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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of the Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair and helpful in the development of constructive community policy. A newspaper is a CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY.

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Making Room for a Growing Family

When a fellow with a wife and two children and a two-bedroom house finds that a third child is on the way, he does one of two things. He may buy a bigger house. He may add a room or two to the house he has. He may, if he's one in a thousand, do this with cash. But more likely, he'll borrow the money, paying it off as he uses the increased room and as his income rises.

If a local school district finds that it has more children than its school buildings can accommodate, it builds more schools or makes existing schools larger. Probably the district does not pay cash for these buildings. It is more likely that it will raise the money from bonds.

The State of Oregon doesn't work this way. It pays as it goes (or doesn't pay and doesn't go.) The only buildings that may be paid for through the bonding process are the "self-liquidating" buildings such as dormitories and student activity centers. Classroom buildings on the campuses and buildings at the state institutions are paid for in cash—or they aren't built.

Between now and 1970, higher education alone will need buildings that will cost an estimated \$98,000,000 from cash funds. This doesn't count an estimated \$50,000,000 worth of the buildings for which the state can bond. And it doesn't count the growing needs of the other state institutions, most of which are growing almost as fast as higher education is growing.

Next winter, the system of higher education is expected to ask the Legislature for \$45 million for buildings. The last session authorized \$9 million. The chances are that the 1963 Legislature will turn its pockets inside out and show higher education that the cash money is just not there.

These needs are real, just as real and just as important as the boys and girls who are now in junior high and who will be college students in four years, just

as real as next fall's fifth graders, who will be college freshmen in 1970.

The only answer is bonding, unless (and this is most unlikely) the Legislature is willing to let taxes go up far enough to do a decent job on current needs. But we can't bond—not under the present Constitution. That rustic document prohibits the State from selling bonds in excess of \$50,000 except "in case of war or to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection or to build and maintain permanent roads." Other bonds, and there are some, have been sold only by authority granted by constitutional amendment.

Oregon's bonded indebtedness is not high. Highway bonds, the dormitory bonds referred to above, and the bonds that finance the "state GI" home loan program are paid back from special sources. Direct tax money retires only two groups of bonds—those that made possible the World War II vets' bonds and those that we sold for reforestation, principally in the Tillamook burn area. Indebtedness on the latter two, the only ones paid for directly from taxes, amounts to about \$42 million, or 1/2 of 1 per cent of the true cash value of the taxable property in the state. Few corporations, few homeowners and few school districts are in that good shape.

In 1960, voters rejected Proposition No. 8, which would have authorized just such bonds as we're talking about here. But all the salesmanship that year went into a companion measure providing for the dormitory bonds. Proposition No. 8 was really an orphan, almost without friends. (The Register-Guard, however, supported it vigorously.) Much was said about the virtue of "pay-as-you-go," and it was said by politicians with mortgages on their homes and debts on the schools their children attend.

The 1963 Legislature would be well advised to ask the voters to look at the idea again, either in 1964 or at a special election. The need is real. Time is short. The remedy that serves so well for business, local government and the family is there—if only we'll resort to it.

In Peru

It may be Monday before the official count is made of votes in Peru's presidential election. At this point, however, it appears that the likely winner is Fernando Belaunde Terry, a U.S.-educated architect, who has been described as a "leftist." Thus it is possible that his election, if he does remain ahead, will be viewed with some alarm in the United States. Such alarm would be premature.

A victory for one of Belaunde's opponents might have been more troublesome in the long run. One, Manuel A. Odría, is a veteran of Peruvian politics and served a spell as virtual dictator. He certainly would do nothing to soothe the Peruvian masses who want to break out of their poverty. The other opponent is Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who once had a reputation as quite an agitator. He's calmed down a lot now, but he still has the enmity of the military. If Haya should win, it could be that the military would prevent his taking office. Also, it is unlikely that he would push the reforms the Alliance for Progress requires.

Belaunde is not believed to be a Communist, although the Communists, whose support he did not seek, backed him. Nor is he a Castro type. The Castroites had a candidate of their own, who got only a scattering of votes. It is possible, however, that Belaunde will recognize the Castro government, while also working with the Alliance for Progress.

Peru, potentially the most explosive nation on the South American mainland, needs help. Thirty families control 80 per cent of what's left. Another 70 per cent of the 11 million people are illiterate.

It may be that Belaunde turns out to be another Castro. If so, we'll deal with him then. But for now, the United States is best advised to play it cool and to hope that the Alliance for Progress idea is more appealing than the harsher, and less effective, remedies that the Castro people advance.

Pretty Country

Pretty country around here. And, like most pretty country, it is best seen from a high vantage point. In these columns a few days ago there appeared a suggestion that Skinner Butte is such a point. From the top one sees the city as it really is, not just as the boundary lines make it seem to be.

Try the other butte, Spencer, too. From there one can see a large portion of the area that feeds the metropolitan community. Go early or go late. Go before breakfast or go after dinner.

If you go after dinner, try to be on top half an hour or so before sunset. See the Sisters with their pink glow. Then watch them disappear as darkness falls two degrees to the east. The shadow extends down over the McKenzie Valley, behind Springfield with its wreath of white smoke.

When the shadow hits Mt. June, turn around. See what's happening to the west, over Fern Ridge Lake and around Mary's Peak and Roman Nose. Then, unless there is a bright moon, get out of there or, if you're bold, prepare to pick your way down the steep trail by flashlight.

In the morning, reverse the process. Leave your car just as it gets light enough to mark the trail. Scramble over the big rocks on top and see the sun shining behind the Sisters. Watch as it illuminates the fog that has gathered in the McKenzie Valley and up the Wilamette. Now turn and see light hit Fern Ridge and the Coast Range.

Then back to a shower, breakfast and the day's work.

Borrowing Trouble

Wes Sullivan, an editorial writer for the Oregon Statesman, has been at the big fair in Seattle. Big mob up there, he reports. He says the fair points up the real problem of Century 21—where to put the people.

From Where We Sit, it Looks Hopeless



Sylvia Porter

What Father Wants for HIS Big Day

Assuming the stock market crash has not already made a serious financial dent in wifely and filial spending habits in our country, the American Father this coming Sunday will receive more than 101 million gifts amounting to almost \$1 billion.

To my utter surprise, and I suspect yours, Father's Day ranks as the second largest non-Christmas gift occasion in total number of gifts given—exceeded only by birthday celebrations.

This Sunday in June ranks as the fourth largest non-Christmas gift-giving occasion in dollar volume—exceeded only by birthdays, weddings and Mother's Day. It accounts for about 10 per cent of the total non-Christmas market and 5 per cent of the overall gift market of more than \$18.5 billion annually.

Each father this coming Sunday will receive an average of two gifts with an average value of \$8.90 per gift, or approximately \$18 per papa. That \$8.90-per-gift figure is well above the \$5.37 cost of the average Christmas present, and only the per-gift cost of weddings, anniversaries and Mother's Day tops it.

Some Unexpected Items

Finally, Father's Day is one of the three major occasions when the man of the house receives presents. The other two are Christmas—which absorbs 43 per cent of the entire gift-giving market—and his birthday.

These are the key findings of the Tie-Tie division of the Chicago Printed String Co., the world's largest maker of decorative paper and ribbons and, therefore, a company anxious to

learn all it can about the gift-giving market. And therefore also a source to report, as Sol Weiner, president of CPS, put it to me, that "Men as well as women prefer the gift itself to a gift certificate and are becoming more aware of the esthetic importance of wrapping gifts as an indication of the givers' attitude."

The survey comes up with several obvious as well as unexpected items—all of which may be helpful hints to housewives and the kids.

The finding which Tie-Tie thought most startling was that almost one in five fathers (17 per cent) did not receive a present on this day last year. "They apparently were either ignored, forgotten or just plain left out." Clear message: give him something, don't undermine his morale.

Heart Warming Preference The finding which I found most interesting was one that Tie-Tie didn't even bother to take out of a table. It was that, when asked what they wanted, "throwing price and all inhibitions to the wind," a "chair, books" got equal rank with an "airplane, helicopter" and "camera, projectors."

Admittedly, "books" received only a scant 2 per cent of the votes, was dwarfed by the 35 per cent expressing desires for a new car, but still, to see books ranked with such dream items as an airplane and helicopter warms the heart of this reporter.

As for obvious aspects of practical shopping concern to you, the giver, what men pre-

fer most for Father's Day gifts are items of clothing. Specifically, shirts, 42 per cent; socks, 25 per cent; pajamas, 21 per cent; ties, 21 per cent; handkerchiefs, 21 per cent. By more than two to one, these staples are preferred to such accessory items of clothing as belts, wallets, cufflinks.

Despite all the jokes about it, the tie ranks way up there. Although, according to CPS, men receive an average of four ties a year as gifts and one in eight receives more than 10 ties a year, the tie still is high on the "most wanted" Father's Day list.

At Least \$8.90 Each

If you're going in for non-clothing items, select sport-goods equipment, camera or camera equipment, tools, TV, radio or a phonograph to give him this Sunday. The survey says this is what he wants most.

Incidentally, on that gift tie, the CPS study discloses that this is one area where men prefer to get a gift certificate (34 per cent) or even to buy their own (48 per cent) than to receive the tie itself as a gift. CPS makes no effort to emphasize this finding, but it does include it in the body of its report.

For its honesty in so doing, Cris and I will now go out and splurge at least \$8.90 each on two ties for Father which we'll wrap with CPS decorative paper and ribbons. These he'll probably return for two others which will again be fancy-wrapped and herb-moned on One Man's Family anyway.

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Other Editors' Views

Nature and Abstract Art

Ever notice the way the receding surf leaves ripples in the sand? The wet spots between the ripples catch the sky and send helter skelter patterns of blue and beige across the beach. Beach strollers stop to share

the fleeting moments until this beauty is torn asunder forever by the next wave, only to be replaced by a new pattern.

Visitors to the Grand Canyon are caught up by the changing colors in the wall of the opposite rim and sit for minutes, spellbound as the sinking sun changes yellows to reds to purples.

Ask many of these same people if they understand or appreciate abstract art and they would class themselves with the scoffers. Hold on, says Carl Hall, painter in residence at Willamette University. Much of what we enjoy in nature is abstract art.

Capture the ripples of the sand on canvas and they offer no recognizable form. Their motion, their color are purpose enough for us to enjoy them in nature. Why not on canvas?

On the next beach trip, don't just look for beauty in the big vista, he advises. Search it out wherever it can be found. The motion of the sea isn't confined to the water. It is in the swirling grain of the driftwood, laid bare by the sea itself. The flecks of foam left by the receding sea are like jewels. The swirling seaweed forms it to the beach.

It is difficult to put Carl Hall's theory into practice, perhaps. Visiting the huge collection of abstract art at the Seattle World's Fair may leave the initiate wondering how the clashing, garish colors can be related to the subtle tones and flowing motion found in nature.

But the first step towards appreciating the abstract in man's art is the willingness to admit one's appreciation of the abstract in nature.

Carmichael



Peter Edson

Judicial Mills Grind Slow On Red Determinations

WASHINGTON—(NEA)—From 1953 through 1957, Department of Justice sent petitions to the Subversive Activities Control Board, asking for declarations that there were 24 Communist-controlled organizations operating in the United States.

These actions were taken under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 and the Communist Control Act of 1954. Laws have been fought all the way by the Communist party and its attorneys—principally John Abt and Joseph Forer.

The case against the Communist party ran for 11 years before the Supreme Court decided in June 1961 that the party must register as a Communist action organization.

The court found that members of the party must also register. But so far neither the party nor any of its officers nor any of its members has been registered.

Department of Justice has had to go to court again to force compliance. The original deadline for registration was Nov. 21, 1961. The party and its officers refused to comply.

So a grand jury had to be convened to go all over the case once more. On Dec. 1, 1961, an indictment was returned against the Communist party and on March 15, 1962, against its general secretary, Gus Hall, and its national secretary, Ben Davis, for failure to register. Arraigned March 30, they plead not guilty. Trial has not been set. That's where the No. 1 case stands.



CASES NOW UNDER REVIEW

Fifteen other organizations which Subversive Activities Control Board has found to be Communist are:

- International Workers Order, Inc.
Labor Youth League.
Jefferson School of Social Science.
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
United May Day Committee.
California Labor School, Inc.
Civil Rights Congress.
American Peace Crusade.
Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights.
California Emergency Defense Committee.
Washington Pension Union.
Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties.
American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.
Thirteen of these organizations on which SACB issued orders requiring registration appealed to the U.S. District Court of Appeals. Seven of the cases were then remanded to SACB for determination whether the organizations are still active and if not, what effect that has on registration.

These cases, now under review by SACB, cover: Labor Youth League, Jefferson School of Social Science, California Labor School, Civil Rights Congress, American Peace Crusade, Washington Pension Union and the Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties.

Four other organizations on which SACB has issued orders to register, with appeals still pending are:

- Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, United May Day Committee, American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.
Two SACB orders on the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights and the California Emergency Defense Committee have become final because time for appeal has expired. SACB hearings on the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers were dismissed by Department of Justice for lack of available witnesses and evidence.

A LONG, SLOW PROCESS

SACB's most recent order on May 4, finding the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was a Communist-infiltrated organization, was one of its most important and effective actions. It deprives the union of collective bargaining rights when the order is made final.

But the union has now petitioned for a hearing that it is no longer Communist-dominated, delaying decision.

What this SACB record shows is that enforcement of orders and court decisions against Communist organizations is a long and slow process, so far not too successful.

Penalties of \$10,000 a day or five years, imprisonment are provided for each day's failure to register. But so far not one has been collected and no Communist has gone to jail.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy on May 31 began his third drive to force compliance. He petitioned Subversive Activities Control Board to require 10 members of the Communist party's national committee to register.

But it will take months and perhaps years of hearings, appeals and ultimately another Supreme Court decision to enforce the penalty.

Pages From Our Past

'Fireballs' in NW Skies Recorded as Early as 1841

By KENNETH L. HOLMES

Professor of History Linfield College

During a baseball game between the Vancouver Mounties and the Portland Beavers May 29 at Vancouver, B. C., the game was disrupted by the sudden appearance of a giant fireball soaring through the sky from north to south. The spectacle was so frightening that players and umpires went scurrying for the dugouts. After the startling interlude the game was resumed.

The brilliant greenish fireball with "a white tail" was seen in British Columbia, Washington and Idaho. If any of you observed it, you might drop us a line describing the sight as it appeared to you and also the direction of its movement. Also tell if there was a trailing streamer of smoke. Or you might like to send the information to Phil F. Brogan, Northwest Director, American Meteor Society, Phil is associate editor of the Bend Bulletin, Bend, Oregon. The American Meteor Society keeps track of all phenomena having to do with meteors. If the flying object hit the ground anywhere, the observations of those who saw it are often of value in finding the meteorite. The meteorite is called a meteorite once it has hit the ground.

The pioneer explorers and settlers sometimes saw and recorded the observation of such a fireball. We have found two very distinct such cases in our studies:

One of these was seen on May 31, 1841, by the crew of one of the ships of the famous Wilkes expedition just after they sailed out of Puget Sound heading south along the Washington shoreline. One of the men aboard, Joseph G. Clark, described the sighting of the fireball in a book of reminiscences: "Lights and Shadows of Sailor Life." Published in Boston in 1848. He wrote of it:

"At ten minutes past 8 o'clock, on the 31st, a meteor of immense magnitude and brilliancy shot across the heavens in a north-west direction, illuminating the heavens to such an extent that there was a resemblance to a sheet of fire till it nearly reached the horizon, when it exploded, sending off myriads of eruptions in every direction. When it first commenced its flight, it was exceedingly slow in its descent, but as it increased its distance towards the horizon, it increased its velocity considerably, until it burst. Many old seamen on board never witnessed a meteor half so large, nor one whose light remained so long visible. From the time it was first seen until it disappeared, was one hour and twenty-five minutes."

Another dramatic sighting of a fireball was made by the members of the so-called "Great Migration of 1843," the huge wagon train that brought so many of the well-known pioneers to the Pacific Northwest. The man who founded my home town of McMinnville, William T. Newby, noted the event with ingenious spelling in his diary for August 4, 1843. The diary was published in the Oregon Historical Quarterly in September, 1939:

"There was a very curious explosion at noon: first there was some thing past over us in the element like a bowl of fire, then followed it a long streak of blew smoke in a zig zag form a bout 2 hundred yards long. Then followed it a very tremendous report as if it had bin large guns firing."

Another member of the wagon train, James W. Nesmith, also noted in his diary for that day: "About 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon we heard a loud, sharp report of a piece of heavy artillery. After the first report, there was a loud rumbling sound overhead."

In later years Newby told a newspaper reporter that what they saw and heard "was probably a meteor."