

# No Celebration This Year

When United Nations Day came on Oct. 24, the United Nations had no time to celebrate the occasion. It was like the mulier too busy getting her family ready for church on Mother's Day to remember the occasion.

This has been a fixed characteristic of the United Nations. When it's doing what it was designed to do, no one celebrates its existence. It has survived because it was needed, not because its existence was celebrated.

Even those who never have a kind word for it because it disappoints them concede that nations do turn to it in tense times. It gives them a ready-made pulpit and listening post. It is the best place to find out what is afoot and an ideal place to put things afoot.

It disappoints its critics in tense times because of its imperfections. They are the

imperfections of the people who work with it in its complex structure.

It particularly displeases Americans, who blame it for their numerous frustrations and admit only when strongly reminded that it is the keystone of U.S. foreign policy—so conceived, so executed and so maintained.

The United Nations is as imperfect and ineffectual at this moment as it has been in other moments. But in its imperfect and ineffectual way it is being useful at this moment as a clearinghouse for information, a sounding board for statements, a source of collective restraint and even a potential sponsor of negotiations that might relieve the throbbing anxiety of millions who have started to speak of nuclear destruction as an unthinkable catastrophe that has become thinkable.

United Nations Day in 1962 slipped past unnoticed. Everybody at the United Nations was too busy to notice.

# On the Way to the Summit

The United States has drawn a line in Cuba and warned the Soviet Union not to step over it.

Another line has been drawn in Berlin. The Soviet Union has been warned not to step over that one too.

True, this line-drawing has been a reaction from previous Soviet moves. But like the U.S. move to check revolt in Lebanon in 1958 and the decision to fight for South Korea in 1950, it has given expansionists in the Kremlin something to think about.

The United States has reacted with violence. Its mood has changed.

ready in place in Cuba. It must be dismantled.

This would have nothing to do with Cuba's defense. The island is entitled to the means of defense. But Russians are not entitled to turn it into a staging area for aggression against the New World.

THERE IS going to be a "summit" meeting of some kind in the near future. It will be another disappointment; it will not bring peace. But it could be used to bring something next best to peace—a clearer understanding.

Americans want their chief executive and chief spokesman in foreign relations to say they will stand for no more pushing around by strong-arm gangs of Soviet expansionists eager to muscle into new territory.

Patience has run out. It has been years since Americans felt better than they felt after President Kennedy let the world know his patience had run out too. It's a wonderful feeling.

Our proposal for President Kennedy's opening remarks at the "summit," when it's held:

"This is what we're going to do. We're not here to discuss it but to tell you about it. We're tired of discussing things with people who don't talk straight."

# The Law of Moses

Could anything in scholarship be more fascinating than the newest translation of the Five Books of Moses—The Torah—the Pentateuch?

Scarcely one of us can claim he has not been affected more deeply and directly by the Bible than by anything else ever written. This includes Magna Carta and the Constitution. Yet it is a fact often ignored by people who acknowledge the Bible's tremendous influence that it is a translation of material written in a language no one has used for a long time.

"Ignored" is not the word for what such people do. Many are as certain in their minds that the entire Bible was written in the English words they are familiar with as that the system now in use for keeping time was handed down to humanity through the centuries.

This is part of what makes the newest translation of the five books of Moses fascinating. The translation is unique, the only one ever made, by objective scholars interested in nothing but the actual meaning of language.

Other translations from original texts were influenced by religious motivation. The translators were trying to back up a point of view in some instances. There is an example:

The new translation of the Third Commandment by a committee of Jewish Bible scholars in the English-speaking world and to be issued next January by the Jewish Publication Society says: "You shall not swear falsely by the name of the Lord your God: For the Lord will not clear one who swears falsely by His Name."

This is close to the King James version,

but it makes clear that perjury, not profanity is proscribed by the Third Commandment.

Another example is the Red Sea. Most of us know how the children of Israel went through the Red Sea miraculously when they fled from bondage in Egypt.

But when the scholars dug into original meanings they learned that what the children of Israel went through was a "sea of bull rushes," which became the Sea of Reeds, which apparently became the Red Sea, and which finally became the Red Sea. In other words, they crossed a marsh where the Suez Canal is today.

This is what makes such scholarship fascinating—not the scholarship itself so much as its impact on minds "conceptually crystallized."

Nothing is harder to cope with than "conceptual crystallization"—a mind made up and not open to change. Anything that shows up in the newest translation of Biblical source material in conflict with older translations underlying "conceptual crystallization" will be resented and rejected. This is the way it always has been. This is the way it always will be.

The subject is delicate—almost too touchy to touch. That is another part of what makes it fascinating. It is not merely an engrossing study of etymology, which is what intrigues scholars. It is an opportunity to see how human nature reacts under various conditions.

Such as what happens when people discover that the Bible was not written in English and scholars alone know what it may have gained or lost in some of the translations the last few thousand years.

# Hitting a Switch

Weeks ago I was talking to my friend from the telephone company about the new all-number "numbers."

I told him what he had been hearing from other people like me—that we had been having trouble. We mentioned articles we had read by people who felt the same way and he said yes, he knew about the articles and the telephone company wished people would understand its problem.

We told him how we tried to explain the problem to the lady we talk to on the telephone and she had laughed because we didn't sound convincing. Why, I asked my friend from the telephone company, didn't the company help its friends with an explanation that a child could understand.

We now have the information.

A child can't understand all of it, not even a grown child.

No one can understand any of it unless he understands this:

When you stick a fingertip into a hole on a telephone dial and push, the result has nothing to do with numbers or letters. You're hitting a switch.

The problem of operating a telephone system is based on combinations that can be indicated on a dial. Some of us can remember when colors were used for this. You asked for 4-5-6 Black, or 3-6-9 Red.

Mathematicians have worked this out relative to the operation of the telephone system, such as saving one place on the dial for getting hold of the operator. Their object is to find enough ways to spin a telephone dial to enable anyone to call anyone within answering distance of a telephone anywhere.

The only feasible way to do this is to designate combinations by numerals—

# By Truman Twill

bearing in mind the number of letters in the alphabet has no bearing on what happens when a telephone dial is spun. There are six letters—A, B, C, D, E, F—on Holes No. 2 and 3. But regardless of this, there are only four ways the two holes can be used to activate a switch.

You can dial the same hole twice, you can dial a hole once then the next hole and you can do this in reverse. Thus, out of what looks like 30 combinations of letters there are actually only four operating combinations of motion.

Those of us untrained to think in these terms get lost, so concentrate on this fact:

With all-number "numbers" the telephone system can get 1,216,000,000 switching combinations. The method this is supplanting—names plus digits is limited to 820 million. This isn't enough to give telephone communication room to grow in, hence the changeover to all-number "numbers."

I have tried to clear this up because of my problem with telephones. I always have been blank on telephone numbers. Even when I have them written down, I not uncommonly transpose the dialing instructions. All-number "numbers" terrified me when I first encountered them, but I saw the light.

If they had the room they could draw pictures of animals on a telephone dial and tell me to dial aardvark, baboon, cat, dog, elephant, fox, giraffe. Or they could put in colors and tell me to dial red, green, yellow, orange, black, purple and magenta. But it works out a lot better with numerals because everybody knows numbers.

Any questions? If so, the telephone company does have the answers; I've learned that much.

# Amazing What It's Done



# War Deterrents

A war scare isn't always easy to deflate, but it isn't necessary to succumb to fears when indubitable facts point the other way.

If there is one thing that is plain about the world situation today in contrast to any other period in history, it is that a nuclear stalemate exists now which restrains the two major powers from destroying one another.

The two world wars of this century came about because there was no balance of power such as prevails today. One side—the Kaiser in 1914 and Hitler in 1939—was really in each instance stronger militarily than the other side. Also, the assumption in Berlin on both occasions was that the United States either wouldn't enter the war at all, or that its help would come too late to affect the result.

Today there is a balance of terror, and what has happened in respect to Cuba doesn't alter the overall situation in any way. Nikita Khrushchev isn't going to risk the lives of millions in the Soviet Union in order to help Castro save face. The people of the Soviet Union still remember their battle casualties in the second World War—amounting to at least 74 million. The surviving relatives are numerous.

If there's any one thing certain, it is that the Soviet people will not wish Mr. Khrushchev to start a war, and he will not throw any bombs unless they are thrown at his people.

It is equally certain that the United States will not start a war or throw any bombs at the Soviet people unless this country has been attacked or there is a certainty that it will be.

chev in this case—knows the limits of such tactics. Once the other side shows resoluteness, the bluffing tends to become less significant.

Thus, it may well be that President Kennedy's vacillation on the Cuban issue in recent months wrongly gave the Soviets an impression of irresoluteness in the White House.

Whatever inferences were drawn from this unfortunate period, the President has exhibited a positiveness and a firmness beginning with his speech last Monday night that now hardly can be misconstrued anywhere.

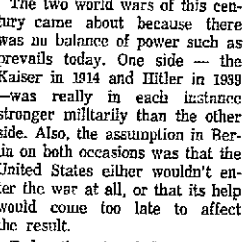
Communist-bloc ships now on the ocean—doubtless by orders from Moscow—is a healthy sign. It proves that the Soviets aren't interested in "escalating" the situation still further and would prefer to wait and see what happens in Cuba itself.

Castro can be sacrificed at any time by Khrushchev, and even if the missile bases were destroyed by force, the Soviet Union would logically do no more than issue propaganda protests.

A world war to save Castro wouldn't be justified in the eyes of the Soviet people.

There always is the risk that the American policy may be weakened in appearance by a let-down in any of the measures of defense already taken. The deployment of ships and Marines around Cuba and the maintenance of the quarantine or blockade are all necessary, at least until the missile bases are dismantled either voluntarily by Castro or otherwise.

The present outlook is for firmness in America's policy, and that's the surest way to prevent a world war. Had such firmness been displayed by the western European governments in the 1930's, as mentioned often in these dispatches and as stressed last Monday night by President Kennedy in his television speech, there might never have been any World War II.



David Lawrence

THE WAITING period in itself could be regarded as constructive, except for one thing—the missile bases in Cuba already functioning which a reckless Castro could use. That's the real danger to this country and it ought to be removed. There are two ways to do it—one is by using our bombers to wipe out the missile bases, and the other is by pressure on Cuba through Moscow, which could be brought about by the influence of the United Nations.

The important point is that the bases have to be dismantled. They cannot be left as a means by which Castro or anybody else can attempt to blackmail the United States.

The turning back of certain

code for telegraphy was patented.

In 1900, the first names chosen for New York University's Hall of Fame included George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Ulysses Grant, Benjamin Franklin, John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson.

Today's birthdays:

Cartoonist Bill Mauldin is 41. Los Angeles Angels' manager Bill Rigney is 43.

Thought for today:

Put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry—Col. Valentine Blacker.

# Today in History

Today is Monday, Oct. 29, the 302nd day of 1962. There are 63 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On this day in 1929, the Great Depression began when the New York stock market virtually collapsed. The financial losses which occurred made it the most disastrous day in the history of Wall Street.

On this date:

In 1787, Rhode Island prohibited African slave trade.

In 1835, the Morse alphabet

Residents of Marion and vicinity reported witnessing a "brilliant light green meteor passing through the eastern sky at 5:33 p.m."

Our mind was a newsreel of flashbacks as we listened to the President talk tough. He made us proud to be an American again. We felt a little taller than we've felt since the time the Castro Mob kidnapped some American sailors and we let them get away with it—a concession to international gangsterism which must have had Teddy Roosevelt turning over in his grave.

We thought back to the first time we ever caught a glimpse of Havana, the pink-blue-green and yellow clusters of fairy-tale buildings looming from the deck of our cruise ship. We gazed with awe at the Morro Castle, a picture postcard come to life. It wasn't that pretty, we discovered later, down in the dungeon where instruments of torture were supposed to remind tourists that we're more civilized today.

We were impressed with the cerulean blue waters and the gentle waves lapping up on the sandy beaches of Coney Island, a 10-cent ride from the heart of the city. We enjoyed mingling with the happy Cuban families taking their children on Sunday outings after church. We got a thrill walking along the magnificent Malecon and letting the spray from the waves shower us with hospitality.

Sloppy Joe's was all we'd conjured; we even rubbed shoulders

# News of Other Years

40 YEARS AGO — A large barn belonging to William Stahl six miles west of Richwood was destroyed by fire.

The Marion Oorang Indians football team was defeated by the Akron Indians 62-0. The game was described as a "tremendous upset" and it was believed that it would be followed "in the way of some changes in the Oorang lineup."

20 YEARS AGO — American and Japanese forces squared off for another furious round in the spreading fight for the Solomon Islands after a series of terrific land battles bled the enemy heavily of men and equipment.

Soviet military dispatches said the Germans were gaining ground with a large-scale offensive in a new sector of the central Caucasus, attacking the deep Red Army defenses across the Nalchik plateau with troops, tanks, artillery and planes.

Claude L. Cates, 57, who farmed near Meeker, was fatally injured when caught in a corn picker at the Earl Miller farm southwest of Meeker.

10 YEARS AGO — Unruly convicts and taut-nerved officials at Menard State Prison in Illinois pressed their endurance contest into a third day, with lives of 10 hostages depending upon the outcome.

Candidates for public office participated in a voters' meeting at State St. Junior High School. The meeting was sponsored by the Marion League of Women Voters.

Cecil Gabler, principal of Harding High School, and L. L. Dickerson, superintendent of city schools, spoke to members of the Marion PTA Council.

# GRIN AND BEAR IT



# By George Lichty

"Comrade husband in Cuba is saying language is similar to Russian... is learning to say 'Fidel, Si...' and keeping mouth shut about everything else!"

# Temporary Victory

By James Marlow

WASHINGTON

Premier Khrushchev's back-down on Cuba gives President Kennedy a victory but any appearance of peace is illusory and temporary, for Cuba and elsewhere.

Nevertheless, some of the Soviet and Cuban actions in this crisis look stupid if not nutty. The biggest unanswered question still is: Why did Khrushchev decide to put missile bases in Cuba in the first place?

He took the shock out of the crisis Sunday with his astonishingly mild agreement to pull his missiles out. But that doesn't solve the problem of Fidel Castro.

As if to prove peace is a dream, this happened: Just a few hours after Khrushchev said he'd back up from Venezuela The Associated Press reported saboteurs, believed to be Castro followers, blew up enough power stations to knock out a sixth of the country's oil production.

A HAVANA radio signal instructing Venezuelan Communists to take action against the oil fields there was heard by U.S. and Venezuelan government sources. Radio Havana was reported calling openly for an insurrection in Honduras.

This, coming on the heels of Khrushchev's protest against any interference with the Cuban people, makes no sense unless it can be interpreted as Castro's way of showing that, even without Soviet missiles, he intends to be a menace.

From Miami The Associated Press reported Cuban exile leaders shrugged at Khrushchev's decision to withdraw the missiles and proceeded with their anti-Castro business.

Revolutionary Council President Jose Miro Cardona said: "The council is continuing its struggle for overthrow of the Communist dictatorship."

Khrushchev, if only to avoid the demoralizing effect on other Latin American Communists that abandoning Castro would mean, will have to keep him in business with arms and supplies, if not missiles.

AND THE United States, which has kept alive the hope of Cuban refugees that they someday will be able to throw Castro out, can hardly change course on that.

Sooner or later, therefore, Castro should be involved actively or passively in new explosions, and all the withdrawal of the missiles may mean is that the United

States won't be in danger of nuclear attack.

It's possible that Castro—sold down the river by Khrushchev on the missiles, at least, to avoid war with the United States—may be bounced by his own followers in Cuba. That looks like a long shot now.

Meanwhile, the Russians, who were expected to create a crisis over Berlin before year's end, are still in a position to do that.

Khrushchev so far as is known put no price tag on his agreement to take his missiles back home. That doesn't mean he won't spring one later. For instance, by again demanding that the United States remove its missiles from Turkey.

Kennedy wouldn't buy that one when Khrushchev proposed it Saturday as a swap for his taking his missiles out of Cuba. Then Khrushchev dropped the demand.

BUT THE United States, in the eyes of the non-Allied world, can hardly claim more justification for having missiles in Turkey, right next to the Soviet Union than Khrushchev could for putting missiles in Cuba, 90 miles from America.

Since he withdrew his, to avoid a war, he may get a lot of non-Allied support around the world if, sooner or later, he demands that the United States return the compliment in Turkey.

It's hard to think Khrushchev put missiles in Cuba on impulse, assuming the United States would not detect them and that they later could be used to blackmail and blackmail this country in any showdown Khrushchev started.

In the first place, this would have had to be a high-policy decision in the Kremlin since it so deeply involved Soviet foreign policy. Second, the Russians know this country keeps Cuba under constant observation and would therefore discover the missiles.

It's possible Khrushchev thought that even if the missiles in Cuba were discovered, Kennedy would not have the nerve to force a showdown. This would have been a reckless gamble.

But looked at from any angle—in view of Khrushchev's back-down—the operation was stupid unless possibly Khrushchev had banked on something like this: That even if Kennedy forced a showdown, the President's fear of starting a war might have induced him to agree to a compromise with Khrushchev on something else Khrushchev wanted badly.

# In the Mail Bag

By Hal Boyle

NEW YORK

Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

Americans, often denounced abroad as dollar mad, remain the world's most cheerful givers. Private philanthropy by individuals and foundations last year reached a record \$8.7 billion—\$4.4 billion was donated to churches.

Dr. Jonathan B. Gill, Boston psychiatrist, observes that a race horse is an animal which can take thousands of people for a ride at the same time.

THE FIRST atomic-powered submarine, the USS Nautilus, has traveled over 60,000 miles in three years on just a few pounds of uranium which gave as much energy as three million gallons of oil.

Everybody complains about the high cost now of being ill. A hundred years ago St. Vincent's Hospital here stated this policy:

"Terms for admission are \$3 a week."

"We spend half our lives unlearning the follies transmitted to us by our parents, and the other half transmitting our own follies to our offspring." — Isaac Goldberg.

Do you ever feel your one vote isn't important? California, Idaho, Texas, Oregon, and Washington became states by margins of a single vote in Congress.

OF THE Pilgrims who came to America on the first voyage of the Mayflower and survived the first terrible winter, most lived to a ripe old age than did other members of the Pilgrim faith who remained in Holland and England.

One of three persons on earth worships Jesus Christ. A billion of the world's estimated three billion people belong to one of the 200 Christian sects.

"A true friend is one who laughs at your old jokes instead of chuckling over your new mistakes." — Catholic Digest.

It was Thomas Robert Dewar who said: "The road to success is filled with women pushing their husbands along."

# Havana Flashback

By Hy Gardner

Our mind was a newsreel of flashbacks as we listened to the President talk tough. He made us proud to be an American again. We felt a little taller than we've felt since the time the Castro Mob kidnapped some American sailors and we let them get away with it—a concession to international gangsterism which must have had Teddy Roosevelt turning over in his grave.

We thought back to the first time we ever caught a glimpse of Havana, the pink-blue-green and yellow clusters of fairy-tale buildings looming from the deck of our cruise ship. We gazed with awe at the Morro Castle, a picture postcard come to life. It wasn't that pretty, we discovered later, down in the dungeon where instruments of torture were supposed to remind tourists that we're more civilized today.

We were impressed with the cerulean blue waters and the gentle waves lapping up on the sandy beaches of Coney Island, a 10-cent ride from the heart of the city. We enjoyed mingling with the happy Cuban families taking their children on Sunday outings after church. We got a thrill walking along the magnificent Malecon and letting the spray from the waves shower us with hospitality.

Sloppy Joe's was all we'd conjured; we even rubbed shoulders