

## PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1)

school was added to the itinerary of the President so that the party might see a modern rural community school in operation. Bailey is the only small school in the nation to be thus honored.

Vice President Shuessmuth and Chairman of the Blumenthal Board, H.H. Shell of the Sidney Blumenthal Company of Rocky Mount first made it possible for the President's party to drive by the school. Later, Congressman Harold D. Cooley arranged for a fifteen minute tour of the school.

Neighboring schools are invited to be guests of the school during the visit.

A.H. Farmer is serving as chairman of the steering committee in charge of arranging for the President's visit here. Other members of the committee are Mayor M.H. Griffin, W.R. Parson, A.B. Farmer, and M.F. Morgan.

R.M. Meacomes, Chairman, T.J. Etheridge, and Lewis Watson will be in charge of the decorating.

Principal M.W. Weaver is serving as the school representative and invitation committee.

Directing publicity is R. W. Jones, Chairman, Wayne Lamm, and W. G. Farmer.

Other official chairmen are J. H. Wells, A. B. Corbett, Charles Folsom, Policemen Frank McKeel and Walter Boswell, assisted by Ed Cozart, Guy Bissette, and the Boy Scouts.

## The History Of Turkey

BY MRS. M. F. MORGAN



On October 29, 1923, Turkey became a Republic with Mahmut Kemal Ataturk her first president. Then began an era of such progress as few nations have ever experienced. The old Ottoman Empire was dead. A new nation, led by such intellectuals as young Celal Bayar, had emerged.

Bayar had been active among those who were revolting against the tyrannical rule of the Sultan as far back as 1908. He realized that ignorance was costly, and dedicated himself to trying to enlighten all the people.

He served his country as "an enlightened educator, publisher, invaluable aide of Kemal Ataturk, member of Parliament since 1920, cabinet minister at different times since 1921, father of Turkish private banking, Prime Minister twice, organizer of Turkey's first real opposition party," and in other capacities.

He realized that Turkey needed a two-party system in order to have a fully

democratic government. In 1945, he resigned his parliamentary seat and devoted his time to the organization of an opposition party. He was chosen to head that party, which was organized as the Democratic party on January 7, 1949.

In May, 1950, he was elected the third president of the Turkish Republic, a Republic that is fast emerging as one of the most dependable countries in the Western alliance. Her defiance of Soviet demands in 1946 for joint control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus was a lesson to the United States that firmness with conviction could cause Russia to halt. By saying no to Russia, Turkey demonstrated how very valuable she would be to NATO, and was admitted in 1947.

Turkey sits astride the Dardanelles, through which Russia's Black Sea Fleet would have to pass in time of war. The western world needs her courage and her (See HIST. OF TURKEY, pg. 3A)