

WHAT ABOUT YALTA?

(Continued from Page 2)

the war in the Pacific. But in President Roosevelt's mind most important of all was the necessity to get Russia into the United Nations. That was his main objective. He was convinced that the international organization to keep the peace, then in process of formation, could never succeed with Russia on the outside. He wanted to get Stalin firmly committed to it. He thought, as everyone else did, that it would be very difficult to get the Russians to join and he was prepared to offer major concessions to that end. He was looking ahead, as he often did, without enough study of the actual present.

That was the political angle; the military angle backed it up and was strongly influential with both Roosevelt and Churchill. The Yalta conference took place at an unfortunate time for the Western powers and a fortunate one for Russia. Just a week after the date had been set the German breakthrough in the Argonne occurred. The Allies were thrown back, losing much ground and suffering heavy casualties. They had been completely surprised and morale was low. It was still low when the conference took place, with every prospect of long and arduous fighting ahead. At the same time, the Pacific campaign was increasing in intensity.

But, for Russia, things were going well. They now held the major towns of Eastern Europe and were within easy striking distance of Berlin, Vienna and Prague. So Stalin went into Yalta full of confidence while Churchill and Roosevelt were anxious, with the pleas of their military advisers in their ears to do everything possible to keep Russia from relaxing her efforts in Europe and to bring her into the Pacific war. They wanted Stalin committed to a second front against Japan as much as the Soviet leader had previously wanted an Allied second front in Europe.

This military objective of the conference loomed very large and it embodied the concerted opinions of British and American chiefs of staff, including those on the Pacific front. A few weeks after the conference, according to the Forrestal diaries, General MacArthur added his voice to that of his colleagues, urging on the Secretary the importance of the view represented at Yalta, even suggesting that concessions in Manchuria be made to Russia to bring her into the Pacific campaign.

At a Time of Tension
So we see that Yalta was held at a time of great tension for the

Western powers, and a factor that also acted to cloud the judgment of Roosevelt at the time was a sudden rise of unpleasantness in British-American relations. What seems to have been a secret agreement between Churchill and Stalin to divide up the Balkans and Greece between them had recently come to light. It added fuel to Secretary Hull's persistent and vitriolic early-American dislike of Britain and to Roosevelt's conviction that Churchill would lead the Empire ahead of everything. He was determined that, in working things out at the end of the war, Britain should not be in a position to take over, in royal British style, the territory that Japan would give up, a dark design which he suspected Churchill of harboring. And perhaps with reason. And so at Yalta, Churchill and Roosevelt were not working in the close accord that marked most of their meetings. There is no doubt that Stalin profited mightily thereby.

What Happened

To read the details of the meeting itself is to feel that both Churchill and Roosevelt were completely outmaneuvered, though that was not to be understood until long afterwards. In fact, both Western statesmen reported to their governments that Yalta had been a Western diplomatic victory.

Stalin cut the ground from under Roosevelt from the start, by agreeing with little argument to the point which the latter had felt was most essential and would be most difficult to attain. He agreed to bring the Soviet Union into the United Nations; his stipulation of the power to veto was in accord with the ideas of the others who knew that neither of their governments would enter an international organization without that loophole of escape. They could not know then that the Russians would strengthen the action of the U. N. by their abuse of the veto power. Both Churchill and Roosevelt felt they had won a major diplomatic victory in winning Stalin over to membership in the U. N.

As to the other demands of the Western Allies: In Europe Stalin pretended to agree to certain stipulations in regard to Poland, free elections and the rights of the Polish government in exile; the matter of German reparations seem to have been left up in the air, passing over Eden's strenuous plea that they should not repeat the mistake of the previous war, in which the excessive German debt became a millstone about the neck of the League of Nations. Roosevelt agreed to the Russian plan, though later the appalling figure they had suggested was greatly reduced. In Asia, the story is more familiar: we gave Russia valuable rights in Manchuria and the Kuriles while we got in return her promise to enter the war against Japan and

the use of air bases in her Maritime provinces, a concession that later events rendered valueless.

Hindsight Again

All these concessions were made to Stalin as bait to persuade him to enter the war against Japan. Again, hindsight tells us what neither Roosevelt nor Churchill nor their advisers could know: that Russia would not be needed.

The atom bomb was not then available and the brave and industrious Japanese were repairing, over night and every night, the fearful damage bombers were inflicting on them: all signs pointed to a long and terrible campaign before Japan could be subjugated.

Whatever my be said of Stalin, there is no doubt that he is a shrewd judge of character. At Yalta he read Roosevelt's disposition like an open book. By agreeing immediately to membership in his pet project, the United Nations, he made him, and Churchill, too, doubtless, feel that his intentions were good. There was, they felt, plain sailing ahead. Furthermore, Stalin sensed that generosity on his part would lull the president's suspicions and evoke a corresponding spirit. Both these men were brought up in the school where words of honor and decency are to be expected. Roosevelt, always overoptimistic, let down his guard, decided the Russians were not such bad folks as he had thought and anyway he could handle them.

Again, hindsight tells us what they could not know: that Stalin's use of the veto would make Russian membership in the U. N. almost worse than useless and that the atom bomb would render Russian participation in the Pacific war unnecessary.

Both statesmen returned to their governments to report confidence in Russia as a partner in the war and what they announced as the success of the Yalta conference. Churchill said to Parliament: "The impression I get is that Marshall Stalin and the Soviet leaders wish to live in honorable friendship and equality with the Western Democracies. I feel, also, that their word is their bond." Roosevelt spoke in similar vein. He told Congress: "The Crimea conference spells... it ought to spell... the end of unilateral action, exclusive alliances, spheres of influence, balance of power and all the other experiments which have been tried for centuries and have always failed."

Both men were wrong, the experienced, wise, shrewd British statesman and the clever, but over-optimistic American, with the great vision of a world of peaceful brotherhood. But if they were both taken in, and it was at least for a good reason: because their ideals were of the highest and they did not conceive of the extent of ruthlessness that opposed them.

We may say: they should have known; they should have been on their guard; but how many of the people who, profiting by the wisdom of hindsight, now convict Roosevelt for the results of Yalta would have done any differently at the time?

To come down to cases: how many of the senators and representatives and the military leaders who taunt the administration with "Yalta!" acclaimed the results of that conference and backed the actions taken there, when it held? It would be interesting to know.

Seawell Continues Political Tour

Herbert F. Seawell of Carthage, Republican gubernatorial nominee of North Carolina, will deliver the first of four campaign speeches scheduled for the next few weeks in the courthouse at High Point tonight.

One week from tonight he will speak at the Roanoke Rapids High School. On Sept. 27, Mr. Seawell is to address the Stanly County Republican rally at Albemarle, and the following day he will speak in Durham.

Mr. Seawell stated that he has carried his campaign into 46 of the state's 100 counties so far.

FOR RESULTS USE THE PILOT'S CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF MOORE

The undersigned, having qualified as executrix of the Estate of Mary B. Hall, deceased, late of Moore County, North Carolina, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the 24th day of July, 1952, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

This 24th day of July, 1952.
RUBY HALL, Executrix Estate of Mary B. Hall.
j25,a1,8,15,22,29

THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

SCRIPTURE: II Samuel 5:6-25; 8-9.
DEVOTIONAL READINGS: Psalm 72: 1-7.

The Statesman

Lesson for August 31, 1952

A POLITICIAN is a man who goes into politics as a man goes into any game—to win. He wants office, wants people to vote for him. Popularity is his stock in trade. A statesman, on the other hand, is not remembered for the number of votes he commanded, nor for the number of times he was elected, nor for the particular titles he held. A statesman's claim to fame is not based on what he did for himself, but on what he did for his country. That is why a "statesman is a dead politician." Some time has to go by, before it can be finally said whether any particular politician's career was good for his country or not.



Dr. Foreman

Achieving Unity

DAVID, King of Israel, has been dead long enough now so that we can with great assurance call him a statesman. We saw a few weeks ago (Aug. 10 and 17) that Saul faced much the same problems that face nations today, but failed to solve them, largely because he was the wrong kind of man. David had the same problems; but he solved them.

We must remember that David's times were a thousand years before Christ, so of course he was no Christian. Nevertheless, looking back at his achievements, history can say, Well done! Here lived a man who had what it took to lead his nation to have and to be what it needed to have and to be at that time.

What Israel needed to become a strong nation were unity and security. At Saul's death these were lacking, and of course that spelled national weakness. The split between Judah and the other tribes had never been healed. David secured the unity of the nation in a dramatic way: he captured the city of Jerusalem which had been in enemy hands for hundreds of years, and made that city, for the first time, the capital of Israel. He built his palace there (Saul's had been at Gibeon), and intended building a temple which would be the central shrine for the entire nation. Through creating this new and centrally located capital, David achieved political, military, religious and sentimental unity all at once.

Some Wars Are Not in Vain

AS FOR national security, there are three kinds of it and David developed all of them. First there is military security. The only way to get it, for David, was to beat down the armies that had been beating the Israelites.

It is a blood-stained story; but still the question is a fair one: If David had lost all the battles he won, what would have become of Israel? They would have gone the way of the Hivites and the Gergashites—if any one knows where that is. A few scraps of pottery, perhaps, some fragments of ruined walls, something for professors of ancient history to dig up and wonder about,—that is what Israel would have come down to, if David's wars had not succeeded.

He wound up his series of wars with this happy situation: Every single nation or tribe that had been giving the Israelites trouble, was either welded into the Israelites kingdom, or made into an ally.

Other Kinds of Security

ANOTHER kind of security is commercial. A nation cut off from trade with its neighbors is doomed to be a poor nation, even perhaps a beggar nation. Out of the mass of proper names in these chapters about David's kingdom, four are especially meaningful: Edom and Tyre and Damascus and Hamath. The three latter were great commercial and transportation centers. Edom, with its border on the Red Sea, gave Israel for the first time a seaport on deep water, with all the possibilities that involved.

The reign of David's successor was to be one of unprecedented prosperity and international good will; but it was David's statesmanlike policies that made the prosperity possible.

The third kind of security is more internal, and more a matter of the spirit than of the sword, more of the mind than of money. It is the national security which can exist only where there is a united and uniting loyalty on the part of the citizens.

David had the rare gift which a politician uses for selfish ends, a statesman for the good of his country: the ability to make friends out of potential enemies.

Timber To Paper Film Is Shown At Rotary Meeting

Harry Lee Brown was program leader for last Friday's luncheon meeting of the Southern Pines Rotary club, held at the Village Inn, and through the courtesy of the Chicago Herald-Tribune he presented a film that proved of much interest to the group.

This publishing company, on several large tracts of land in Canada, grows fir timber for manufacturing its own newsprint and the film showed the various steps from the time the timber was cut in the forest until the final printing process, where 44,000 papers an hour come from the presses.

Mountains of logs were seen, waiting to be floated down the tributaries of the St. Lawrence after the ice was out of the way, later to be loaded onto barges and

sent on their way to the manufacturing plants, from which they emerge as huge rolls of paper. Final scenes were in the Herald-Tribune publishing plant. A. C. Dawson operated the pro-

jector. Russell Lorenson, president, presided over the very brief business session and welcomed F. L. Taylor of Pinehurst, who was a guest at the meeting. Garland Pierce asked the blessing.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

L. T. "Judge" Avery, Special Agent

Box 1278 SOUTHERN PINES Tel. 2-4353

CLARK'S New Funeral Chapel

FULLY AIR CONDITIONED

24-Hour Ambulance Service

Phone 2-7401

Attend the Church of Your Choice Next Sunday

There is a more modern way of doing this!

THE CHURCH FOR ALL... ALL FOR THE CHURCH

The Church is the greatest factor on earth for the building of character and good citizenship. It is a storehouse of spiritual values. Without a strong Church, neither democracy nor civilization can survive. There are four sound reasons why every person should attend services regularly and support the Church. They are: (1) For his own sake. (2) For the sake of his children. (3) For the sake of his community and nation. (4) For the sake of the Church itself, which needs his moral and material support. Plan to go to church regularly and read your Bible daily.

Book	Chapter	Verses
Sunday ...	Psalms	4 1-8
Monday ...	Proverbs	15 20-33
Tuesday ...	Matthew	12 30-37
Wednesday ...	Mark	4 20-20
Thursday ...	John	6 60-68
Friday ...	Romans	10 1-11
Saturday ...	Galatians	5 16-26

Copyright 1952, Keltner Adv. Service, Strasburg, Va.

Southern Pines

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
New York avenue at South Ashe
William C. Holland, Th. D.
Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Worship 11 a. m. Training Union 7 p. m. Evening worship, 8 p. m.
Scout Troop 224, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; midweek worship, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.; choir practice Wednesday 8:15 p. m.
Missionary meeting, first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m. Church and family suppers, second Thursdays, 7 p. m.

OUR LADY OF VICTORY (Catholic)
West Pennsylvania at Hardin
Fr. Donald Fearon, C. SS. R.
Fr. Robert McCrief, C. SS. R. assistant
Sunday Mass, 10 a. m.; Holy Day Mass, 9 a. m. Confessions are heard before Mass.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Episcopal)
Rev. Charles V. Covell
Morning Prayer, 10 a. m. (during August).
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH
New Hampshire Ave., So. Pines
Sunday Service, 11 a. m.
Sunday School, 11 a. m.
Wednesday Service, 8 p. m.
Reading Room in Church Building open every Tuesday and Saturday from 3 to 5.

BROWNSON MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian)
Cheves K. Ligon, Minister
Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Worship service, 11 a. m. Women of the Church meeting, 8 p. m. Monday following third Sunday.
The Youth Fellowships meet at 7 o'clock each Sunday evening. Mid-week service, Wednesday, 7:15 p. m.
CHURCH OF WIDE FELLOWSHIP (Congregational)
N. Bennett at New Hampshire
Robert L. House, D. D.
Church school, 9:45 a. m. at High School building. Sermon, 11 a. m. in church building. Twilight Hour for Juniors, 6:45 p. m. Pilgrim Fellowship at Fox Hole, 6:30 p. m., Fellowship Forum, 8 p. m.

—This Space Donated in the Interest of the Churches by—
SANDHILL AWNING CO
CLARK & BRADSHAW
SANDHILL DRUG CO.
THE VALET
SHAW PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
HOLLIDAY'S RESTAURANT & COFFEE SHOP
CAROLINA GARDENS
A FRIEND
CLARK'S NEW FUNERAL HOME
CHARLES W. PICQUET
MODERN MARKET
W. E. Blue
JACK'S GRILL & RESTAURANT

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.
CITIZENS BANK & TRUST CO.
CENTRAL CAROLINA TELEPHONE CO.
SANDHILLS KIWANIS CLUB
JACKSON MOTORS, Inc.
Your Ford Dealer
McNEILL'S SERVICE STATION
Gulf Service
PERKINSON'S, Inc.
Jeweler
PARKER ICE & FUEL CO.
Aberdeen
SOUTHERN PINES MOTOR CO.
THE PILOT

Graves Mutual Insurance Agency

HENRY L. GRAVES GLADYS D. GRAVES
1 & 3 Professional Building

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE LOANS
FHA and Direct

P. O. Box 290 Southern Pines, N. C. Phone 2-2201

CAMEL

leads all other brands—by billions!

Latest published figures show that Camel is America's most popular cigarette by the widest margin in cigarette history! Try Camels for 30 days and see for yourself why Camel leads all other brands—by billions!

Drs. Neal and McLean

VETERINARIANS

Southern Pines, N. C.

MATTRESS RENOVATING

New Innerspring mattress and box springs made to order. Cotton and felt mattresses converted to Innersprings. All work sterilized and guaranteed. One day service.

PLASTIC and LEATHERETTE UPHOLSTERING

LEE MATTRESS and SPRING COMPANY
Southern Pines, N. C.
Phone 2-4822
Main Plant—Laurinburg, N. C. Tel. 1089