Elmira, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1963

## Arms Buildup in Cuba

Grounds for Anxiety

FIVE KINDS of missiles are "undoubtedly" stocked in Cuba, Defense Secretary McNamara concedes, adding that none imperils the United States.

He withheld comment on the presence of Soviet troops in Castroland, these troops estimated to number 17,000.

The statement follows another round in the exchange between legislators, led by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester, and the government as to exactly what is going on in Cuba.

Sen. Keating says that Soviet Union troops in Cuba now number



many as were estimated by the United States last July. Rep. Donald C. Bruce, R-Ind., says that there

are in Cuba at least 40 Soviet intermediate range missiles capable of striking at the heart of the United States-these in addition to the 40 or so removed last year at the demand of the United States.

The Bruce statement was quickly denied by the Defense Department. The department did not quarrel with Sen. Keating's Soviet troop estimate.

'Town Meeting'

tors, a "town meeting" of the New

England type was held Monday night

lege's urban renewal project under

which the college proposes to utilize

a residential area west of the campus

at City Hall.

for needed expansion.

ficult situation.

area.

had their say.

more than 125.

against, 5 for.

study.

acquire.

WITH CITY Councilmen as audi-

The subject was Elmira Col-

At issue is an admittedly dif-

Elmira College is a growing in-

The owners of residential prop-

The problem is to serve the in-

stitution, one with expansion plans

and the need for room to carry them

erty are reluctant to part with their

homes. Theirs is a natural feeling of

opposition to any plan to leave land

whose worth must be measured in

terests of the college and the prop-

erty owners with fairness to all. A

just solution of the problem will

benefit the college and the entire

vote on the issue after speakers for

and against the college's plan had

will vote on a resolution calling for

a contract with the federal govern-

ment to make a study, at a cost of

determine whether the area qualifies

matter was attested by the number

who turned out for the hearing-

views become part of a record which

the Council must consider as it

reaches its decision on the renewal

will set forth in clear terms the status

of the land the college desires to

thoroughly aired by the people to

whom it is closest, thanks to a "town

meeting" gathering, the manner in

which it was conducted and the at-

under urban renewal regulations.

\$114,892, of the program.

Sixteen persons

mate decision would rest.

titude of the participants.

The Council properly delayed a

At a later meeting the Council

If the study is authorized, it will

The depth of interest in the

They spoke frankly, and their

If the study is authorized, it

And upon those terms the ulti-

Meanwhile, an issue has been

spoke, 11

sentiment as well as in dollars.

Much of the question comes back to the on-site inspection demanded by the United States, refused by Castro and apparently lost in the

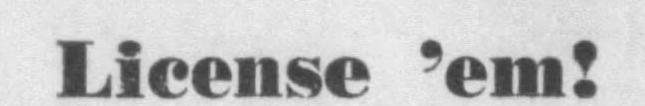
Castro has followed Khrushchev's lead on inspection.

Lacking it, we must depend upon mechanical devices to record atmospheric tests behind the Iron Curtain and wonder if earth tremors are earthquakes or nuclear devices being tested by the Russians. Lacking it in Cuba, we depend upon aerial surveillance and information passed along by various sources as to what's going on in Castro's imitation Soviet Union.

If Russia is building up its military force, what's the purpose?

If Russian missiles now number five varieties of range so limited that they can't reach the United States, what's to prevent the importation of missiles that can reach it?

The time has come for some official candor rather beyond that which preceded President Kennedy's announcement of last October. The news was managed, then, and turned into a defense "weapon" and Sen. Keating's pronouncements were borne out a considerable time after he made them.



UNDERSECRETARY of State

A forecast of the hearing on this page Jan. 31 sketched some of the ground the Senate committee would

Ball admitted that he had heard rumors of contributions from foreign sources but had "no evidence of it." He urged action to make U.S. policy so clear that no foreign government could misunderstand it, a view backed

An interesting point came out of a statement by Abram Chayes, a State Department lawyer. Foreign aid money can't be used for lobbying, he noted, but a recipient nation can use

It's nice to know that the law has such a provision—that a nation getting help from American taxpayers can't use part of that help to engineer

If there have been abuses, by all means let's take appropriate measures

A painting of a nude is excluded from the Assembly's art show at Albany. Maybe the lawmakers considered it too realistic a preview

A billion is a common thing. U. S. motorists drove 767 billion miles last year. If we could only straighten that mileage to conquer

STAR-GAZETTE AND ADVERTISER Member of the Gannett Group

Consolidation Feb. 1, 1963, of The Elmira Star-Gazette (1907) The Elmira Advertiser (1853) The Elmira Evening Star (1888) The Elmira Gazette 1828.

Frank E. Tripp, President and Publisher Robert R. Eckert, General Manager Covey C. Hoover, Managing Editor W. Charles Barber, Editor of the Editorial Page

Gazette, Inc., 201 Baldwin St., Elmira, N. Y. Tele-

George Ball has urged the licensing of agents in the pay of foreign governments and interests and also laws preventing such foreign governments and interests from trying to exert influence on U.S. policies.

by Sen. Stuart Symington.

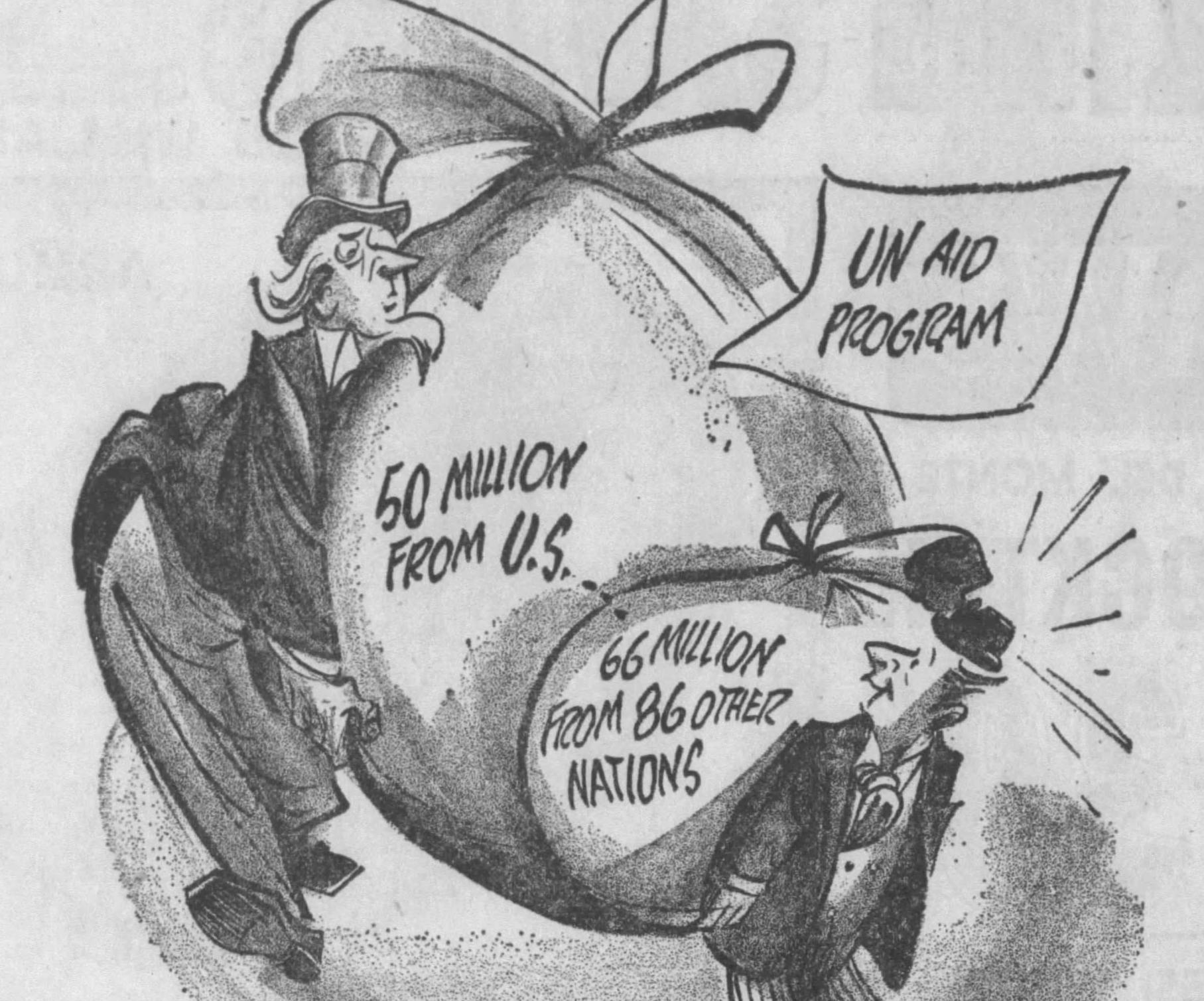
its own funds for such purposes.

to cut them out.

of tomorrow's taxpayer attire.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays by Elmira Star-



## Isolationism On Rebound?

### May Return as Alliances Fail

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)-Isolationism, long thought dead, may be resurrected if only as a rallying point for discontent. It was U.S. policy for most of American history but disappeared after the war when this country began its overseas alliances and aid.

Neither was unselfish. While the United States wanted to stop communism it also didn't want to be left alone in a Communist world.

THE ALLIANCES and the aid were called "enlightened selfinterest" by John Foster Dulles when he was Secretary of State. But the West Europeans, who got the main thrust of American military and economic help, have not carried their share of the burden.

The NATO alliance, supposed to be the main bulwark for the West against any Russian ground attack, has never been

at full strength. The West Europeans, particularly France, never put enough men into it. Europe made an amazing economic recovery.

But the United States has

### Where Our Aid Is Paying Off:

### Sudanese Benefit Under American Programs

By James W. Canan

Star-Gazette and Advertiser Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - J. Edward Gramlich disclaims any expert knowledge on the Sudan after having spent six months as U. S. foreign aid director in that politically strategic African nation.

But, in an interview, he offered this assessment:

"I think Sudan has enough capability in human resources and land, along with the capital and technical assistance it is getting, to develop a good, stable economy, which is what we want."

"OUR AID EFFORT is designed to satisfy the basic needs of the people—give them education, the ability to sell their produce in markets, build roads and develop farming and engineering techniques," he said. If we can do that, we won't have to worry about communism."

Humanitarian goals notwithstanding, Gramlich concedes that the struggle with communism at the foot of the aid program in Sudan, as it is everywhere else in the uncommitted parts of the world. He said Communist bloc nations are "very active" in Sudan, but he believes the more sophisticated Sudanese understand the difference beteween U. S. and Communist motives.

It is this: The U.S. makes no bones that it is "nation-building" in Africa but intends to pull out as soon as the relative raw coun tries are rened to self sufficiency. The Communists would seem to have no such intention. GRAMLICH, said the \$50

million in grants and \$10 million in loans that the U.S. has spent on Sudan in the last five years has been "by and large, a very effective pro-

THE SUDANESE are "very friendly and kindly toward the West," he said. He hailed what he described as Sudan's "very conscious attempt to stay neutral" under "an enlightened military regime." Sudan began as a republic

seven years ago. In 1958 its production of cotton, the biggest export commodity, fell off sharply and the military took over through an army-oriented council of ministers under President Ibrahim Abboud.

This year, however, the 12 million Sudanese will elect one-third of what promises, in three years, to become a full-fledged constitutional assembly. Gramlich called this "a very significant start toward democratizing the coun-

Gramlich, a Rochesterian, who has spent 27 of his 49 years with Eastman Kodak Co., joined the agency for International Development (AID) last July on a twoyear leave from his job. He was among approxi-

mately 30 business executives chosen to become directors or deputy directors of aid programs overseas and to apply to them the skills of Business Management.

GRAMLICH returned Jan. 10 for a month of consultations at the State Department. He will go back to Sudan soon.

Gramlich is looking forward to tackling again a job that he says is "very challenging and very satisfying" in a country where the people are "wonderful -so humble and patient."

He acknowledged that Sudan is "taking a rather forward position in promoting pan-Africanism and regional cooperation among the African nations," but he finds nothing intrinsically ominous in this.

To his way of thinking, it is perfectly natural for the nationalistic Sudan to cheer, as it did, for nationalization of the neighboring Congo and submission of Katanga.

And while Sudan and Nasser's Egypt, to the north, work together well on such matters as Nile River water rights, Sudan nevertheless keeps its distance from Egypt politically, he said. Taking note of reports that the Sudan government has stopped the entry of Christian missionaries and is making life more difficult for those already in the country, Gramlich set about putting them into context "from the Sudanese point of view."

"It is disturbing," he said, "to see the missionary effort reduced. But the Sudanese feel very strongly about unifying and nationalizing their

Gramlich says that the most immediate and dramatic effects of the aid program show up literally on the ground. "When we dedicated a 35-kilometer road recently," he said, "tens of thousands of people turned out-men, women, old folks and youngsters—and waved at us as we went by.

grant assistance from the U.S. Government. It was very much appreciated." "Another area where we notice a good response is the 4-H Club work. You can go into many of the villages and

The president announced that the road was made possible by

find the kids working at their 4-H plots and loving it. "Also we're helping them make great strides in their poultry farming. This not only introduces good strains of chickens into the country but helps give the Sudanese more balanced diets and encourages them to become small entrepeneurs."

country, and they believe they can do this best by Arabizing

"THEY WANT to establish common language, Arabic, and one of the best ways of teaching it is to introduce the Koran into all the schools. The Koran is

good, common denominator for instruction in the language." Nearly all of the 8 million Arabic and Nubian people of northern Sudan are Moslem. The million in southern Sudan are not, however, and this is the area of concentration for Christian

missionaries. An estimated 500,-000 Sudanese are Christians.

100 CM

#### Potomac Fever By FLETCHER KNEBEL

JFK is plagued with transportation problems. We

almost went to war to get the missiles out of Cuba and now we're about to go to war again to get them into Canada.

U.N. Boss U Thant says that apathy hinders women in public life. No apathy among the male statesmen. They're so enthusiastic, they seldom give you a minute's peace.

Things are so bad in New York City, that people are paying premium prices for fish just to read the old newspapers it's wrapped in.

Waiters as a class are the true conservatives. They detest change—and love folding money.

One thing about this atomic age. No matter how bad your personal worries are, they're no match for the collective anxiety.

## Letters to the Editor

### Urges U.S. Avoid Waste

To the Editor:-

believe the time has come for our federal government take a good look at the national budget and economize in every department possible.

Our President is asking Congress to drop many deductions that the taxpayer is now permitted to claim on his federal income tax, in order to meet an increased budget. One item in particular is the interest on home mortgages.

Millions of families who have taken pride in buying and owning their own homes, and have found it necessary to borrow money to enable them to do so, will find their struggle a little more complicated by trying stretch their budget far enough to cover this additional burden.

I believe that home mortgage interest deductions on federal income tax has always served as an incentive to families to plant roots in a community and buy their own home, thus making each community, city and state a much better place to live

should try to economize where possible to eliminate the necessity of having to find new sources of revenue to run the government, just as we the taxpayer must do. The average taxpayer must at times eliminate certain luxuries and sometimes necessities in order to live within his budget.

Yet last week the Postmaster General saw fit to order the old post cards burned. (Post offices will have an option on whether to burn the old 4-cent stamped envelopes.)

The excuse given for shameful waste of the taxpayers' money is "there is no longer a demand for them and it's cheaper to burn them than ship them back to Washington for the addition of the extra penny postage stamp to make them salable as 4-cent

A simple solution with no expense involved is merely having the postal clerk put on an additional 1-cent stamp or sell the customer the 3-cent card and 1cent stamp. It seems the postal department is the one particular department that is always in the red, and it seems that decisions such as the above mentioned waste deems it understandable. If this is not feasible to the Post Office Department, I Our federal budget personnel will volunteer to place 1-cent

backward countries. (Note today's editorial cartoon). YET, ALL of them had as much of a stake as the United

done far more than its Euro-

pean allies in giving aid to

States in wanting to keep those backward places out of commun-Europe felt in-

Amer-

nuclear particuthough intermediate range, could

hit Russia. These bases weren't examples of American unselfishness, eith-

They were outposts of American defense and deterrent not only against a Russian attack on Europe but a Russian attack on this country.

But now this country is becoming increasingly confident against Russia because of its intercontinental missiles based at home. That, and one other rea-

son: the development of the American Polaris missile submarine.

THIS DEADLY weapon, an elusive target under the sea, can hit Russia just as well from offshore as intermediate range missiles on known land bases. Therefore, they give the Unit-

ed States less need for missiles in Europe. One example: This country is pulling its missiles out of Turkey and Italy.

This country's diminishing dependence on European bases for its own safety would be enough to start some isolationist talk

It will probably feed on the growing awareness in this country that the European allies are not doing their share in their own military defense or sufficiently sharing with this country the burden of aid to other

And the French, who talk big but were unable to win two world wars alone and more recently couldn't even hold Indochina or Algeria, are adding to the calls now being made for a re-examination of American commitments overseas.

AN EXAMPLE is French President de Gaulle's brutal affront to the British by keeping them out of the Common Market and his equally harsh rejection of President Kennedy's proposal of a NATO nuclear force. Poverty in the 1940s made a

glittering rallying point for the West Europeans and melted them into unity. Under the self-confidence that

comes with affluence, and they're all doing sensationally well economically now, there is less unity, more self-assertion. In the case of France the selfassertion has developed into ar-

rogance and a disregard for unity although the French at this moment probably couldn't stop the Russians for two days by themselves. If this continues — and the

United States is on the receiving end of allied affronts -American cooperation may be tinged with disgust and out of that anything can hap-

stamps on all remaining 3-cent postcards as a service to our

MRS. BOYD M. SPOTTS 56 Orchard St.

#### Longer School? Not for Him

To the Editor:-

I don't think we should have a longer school year. I know quite a few people who say it isn't short enough. After the school year everybody I know it just worn out. It seems an eternity from the beginning to the ending of school.

All this talk about making the school day a half hour longer is nonsense. I don't know about anyone else but I've just about had it at the ending of the day. These are my reasons and doubt if I am alone.

> STEVE HOAGLAND (II) Hendy Ave. School

# For the Record: It Was 'Klapproth's'

From time to time the makers of a beverage buy glossy space to promote their product and to tell about the notable customers who set store by it.

One of these customers was Mark Twain. And whenever one of the advertisements appears, a dependable number of folks call or write the newspaper to check the information.

AT VARIOUS times attempts have been made here to answer some of the questions, to correct some of the inaccuracies and to represent Mark Twain as a man who did something in life beside enjoy the beverage in question and worry about the

supply running low. The latest letter encloses a copy of a picture of Mark Twain regaling some cronies at an Elmira cafe. Stapled to it are these questions:

"Was it really true about the 25 barrels?" "Did Klaproth's have a fire-

place, bellows, powder horn, old "Who were the other men (in

the picture)?" The makers of the product assert that Samuel L. Clemens did, once upon a time, order the amount stated. They may have

records to prove it.

as an adornment.

THE SPELLING of the restaurant was "Klapproth" and not "Klaproth," whatever the ad writers say. Klapproth's was run by the estimable Charles Klapproth. Among other features WAS a fireplace. As to the accessories, it's probable that a bellows might have been on hand. And since over the artist's idea of the fireplace was hung a Pennsylvania rifle, it's possible that a powder horn was handy

The other men in the picture appear to be a happy, unidentified audience for Mark Twain's humor. The man in the background is undoubtedly Lou Northrop who worked at Klapproth's before he became a painter and decorator and a member of the Board of Super-

By coincidence, another event in the humorist's association with Elmira appears. It shows youthful Rudyard Kipling on his famous visit with Mark Twain at the Langdon home at Main and Church Sts., although the legend doesn't bother to tell where the call was made; simply states that Kipling traveled "half around the world to visit Mark Twain."

IT'S TRUE. Kipling came here in 1889 just in time to get into the aftermath of the famous

flood. He wandered up and down Watercure Hill and finally found his quarry not at Quarry Farm but at the Langdon home which was only a short distance (as the crow flies and no pun intended) from the Rathbun where Kipling stayed. The fountain in the background looks not unlike the one that was in the yard in front of the mansion. Kipling described his visit in

detail. The Clemens children thought him a most entertaining fellow, not realizing that he was also on the way to becoming one of the century's literary He thought Mark Twain one of

the greatest things ever to hap-

pen to the world, and admired him accordingly. And it's true that Mark Twain

later commented that between him and Kipling, they covered "all knowledge" with Kipling knowing everything and Mark Twain knowing the rest.