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SLAUGHTER

# U.S. Security Policies Are Analyzed

By JIM HECKMAN

A mass of information relating communism, foreign policy, government organization and agriculture to U.S. welfare was dished up at the National Security Seminar yesterday.

Some of the key points:

1—If the war remains strong, Soviet Communism—which contains the seeds for its own destruction—probably will fail in its efforts to dominate the world.

2—Resisting the Soviet's many-faceted challenge is the most immediate concern of the U.S., but it would be a mistake to make this resistance an exclusive concern.

3—Before World War II U.S. security rested on the virtue of its rest in immediately available power.

4—The U.S. can produce enough food to feed itself during a war while turning out a surplus to support its allies.

Colonel Frank Paul dealt with the Soviet brand of communism from its inception to its present state.

Communism appeals to people, said Paul, because it can satisfy their basic needs. It is a religion and religion can serve as a leader for leadership.

Paul said this desire for a "benevolent" state is a desire in the U.S.

## NUMBERS

He estimated there are only 10,000 card-carrying Communists residing in the U.S.—all known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation—but cautioned that numbers are unimportant.

Only 25,000 revolutionaries toppled Russia's government in 1917 and took over a land then containing 150 million people, he said.

Russia feels confident it can predict the West's reaction to a given set of circumstances, said Paul, but there's the ever-present danger that—like Hitler—someone will misjudge those reactions and touch off a conflict.

But it seems obvious Russia will seek to avoid war as long as she is opposed by strong forces, he said.

## AGENCIES

Army Colonel Donald F. Slaughter discussed the U.S. executive agencies responsible for national security and their inter-relationships. These agencies are:

The powerful National Security Council, which determines what commitments the U.S. should make based on its strength.

The super-secret Central Intelligence Agency (the amount of money it spends and the number of its employees are classified), which co-ordinates intelligence activities and advises the N.S.C.

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, charged with civil defense and the mobilization of industry during a war.

Defense Department, which maintains the nation's defenses.

Slaughter shed some light on the size of the Central Intelligence Agency when he revealed the size of its new \$50 million building in Washington, D.C.: Big enough for 10,000 employees.

Slaughter opposes the proposed reorganization of the Defense Department, he said, because it would separate responsibility and authority.

## FOREIGN POLICY

Navy Captain William V. Hughes told of the development of U.S. foreign policies.

The nation's policies must aim at strengthening the Western world, he said, and at improving relations with it.

Hughes said U.S. policy is to negotiate with the Communists and all nations but that the nation cannot compromise on principle or enter into un-enforceable agreements with the Soviets.

Peace is a primary foreign policy objective, he said, but, "peace at any price can only lead to surrender on the installment plan."

The nation must stand on principle, he said, but never lose sight of its national interests.

## IMPERFECT

The United Nations is imperfect, said Hughes, "but if it fails, our best hopes of peace fail."

The complex policy-making machinery of the nation has been criticized as a fundamental weakness of a democracy, the captain said.

This machinery is cumbersome in its role in creating a consistent policy, he said, but has performed adequately in emergencies.

ommended that liaison be strengthened between the State and Defense Departments and between the President and Congress.

## FOOD

Air Force Colonel Joseph J. Huddleston said food consumption in the U.S. averages five pounds per person per day.

And even though more and more farm land is being taken over for cities, highways and parks, he said, food production continues to rise, mainly because of mechanization.

By reducing food consumption 10 per cent and by increasing the area under cultivation from the present 350 million acres to 460 million acres, the U.S. could have 180 million surplus acres with which to feed its allies, he said.

This bread-basket support for allies could spell the difference between victory and defeat in a war, said Huddleston.

## STATISTICS

Huddleston brought his subject close to home when he unlimbered statistics showing that though the retail price of food is on the rise, the farmer's net income is declining.

Of each dollar shelled out at a grocery store, he said, the farmer gets 25 cents while the processors—the shipper, wholesaler and retailer—get 75 cents.

So far as could be determined yesterday, the majority of the more than 450 persons attending the seminar at the Ala Moana Center are pleased with the information and the presentation.

The seminar continues to discuss the role in creating a consistent policy, he said, but has performed adequately in emergencies.