

Giant Among Men

Future historians will look back on the political scene of this nation, and as the years vanish, elevate President Dwight Eisenhower into the elite ranks of our great chief executives.

His name will rank with other immortals such as Washington and Lincoln who have directed the destinies of this nation through perilous times.

And, as the years lengthen, he will more and more be likened to our first president, George Washington. Leader of their countries in time of conflict, both men directed victorious military efforts that threatened the very lives of their people.

Both men took the helm of their nation at momentous times in history, both determined to lead their people to a new plateau of peace and harmony, and both stepped from this office, head bowed in a sense of frustration as they saw many of their fondest hopes shattered on the altars of human frailty.

Washington was called from retirement, which he had justly earned, to become the nation's first president. About him, he found the chaos of an infant government, beset by petty sectional rivalries, struggling to survive in a world of giant powers waiting to destroy it.

From this chaos he fashioned order and proceeded to set the nation on a course of unity and non-intervention in foreign affairs.

How well did he succeed?

Seven years later, conditions had so deteriorated that the House of Representatives declined to even send the President congratulations on his birthday, something they had always done.

Washington was being vilified by the press of the day, termed an Anglomaniac, a monarch, a tyrant with his very life in danger.

Against this backdrop he wrote his farewell address outlining the course that he, as an interested American, wanted his nation to follow.

Had his words been heeded, we would not today find ourselves in the harassed military and political situation that confronts us.

A thankless people hurried Washington out of office and into his grave three years later.

In this same vein of concern for the country he loved, President Eisenhower entered into service as its president. He had earned his nation's highest laurels on the field of battle and directed its military effort to a vital, essential victory over the forces of tyranny.

Yet, even as he accepted the offer to run for election his country was involved in a shameful conflict for which it had not been properly prepared.

Called back from the shadows of retirement, he accepted the challenge and entered into the office imbued with ideals of obtaining a lasting peace for this nation and for the world.

Unschooling in the vicissitudes of politics, he was unprepared to compromise his ideals for political position, and found himself embroiled in a constant cross-fire struggle in the political realm.

Determined to sever the Gordian knot that tied government in red tape and bureaucracy, he found himself thwarted by the selfish desires of groups and individuals, many of whom placed self above nation.

History will remember him as a great man with a background of war and a fervent love for peace.

The outpourings of hate alone from the Communist portions of the world, and the vilification that he encountered at the hands of these enemies of freedom should be enough to make us realize that they recognized in him one of their greatest enemies. This can be considered a tribute to his firm stand on the side of right and freedom.

He accepted the reins at a time when this nation was already embroiled in a blood-letting war in Korea, when Soviet Russia was threatening to engulf all of Europe, when cries of compromise at any price were swirling around him, and became the battle flag around which the beleaguered nation rallied.

He lifted the nation from the blood-soaked useless struggle in Korea, shored up the defenses of a shattered free world and marched forth to stem the tide of socialism at home and communism abroad.

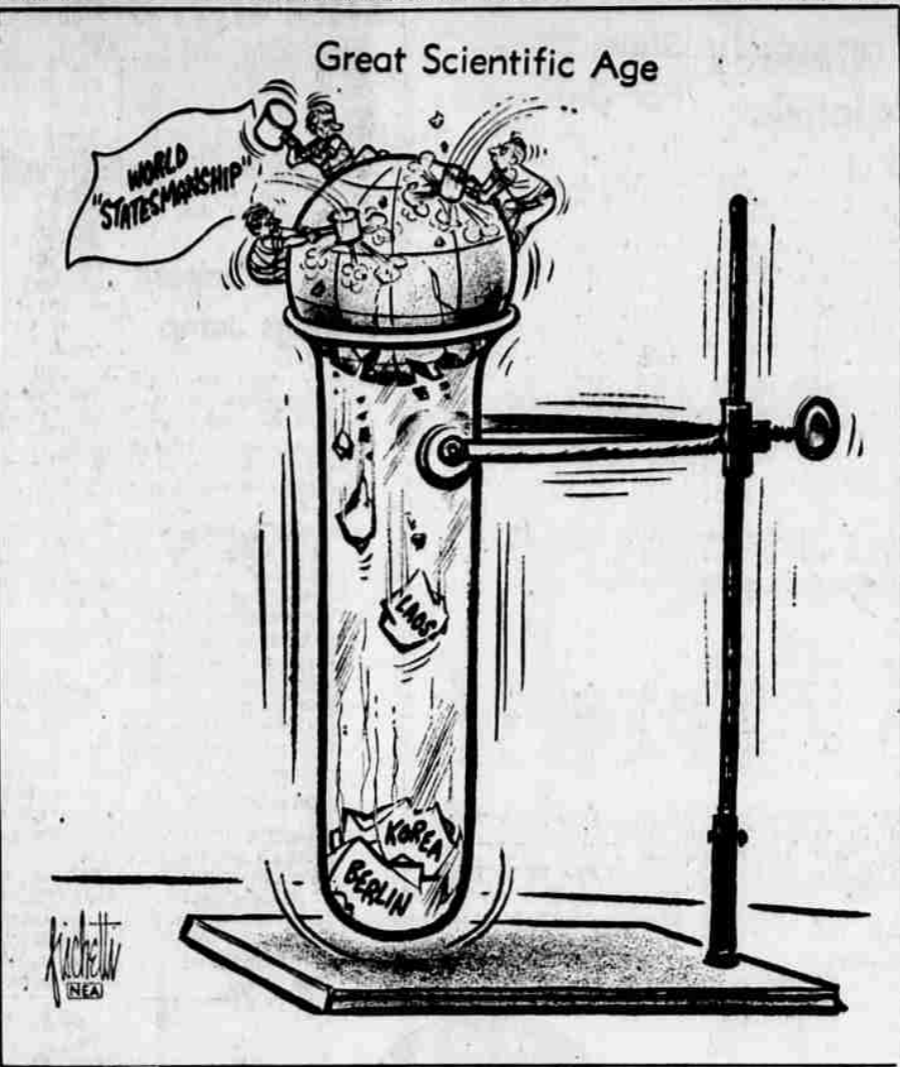
It was here he met his greatest defeat.

The forces of socialism and dependency upon the federal government here at home had become so well implanted over a 20-year period from 1932 to 1952 that it was impossible to recapture the free strength generated by private enterprise and individual initiative.

Just when the victory seemed within grasp, he found the people unwilling to continue the struggle. He found his forces retreating from the difficulties such as conflict entails, and he could not rally them in time.

Instead, they succumbed to the lure of more federal government, more socialistic schemes and promises and gave up the fight, bowing to personal dictates to avoid personal sacrifice.

Historians will capture this view correctly as they recount the chapters of this nation during these days. Unless history is rewritten to suit a socialistic future, it will cite Dwight David Eisenhower as a giant among men, a true crusader for right and freedom, and perhaps a disillusioned American.



THE VIEW FROM HERE... by F.L.W. City Library Closure Due To Tight Budget

THE RECENT DECISION of the City Library Board to close the city library on Sundays has brought me several recent calls from people who want to know why the city cannot afford to keep the library open on this important day.

The callers stated they used the library on Sunday and felt that many other persons did also, and inquired as to what could be done.

I CHECKED this decision out with George McIntyre, chairman of the board for the past several years, and he confirmed that the closure was necessary to enable the board to remain within its budget.

The city library is financed by a two-mill levy. This levy was voted by the people of Klamath Falls in 1926. In its early years, the levy raised less than \$14,000 for operation of the library, but in those days it apparently covered more ground.

Today, that same two-mill levy raises a little more than \$25,000. Income from fines, rentals and other sources raises this income to around \$30,000 annually.

The budget for the city library during the 1960-61 fiscal year was \$30,443. Expenditures for the year this far have amounted to just under \$3,000 per month. As of December 1, \$18,000 remained of the \$30,000 budget and it had to last for another seven months. It demanded some action.

THE BOARD checked its library operation and found that Sunday was a slow day, occupied mostly by persons who read magazines or newspapers with little book checkout activity.

It was felt that Sunday was the day the library should be closed, as long as one day closure had been decided upon.

IT IS MANDATORY that the li-

brary be operated within the two-mill levy since that's all that the people have authorized for its operation. No money can be used from the general fund of the city for this purpose.

ON THE OTHER HAND, the county library is in much better financial shape. Budget for this county-supported institution during 1960-61 amounts to slightly more than \$66,000 or almost twice that available for operation of the city unit.

In addition, the county provides another \$6,800 for operation of the museum.

NOW LET'S COMPARE the hours of both places.

The county library is open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The county library is not open on Sundays.

The city library is open 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day Monday through Saturday.

GEORGE MCINTYRE has been a member of the City Library Board since he was first appointed by Mayor Tom Watters in 1930.

When asked about the closure, he said, "The general cost of almost everything continues to rise, and in order to carry on as close to normal operations as possible, it was necessary to curtail services somewhere." The logical step, he indicated, was the Sunday closure.

SURVEYING THE FACTS, we must agree that the board had no other choice but to curtail services somewhere if they were to stay within their budget.

Perhaps a partial solution could be worked out on this closure, if the two libraries were to get together, and agree on different closing days so that one library

would be open every day.

The other suggested solution and one that people must face in other quarters as well is that additional revenues will have to be voted if these facilities are to continue to serve the public at full capacity.

The dollar simply does not stretch as far as it used to, and this restriction of operating funds is hitting not only the library operation, but such other operations of the city as the street department, the park and recreation department and other areas.

MAINTENANCE at parks and playgrounds is already at a minimum, and some of the recreational activities have had to be sharply curtailed so that this department, too, can stay within its budget.

The same is true of the street department where a tight minimum of money is available for operating activities.

The public recently turned down a two-mill levy for the street department, even though it was pointed out by the administration that the levy was necessary for the bare minimum of street maintenance work.

Gradually, the tightening financial situation is hurting the city of Klamath Falls, and in turn, will force curtailment of services which citizens now enjoy, unless something is done.

IT ALL BOILS DOWN to the one inescapable fact... you cannot get something for nothing.

If the public is going to continue to demand services from the various tax-supported agencies, then it is going to have to be prepared to pay more for them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Your edition of Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1961, carried the headline "U.S. Breaks with Cubans."

So we finally got fed up with Castro.

I have only one question and that is, what took us so long? M. A. Carter

Leader Shortage

Dear Editor:

I just returned from a children's agency board meeting of Klamath County. I have for a long time been interested in our children and youth and the provisions we as adults make and work at for them. We discussed leadership and money that is involved to carry each child in the scouting movement. I for a long time have been aware of the lack of concerned parents, to take responsibility for their own. I only wanted to throw out this thought to all.

If every parent, whether they have one or 10 children, would take a turn in leading some good worthwhile children's group, for only one year out of their busy lives, there would never be a shortage of leaders. Likewise if



Rules Committee Battle Background

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA) - Congressional defenders of the House Rules Committee maintain there's an awful lot of misinformation and malarkey in the criticisms of what it does and does not do.

Even Prof. Samuel H. Beer of Harvard, president of Americans for Democratic Action - which wants the rules committee reformed - says he would have no objections to it if it is used as a responsible arm of the congressional leaders and the White House.

Under its present chairman, Judge Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), the committee is the favorite whipping boy in Congress. Congressional leaders and chairmen of committees who don't want to report out new bills for which there is some public demand blame their own shortcomings on it. And individual congressmen who haven't a chance to get some constituent's or pressure group's pet project through Congress like to say it's the rules committee's fault.

The 12-member committee - eight Democrats and four Republicans in the last Congress - is admittedly dominated by conservatives. One plan to liberalize it in the Kennedy administration is to enlarge it and appoint enough "New Frontiersmen" so that its majority will clear more pioneering legislation.

Americans for Democratic Action held a one-day meeting in Washington at year's end to cry for reform of the rules committee, along with repeal of Senate Rule 22, under which filibusters are conducted against civil rights and similar legislation.

Examples most frequently mentioned of the committee's side-tracking of progressive legislation in the last Congress include minimum wage raise, federal aid to school construction, aid to depressed areas, medical care for the aged, and housing.

Those are the five measures which Kennedy wants the new Congress to act on first. A look at the records, however, shows the committee not solely responsible for the sorry record of the last Congress in these fields.

The committee held hearings and granted two rules on minimum wage bills. This legislation died in conference because the Senate would not accept the House version, and vice versa. But

the committee had nothing to do with that.

There were three school construction bills before the last Congress. The Senate wouldn't accept the House bill and the committee, knowing that the Senate bill faced a veto from Eisenhower, refused to give it a rule for House consideration.

What really killed the measure, however, was a House amendment which would have denied funds to school districts not in compliance with federal court desegregation orders.

On social security amendments including medical care for the aged, rules committee approved the bill which was referred to it for clearance. But this bill was watered down in the House and further amended in the Senate. The final bill satisfied few people and isn't working well so far.

A revised bill will have to be offered in the new Congress. But responsibility for this can't be placed on the rules committee.

The House Rules Committee must bear responsibility for sending an omnibus housing bill back to committee for revision. The reason given was that there were already 100,000 authorized public housing units for which there was three billion dollars in slum clearance funds still unused.

This action was in line with one of the rules committee's duties to prevent passage of faulty legislation. When a revised, scaled down, stopgap housing bill was reported back to the committee at the end of the session, it was cleared for action.

Depressed area redevelopment legislation, cleared by the rules committee and subsequently passed, was vetoed by Eisenhower. When the Senate failed to override the veto the measure died. But this was no fault of the rules committee.

Statistically, the rules committee in the 86th Congress held hearings on 124 bills and granted rules on 119. The five it denied rules on were school construction, omnibus housing, educational TV, and amendments to the foreign and library service acts. The last two were subsequently passed.

On Senate bills, House Rules Committee had requests for hearings on 19, of which four were passed on the consent calendar before the rules committee could act. On the other 15, rules were granted on 14 and a rule was denied on the first depressed areas bill, though a later measure was approved.



THE DOCTOR SAYS... Infants Subject To Many Diseases

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D. Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

The eyes and ears of infants are delicate structures. Each may be threatened and their functional capacities impaired or even destroyed by acts of carelessness that many of us commit without realizing the possible consequences of what we are doing.

Transmission of the herpes virus to young babies through kissing has recently been held responsible for an eye infection (viral conjunctivitis) that occasionally results in blindness.

According to Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, a leading English ophthalmologist, newly introduced antibiotics have eliminated most of the bacteria that used to cause infantile conjunctivitis. As a result, the herpes virus, which is resistant to all "miracle drugs," has become increasingly dangerous to the new born who have few protective antibodies with which to fight off a lowly organism that usually can do no more than produce a "cold sore" on the lip of the kisser.

Since baby kissing is an act of affection only to the kisser, it would not seem too unreasonable to request well-wishers to bestow their herpes organisms on the sole of the infant's foot. Particularly if they are suffering from an upper respiratory infection of any kind.

Bottle-feeding infants, while they are lying flat or propped up insufficiently, has been held responsible for ear infections by a group of New Zealand pediatricians. Over a seven-year period, a group of reliable observers has collected a series of 242 babies whose middle ear infections are attributed to the position of the child

all parents realized that it takes \$10 to keep their child supplied in materials, leadership and professional guidance for one year, and they each supplied a part through free gifts to the organizations of his choice or to (our Klamath County United Fund), we would never have a shortage of either funds or good help.

Violet Koehn R.R. 1 Box 938 Klamath Falls, Ore.

during feeding (positional otitis media). And, according to this study, both prematurity and nasal obstruction from whatever cause add materially to the risk.

As a natural conclusion to their study, the New Zealand group advises mothers to feed their infants in the upright position until they are at least three months old. And for a longer time if the baby was premature or if it suffers from nasal obstruction.

Since neither of these recommendations requires any great sacrifice on the part of any of us, there seems no valid excuse not to heed them.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Combat the Common Cold," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Wednesday, Jan. 11, the 11th day of the year with 354 more in 1961.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening star is Venus and Mars.

On this day in history: In 1757, American statesman, financier and first treasury secretary Alexander Hamilton was born.

In 1785, the Continental Congress convened in New York.

In 1842, American philosopher William James was born.

In 1861, Alabama seceded from the Union.

In 1878, a Brooklyn, N.Y., milkman delivered milk in glass bottles for the first time.

In 1899, actress and director Eva Le Gallienne was born in London.

In 1962, Captain Henrik Kurt Carlsen, heroic captain of the Flying Enterprise, landed at Falmouth, England.

Thought for today: American statesman Alexander Hamilton said: "A national debt, if it is not excessive, will be to us a national blessing."



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER... Less Than Four Minutes Left For Final Prayers

Part Two - The Crash

The most dangerous part of flying is the first 180 seconds on takeoff, and the final 180 seconds on landing. If the machine is going to fail, it will usually do it on takeoff; if man is going to fail, it customarily happens as he comes in for a landing. The jet and the Constellation that collided at Staten Island were within 19 miles of their respective airports; a few minutes away.

Both had been in holding patterns. A holding pattern is an imaginary race track near an airport. It is about six miles long and, at the turns, two miles wide. It can be high in the sky, or low. The weather can be foul, so bad that the pilot cannot see beyond his windshield, but he will remain in the holding pattern with the aid of radio bearings coming up to him from radio beacons below.

Planes are ordered into holding patterns when traffic is too heavy for an airport. In the New York area, there are five big airports within 20 miles of Bowers Bay: La Guardia, Idlewild, Newark, Floyd Bennett and Teterboro. Each of these needs lots of sky space for holding patterns when the weather is bad.

On the day of the big accident, the sky was leaden and snow flurries were carried on a wind approaching 50 miles per hour out of the southwest. All the big airports had planes in holding patterns. From my home at Sea Bright, N.J., I have seen planes stacked over Ambrose Lightship every few thousand feet.

They fly slowly to conserve fuel, and they move up and down their race tracks, waiting for the word to come in. Ground control usually tells the lowest plane in

first. It's like pulling the bottom dish out of a stack of dinner plates.

Sam Stoja drew two penciled race tracks on the New York chart as he and George Tamalis and Lewis Dymond and I discussed the crash. One was between Arthur Kill, Linden, N.J., and Rahway. Here, the big Constellation held at 5,000 feet. It was seven miles south of Newark Airport, although its terminal was La Guardia. It was 996 degrees from a radio called Solberg, and 066 from another one called Yardley.

The pilot appeared to hold his pattern well. From time to time, he heard La Guardia and they would be ready to take him in within a few minutes. Unknown to him, a DC-8 jet was in a holding pattern 14 miles southeast, almost ready to run an imaginary race track called Preston.

The jet had been asked by Ground Control to drop from 14,000 feet to 5,000 en route between Robbinsville, N.J., and Preston. The pilot agreed.

Preston lies between Cliffwood Beach and Englishtown. The pilot set a course of 050 out of Robbinsville. As he ran northeast, Ground Control turned him over to Idlewild Approach. So far as is known, Idlewild and the jet did not contact each other.

The jet moved slowly, about 180 knots with some flaps. The pilot wasn't worried. All he had to do was to stay on Robbinsville's 050 until he intercepted Colt's Neck Radio on a bearing of 346 degrees. When he had them lined up, he would begin his race-course. Even if he was slightly off his pattern, he knew there was a buffer area of safety around it, roughly 19 miles by 8

miles.

He moved straight on past Colt's Neck beam, still on 050, as the Constellation received orders from La Guardia to come out of the Linden pattern and head southeast until it intercepted Robbinsville radio. Then it was to turn on 050 and head into La Guardia.

The jet was also on 050, but it was supposed to be making ovals over New Jersey. The jet and the Connie were both at 5,000 feet. The jet pilot had one radio out of business, but this would not hurt him. He had more than enough other sets to handle any situation. Also, if Idlewild wanted to identify him, all they had to do was ask the jet to turn on its transponder, which will give any plane a double blip on a ground radar set momentarily. No one at Idlewild asked.

The DC-8 went on past the Colt's Neck bearing as though it had not received the proper heading signal, and moved across Raritan Bay to a point between Great Kills and Miller Field, Staten Island. There, out of the snow came the broadside vision of a Constellation making a left turn onto the same heading at the same altitude.

The four of us at lunch agreed that the DC-8 pilot tried to turn out of the way at the last second, lost one engine in the belly of the Connie, which fell in two big parts, and then the jet, as though all on the flight deck were dead, continued straight on, 050 for eleven more miles, past Fort Wadsworth, across the Narrows, and deep into Flatbush, in Brooklyn, before it crashed.

That gave everyone aboard exactly three and a half minutes to say a final prayer...

Animal Kingdom crossword puzzle with clues and grid.