

# The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1851  
"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Rose by Other Name

It may be that a rose would smell as sweet by another name. Likewise a skunk cabbage would smell as a foul if labelled Tabu. And no change in character is to be expected by altering the name of the Soviet Politburo to Presidium, which is set down for the meeting of the All Union Communist party in Moscow on October 5th.

There may be however a shifting of personalities in the new body; and the change may be a stage set for the succession of Georgi Malenkov, now deputy premier, to Josef Stalin when the latter retires as premier. The straws in the Russian wind give that indication.

The party meeting will be the first in 13 years. None was held during the war and postwar years. Besides revamping the central agency of the party and the government the congress will adopt a new five-year plan setting fresh goals in the Soviet economy.

There is nothing in prospect to point for a moderation of Soviet isolationism, hostility to the non-Communist powers or its expansionist drive. Malenkov is a sober-faced disciple of Stalin who will be equally ruthless in his employment of power within and without Russia. There will need to be more changes in Russia than a revamping of the Politburo into the Presidium, and more changes than the dropping out of Stalin to restore confidence in the government of Russia as a basis for more amicable relations. The West will have to live with this pain-in-the-head for a long time to come.

## Billion Dollar Savings Bank

The Bowery Savings Bank in New York City reports its savings deposits have passed a billion dollars, the first time any mutual savings bank has accumulated such a volume. The Bowery is the oldest mutual savings bank in New York, having opened for business on the Bowery in 1834. This wide street in lower New York long bore the reputation of being one of the toughest districts of the city. Surrounded by tenements, lined by blocks of saloons and dives. The name derives from that of Governor Stuyvesant's estate, the Bouwerie. Succeeding periods of reform however cleaned up the district, raised the standards of the tenements, and brought the old street into a measure of respectability. The Bowery Savings bank survived the changes and the booms and depressions, established branch offices over the city and now breaks into the billion dollar class.

It is noteworthy that this huge sum is the accumulation of the savings of thousands of persons—523,000, it is reported. Fifty-six per cent of the depositors have less than \$1,000 on deposit. The appeal of the bank has been to the poorer classes, encouraging them to practice thrift on a steady basis. Thousands have learned the savings habit at this institution and gone on to achieve financial independence.

Mutual savings banks have flourished in the East, but not so much in the West. Oregon has only one licensed mutual savings bank, in Portland, and its growth has been slow. Savings here are made through savings accounts in com-

mercial banks or at building and loan associations.

In these days of inflation when the dollar is held in some contempt it is important to note that thrift still is practiced, and to comment that it still has virtue. The accumulations of the savers in the form of bank deposits and building and loan association deposits and insurance reserves not only are a backlog for those who have made them but a great reservoir of capital for an expanding America. As the Scotch say, Many a mickle makes a muckle.

South Carolina and Mississippi Democrats have decided to list Stevenson and Sparkman as their candidates. Voters in those states, however, will have a chance to vote for Eisenhower and Nixon. We are not at all excited over the prospect of an Eisenhower sweep in the Deep South. He may have some chance in Texas and Virginia, but very slight. Any electoral votes he gets from south of the Mason-Dixon line will just be bonus. He must win his victory in the north and west.

Paul Hoffman has testified that the charges made by Senator McCarthy against General Marshall are "fantastically false." Only a warped mind would accept McCarthy's charge against Marshall which linked him with a conspiracy to cause the United States to "fall victim to Soviet intrigue from within and Russian military might from without." It is of a piece with McCarthy's other charges of 205 (or 81 or 57) Communists in the State Department. The truth just isn't in him.

Bernard M. Baruch gets the unusual distinction of having a bench under the California redwoods dedicated in his honor. One thing about it, the bench probably will outlast Baruch's fame, considerable as that is. We can imagine members of the high school class of 1937 coming across the bench with its marker and asking, Who was this guy, Baruch? Wonder if the teacher will be able to answer the question.

A company proposes to pipe natural gas to the Northwest from fields in Colorado and New Mexico. This line would not run into the impediments which Alberta has interposed against export from Southern Alberta. It would be an all-American line and would serve communities in Southern Idaho en route to Oregon and Washington. More "gas" to it.

The Communists protest the dropping of napalm fire bombs on Korea, calling the air attacks barbaric. Well, who started the trouble in Korea anyhow? And if the Reds want the bombings to stop why don't they sign the armistice agreement? The U.N. would be happy to save the gasoline used in napalm for less destructive purposes.

Governor Adlai seems to have pulled the air-brake cord on the Truman campaign special. We can't imagine Truman being satisfied with just a fizzle part in the campaign. He'll want to "toot-toot" on the whistle cord.

## Eisenhower, Stevenson Staying Clear of Forecasting Russia's Military Intentions

By JOSEPH and STEWART

WASHINGTON—It is practically certain by now that none of the real issues confronting this country will be realistically discussed in the Presidential campaigns. After four years away from Washington, Gov. Stevenson presently doesn't know the size of the skeleton in the policy-maker's cupboard. Gen. Eisenhower, who does know, won't tell; or at least the general has shown no sign of telling to date.

Take, for instance, the dispute that has recently riven the higher echelons of the State Department, the Defense Department and the National Security Council with debate and discord. A review of America's strategic situation, present and projected, was quietly initiated some time ago. In part, the purpose of this review was to get a firm foundation for the 1954 foreign and defense budgets, which must be presented to Congress just after the New Year. In part, also, it was desired to have a concise, over-all picture ready for President Truman's successor.

No sooner was this strategic review launched, however, than a very great and fundamental question brutally presented itself. The question was—indeed the question still is—whether to shape American policies by estimates of Soviet capabilities, or by estimates of Soviet intentions.

The question cannot be avoided for a reason as simple as it is bleak. A great many authorities, including some of the wisest men in the government, do not think the Western defense effort, as now planned, can possibly reach its announced goals. Despite the hopeful public talks, the balance of power in the world is not shifting in our favor. We are growing stronger,

but the Soviet empire is growing stronger still.

The arguments for this pessimistic estimate are part secret and part obvious. In the decade, 1945-1955, for instance, any student of the subject can perceive that the total Soviet military investment will be far greater, in real terms, than Western investment. We are investing more now, proportionally. Yet overall, in the ten years since the war, many hundreds of millions more man hours will be devoted, directly and indirectly, to the Soviet war effort than to Western defense. By the same token many tens of millions more tons of raw materials will have been invested in Soviet war preparations than in Western preparedness—a reasonable guess is that the ratio of steel investment will finally work out at two and a half to one in favor of the Kremlin.

These figures, and not the dollar or ruble costs, are the right measure of Soviet and Western effort in the post-war decade. To judge the dimensions of the military machine which is the Soviet end product, one need only look at the balance of forces in Europe. In comparatively prosperous Western Europe, with important American aid, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway will hardly be able to muster twenty-five ready divisions and twenty rather dubious reserve divisions.

By the end of this year the NATO force may balance the Russian force in Europe or in reserve for Europe. But in the satellites, with their seemingly prostrate economies, the Soviets have now brought a minimum of sixty Polish, Czech, Hungarian and Bulgarian divisions up to a high standard of combat readiness.

Finally, there is the all but untouchable subject of atomic potential. There is no argument, any longer, that by 1955 the Soviets will have a potentially decisive stock of atomic weapons. Meanwhile, however, a very serious argument has also begun about the future value of atomic weapons, to the Soviets and to us.

One school strongly contends that the Soviet power to deliver atomic weapons to American targets is constantly increasing,

and that our air defense is not keeping pace with the growing threat. The same school points to the Soviet air defense in depth, which is improving with each passing month. And this school warns that the Soviet air defense can be too strong for the West's strategic air forces, by 1955 or earlier.

In short, if the pessimists are right, the Soviets will not only be stronger than the West in conventional weapons. They may also have the power to launch a crippling atomic attack against this country, and they may be reasonably well defended against counter-attack. The optimists contend that the outlook is not nearly so bad. But they agree, nonetheless, that if simple Soviet military capabilities are the test, a substantially increased Western defense effort is urgently needed.

The problem of Soviet intentions has been raised at just this point in the debate. Again, there have been two schools. One school has argued that Soviet intentions will be mainly controlled by Soviet capabilities. In other words, they have said the Kremlin will try to do us in if and when the opportunity arises.

The other school has asserted that this is a wrong rule. They have claimed that the Soviets do not want a major war; that they are harassed by too many contradictions within their own system to risk a major war; and that they will continue, as at present, merely grabbing for whatever is not nailed down. A great weight of experience in dealing with the Soviet Union has supported this theory, which makes the purely military balance so much less disquieting. Yet opponents of the theory have countered that if Lord Bryce and Alexis de Tocqueville had been alive today, even these great students could not have forecast the course of American post-war policy. How then, they have asked, can we be so sure about what Soviet policy will be?

The dispute within the government may be circular, but it is still a life and death dispute. Yet one does not fear Gen. Eisenhower arguing for Soviet intentions, and Gov. Stevenson pleading for Soviet capabilities, as our policy guide.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"I have no comment to make on flying saucers, Gentlemen!... other than to blame them on my opponent!..."

## Congressional Quiz

Q—I want to get a job with the federal government. Are they still hiring?

A—Citizens employed by the executive branch —that takes in everything but the relatively small employment by congress and the federal courts—increased 12,969 during the year ending June 30. That put the June 30 total at 2,596,690.

Q—What senator has the greatest seniority?

A—Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), who is rounding out his sixth six-year term. He lost the primary election Aug. 7 in trying for an unprecedented seventh term. Next in seniority is Walter F. George (D Ga.), who went to the senate Nov. 8, 1922, followed by Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Tom Connally (D Tex.)—who is retiring this year—and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.).

Q—I notice that very few congressmen are present for every roll-call vote. Does the absence of just one lawmaker very often determine the fate of legislation?

A—Congressional Quarterly found that in the last four years, 41 senate and two house roll-call votes were decided by one-vote margins. One of these senate votes killed the Alaska statehood bill. Seventeen of the senate headline decisions were ties, eight broken by Vice President Barkley. One of these Barkley votes established the now famous crime probe. One of the touch-and-go house votes was the 191-192 rejection of Korea aid in 1950.

Q—When the senators of a state both belong to the same party, do they usually vote alike?

A—Yes. All-Democratic senate teams stuck together on 85.6 per cent of the issues where both of a state's senators voted, according to a Congressional Quarterly analysis. The average for all-Republican senate teams was 79 per cent. On the other hand, politically split senatorial teams agreed on only 50.6 per cent of the votes on which both teammates were counted. The average senate team, including both "solid" and "split" delegations, agreed 74.4 per cent.

Q—Which same-party senatorial team stuck together most often?

A—The Democratic Alabama

## Better English By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Frank was way ahead at one stage of the race, and he should have finished out in front."  
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "niche"?  
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Perplexity, pusillanimous, perspicuity, punitive.  
4. What does the word "indocile" mean?  
5. What is a word beginning with le that means "a story"?

ANSWERS  
1. Say, "Frank was far ahead at one stage of the race and he should have finished (omit out) in front."  
2. Pronounce nich, i as in fr. 3. Pusillanimous. 4. Unwill to be taught; not readily dominated. "The teacher found one

## Your Health

By Dr. Herman Bundesen

"Frozen Shoulder" Often Is After-Effect of an Injury

Many people past the age of 40 have pain and difficulty in moving the arm and shoulder joint. This condition results when the muscles of the shoulder are not used enough. It usually accompanies some sort of inflammation of the muscle and tendons of the shoulder joint.

An injury to the shoulder which restricts normal movement is the most common cause. For instance, if a person dislocates or fractures an arm, it may be necessary to have his shoulder put in a plaster cast or splint which keeps him from using the shoulder for a long time.

He may try to use his arm after this period of inactivity only to find the shoulder joint is stiff and painful. The more he tries to move it the worse it gets. This starts a vicious circle. The person does not use his arm because of the severe pain and tenderness in the shoulder joint, which may extend down the arm. The less he uses his muscles, the more they begin to waste, and the poorer becomes the circulation to the arm. Adhesions may then form around the shoulder joint, preventing normal motion.

This condition is usually limited to people over forty years of age. It rarely occurs with young people who have an arm in a cast.

A "frozen shoulder," as this condition is called, can be prevented if the person seeks medical attention as soon as he feels pain on moving his shoulder, especially if he has just recovered from a shoulder injury. He should be put to bed and given sedatives to relieve the pain. He should also have hot packs applied to the shoulder continuously, and begin exercises to keep the shoulder joint active.

Drugs which block the nerves controlling the blood supply to the shoulder may also help in limiting the disease.

Many cases are neglected until it is necessary to perform surgery. This is done by transplanting one of the muscles of the shoulder to another position. The operation will give good results if moving the arm is the main objective.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS  
P. D.: My child complains of burning and pain when he urinates. What is the cause of this?

Answer: The cause for this condition may be an infection of the kidney or bladder. However, a frequent cause may be an excessively acid urine. This can be overcome by giving the child an additional amount of fruit juices. Certain alkaline substances may be prescribed by your physician. (Copyright, 1952, King Features)

Pasadena Community Playhouse for three years. On Broadway, he played a straight man in "Make Mine Manhattan" for a year, played the piano in "Show Boat" another year, and acted in "John Loves Mary," a third year. Then he directed a lot of CBS-TV musicals.

He says all the fields he has been assigned to are important to him. But if asked to state his occupation, he guesses it would be "actor-composer."

Casey acted and wrote at the

His real name is Max Showalter, and he was born in Caldwell, Kan. His mother, who played piano in a silent-movie theater, taught him the piano. His first composition, "Is This Illusion?" was written at 15 under the spell of puppy love.

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## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page One)

persistent pecking away at scandals in the Internal Revenue bureau finally brought its sordid mess to light. Whether the facts are true as recited and whether the inferences are correct must be left for further weighing. What is true is that the Brannan-Truman campaign to discredit Dewey and the GOP turned enough votes in the corn belt in 1948 to win the election for Truman & Co.

There can be no doubt that Brannan will be in there pitching for Democratic victory again this year. It will occasion no surprise if he springs the summary of his 1951 survey, belated though it is, at a time when it may yield the best returns in the way of votes for Democratic candidates.

These "children of light" are quite sophisticated in the mechanics of politics, and have wide latitude in the exercise of their powers, and ample funds from the treasury to use in discharge of their official "duties." Brannan will be leading the farm chorus of "Don't let them take it away."

Justinian got his throne almost by accident, kept it for 38 long years, erected the Church of Sancta Sophia as a world wonder, established the Justinian code of laws, and sought tirelessly for a formula to unite the Christian world.

Odd helpmeet for such a ruler was the queen Theodora who began life in a circus and kept body and soul alive at times by pleasing men. How she came to share Caesar's bed cannot be said

Justinian and Theodora, between them, managed—almost—to restore the grandeur of the Roman Empire while never setting foot in Rome and do indeed have a strange and moving story. Yet the scene snatcher of the narrative is a general, Belisarius, whose genius nearly made Justinian's dream of a resurgent empire come true.

It was Belisarius who neatly put down a revolution in Constantinople by picking off most of a mob of 30,000 killing the hippodrome; who landed in North Africa with a few thousand troops and brought back the Gothic king captive; who did the same in Italy; who bluffed the Persians out of one conquest, and the Huns out of another.

But if it hadn't been for timid Justinian and his genius for picking good men and his un-sleeping administrative energy, Belisarius never would have had a chance to function in his limited, if astounding way.

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## Literary Guidepost

By JOE WING  
THEODORA AND THE EMPEROR, by Harold Lamb (Doubleday; \$4.50)

This 11th volume by Harold Lamb on great characters and eras of the Middle East and Asia is called "the strange story of the peasant and the circus girl who ruled the Roman world."

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now, but that she shared his plans and labors as well as evident. A beautiful, as well as a brilliant woman, she worked so assiduously behind the scenes that historians aren't always sure what works were hers and what Justinian's.



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