

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Don't Blame the Church

To an observer of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ nearly 2,000 years ago, the present-day spread of His teachings to all corners of the globe would seem a miracle indeed.

Hanging on the cross, Christ must have been regarded for the moment like the symbol of the power of Rome and the Jewish Pharisees. His mission seemed lost.

Available to today's observer, however, is the story of His Resurrection, the spread of Christianity across the world. On all sides, the observer sees proof that many of the institutions, much of the language and customs of the western civilizations have their roots in Christianity. He is impressed by the size and strength of the churches.

But what is likely to impress him most is that, with Christianity holding such an apparently powerful place in the world and in each individual community, there is still so much work to be done.

Christ's tools with which to build peace and security have lain at the world's feet all these years. Yet much of the time they are used as stepping stones to more power and material strength instead of being picked up and used as the powerful forces they are.

The search for an electron pushes aside the search for the Kingdom of Heaven. The exclusiveness of nationalism conflicts with the quest for the brotherhood of man.

Although the church has not been able to stamp out all moral laxness, and has not been able to assure peace and security, it is fallacious to blame this on "the church."

The church, as we know it, reflects the ideas and actions of the people who fill its pews. It effectiveness is sometimes limited by the people who do not fill its pews. Apathy is one of its strongest enemies.

The Easter season is a good time to take inventory of what, as individuals, we are contributing to Christianity.

Sending one's children to Sunday school, signing a financial pledge during the Every-Member Canvass, attending the services—is that enough?

It helps, but no child can find religion only in Sunday school 60 minutes a week any more than a piano student can learn to play well if he only touches the piano during his weekly visit to the music teacher. If he is to accept the ideals of Christians as his own he must find them at work in his home. A child unconsciously models his ideas of religion on the pattern set for him by his parents.

Likewise, a church cannot exist on money alone. It cannot pay its parishioners to accept Christ. It is the active participation of the members of the congregation in its choir, teaching positions, governing board and charitable work that gives the church life and vitality.

Also, the church cannot progress if it must be content with passive religion, the mere exposure of one's mind to a 20-minute sermon once a week. If the sermon does not provoke a dynamic response wherein its recipient is moved to better his or someone else's condition the result is zero.

We Americans realize that there is a price set on our liberty. We must, if necessary, defend it with our lives.

Christ has also set a high price on His kingdom.

We must pay in time, effort and conviction if we would live in a community free of crime and moral degradation. If we have not paid

'Airframe Weight' Figures Prove Sec. Johnson Has Cut Air Force Fighting Strength One-Third

Airframe Weight . . . 3 24 1 . . . 11%

By Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The facts about American air power, in its relation to the national security, are really very simple. The basic, overriding fact is this: Defense Secretary Louis Johnson has reduced American strength in the air by approximately one-third in the year of the Soviet atomic bomb. More over, even before the Johnson slash, the level of American air strength was already, in the unanimous opinion of the experts who have studied the problem, too low.

These facts are unpleasant, but they can be quite easily proven. As Mr. Walter Lippmann has pointed out, the most accurate measure of air power is not dollars or air groups, but "airframe weight"—the weight of aircraft annually procured by the air force. And the figures on airframe weight speak for themselves.

In fiscal 1949, the last pre-Johnson fiscal year, the air force was permitted to order just under 34,000,000 pounds of airframe weight. In fiscal 1950, Johnson, succeeding James Forrestal, froze congressional appropriations and sliced savagely into air force procurement. Airframe weight was slashed down to a bit over 21,000,000 pounds, with a slight increase envisaged for 1951.

In other words, behind a smoke screen of bluster about "trimming fat," Johnson has reduced American air power by more than a third. The full meaning of this fact can only be understood, moreover, if it is borne in mind that the 24,000,000 pound level of aircraft procurement for fiscal 1949 represented a conscious and calculated risk.

Air Force Secretary Stuart Symington repeatedly and passionately protested that the level of aircraft procurement was dangerously low. Nor was he merely reflecting a service viewpoint, for his protest was supported by the conclusions of both the Finletter commission and the air policy board, which sifted all the facts and heard the country's leading air power experts.

Nevertheless, Forrestal overruled Symington. This was before the Soviet Union exploded its atom bomb somewhere in the Siberian fastnesses. At that time, planning was based on the optimistic assumption that the Soviet Union would not have a stockpile of atomic bombs before 1953.

Acting on this assumption, Forrestal took the calculated risk of holding aircraft procurement down below the recommended level. But he expected the level of American air power to be increased from year to year, and he was fully aware that the fiscal 1949 level was the absolute minimum response to the threat of Soviet aggression.

Consider what has happened since. Johnson replaced Forrestal. And the year which has seen the Soviet atom bomb, the more hideous prospect of a Soviet hydrogen bomb, the loss of China, the threat to all Asia, the re-militarization of eastern Germany, and the culmination of a massive rearmament effort in the Soviet Union, has also seen American air power slashed by a third.

Surely there can only be one answer to the question: Has Johnson been right to reduce drastically American air strength? In fact, there are many signs that Johnson is now preparing to answer the question himself, as quietly as possible, in the negative. Yet the harm which Johnson has done cannot be quickly or inexpensively undone.

The aircraft procurement increase recommended by General Eisenhower and embodied in the Vinson amendment probably represents about all the aircraft industry, throttled back by the Johnsonian "economies," can carry in the immediate future on a peacetime basis. Thus all that can be done immediately is to try to regain the low level of American air power which existed before Johnson took over and began to lay about him with his meat axe.

The question of the longer future remains. It is impressive that both the Finletter commission and the congressional air policy board, working independently, reached very similar conclusions. The Finletter commission did not base its findings primarily on airframe weight, but the air policy board did.

The air policy board devised two plans, both based on the assumption that the Soviets would not have an atomic stockpile before 1953. Plan A represented an ideal—an air force capable of a sustained offensive and defensive effort from the outbreak of a war. This plan called for eventual annual deliveries of 86,000,000 pounds. Plan B was more modest, calling for annual deliveries of 45,000,000 pounds. This was designed to "prevent the loss of a war on the outset of hostilities."

It may be that this country cannot afford an air force capable of sustained defense and long-range attack, although this is hard to believe. But it is downright impossible to believe that the United States cannot afford an air force capable of preventing "the loss of a war upon the outset of hostilities." And surely it is not militaristic to hope that we may even be able to do a little bit better than that, nor hysterical to doubt the wisdom of Johnson's sharp reductions in our inadequate air strength in these times.

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enough to keep the moral standards of our state and nation at the level we wish to maintain them, we had best consider giving the church and other benevolent agencies more help with their job.

A Good Start

Setting aside Mill Creek for the youngsters was opposed in some quarters, for what seemed sound and justifiable reasons, but from all reports most of the objectors have since found little cause for protest. In the main, use of the stream has been orderly, property has been respected, and game laws maintained. The exceptions have been few.

The experiment (for Oregon) of limiting fishing to younger age groups seems to have worked so well that we hope other portions of the state can learn a lesson from it and that there will be increasing recognition of the recreational needs of the smaller fry.

Meantime, many a dad can knit closer the ties of parenthood by helping little Johnny get his fish on the opening day. It'll be fun all the way around. But don't try fishing yourself, father. Not on Mill Creek.

The Hospital Drive

Certainly it is encouraging to note the renewed activity in regard to the Salem Hospital drive. The goal is not insurmountable now, by any means, and with a reasonable presentation of actual need, public response should be sufficient to provide the minimum requirements. Almost any day, visitors at either Salem hospital can adjudge, from bed-filled corridors and jammed wards, that there is nothing imagined regarding the necessity of the development. In fact, it would be well if more people visited the hospital and observed actual conditions. They could well determine that if they needed hospitalization themselves it would be, in many instances, like using a shoe-horn to provide space for them—and then it might be impossible. The need is unquestionable.

Stories of the war still crop up. A Japanese submarine chief now tells of frequent forays to the American west coast. And there are even more interesting stories which can be written. One of them pertains to an American submarine which trailed a Jap sub for days charting its habits—what times of day it surfaced, how long it stayed on top, etc. The sixth day—after enough data had been acquired to help in clearing the Pacific—the American sub planted a torpedo smack into the Nippon sub just after dawn. But the chief of that Japanese sub isn't going to write any stories.

To encourage the flood of job-hunting 1950 graduates, the Oregon City Enterprise-Courier tells them they are "the salt of the earth—having droned, slaved and sacrificed through college to prepare themselves for useful lives . . ." The editorial predicts they'll all be so situated that they'll be able to buy football tickets next fall . . . Can't you just see them droning, slaving and sacrificing all summer to become useful grid fans?

The Corvallis Gazette-Times greets readers of its editorial columns with this: "Good evening. Hope you had a pleasant weekend undisturbed that the house of representatives voted Friday to spend \$27,450,000 of your money for relief of Arab refugees from Holy Land wars" . . . Thank you and good night, Mother Machree!

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

from merchant vessels, some fine liners, others freighters.

New Orleans is one of the principal ports of the United States. It is the natural outlet and entrepot for the lower Mississippi Valley, a fact which forced the purchase of Louisiana in 1803. It gained early rank as a cotton exporting point, but now it adds a wide variety of goods both of local production and from the hinterland: grain, fertilizer, sulphur, petroleum, implements, building materials. It receives as imports bananas, coffee, sugar and molasses, mahogany logs from the Caribbean countries as well as merchandise from Europe.

To expand its foreign trade New Orleans has established an International House where foreign business men may meet, an International Trade Mart where merchandise may be displayed and offered for sale, and a Foreign Trade Zone where goods may be received and stored duty free unless they are for domestic consumption.

This spirit of enterprise finds its parallel in public improvements. To the people of the other states Huey Long was a vulgar dictator. To the people of Louisiana he is remembered also as a builder of roads, bridges and schools. The drive for improvements continues just now. The objective is a bridge across the Mississippi to Algiers Point, opposite the foot of Canal street.

In short, while tourists may revel in the decaying buildings of the French Quarter with their tiered balconies and lavish ornamental iron work New Orleans is a progressive and aggressive city, trying to build its commerce with the Old World which it holds a grip on that with the New World.

After all it's a small world. At Solari's a well-known confectionery, whom should we meet but the Floyd Shepards of Salem, who have been doing an aerial tour—would be home the next night—while we plod along by auto.

Literary . . . Guidepost . . .

By W. G. Rogers
THE BASIC BIBLE (Dutton; \$4.50)

The Old and New Testaments have been newly translated here under the guidance of scholars into what is known as basic English. "Basic" is the abstraction, from the 400,000-word English vocabulary, of 850 words supposed to "give the sense of anything which may be said in English." To these 850 have been added, for present purposes, 50 special Bible words, plus 100 others believed to provide the "most help in the reading of English verse;" among them, easily spotted since they are in "sloping print" (the basic for "italics"), are: abut, fleaides, cedar, carbuncle, bath. There are no more "begats."

Tabernacle becomes tent; enemy is hater, wilderness is waste land. "Thou shalt not kill" is changed to "Do not put anyone to death without cause." "Blessed are the poor, meek, merciful" and so on is modified to "Happy are the poor," and so on. The Lord's Prayer sounds like this: "Our Father in heaven, may your name be kept holy. Let your kingdom come, let your pleasure be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day bread for our needs. And make us free of our debts as we have made those free who are in debt to us. And let us not be put to the test but keep us safe from the Evil One. . . ."

Curiously, this prayer, which Christ in the Sermon on the Mount offers as a model, is prefaced by His admonition, in basic: "Do not make use of the same words again and again." With not much distortion, basic can be accused of disregarding this advice. This version is "not

intended to compete with or supersede" the familiar translation; it aims to make the Bible available to many new readers, and is endorsed by prominent churchmen. Certainly millions will be able to read the Good Book more easily.

But will they want to? The test of a Bible is not the paucity of its language but the richness of it; to tell all the truth about Christ, a chronicler needs all the beauty his pen and tongue can command. This seems to me like the bare bones of the two Testaments.

by Lichty

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"They didn't say anything about this kind of commercial when we bought the set . . ."

ANNUAL EGG ROLLING



Your Health

Written by
Dr. Herman N. Sundensen

Nephrosis is a disorder in which the kidney function is disturbed, with the result that fluids which should have been excreted from the body collect in the tissues and large amounts of needed albumin are thrown off in the urine.

The exact cause is not known but, apparently, there is damage to those parts of the kidney known as the glomeruli whose function is to ferret out and excrete harmful substances from the blood.

This disorder, which frequently affects children, comes on so gradually that it is often overlooked in its early stages. Generally, it lasts about two years, but it may continue for as long as five.

It goes without saying that proper treatment is needed to control such a potentially dangerous condition. Here, one of the most important elements is the reduction of the amount of salt eaten. This should not exceed one of two grams daily. A physician must decide the exact amount allowed to make the food palatable and at the same time reduce the collection of fluid in the tissues. A diet rich in proteins, such as meat, fish, eggs, and cheese is often advised. Milk containing little salt is available in powdered form and is frequently used.

Another form of treatment is the injection into a vein of what is known as gum acacia. This substance speeds up the action of the kidneys and thus helps to

reduce the edema. However, acacia has been shown to cause damage to the liver which, at times, is permanent. On this account, this form of treatment is not often used. It has been interesting to note that when a child with nephrosis contracts measles, there is a great improvement in his condition. For this reason, 12 children with nephrosis were given measles and the results studied. It was noted that after the measles occurred, in most instances there was an increase in the excretion of fluids by the kidneys. On the other hand, the amount of albumin lost was decreased. No child was cured by this treatment, but all were greatly benefited.

Another form of treatment is the giving of the part of the blood known as serum albumin which is freed from salt. Such treatment is also followed by increased excretion of fluids by the kidneys. While this treatment brings temporary benefit, it does not seem to alter the course of the underlying disease, for which, as yet, no definite cure is known.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
J.N.: Would white petrolatum be harmful to the system if taken inwardly for a period of time? Answer: It would not be harmful if the petrolatum is taken at night before retiring. It taken with meals, however, the petrolatum may absorb the fat-soluble vitamins, such as vitamin A, and carry them out of the body. (Copyright, 1950, King Features)

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "We invited all of our relations to the party."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "bronchial"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Plagiarize, recognize, franchise, mesmerize.
4. What does the word "homograph" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with h that means "lawfully begotten"?

ANSWER
1. Say, "We invited all (omit of) our relatives to the party."
2. Pronounce bron-ki-al, e as in on, and not bron-i-kal, o as often heard.
3. Franchise. 4. A word spelled like another, but of different meaning and derivation; as, lead (to guide or conduct) and lead (a metal). 5. Legitimate.

Changing Pants
I hate to change a pair of pants I sigh and view the things askance.

I change my wallet, watch and keys
And belt and buckle, if you please.

And after checking through and through,
I'm off with other things to do.

What e're the care I exercise
At times, I must apologize.

"I'm sorry, but it isn't there. I guess it's in the other pair."
—J.W.S.

MORE ITALIAN QUAKES

LEGHORN, Italy, April 7.—(AP)—The Leghorn area experienced four earth shocks today. One man was injured by the fourth shock, which damaged a bank building in a nearby town, Grabbro.

BRUSH COLLEGE—Mrs. Anna Boyer returned Tuesday, April 4, to her home after being in the Salem General hospital with pneumonia.

UO Millrace Flows Again

EUGENE, April 7.—(AP)—Water was turned back into the historic millrace at the University of Oregon today.

Intake gates had been closed three months while contractors worked on a new million-dollar heating plant for the university.

The mill race will have to be drained again in June when a tunnel is to be built connecting the heating plant with the campus. That means there probably will be no junior weekend canoe fete.

Wreck Victims 'Improving'

The Ray Roberts family of Mehama, hospitalized Thursday night after an auto accident north of Stayton, was reported "showing improvement" Friday night at Salem Memorial hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Roberts and their two-year-old daughter, Joanne, all were injured in the collision. Mrs. Roberts, Statesman correspondent at Mehama, apparently was the most seriously injured of the three. She incurred a severe head injury.

Sun Power, Not Atom, Said Key To Fuel Supplies

PORTLAND, April 7.—(AP)—The sun and not atomic power holds the answer to the earth's dwindling fuel supplies in the future, a Westinghouse engineer said here Thursday.

Frank R. Benedict, manager of headquarters engineering for the Westinghouse Electric corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., said solar energy is free and available in limitless quantities, while atomic power requires fuel which is extremely limited in quantity.

He pointed out, however, that Florida now has hundreds of solar water heaters.

Ordinary fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas may not be able to meet all requirements in another 100 to 300 years, he said.

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Lawyer Delays Wilson Case Announcement

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 7.—(AP)—Irvin Goodman, attorney who earlier said he would announce tomorrow whether he would defend the Wilson brothers, said today it would be Monday before he makes up his mind.

The brothers, Turman and Utah, are accused of the kidnap-slaying of 18-year-old Jo Ann Dewey. The girl was abducted from a Vancouver street the night of March 19. Her body was found in a mountain stream a week later.

Goodman said he had found evidence favorable to the brothers, who insist they are innocent, but wanted to talk further with Utah tomorrow and Sunday.

Abandoned Child Left with Baby Sitter

PORTLAND, April 7.—(AP)—Police today hunted for the mother of an apparently well-cared-for little girl, about 10 months old, abandoned here three days ago.

Elizabeth Herse, a professional baby sitter, said the little girl was left with her "for a few hours" Tuesday afternoon by a woman who said the child's name was Linda.

Miss Herse notified police Wednesday morning and the brown-eyed youngster was taken to the Alberta Kerr nursery. She has cried almost constantly since, attendants said.

The baby sitter told detectives the woman and child arrived by taxi. Police tried to trace the woman through local cab companies.

The woman, grey-haired and well dressed, said she was having quarreled with her husband, Miss Herse said. The woman once phoned that she would come for the child but never arrived.

Tuberculosis Results in Ban On Dairy Herd

PORTLAND, April 7.—(AP)—The city health officer today halted the sale of milk from a dairy herd infected with bovine tuberculosis.

"Fortunately," Dr. Thomas Meador, health officer, said, "the milk was pasteurized before sale."

The herd of purebred guernseys were on a well conducted farm, Dr. Meador said, and the dairyman, who was not named, had been taking every precaution. Twelve reactors were discovered from the herd in October and two more in December.

He said that tests for tuberculosis can be made only every 90 days.

City Health Commissioner Fred L. Peterson said the swift spread of the disease through the herd pointed to a need for a ban on the sale of raw milk, now permitted in Portland.

A few weeks ago he and Dr. Meador tried to get such an ordinance passed, but failed.

Auto Strikes Power Pole

Three persons incurred minor cuts and bruises early Monday morning when an automobile struck a power pole at North Capitol and D streets.

Treated by the city first aid squad were Earl Brussell, 25, of 721 Stewart st.; Barney Grindle, 23, of 335 Academy st., and Deane Mallory, 23, of 2065 N. Liberty st.

A guy pole was snapped in the collision but damage was repaired quickly by PGE workers.

PINBALLS CONFISCATED
PORTLAND, April 7.—(AP)—A police vice squad confiscated pinball machines in seven establishments here last night. Owners or employees, arrested in the raids, posted \$500 bail each.

20 HORSES RESCUED
VANCOUVER, B. C., April 7.—(CP)—Twenty valuable race horses were led to safety Thursday when a stable at Lansdowne park was partially destroyed by fire.

Firemen from suburban Richmond and Vancouver succeeded in confining the blaze to the one stable.