

The Truth

ABOUT

YALTA

by John T. Flynn

IN FEBRUARY 1945, a moment of profound tension gripped the spirit and consciousness of America. The great war in Europe and Asia was roaring toward its end. All of Hitler's hard-won aggressions had been lost. General MacArthur had informed his government that with the fall of the Philippines, Japan's desperate struggle was approaching utter defeat. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, on January 20th, had been inaugurated for a fourth term.

Then, suddenly, on February 7th, the nation was thrilled by the announcement that the President was actually at some Black Sea port in conference with Churchill and Stalin on the terms of German surrender

and ultimate Japanese defeat. On March 1st, Roosevelt, back home, appeared before Congress to deliver the great news. The three great powers had reached decisions at Yalta — on Poland, Germany, and France in Europe. Then President Roosevelt deliberately misinformed the Congress. He told it and the nation that the conference dealt with Europe only, which was a shocking falsehood. He said nothing about the agreements reached affecting Asia.

It would be a long time before the world would know that at that conference, behind closed doors, the grim and resolute Russian dictator and the ailing Roosevelt, already slowly drifting out of life itself,

entered into agreements about China and numerous Asiatic peoples that have been a subject of angry debate and the source of frightful losses for America ever since. The official reports and decisions were never given to the American people. Some they learned of as the shocking surrenders made by Roosevelt at Yalta were enforced. Now the controversy has been revived by the decision of the State Department to make public an expurgated edition of the papers.

It is doubtful if the busy newspaper reader had the time to read the full text. It consumed 250 columns with an estimated 225,000 words in the *New York Times* on March 17. But no American can afford to remain in ignorance of what those words reveal. They provide finally the full evidence of the blackest and most shameful episode in American history.

THE WAR — the war to end war — ended in Europe and Asia in 1945. Yet today, ten years later, as a result of Yalta, we are still enmeshed in war, with more threats of war in other directions. Since Yalta — and because of Yalta — we have spent \$290 *billions* on military affairs and \$50 *billions* on foreign aid — a total of \$340 *billions*. Our government feels constrained to keep millions of men under arms, to maintain military forces in 49 foreign countries, while our people groan under a weight of debts and taxes so great that they have become the source

of a whole train of difficulties and problems in our own political system.

The Yalta papers, as printed, make heavy going. They are long and prolix. Even now that we have them, they are difficult to understand without a knowledge of the circumstances out of which they grew. They deal with a monstrous betrayal of the American people — beyond all doubt one of the blackest pages in our history. They reveal the roots of the wars in which we are still trapped after ten years and do not know how to win or escape. For these reasons, I have attempted to put the whole story of the Yalta betrayal into a few pages within the time limits of the busy man or woman for such matters.

War inevitably creates an atmosphere in which the Big Lie prospers as the green bay tree. We begin by lying to deceive the enemy and end by lying to our own people. The first beneficiary of this evil license is the Leader. He must command the loyalty and admiration of the people, who are asked to assume such great burdens. His figure and visage are reproduced by the most skillful artists. He becomes the visible symbol of the cause. Hence no criticism must touch his name or his cause.

As the vast struggle of World War II rushed on to its horrible climax, the people were stirred by the dramatic headlines of approaching victory in a frenzy of war. The world had never known such violence — and was yet to be treated to

he most appalling explosion of violence at Hiroshima. Over 12 million Russians had fallen in battle. Japan had suffered five million casualties, the Germans two million killed and five million wounded. Over three million Chinese were killed or wounded. We lost 408,000 American boys killed and 670,000 wounded. Misery, want, a deadly fatigue spread over Europe and Asia.

THE FIRST shameful fact in the Yalta episode is that Franklin D. Roosevelt was a dying man and that fact was kept from the American people. In the summer of 1944, the Democrats, eager to hold power, nominated Roosevelt for a fourth term, counting on the war spirit to succeed with him. This made it necessary to conceal his condition from the people. He had been hidden away at Bernard Baruch's country home for several months. The pretense was that he was resting, but the fact was that his life was ebbing slowly away. Nevertheless, he was nominated for a fourth term and elected.

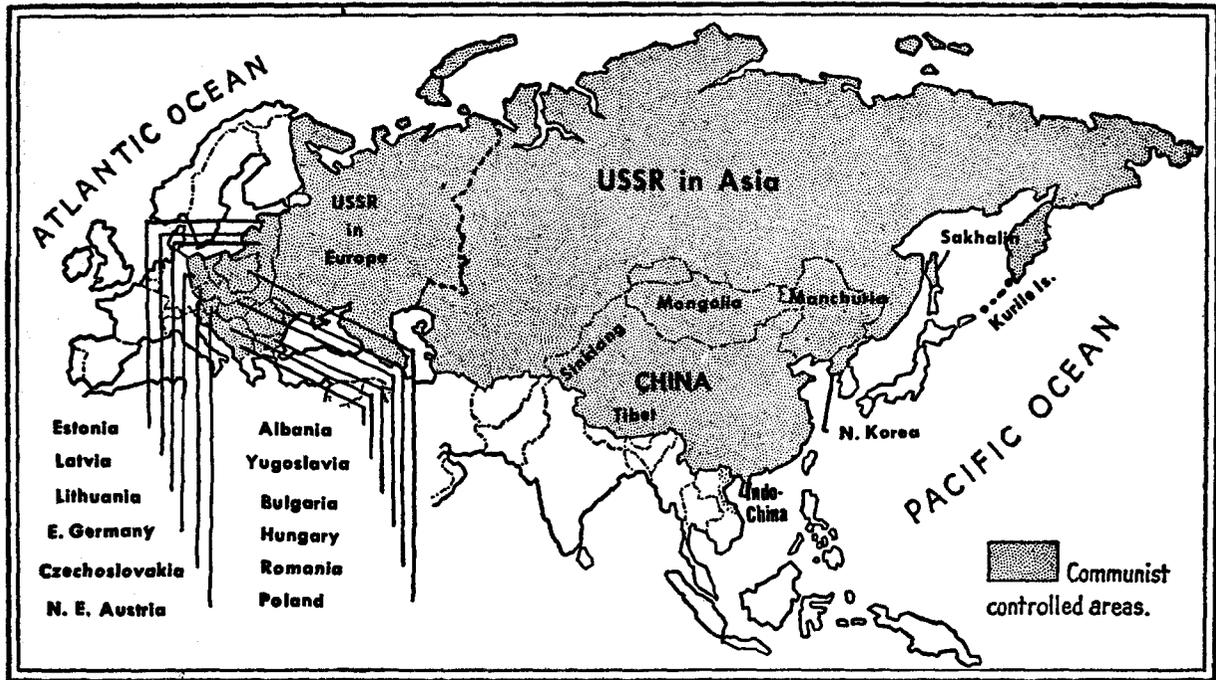
The day before his inauguration, following a brief cabinet meeting, Frances Perkins visited with him in a room at the White House. She was so horrified at the spectacle of the disintegrating President that she burst into tears. Three days later, secretly, this dying man was shipped aboard a heavy cruiser to Yalta, a port on the Black Sea, to face the rugged barbarian, Stalin, there to

agree upon the fruits of victory. The result was fantastic — Stalin took them all. The decisions made there were, of course, reduced to paper, but the American people were told nothing.

When the conference ended, the President made a leisurely voyage home. And on March 1, 1945, he appeared before the Congress. He told its members that the allies were united and that the "ideal of lasting peace will become a reality." There was no hint of the surrenders — the appalling surrenders — he had made to Stalin. He gave Congress to understand that the great event at Yalta "marked the end of exclusive alliances and spheres of influence and balances of power." In six weeks he was dead.

The records of the Yalta Conference were never published despite endless demands for them. The reason, of course, was to conceal the iniquity of Roosevelt and those who had possession of his mind. Last year, Republican leaders issued a strident demand for these papers. Finally, Eisenhower's State Department agreed to release 25 copies of the Yalta Conference record and reports to only 25 members of the Senate and House, but under a seal of secrecy. The leaders refused to accept them on these terms. But in some way, through a leak in the State Department, they came into the hands of a powerful New York newspaper, whereupon Mr. Dulles, on the demand of two Republican

EUROPE AND ASIA TODAY AS A RESULT OF YALTA



The American Mercury

Senate leaders, made the report public.

The enormity of the crime committed at Yalta and previous conferences may be seen from the following facts. Roosevelt agreed to deliver to Stalin and his Communist heaven the following countries in Europe:

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, part of Austria, and East Germany. These lands held a population of 120,000,000 people.

In Asia, he delivered to Stalin *Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, North Korea, the Kurile Islands, half of Sakhalin* and ultimately, as a result of Yalta, the *Republic of China and part of Indo-China.* These lands included 480,000,000 people. Thus Roosevelt delivered into the hands of Stalin 600,000,000 people.

The gravity of these surrenders will be seen in the accompanying map which reveals how the evil system of Communism — represented by the darkened spaces — has spread over *four-fifths of the land mass of Europe and Asia.* This illustrates eloquently who it was who won the war on these two ancient continents.

BY WHAT strange devices was this incredible operation on the mind of Roosevelt effected? While the conquest of China was not completed until after Roosevelt's death, the whole groundwork for it was laid at Yalta. At that conference

Roosevelt was accompanied by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, and Averell Harriman, then our Ambassador to Russia, both of them sons of rich men who held their places by virtue of their dads' millions. Stettinius was a handsome, agreeable person pathetically uninitiated in the tortuous devices of Communist intrigue. Harriman was even less qualified. But Stettinius was accompanied by Alger Hiss.

The *New York Times* sought to dismiss Hiss as a menace by insisting that he was at Yalta merely as a reporter. Actually Hiss was one of the most intelligent men in that whole curious company. He has recently completed a term in prison for perjury in denying his Communist connections. He was certainly the most knowing adjutant of Roosevelt at Yalta, the most informed in Communist philosophy and strategy. He was Deputy Director of the Department of Special Political Affairs in the State Department.

Stettinius has written in his memoirs: "My usual schedule [at Yalta] . . . was to confer with H. Freeman Matthews, Charles Bohlen and Alger Hiss just after I got up in the morning." In fact, J. Anthony Panuch, a security officer in the State Department, wrote a memorandum after the conference warning that Hiss "exercises a Svengali-like influence over the mental processes of Junior Stettinius." And Stettinius himself has written that at Yalta "I sat at the President's right.

Behind me sat Hopkins, Matthews and Hiss."

Hiss admits he took part in drafting the Yalta papers. One of the shameful follies of Roosevelt at Yalta was to agree to let Russia have three votes in the United Nations to one for the United States. The decision to yield this to Stalin was reached at a small sub-committee meeting in which the United States was represented by Hiss.

Perhaps Roosevelt's most incredible surrender at Yalta was his agreement to let Russia come into the war against Japan. Any student of Russo-Chinese history would know why Russia wanted to come into that war. Her ambitions in Asia were old. Her Siberian domain ran straight across Northern Asia. And her desire to get Manchuria, Mongolia, and Sinkiang were well known. She had been driven from Outer Mongolia during the Russian revolution. She had been driven out of Manchuria by the Japanese in 1905. She had been trying to get Sinkiang for years.

In fact, Russia had distributed maps of Asia showing precisely what she hoped to get. She planned to take over all the vast territories lying across the north of China. She wanted the Kurile Islands. And she hoped to use these territories as a base for bringing all of China under a Communist regime — in which she has succeeded.

To advance these bold ambitions, Stalin urged his right to come into

the war against Japan soon after Germany was defeated. We needed no help to defeat Japan. Roosevelt knew that before he went to Yalta. General MacArthur had informed him some months before that the collapse of Japan was imminent. And Roosevelt knew before he left for Yalta that the atom bomb would be ready shortly. Nevertheless, he agreed to take on Russia as an ally in Asia and agreed to provide Stalin's armies with arms and munitions for 1,500,000 men. The terrible fact is that Stalin sent his armies, armed with American weapons, into the Asiatic war *only five days before Japan surrendered.*

When Japan surrendered, Chiang Kai-shek and his republican armies were in possession of China. Now instead of facing Japanese armies, Chiang Kai-shek faced Russian armies armed by Roosevelt.

Roosevelt at Yalta agreed to permit Stalin to have North Korea. Had he refused this, 140,000 American boys would not have been killed or wounded in Korea. But because, at Yalta, Roosevelt made these surrenders to Stalin, Secretary Dulles was obliged to say in March 1955 — ten years after Yalta — that *Communist China is now a worse threat to us than Soviet Russia.*

ANOTHER most shocking fruit of Yalta was the decision to partition Germany — another Russian project. That plan was hatched at the Quebec Conference a year be-

fore. Just as Hiss was the evil genius of Yalta, so Harry Dexter White was the evil genius of Quebec. The plan to dismember Germany and reduce her to a goat pasture was drawn up by White, a Communist agent who actually occupied the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It was called the Morgenthau Plan, but actually it was drawn up by White, who dominated the gullible Secretary.

Then at Yalta, Churchill and Roosevelt agreed to the plan for Germany which Stalin had planted with Henry Morgenthau through Harry Dexter White. There also, Roosevelt agreed to permit Stalin to seize German workmen and cart them off to Russia as slave labor. He went further and declared that he would support an arrangement that would ensure that the "German standard of living should not be higher than that of the Soviet Union."

Had Roosevelt refused to arm Russia in Asia, Chiang Kai-shek would be in possession of China today. Had he refused to give Stalin half of Korea, 35,000 dead American boys would be alive today and 105,000 others would not bear the wounds of war.

SOME of the final scenes of the conference must shock the American spirit. There was a banquet, about

which accounts differ, but it is certain that the vodka flowed freely and that 45 toasts were drunk. Tongues were loosed. Some of the remarks have been deleted from the published reports.

One such remark was made by President Roosevelt about the Jews at the final plenary session. Someone suggested some concessions to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. According to the suppressed record, "the President replied that there was only one concession he thought he might offer and that was to give Ibn Saud the six million Jews in the United States."

There is much more to these papers as, for instance, the complete betrayal of Poland, over which the war had started in the first place, and its final surrender into the hands of Stalin.

To understand the shocking character of all these concessions, we need merely ask how much better the world would look today if Franklin D. Roosevelt had never gone to Yalta or if, once there, he had refused to agree to arm the Russians on the North China border, had refused to agree to the dismemberment of Germany, had refused Communist occupation of North Korea, and if we had refused to approve the charter of the United Nations drawn up by Alger Hiss at San Francisco.



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FIGHTING IRISH

BY CHARLES OXTON

AS THE bells in the firehouse start to clang, there is a short flurry of sounds from the floor above your head, followed by a brief silence. Then, suddenly, as the bells continue, you hear a deep, resonant voice sing out:

"It's at the administration building! On your toes! Let's go!"

And with that, pandemonium seems to break loose.

Footsteps are heard to race madly. There is an excited babble of men shouting to each other. Finally, sliding down the shiny brass exit pole comes the oddest collection of fire fighters you have ever seen. Men in cassocks, men clutching rosary beads, some occasionally even with a prayer book. Yet all in knee-length rubber boots. All wearing fire helmets jammed at all angles on their heads.

The station door is opened. There is the roar of a motor starting up. A huge spotted dog someone calls "Smoky" leaps onto the running

board of the truck and the warning fire bell begins to clang. Notre Dame University's brother-firemen, one of the most unique fire-fighting groups in the United States, are on their way!

Composed of the regular members of a religious order, the Brothers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, the same order whose priests teach at the famous South Bend institution, these are no grown-up clerics playing firemen for want of something to relieve the monotony of their ecclesiastical lives.

They are full-fledged fire fighters on 24-hour duty call, with regular religious tasks to perform when not chasing a fire in one of the University's dormitories or study halls or cafeterias.

And in their spare time, what there is of it, all of these men work at other occupations within easy reach of the firehouse: at the power plant a few steps away, at the machine shop, at the laundry — all