

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## Plight Of The Individual

The impact of the advancing scientific-industrial revolution on individuality is a matter of mounting interest to the experts on human behavior.

We are all familiar with the laments about conformity and the "organization man." The picture is given of an American individual pressed more and more tightly into a vast, impersonal mold.

In the view of some scientists, the individual feels himself powerless to influence or control any major part of today's complex, technical, mechanical, far-flung outside world. So, by and large, he seeks to blend with the "organization" landscape.

The experts contend that neither adults nor youngsters attempt open, broad-scale rebellion against their present world. For revolt implies belief that a condition or circumstance can be altered and is therefore manageable.

Even if much be granted to these experts—and they can document their case well—there is considerable evidence that individuals in this country (and elsewhere) are continuously finding ways to assert and maintain their own special style of life.

Criminologists, with tongue only partly in cheek, offer the many varieties of embezzlement and other theft from business establishments as one sign.

Author David Reisman and others note another phenomenon which they call "privatism." This is meant to describe a turning

inward toward the family and the individual self, with the idea that these limited areas, at least are manageable.

Kenneth Keniston, assistant professor of psychiatry at Yale Medical School, writes in *The American Scholar* quarterly that today's young people seem particularly bent toward privatism. They stress two things: building a family of their own and making something special of their leisure. Says Keniston:

"In both these areas, we see a search for private styles of life that will be predictable and under control."

The great response of many of America's young to the Peace Corps challenge, with its stress on individual responsibility in often remote places, suggests the hunger that exists for "private style."

Any such manifestations of individualistic effort, young or adult, are highly welcome in an age that seems so weighted with impersonal, ungovernable elements.

But privatism, a turning inward, provides a limited, inadequate answer. It yields too much public indifference to the trend of affairs. It breeds selfishness, with sometimes bad blind spots in behavior toward others in public places. It encourages inactivity in politics.

This country will be on a better road when more Americans recapture the once immensely important idea that individuality is something not just to be practiced privately but to be exerted publicly.

## Saw (less) Mills

(Register-Guard, Eugene)

The day may come when sawmills won't have saws.

This startling disclosure comes straight from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's forest products laboratory in Madison, Wis. Intense beams of light, from one of modern science's most remarkable devices, already have been used experimentally to cut holes in hard maple and other woods.

The device which someday may take the whine out of lumber mills and produce finished cuts without sawdust is the "laser." Its name really is an abbreviation of the principle it employs: "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation." Laser lights

have not yet been developed which are powerful enough to peel a plywood log or rip cants from smaller log sections. But those forest products lab experts are working with have drilled through 30 - inch logs in 1/20 of a second, making smoothly glazed cuts which show no evidence of charring.

The forest products lab emphasizes that its trials to date are inconclusive as to the practicality and economy of laser-lumber processes. But it's our hunch that if as much emphasis were put on these experiments as is put on the development of any promising space-exploration device, this area might become a major market for laser salesmen before moon-exploration teams are recruited.

THESE DAYS . . .

## Conservatives Lose Face

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Listening to Joseph Grimond, the leader of the reviving British Liberal party, during his sojourn in Connecticut last week, I got a glimpse into the reason why the cancellation of the Skybolt airborne guided missile by President Kennedy has caused such a tremendous flap in London. The flap has little to do with the moot

THEY SAY . . .

If there is any one thing that makes me an optimist, it is the increased sense of social responsibility the world over . . . persons responsible for persons, nations responsible for nations.

—Dr. Herbert Welch, oldest Methodist bishop, on his 100th birthday.

If nonalignment continues to be a goal for some countries, non-involvement has become a luxury beyond price.

—Abram Chayes, State Department legal adviser.

If the leaders of crime continue their intrusions upon our society . . . then this country will soon be perilously close to clandestine rule by a group of gangsters who will make the current crime chieftains appear to be schoolboys playing simple games.

—Sen. John L. McClellan, D. Ark., on big-time crime.

In some companies, the management team must resemble a medical clinic in which one doctor bases his diagnoses and prescriptions on the germ theory, another relies on the virus theory and a third practices voodoo.

—Prof. Dale Yoder, of Stanford Graduate School of Business.

If we say that world opinion doesn't matter we say ultimately that people don't matter, and we would end by relying on brute strength and terror, like our adversaries.

—Edward R. Murrow, head of U.S. Information Agency.

point of the technical efficiency of the abandoned weapon. What is really worrying the British Conservative Party is that having staked the future of its defense program on British use of the Skybolt, it has been made to look both incompetent and silly.

This is the one type of criticism that the Conservative leadership cannot accept with the traditional British phlegm. For the big talking point of the Conservatives has been that they alone have the competence to keep what is left of the British empire afloat in this dangerous age. The Conservatives represent themselves as the able members of society, the ones who have the background, the education and the intelligence to institute farseeing programs and then see them through to successful conclusions.

When they campaign, Prime Minister Macmillan's Tories make the hustings ring with accusations that the Labour Party is not to be trusted with anything that demands real savvy. As for the Liberals, poor fellows, they have been somewhat airily dismissed by the Conservatives as a splinter group too small to have any reservoir of capable governing talent.

The British defense ministry, which is headed by Peter Thorneycroft, a man with a reputation for really running his department, pined the future safety of Britain on the Skybolt for the rather easy reason that the Royal Air Force has a deterrent force of 200 jet bombers in being. It is assumed that these bombers could not hope to penetrate deeply into Soviet airspace with conventional bombs after the middle nineteen sixties and still accomplish their mission. But armed with the Skybolt missile from the United States, the British jets could hope to release nuclear warheads beamed on prime Russian targets from safe distances well to the north, south or west of the Soviet border. With jets carrying forty-foot Skybolts under their wings, the British have estimated that they could obliterate every big Russian city in the first moments of a war.

If the Skybolt has not really come up to expectations, it is



On Both Shoulders

## Letters To The Editor

### Sickening

Open Letter to Toy Dealers: Of late after viewing your teenage doll products and advertising thereof, I have come to the conclusion that your only interest lies in the dollars and, little or no thought is given to the influence these dolls have upon children they are created for.

You offer, by advertising such products, young people something for which they are not prepared mentally or emotionally. By giving them false ideas about human relations, you force them to live in a world all their own in which they are king or queen.

What has happened to the childlike simplicity once a part of every child?

It has been destroyed by forcing them into a more mature world than they are able to comprehend. Being a queen of teen-

agers should not be a part of a 10-year-old's life.

So gentlemen, I appeal to you, the advertiser, for a solution. The final "yes" or "no" for the selling of such products is up to you, and your decision must be thought out and not based on greed for money.

Dick Miller

Because of the current promotion of a certain teen-age doll, I would like to express my opinion on the harmful effects these dolls may have on our children. My main objection to the doll and her male counterpart is that their ages and activities are far above the social maturity of the 9 and 10-year-old girls for whom they are designed. If we fill our youngsters' minds with nothing but dates and clothes, how shall they amuse themselves when they

reach the age when such interests are normal?

A second factor is involved in this problem. Although it is a minor one, I feel it should not be overlooked. How much love can a little girl bestow upon a doll that is older than she? Don't little girls like to mother baby dolls any more?

It is the duty of both toy dealers and parents to carefully weigh the consequences our children will suffer because of these dolls, and act accordingly.

Frances Dal Broi

What has become of the simple cowboy and Indian games that children enjoyed so much; the rag dolls, and the little red wagon? Talking dolls and popularity games have taken place of these. The youth of America grows up so quickly they are married and divorced while still children.

While all this is going on radio and television and some newspapers are spreading the sickness farther and faster by advertising these new gadgets.

The companies who produce these games and talking dolls and toys are aided and abetted by the ridiculous, childish advertisements in papers, television and radio.

Maybe the public will open its eyes and stop this nonsense by refusing to buy the product, but until then the future adults are only going to be insecure children.

Miss Patricia Pilette

### Punishment

I'm writing this letter in answer to the letter Mrs. Lincoln A. Sawyer of 3240 41st Avenue S.W., Seattle 16, Washington wrote.

She writes "Is this 1963 or 1962?" Would she rather have a person tried in a court of law or would she rather have a person tried by lynch mob?

Then she writes "We have just read with alarm that the death penalty has been decreed for another one of your citizens, Herbert Mitchell; and we fail to see where anyone, individually, or society as a whole, can possibly benefit from such inhuman acts of revenge." I suppose it was all right for Herbert Mitchell to take revenge on my brother by murdering him in cold blood.

I just hope none of her loved ones are murdered in cold blood—or anyone else's.

George Yerkovich, 412 Uphan.

### Vaccine

Some people may think God because the Sabin oral polio vaccine tastes good. This causes one to wonder if those ten men reported to have contacted polio directly as a result of Sabin vaccination are also thankful. It also raises the question of how many cases of Sabin caused polio were not reported.

The fact that Sabin vaccine has been known to cause polio, makes the taking of a dose of Sabin virus roughly equivalent to playing Russian roulette. A man who plays Russian roulette may thank God that he lived; but God will not protect any man in this type of folly.

Lawrence Halousek, Rt. 1, Box 245, Tulelake, Calif.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Why does Easter always fall on a Sunday?

A—The Council of Nicaea so decreed in 325 A.D.

FLETCHER KNEBEL



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

It takes a long time for the habits and attitudes of a people to catch up to their technology. This is what the sociologists call "cultural lag," and nowhere is it more evident than in our vacation patterns.

Why should children of today be out of school for nearly three months in the summer? This custom began a century ago, when we were a rural nation and the children were needed to help with the important farm work in the decisive months.

This necessity has long since passed, but the vacation pattern persists, even though our public schools are over-crowded, and a one-month vacation in the summer is long enough for any child.

On the adult level, new modes of transportation are just beginning to crack the traditional patterns of vacationing. I know a number of doctors, for instance, who now take a month off every year divided into four periods of 10 days each.

They have found that a whole year is too long to wait; tensions build up, fatigue sets in, and efficiency falls off. So each spring, fall, winter and summer, they take off for 10 days. With jet planes, they can go farther and do more in a week than their parents could have in a whole month.

Physically and mentally both, relatively short periodic vacations are more rejuvenating than one long one. Most people returned exhausted from a protracted summer vacation, in which they tried furiously to make up for the lassitude of the rest of the year. It is comparable to the person who starves himself all day and then eats an enormous meal at night when three or four light meals over the same period are more healthful.

The same cultural lag persists in our daily working habits. People used to go to bed at 9 p.m.; nowadays it is closer to midnight. Yet the bulk of workers still arise at 7 a.m., and most jobs begin at 8:30 or 9 in the morning and the first hour or so is largely wasted.

It would make much more sense to begin at 10 a.m., recess, perhaps, on the production line, and I am convinced that just as

## STRICTLY PERSONAL

much work would be done if not more. Most modern urban workers don't get enough sleep during the week, as attested to by the staggering amounts of coffee they must drink in the morning before they can function properly.

Much of American society is still geared to a rural 19th century rhythm of living, even though our tremendous advances in technology have made this rhythm awkward and adolescent. Seventy per cent of the American people live in urban complexes, but our work habits and school habits remain dominated by outmoded customs. We would not permit our machinery to so long outlast their original purposes.

## POTOMAC FEVER

JFK urges a \$10 billion tax cut. White House '63 slogan: From the man who has everything—something for everybody.

Russia says it's found a mistake in Newton's law of gravity. Several Soviet astronauts who went up never came down.

Senator Symington urges a national academy of foreign affairs. College yell. Budapest and Beirut, Baghdad and Bangkok. If we can't beat Nady, we'll crush Slippery Rock.

On the network TV program, Jacqueline Kennedy looks right at home in the White House—and if it weren't for Middleburg, Palm Beach, Hyattsville and Italy, she would be.

It's rumored the printers refuse to end the New York newspaper strike until Miss Tushnet strikes one of his surrenderers in a town they can spell.

The logic of the New Frontier's tax-cut is simple: The more money you have left after taxes, the more chance the Government has of borrowing some of it to pay its bills.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Budget Accounting Changes Proposed

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Kennedy's budget message for the next fiscal year now is expected to ask for over \$100 billion in "new obligatory authority" for the first time in history. It was \$99.3 billion last year. Undoubtedly there will be a new effort to change government accounting methods to make it look smaller.

The President raised this possibility in his "economic myths" speech at Yale last June, but it wasn't very enthusiastically received. Congress did nothing about it.

With a former Williams professor and member of the Council of Economic Advisers, Kermit Gordon, now installed as budget director, the idea probably will not be allowed to die.

Main purpose of this proposed reform is to keep separate the government's current operating expenses and housekeeping bills which are paid for out of income and excise taxes.

Payments out of trust funds for things like social security or highway construction and government expenses for capital investments and loans would then be kept in other accounts.

The net effect of this would be to make the so-called "administrative budget" smaller than it is at the present time.

It would include government payrolls, national defense, veterans and farm programs and interest payments on the public debt. These might total only 60 per cent of the budget as it has been.

But on top of this would be a capital budget, covering the government's investments on which it gets some return. This would include foreign aid loans as well as domestic loans for housing and agriculture, which are repaid with interest.

It would also include expenditures for public buildings, direct appropriations for highways, airports, hospitals, public lands, power dams, irrigation projects and stockpiling programs.

These are long term investments that cannot and should not be written off in the years money is spent for them.

An argument develops over whether expenditures for national defense equipment should be considered capital outlays or admin-

istrative costs. The weapons that a country buys — its warships, planes, missiles and military hardware—are of course, capital assets that can be inventoried during their useful life.

But they are expendable in war and soon become obsolete in peace time, after which they can be sold only as junk. There is no return on such investments other than their contributions to national security. This is a valuable service, but it does not pay a tangible dividend measurable in dollars.

According to another theory of accounting, the government's capital budget should also include development programs like the atomic energy or space research programs for both military and civilian use. Still another theory is that government appropriations for health, education and welfare should be considered capital expenditures since they develop human resources.

More conservative economists don't accept this practice. They hold these are one-time expenditures on which the government gets a direct return only by the increased tax-paying capacity of the individuals affected. Therefore it is argued that health, education and welfare appropriations should be retained as administrative budget expenditures.

There are, finally, the so-called "cash budget" items that in the past have not been included in the administrative budget. They include federal gasoline taxes paid into the highway trust fund which is disbursed to the states for construction.

There are also payroll deductions from both employers and employees for social security payments to the aged, state payments into and withdrawals from unemployment insurance funds, veterans life insurance premium and benefit payments.

These payments now total over \$25 billion a year, with receipts slightly higher. They have a definite impact on the U.S. economy and they are fully accounted for.

When added to an administrative budget of, say \$60 billion and a capital budget of around \$40 billion—including defense equipment, research, health, education and welfare payments — they would make the federal sector of the national income budget close to \$125 billion. That's a figure to remember.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

## Election Expense Reporting Hijinks

By FULTON LEWIS, JR.

How — to-succeed-in-business-without-really-trying — department. Multi-millionaire Ted Kennedy has filed a sworn statement that he did not spend a single penny in his campaign for brother Jack's old Senate seat.

In a report filed with the Secretary of the Senate, as required by law, Teddy says that he received no contributions and made no expenditures during his year-long Senate campaign. Nor does he have any knowledge of funds spent in his behalf by others.

Massachusetts observers put the cost of Kennedy's campaign at more than half a million dollars. For instance, H. Stuart Hughes, the self-styled "peace candidate" who opposed him as an independent, acknowledged spending more than \$129,000.

In filing his report, Kennedy satisfied one provision of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, which requires "every candidate to file within 30 days after the date an election is to be held" a record of campaign finances. In that report, the candidate must supply "a correct and itemized account of each contribution received by him or by any person for him with his knowledge and consent . . . together with the name of the person who has made such contributions." He must, too, list all campaign expenditures.

Kennedy claims that he personally received no contributions. All funds, he says, were received—and spent—by the Edward M. Kennedy Campaign Committee. He claims no knowledge of where campaign funds came from, or where they went.

The Kennedy report is no more misleading than those filed by several other Senate Democrats. Wisconsin's Gaylord Nelson, who defeated Republican Alex Wiley, swore that he received only \$600 for his race, and spent nothing. Nelson did not list substantial gifts from four unions: The Communications Workers of America, The Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Railway Labor's Political League and the United Steel Workers. Nor did he report king-sized contributions from the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Missouri Senator Edward Long reported that he spent only \$100 in his re-election campaign. He

did not bother to report contributions from the United Steel Workers, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, and the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League.

The volatile Wayne Morse, Oregon's gift to Washington, reported receipts of \$62,146.36. He'd not, however, list gifts from the United Steel Workers, the Trainmen's Political Education League, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the American Federation of Musicians, the International Union of Electrical Workers, the Building and Construction Trades Department, and the National Committee for an Effective Congress.

Morse reported campaign expenditures of only \$15,324.88 for printing, meals and travel. He made no mention of funds spent for newspaper ads, radio or TV time. One Oregon expert estimates that Morse spent \$100,000 for air time in the closing days of his campaign.

Connecticut Senator Abe Ribicoff, elected last November, reported expenditures of \$6,701— for campaign buttons, bumper strips, and one political ad (the Holy Trinity Church Bulletin).

Ribicoff's advertising budget actually ran into tens of thousands of dollars, but was not reported. Neither were most of his contributions. (He claims to have received only \$6,701.)

## Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Jan. 21 the 21st day of 1963 with 244 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Mars.

The evening stars are Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

Those born on this day include Confederate Gen. Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson, in 1824.

On this day in history:

In 1791, Jefferson Davis resigned from the U.S. Senate, 12 days after Mississippi seceded from the Union.

A thought for the day: British writer and statesman Alan Herbert once said, "The critical period of matrimony is breakfast-time."