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## STRONG HINTS AT A GOOD RECOVERY.

**B**OOM, or just recovery? The economic statistics of this fall have the economists talking to themselves, seeking an answer. Quite obviously an uncertain world situation is having its effect on the economy. Even so, the administration has become increasingly optimistic. The gross national product, in this third quarter, is rolling at an annual rate of \$28 billion dollars. But what of the two lagged statistics—employment and consumer buying?

In both areas, there are signs of improvement. But just signs. By no means does either consumer buying or employment indicate a boom. The evidence is on the side of recovery, but a strong recovery.

Of all the indicators the employment report is perhaps the most meaningful to the average citizen. Normally it makes page 1. It is assessable in human values. When unemployment remains—as it has—near the 7 per cent level, there is bound to be some public cynicism. This cynicism may account for the reluctance of the consumer to do much buying.

**I**f the Labor department is correct in its predictions, the cause for cynicism has been lessened in September. Fewer Americans are out of work than at any time since October, 1960.

Now look at the consumer. Actually, there is no positive way of assessing his intentions. Each person is swayed by a depressing headline or the development of a new crisis. He may be tempted to put off the purchase he had planned to make. The next egg is guarded carefully in times such as these. Nevertheless, one of the more authoritative of consumer surveys, conducted by the University of Michigan, reports "decisive improvement" in consumer confidence. Consumers are still worried about the persistence of unemployment, and the cold war. There has, however, been a large increase in the number of citizens who believe that times are much better than they were a year ago.

We have, thus, an optimistic prediction, and a reassuring survey. Nothing more. Add them together and you get the hint of a much better fall than could have been counted on just a few months ago.

## OPTIMISM FROM A HEMISPHERE SCHOLAR.

**E**NCOURAGING words about the political state of affairs in Latin America are rare these days. So the optimistic comments of Dr. Samuel Guy Inman are especially welcome. Dr. Inman, now 84 years old, has been a writer, lecturer, traveler and scholar on Latin America since his first assignment to Mexico in 1904. He has held various government appointments and in the 1930s he served as an aide to the State department and to President Roosevelt on Latin American affairs. He has been attending the Christian church convention here.

Dr. Inman's current opinion holds that the forces of Castroism and communism are lessening ground in Latin America. He cites as a turning point the August economic conference of the American states in Punta del Este, Uruguay, which he attended. Dr. Inman contends that the Communists then made a big play for hemisphere support. But they failed miserably when other states rallied behind the massive U. S. Alliance for Progress. The downfall of President Quadros in Brazil was hastened by a subsequent meeting with Ernesto Guevara, the Cuban economic czar. And in Argentina, President Frondizi also had to apologize for holding a conference with Guevara. There is no doubt at all that Guevara was defeated at Punta del Este, Dr. Inman comments. "Nor is there any doubt that Castro now is defeated in practically every country of Latin America. In Brazil, the new leftist president has been stripped of power. Argentina is more with us than ever before. Venezuela is thoroughly at our side. And even in Ecuador where we have had fears because of the acts of the president, there is no important Red force. Nor are the Communists strong in lands like Haiti or the Dominican Republic."

## Sad Balance Sheet for J. F. K.

**W**ASHINGTON—President Kennedy's political base of strength dissolved almost completely in the final weeks of the session of Congress just concluded. The fact is significant for many reasons.

This was his honeymoon Congress in which his party held substantial majorities in the Senate and House. Those majorities were led by men whose loyalty to the President and his campaign pledges is unquestioned. On the sidelines hovered Vice-President Johnson, renowned as a political technician.

During the period of dissolution—which at times amounted to insurrection—the President's whole attention was turned elsewhere. His own energies and his power of bargaining were concentrated on foreign policy, including the foreign aid bill.

His natural allies and party regulars had to play second fiddle while the President sought feverishly for Republican appointees to bolster him in the foreign field and presidential duties. He watered down further domestic programs which Kennedy had in part compromised at the start. In the end, as might have been foreseen, the run-away House watered down the foreign aid bill too.

**T**he White House has now to answer the question of how much it did in fact gain by the tactics it pursued. Has the Presi-

This hemisphere scholar gives high importance to the strength of the new Kennedy proposals and the determination of the President to see them through. His view deserves consideration along with the less optimistic opinions of other well-qualified observers. This venerable hemisphere scholar sees something of a waning of Castro influence. He gives high importance to the strength of the new Kennedy proposals and the determination of the President to see them through.

If Dr. Inman's analysis is correct, the United States then is faced with special opportunities and responsibilities. Even if the Castro fervor is waning, the need for economic improvement and social reform continues. The pledges of the Alliance for Progress must be carried out in order to build up a protective barrier against future Red encroachment. Today's 200 million Latin Americans will increase to 600 million within 35 years. One way or another, the demand a better life. It is the United States purpose to lead the way along the routes of freedom and democracy.

## MISSOURI'S PAROLE SYSTEM IS FALLING BEHIND.

**L**AST year Missouri's plan of probation and parole outlined a plan of expansion that would triple the number of field officers by 1965. At that time the state had 28 officers. The governor's budget for 1961-62 provided for 12 additional officers. What the board got from the Legislature was enough money to hire three more officers over the next two years.

The Legislature never seems to have understood that a strong system of probation and parole is a matter of economy. The cost of keeping a man in prison is many times greater than the cost of adequate supervision outside the walls. And adequate supervision is the key to successful probation and parole.

Missouri's rate of parole remains comparatively low because of personnel limitations. Last year the average caseload per officer was 75. Each officer also handled scores of presentence investigations for the courts that often resulted in probation. Now, with 29 officers and only three more to be added by 1963, the caseload per man has risen to 85 and the number of presentence investigations is increasing.

An inadequate parole system is costing Missouri money, not only in the maintenance of prisoners but in the earnings and tax contributions that are lost by men who could be employed on the outside. State welfare costs for the families of prisoners also run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The 1963 Legislature will be given the problem of bringing Missouri probation and parole up to reasonable standards. Humanitarian considerations aside, modern parole is entirely in the interests of economy. Unrealistic appropriations are causing Missouri to slip farther behind each year.

## Dr. Richardson's 100th Anniversary.

Shakespeare said that the "quality of mercy is not strained." And locally, the dictum is entirely applicable to the Children's Mercy hospital where quality medical care has been provided for almost 65 years. The year is being observed as the 100th birthday year of Dr. Katharine B. Richardson, one of Mercy's founders and its guiding spirit for many years.

One of the idiosyncracies of this remarkable woman was her reluctance to talk about her age. She never revealed to anyone the date of her birth. Consequently, no one knows the exact year. But the evidence is sufficient to become the occasion of special observance by the hospital.

Indeed, Dr. Richardson's reluctance to discuss her age was in character with her devotion to her lifetime task of caring for sick children. "Never let anyone know your age," she once said, "or they'll want to retire you." To retire was a condition almost incomprehensible to Dr. Richardson.

A skilled surgeon, she devoted her life to the care of children who suffered deformities. In addition, her forceful personality and zeal for accomplishment built Mercy into a unique community institution. Her age was a young age, she devoted her energies to making sick children well and to strengthening the hospital. Often she complained of years passing too swiftly, and she lamented that she never would have time enough to help all the children who needed it.

But the heirs of Dr. Richardson at Mercy have prolonged the good work. As the hospital now plans for new and larger quarters, and expanded programs of care, the dedication of Dr. Richardson can be remembered with appreciation and humility.

dent obtained a firm base of Republican support for his foreign policy or muted the voices of Republican critics? Or has he only enlarged the area of Democratic dissonance?

Evidence bearing on the first answer is not recent. At Chicago, former President Eisenhower shocked and angered the President by the force of his criticism of the administration. The new Republican national chairman, Representative Millicent T. Eisenhower, played it rough in every area of dispute with the party in power.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York switched positions in the dangerous hours of foreign aid and is described now as feeling that he, too, must play ball with the Communists. But Dr. Richardson never has reentered the political arena and no favors can be expected of him.

**T**HE Democrats will probably make known their views more cautiously. But Kennedy lieutenants O'Brien and Connolly have tacitly acknowledged the existence of trouble with a program for party members in eight major cities. The weakness of these is that the President does not plan to attend and indeed has no plans, so far as is known, to go personally to the country.

He believes polls and polls show he is still very popular. But personal popularity is its large element of emotionalism which is so much at the mercy of circumstances.

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## BRIEF DIVERSION.



## Anonymity Not in Allen Dulles's Spy Technique.

By Wallace Carroll.  
WASHINGTON — For more than 3,000 years after Joshua

sent his spies into Jericho, the techniques of intelligence gathering remained essentially unchanged. Then the scientific revolution, and particularly the progress of electronics, opened remarkable new possibilities in the arts of espionage.

It is one of the distinctions of Allen Welsh Dulles that his career bridges these two eras of intelligence activity. That is why his impending retirement from the directorship of the Central Intelligence Agency is something of a landmark in the history of intelligence.

When Joshua's two agents returned to him from Jericho, they were able to report that the morale of the defenders was shaky, "for even all the inhabitants of the country do faint because of us." This person-to-person, word-of-mouth intelligence was still the basic mode of operation when Dulles became this country's chief intelligence agent in Switzerland in World War II.

**Told of Plot on Hitler.**  
It was to him that German informants came in 1944 with word of the plot by highly placed anti-Nazis to assassinate Hitler. And again, the following year, the German military came to him with the assurance that the German army in Italy was ready to surrender.

But when Dulles became the director of the CIA in 1953, the new scientific era in intelligence collection was already under way.

In this new era it was possible for an intelligence chief to call in his scientific advisers and say:

"It is imperative that we find new ways to gather information in areas of the world which our agents and informers cannot hope to penetrate. I want you to produce a space satellite that will send back pictures and other data which will tell me whether or not our agents are in the area and whether nuclear devices are being tested in outer space or even under ground."

**Spotting Nuclear Explosions.**  
Occasionally the public gets a hint of what goes on in this new, impersonal kind of espionage, as when the United States government announces that a nuclear device has been exploded that very day in the desolate reaches of Siberia.

For the last eight years Dulles has presided over this kind of scientific spy work as well as over the continuing and classical methods of gathering information that other governments would prefer to keep secret. In his personal style of operations, he has said that it is not in the game by defying the ancient tradition that the chief spy, as well as his agents, should court anonymity.

The tradition of secrecy was so strong that as late as World War II the chief of British intelligence was known only

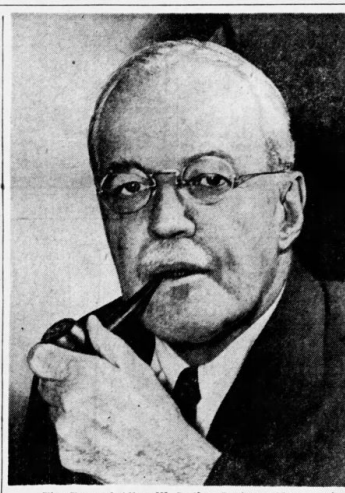
as "the brigadier." His real name, which was Menzies, was not even mentioned at cabinet meetings.

Dulles decided from the moment he became director of the CIA that this kind of secrecy was not possible in the U. S. Accordingly, he made public speeches, received newsmen in his office and at his home, and traveled abroad without concealment.

## Dividends From Publicity.

"Never try to conceal what cannot or need not be concealed," he told his critics. "When I was in Switzerland during the war, nobody knew who was the British intelligence agent but every one knew who was there for the United States. That was why certain information about what was going on in the enemy countries came to me."

But though he has not shunned personal publicity, Dulles has maintained the tightest kind of security at the CIA. President Eisenhower's advisory committee on intelligence activities is known to have made serious criticisms of the internal organization of CIA. These criticisms, it is said, reflected on Dulles's methods as an executive. Officials of other government departments have compared him in this respect to his brother, the late John Foster Dulles, who tried to run the State department in



The Face of Allen W. Dulles, Retiring Chief of the CIA, Is Familiar Around the World—Quite a Departure From the Old International Spy Tradition.

the Eisenhower administration, and President Eisenhower as a one-man show. However, Dulles declined to force them. The CIA director, however, on him. To have done so, it is never, refused to accept the advisory committee's recommendation of a complete change in Dulles's highly

personal, 16-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week mode of running his agency.

## Two Major Crises.

In the last year and a half, Dulles and the agency have gone through two public crises. The first was the U-2 incident in the spring of 1960. An American plane capable of taking detailed pictures of ground installations from heights over 70,000 feet was shot down over the Soviet Union. This led to the collapse of the "summit conference" in Paris at which President Eisenhower, Premier Khrushchev and the leaders of Britain and France were to have attempted an improvement in East-West relations.

The second was the unsuccessful attempt in April of this year to back an invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro rebels. President Kennedy publicly assumed responsibility for the invasion. But he ordered a private investigation of the CIA, which had been in charge of the planning of the invasion and the training of the invasion force.

In both the U-2 and Cuban affairs, Dulles, in the tradition of intelligence chiefs, offered to resign and be the scapegoat. Both Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy refused the offers. And powerful friends in Congress rallied to make sure that Dulles would end his long career of government service with honor.

## Newspapers Are Saying: Hydrogen Weapons and Fall-out.



Red Thumb

—From the Los Angeles Times

## STARBEAMS.

By Bill Vaughan.

**A**MAN in the Upper Mid-West gets his name in the news by cursing the flag and robbing a church. Well, nobody's perfect.

The yellow-bellied sapucker, according to an ornithologist, gets drunk on fermented sap. But, we assume, is still too yellow-bellied to walk into the zoo and offer to whip any eagle in the house.

Under a Treasury department plan, every taxpayer would be given a number. And would the income tax evader get to keep the same one when he goes to prison?

If it weren't that ideal husbands or wives are almost nonexistent, sheer boredom would kill most marriages.

As service gets better on the airlines their financial situation worsens. They can get us places so fast these days that it hardly seems worthwhile making the trip.

**I**T is now possible to buy innocent book covers to conceal the spicy jacket of the paperback you are reading on the bus. Another need might be met by a spicy cover to conceal the fact that you are reading "The Mill on the Floss."

Psychiatry is the coming specialty in medicine, and the next generation will fill out the insurance questionnaires and job application blanks with "all the common childhood neuroses" just as we do with chicken pox and measles.

Shotgun Schultz describes the attitude of many of his friends toward the world's great events as a sort of hysterical apathy. Or is it apathetic hysteria?

**T**HE Department of Health, Education and Welfare will discontinue monitoring telephone calls. It will no longer be necessary to answer each call with "Hello, everybody."

A correspondent says that the Communists plan to put one person over all Latin America, a position which has not been filled since Carmen Miranda was in charge.

All these colonels and generals who set up "strong man" regimes in various countries puzzle the embittered ex-GI down the block, who says he never knew a strong man above the rank of sergeant.

If writers keep forcing down the starting point of middle-age, we may reach the point where a boy can go directly into it as soon as he leaves the Scouts.

neutral nations on record.

It is hardly conceivable that, put to the test, they would vote against the immediate suspension of atmospheric tests, with all their terrible threat to the health of the people of the world. The roll call of those who favor continued atmospheric testing, in any case, ought to be put on the record. Mankind's wounded, maimed and malformed posterity will have a right to know who voted to squander their genetic integrity.

From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

**T**HE Chinese Nationalist government information office has reported that the Communist Chinese have declared a state of emergency in the western province of Sinkiang because of heavy radiation fallout from Soviet nuclear explosions. Sinkiang has a common border with Siberia and might have received a large share of fallout from aerial tests of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union resumed those tests suddenly after refusing in three years of negotiations to allow an external control system for nuclear test bans.

If the Chinese Nationalist reports are accurate we might wonder about the effect in Siberia and about how the Communists are going about all this to their people. We can be sure of one thing. That is that the United States is getting the blame.

nations surely could not argue United States who wish to that Russian radioactivity is make more atmospheric tests harmless, while American before we proceed on the radioactivity is harmful. The basis of these logical assumptions thus become the lions, however, we ought to powerful allies of those in the try to put the views of the