed and can't argue the point. And you may be sure that Marshal Varentsov won't. He is probably glad he's still alive.



Letters To The Editor

Maturity

Rural residents have for centuries assumed a greater cost of educating children than urban residents. This has been partly because of the higher ratio of children to adults. A large proportion of these children move to the city, taking with them a rural gift to the city—their costly education.

Recently, another movement burdens rural education budgets. This is the relatively new phenomenon of incorporated city limits. Here, one farm, with one to three families, may be supplanted by hundreds of homes, most of them with two to four children. The few hundred dollars assessed value of these homes is swamped by the many hundreds of dollars increased education costs of those two to four children per home. Meanwhile, the city gradually loses its school population; but gains industry, business, and apartment dwellers who have fewer children than home dwellers.

This process is going on in Klamath County. It will accelerate in the next few years for a long time to come. Rural residents are rightly concerned that their taxes for schools will rise. They will rise whether we have a unified county system or a municipal system separate from the county. At the moment, the county enjoys a favorable valuation-per-pupil ratio; but I believe that many rural residents from Crescent to Malin fail to see that, if we have two systems, the county system would bear almost the entire burden of the insupportable population increase; this, without a corresponding increase in valuation. At the same

time, the municipal system would enjoy a relatively decreased school enrollment, with increasing valuations.

Many farmers I have talked to see, that in opposing a unified system now because of an increase in millage, the rural area is gaining pennies today, but will lose dollars tomorrow. In just a few years, the rural areas will be crying to the city for help, just as we have seen in so many areas in Oregon and California. If a municipal system boundary is hardened into reality, a few years from now the city will be just as reluctant to change as some in the county seem to be now. When emotions and passions are put aside, we might find that the best plan financially and educationally is for all of us to share all of the costs in a unified county system.

Whatever system is voted, however, we should be mature enough to see that the people we harm most by hostility over this issue are our children.

Loring W. Sibbet

Benefit

Much is said about taxes at a time when our federal government is spending millions each week foolishly, but there is little that can be done. When it comes to a minor tax change for schools on which we have an opportunity to vote, then we "get mad" and education often "goes down swinging."

Those who are opposed to reorganization into a one - county unit district say that the city will decrease 3.2 mills, the suburban or overlap area will decrease 1.4 mills and the county will increase 3.1 mills. These figures are misleading because they are based on

the new 1963-1964 operating budgets of the four school districts but using the 1962-1963 property valuation as figured on Jan. 1, 1962. No one can say yet how much the 1963 property values and state money offsets will amount to and these will decidedly influence tax levies.

Figures based on 1962-1963 budgets using 1962-1963 property valuations are more realistic. When we include the \$350,000 county serial levy we get a total county-wide budget of \$3,259,146. If this amount is levied over the entire county, each area will pay 37.0 mills for education. The "city" will decrease 2.9 mills, the suburban or overlap area will increase 0.1 mills, and the county rural area will increase 2.8 mills.

Now, before anyone gets excited, please realize that the 2.8 mill increase in the county will raise the taxes on a \$10,000 home only \$7, and on a \$100,000 ranch \$70. Admittedly this is an increase for the first year for some people in the county. Remember, however, that the built-in equalization in the one-county unit plan can also work for the benefit of the rural people as population and assessed values change in years to come—and they will change.

Vote yes for reorganization. Be sure to protect your pocketbook for all time to come—equalization does it.

George F. Kilen, 4203 Onyx.

Ultimate

The recent suggestion in your "Letters" column regarding using the total assessed values of Klamath County for financing education for all children in the county by the single school district plan, brings to mind a further step, that is, carrying this idea to a state-wide plan, or nationwide.

One wonders if the advocates of the single county school district would support either proposal to use the total assessed values of the entire state of Oregon to finance the education of all children of Oregon, or the same for the United States. If not, for what reason?

The principle is the same, the only difference is in degree. We already have this to some extent under the present arrangement, but why continue to take local control from our school systems than we have done to date?

Equalization of taxes, right or wrong, indicates that equalization of educational opportunities should also be a goal. The county high schools are too small to provide the wide range of subjects available at KU, without adding a cost factor prohibitive in size.

Therefore, the only equalization economically feasible is to reduce the curriculum at KU so that it would be equal to that in the county high schools. Another possibility is to consolidate the county high schools. Educators state that to provide what KU has would take about 1,000 students. It would be necessary to put all county high school students in one school to accomplish this. Does this seem sound in a county the size of ours?

KU patrons should consider these items before voting June 10. Frank W. Olland, P.O. Box 377, Chiloquin.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . . World Food Congress Faces Big Problem

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The World Food Congress of 1,200 delegates from more than 100 nations, meeting in Washington June 4-18, has set for itself a tremendous job. It is to blue-print a plan insuring that everyone will have enough to eat in 2000 A.D.

This is the 37-year long-range goal for the next generation. The more immediate goal is to insure that there will be no world food shortage crisis by 1980—a mere 17 years away.

World population today is three billion people. One third of them or about a billion people are considered undernourished and from 300 million to 500 million are underfed. World food production has been increasing at the rate of about three per cent a year since the end of World War II. World population has been multiplying faster than that, so there may be two billion undernourished people in 2000 unless planning and action are begun now.

An adequate diet is considered 3,200 calories for a man, 2,300 for a woman. Anyone having less than that may not be facing starvation, but there is a new concept of hunger—hidden hunger. It comes from an insufficiency of proper food. It is malnutrition.

A man may have enough rice—starch—and water to fill his body. He may not feel hunger. But he lacks milk and meat, green and yellow vegetables—protein, fats and vitamins. Lacking them, he does not raise healthy children. A five-foot-ten man with hidden hunger raises children who grow up to be five-foot-two men weighing only 120 pounds, says V. T. Krishnaswamy of India, secretary general of the World Food Congress. Furthermore, he declares that a race of five-foot men with hidden hunger has no fight in it to oppose dictators and demand freedom, which is even more important.

Viewing the world by continents, North America, Europe and Australia-New Zealand are the only areas with surplus food. Only Argentina and Uruguay in Latin America have enough food and to spare. Africa and Asia and particularly Red China are the great food deficit areas, although individual countries may have a surplus of one foodstuff to export, like Burma's rice.

The developed countries that have food surpluses have exported and shared their abundance with the underdeveloped countries. But it is pointed out that

if all the world's surplus food could be evenly distributed to food-deficit countries, it would feed the hungry for less than a month.

Also, for an underdeveloped country to depend on food loans and grants from more developed countries is dangerous business. The important thing is that the underdeveloped countries must be taught to produce their own food. Planning how to do that is an important objective for the World Food Congress.

The United States in the last 25 years has multiplied its food production five times. The Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges, established just over a century ago, brought the knowledge of how to produce more and better food to farmers. All this knowledge is available to the underdeveloped countries but it is not applied.

This emphasizes another goal to be discussed by the World Food Congress—the creation of more agricultural colleges to train enough technicians to teach underdeveloped natives how to grow enough food to feed themselves and have some surplus to tide them over the bad crop years.

At the end of the congress of 12 working days, the hope is that the 1,200 delegates will have half a dozen or more basic policies adopted to help them solve their problems. They must have plans for education and public relations to inform their people on what the problem is and how to attack it, for the development of adequate supplies of improved seed, fertilizer and pesticide, for a budget on what all this will cost on a world-wide basis and for each developing, food-shortage nation.

The World Food Congress is being conducted under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Its director general, R. B. Sen of India, will open the congress on June 4 in the departmental auditorium and will summarize the results of the conference at its final plenary session June 18.

The congress will be addressed by President Kennedy, President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan of India and U.N. Secretary General U. Thant at the opening session. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman will also address the opening session and will probably serve as its general chairman. Other important addresses will be delivered by historian Arnold Toynbee of Great Britain, Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden, Dr. M. J. Candau of Canada, director general of the World Health Organization.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS
Purely Personal Prejudices: If three men are sitting in a rowboat in the middle of the sea, and one of them drills a hole under the seat of the second, the boat will sink with all three of them; and only if we understand this can we understand (if not accept) the "neutrality" of so many nations seated between us and the Russians in the global rowboat.

The most awful and lacerating relationships are not between men and women who do not love each other, but between those who, in some desperately perverted way, love each other but do not like each other.

Speaking of love, it customarily takes the better part of a lifetime to come to terms with the truth of Mignon McLaughlin's flat assertion that "No one has ever loved anyone the way everyone wants to be loved."

When a man writes a book to demonstrate that life has no essential meaning, one wonders what meaning he can attach to such a book that he gave so many months of hard work to its composition.

Arguments turn truths into dogmas as soon as something we believe to be true is disputed, our attitude hardens and we claim more for it than we otherwise would.

Following this line of thought, it is depressingly evident that truths never alter the convictions of fanatics, but rather increase their resistance; as Oliver Wendell Holmes once put it, in a beautiful figure of speech: "The mind of a bigot is like the pupil of the eye; the more light you pour upon it, the more it will contract."

No new-born baby is dull, but many adults are; what happens to depress and discourage these personalities in the early years, so that most maturity is drained out of them? This is the great question for child psychology; for

how can we build an imaginative and responsive social order with so many stilted and pedestrian personalities?

Every great monarch used to keep a fool at court, not so much to make him laugh as to remind him of the way paradoxes and inconsistencies of life that no one else would dare utter; and it is a severe loss in our time that those invested with high power do not have a privileged fool to mock their pretensions and ridicule their decisions.

A woman who cannot forget that she is wearing a beautiful dress simply calls attention to the fact that she does not feel up to it.

If a man said about himself what he says about his country, he would be considered the most arrogant boaster and megalomaniac; yet is not a country the multiplied version of one man, pounding his chest and bragging to all about his demonstrable superiority over other men?

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, June 6, the 157th day of 1963 with 208 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars. On this day in history:

In 1616, ten inches of snow fell in New England beginning the so-called "year in which there was no summer."

In 1933, a motion picture "drive-in" theater, the first of its kind, opened in Camden, N.J.

In 1944, D-Day began, the greatest invasion the world has ever seen, under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In 1962, leaders of the Secret Army Organization in Algeria called on their followers to resume terrorist activities against independence groups.