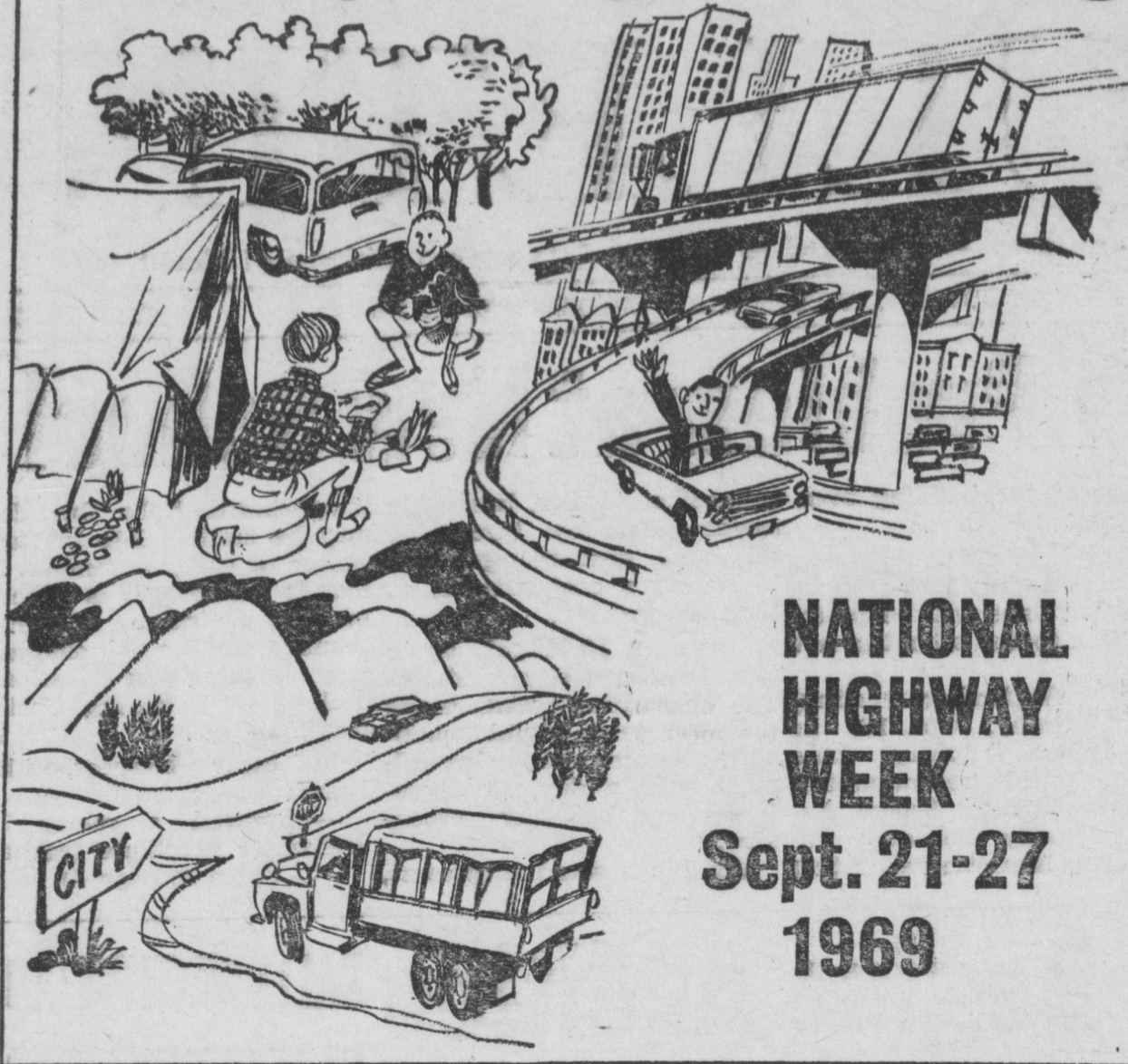


Highways bring Better Living



**NATIONAL
HIGHWAY
WEEK
Sept. 21-27
1969**

EDITORIALS ---

What is a local problem?

What is it among our concerns which is strictly local, the cause of which and the solution for which is entirely within the immediate circle of our influence?

Actually, there are few! Certainly it is not the schools. While the administration is local, the state and federal governments have their heads far in the door, looking and speaking.

It is not the service of water. State government has its test tubes sitting in a row and the law books open to page, chapter and paragraph.

Disposal of garbage, even, can not be solved on the local level. The state tells in clear terms what may and what may not be done and even that which may be done must be finally inspected by people far from the local level of government.

These and many, many more of our problem areas are regulated by the state.

But, there is another area of problems. Zoning, for instance, is not a local problem. If there is to be effective zoning in Mount Joy, there needs to be effective zoning in Mount Joy township, in Rapho township and in East Donegal township.

But, if there is to be effective zoning in East Donegal township, then there needs to be quality zoning in Marietta. If there is to be zoning regulations in Rapho township, then there needs to be equal zoning in Manheim.

Does this illustrate the widening dilution of local solution of local problems. It should, for the zoning problem in every little area or neighborhood relates importantly to its neighbor.

But, to the big problems — pollution, conservation, peace.

Solution to pollution for instance is not possible from any one source. No town, county or state can by itself clear up the water and air pollution. The problems simply are not local. They are not even national—they are world-wide.

To reverse the field, how can Mt. Joy permanently solve its water and air problems—supply, pollution etc.—unless there is a solution of the problem on a far larger scale?

Mount Joy's ultimate water supply (in the future) probably will be the Susquehanna river. How can this community have quality water if every community up stream uses the river as a sewer? And—do not think that Susquehanna river water in the mains of Mount Joy is far-fetched. The older people may not see it happen but the present middle aged ones will.

So, what do we do?

We do exactly what we tell ourselves we do not want to do and what our traditional position tells us we should not do. We turn over to larger ranges of influence to accomplish the purposes we finally decide that we can not handle for ourselves locally.

As the problems grow bigger and harder to handle, we back away from them faster and deal them upward to the next higher level of influence.

The frustration is that we feel we should keep our problems local, solve them ourselves, maintain our self-respect and identities. Yet, in the latter years of the twentieth century, the problems are rushing at us so fast and with such complexity that we find ourselves incapable of dealing locally with these multiple situations. We finally decide that we need help, and we accept help.

But, and we must tell ourselves candidly, that unless we do cooperate—each local area with every other local area — this self-contained globe on which we are traveling is in trouble.

None of the big problems, and a few of the smaller ones, are going to be solved unless there is cooperation. And that naturally takes us to management on a high level.

It is a disturbing case for the traditional American with rugged individualistic tendencies. But, there are fewer problems today which the individual, his family or his immediate neighbors can solve for themselves.

If, for instance, we think that we can patch the chuck hole in the road in front of our home, we need to consider that it is state property and we should be careful how we fill that chuck hole.

Thought of the Week --

Someone once asked me, "Do you think we are too materialistic, or becoming less spiritual?" My answer was that I think we're not materialistic enough. In my understanding, a materialist is one who loves, respects, and reverences material . . . that is to say, earth, water, air, fire, vegetables, animals, his own body, all material existence. Our culture is devoted to the hatred and extermination of material in every area: polluting the water supply, poisoning the air, turning vegetables into plastic, poisoning the earth with disinfectants. There seems to be no end to it. We don't deserve our reputation as materialists; we need to be materialists; it's urgent that we start loving the earth, cherishing it.

—Dr. Olan Watts

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1969

WASHINGTON REPORT

Congressman Edwin D. Eshleman

16th District—Pennsylvania



Government business is being carried on these days in an atmosphere of rather deliberate calm. It is a refreshing change from a few months ago when everything seemed to be embarked upon with a touch of frenzy. There is a dedication to meeting the great problems of our era, but in a fashion calculated to place expectations in line with reality.

Congress lately has been noticeably devoid of social crusades. It is an absence which, in my opinion, is a welcome relief for the nation. The crusades of the past several years were remarkable for what they promised, ambitious in what they set out to do, and cruel in their failure to deliver.

The legacy of the federal crusades is far more tragic than the thousands of disappointed people left with dashed hopes. The deep feeling within many Americans that borders on distrust of all authority also can be attributed to the aftermath of unfulfilled pledges. So many slogans were developed, so many commitments were established and so little was done. The result so obvious today is a collapse of confidence in Government and an uneasiness about the ability of Government to deliver services or keep its promises.

Restoring confidence and quieting uneasiness is mostly a matter of dealing with the dreary details that were so

often overlooked in impassioned crusades. Government in years past has lacked a preoccupation with performance. Good intentions were substituted for actual achievement. Any problem that reared its head had to be struck down immediately or at least a commitment made. The attack was usually a matter of appropriating money and expanding the bureaucracy. One more program was added to an already incomprehensible jumble. But nothing really happened because none of the crusaders wanted to be bothered with the bothersome details of making their ideas workable.

The challenge facing us now is to make things happen. Congress should recognize the need for sensible programs of a modest nature rather than more magic remedies. Among the foremost considerations should be an attempt to put the Government machinery into good working order so that reasonable expectations can be met.

Maybe the present lull in crusade activity is only a temporary thing brought on because crusaders are taking some time to think up more glowing dreams. But then again, maybe we have finally reached a point when the majority of Americans and their legislators are willing to talk less and do more. If the latter is the case, it indeed is the beginning of an era of promise.

SWEETIE PIE



"Oh, it isn't supposed to be anything in particular—it's modern art!"