Russell Baker is one of America's notable humorists and political satirists. Born in 1925 in Virginia, Baker was raised in New Jersey and Maryland by his widowed mother. After serving in the navy during World War II, he earned a BA from Johns Hopkins University in 1947. He became a reporter for the Baltimore Sun that year and then joined the New York Times in 1954, covering the State Department, the White House, and Congress. From 1962 until his retirement from the Times in 1998, he wrote a popular column that ranged over the merely bothersome (unreadable menus) and the serious (the cold war). Baker has twice received the Pulitzer Prize, once for distinguished commentary and again for the first volume of his autobiography, Growing Up (1982). The most recent addition to the autobiography is Looking Back (2002). Many of Baker's columns have been collected in books, such as There's a Country in My Cellar (1990). Baker has also written fiction and children's books and edited Russell Baker's Book of American Humor (1993). In 1993 he began his television career as host of PBS's Masterpiece Theatre.

The Plot Against People

The critic R. Z. Sheppard has commented that Baker can "best be appreciated for doing what a good humorist has always done: writing to preserve his sanity for at least one more day." In this piece from the New York Times in 1968, Baker uses classification for that purpose, taking aim, as he has often done, at things.

Inanimate objects are classified into three major categories — those that don't work, those that break down and those that get lost.

The goal of all inanimate objects is to resist man and ultimately to defeat him, and the three major classifications are based on the method each object uses to achieve its purpose. As a general rule, any object capable of breaking down at the moment when it is most needed will do so. The automobile is typical of the category.

With the cunning typical of its breed, the automobile never breaks down while entering a filling station with a large staff of idle mechanics. It waits until it reaches a downtown intersection in the middle of the rush hour, or until it is fully loaded with family and luggage on the Ohio Turnpike.

Thus it creates maximum misery, inconvenience, frustration and irritability among its human cargo, thereby reducing its owner's life span.

Washing machines, garbage disposals, lawn mowers, light bulbs, automatic laundry dryers, water pipes, furnaces, electrical fuses, television tubes, hose nozzles, tape recorders, slide projectors — all are in league with the automobile to take their toll smoothly for their hurts down. Many inanimate objects, for example, pliers, are incredibly stupid; they get lost. Pliers, for example, may be otherwise resistant.

They get lost. Scissors, for example, may be otherwise resistant, and no man has ever created a plausible theory as to why scissors are not where they are supposed to be.

It is not uncommon for scissors to get lost in the attic, but what is really noticeable is how they never get lost, while other objects break down.

Scientific purists, despite their great interest in finding hiding space under the seat of the car, have never been able to explain why scissors never get lost, while other objects break down.

A furnace, for example, is not entirely hostile to man. As scientists have pointed out, a furnace does not break down by breaking down, but does have some inherent innate resistance.

Some persons believe that the objects that do break down are not entirely hostile to man. They point out, a furnace does not break down by breaking down, but by breaking down by getting lost.

Not everyone agrees among inanimate objects.

The third class of objects are incredibly stupid.

Pliers are incredibly stupid.

The third class of objects are incredibly stupid. These include such items as flashlights and toy-trains which they never work. They never work when they are brought home, and then they never work.

In fact, it is widely agreed that some people have no reason for these objects — baremothes.

Science is utterly baffled about it. The most intelligent scientists have attained the highest status of things that break down a
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mobile to take their turn at breaking down whenever life threatens to flow smoothly for their human enemies.

Many inanimate objects, of course, find it extremely difficult to break down. Pliers, for example, and gloves and keys are almost totally incapable of breaking down. Therefore, they have had to evolve a different technique for resisting man.

They get lost. Science has still not solved the mystery of how they do it, and no man has ever caught one of them in the act of getting lost. The most plausible theory is that they have developed a secret method of locomotion which they are able to conceal the instant a human eye falls upon them.

It is not uncommon for a pair of pliers to climb all the way from the cellar to the attic in its single-minded determination to raise its owner's blood pressure. Keys have been known to burrow three feet under mattresses. Women's purses, despite their great weight, frequently travel through six or seven rooms to find hiding space under a couch.

Scientists have been struck by the fact that things that break down virtually never get lost, while things that get lost hardly ever break down.

A furnace, for example, will invariably break down at the depth of the first winter cold wave, but it will never get lost. A woman's purse, which after all does have some inherent capacity for breaking down, hardly ever does; it almost invariably chooses to get lost.

Some persons believe this constitutes evidence that inanimate objects are not entirely hostile to man, and that a negotiated peace is possible. After all, they point out, a furnace could infuriate a man even more thoroughly by getting lost than by breaking down, just as a glove could upset him far more by breaking down than by getting lost.

Not everyone agrees, however, that this indicates a conciliatory attitude among inanimate objects. Many say it merely proves that furnaces, gloves and pliers are incredibly stupid.

The third class of objects—those that don't work—is the most curious of all. These include such objects as barometers, car clocks, cigarette lighters, flashlights and toy-train locomotives. It is inaccurate, of course, to say that they never work. They work once, usually for the first few hours after being brought home, and then quit. Thereafter, they never work again.

In fact, it is widely assumed that they are built for the purpose of not working. Some people have reached advanced ages without ever seeing some of these objects—barometers, for example—in working order.

Science is utterly baffled by the entire category. There are many theories about it. The most interesting holds that the things that don't work have attained the highest state possible for an inanimate object, the state to which things that break down and things that get lost can still only aspire.
Classification

They have truly defeated man by conditioning him never to expect anything of them, and in return they have given man the only peace he receives from inanimate society. He does not expect his barometer to work, his electric locomotive to run, his cigarette lighter to light or his flashlight to illuminate, and when they don’t it does not raise his blood pressure.

He cannot attain that peace with furnaces and keys and cars and women’s purses as long as he demands that they work for their keep.

For a reading quiz, sources on Russell Baker, and annotated links to additional humor writing, visit bedfordstmartins.com/thebedfordreader.

Journal Writing

What other ways can you think of to classify inanimate objects? In your journal, try expanding on Baker’s categories, or create new categories of your own based on a different principle—for example, objects no student can live without or objects no student would want to be caught dead with. (To take your journal writing further, see “From Journal to Essay” on the facing page.)

Questions on Meaning

1. What is Baker’s thesis?
2. Why don’t things that break down get lost, and vice versa?
3. Does Baker have any purpose other than to make his readers smile?
4. How have inanimate objects “defeated man”?

Questions on Writing Strategy

1. What is the effect of Baker’s principle of classification? What categories are omitted here, and why?
2. In paragraphs 6–10, how does Baker develop the category of things that get lost? Itemize the strategies he uses to make the category clear.
3. Find three places where Baker uses hyperbole. (See Figures of speech in Useful Terms if you need a definition.) What is the effect of the hyperbole?
4. How does the essay’s introduction help set its tone? How does the conclusion reinforce the tone?
5. OTHER METHODS. How does Baker use narrative to portray inanimate objects in the act of “resisting” people? Discuss how these mini-narratives make his classification more persuasive.

Russell Baker

In “Computer Fallout,” an essay in Discover Magazine, Baker sets out to prove that the computer is the enemy of man. But he ends up somewhere else, and with him is what makes the journey worth taking.

The wonderful thing about a writer or a lead pencil is that it's sentence almost perfect before moving...