

**The Yalta Conference In Retrospect:  
 A Lesson In Memories And Desires**

**T**HE wild horses of suspicion and spite must be harnessed or they will kick U. S. foreign policy to pieces. Yalta is history. No amount of political bluster can change a word of what was done. But prolonged outcries and accusations—and the throwing of private dirt for pretended reasons of public virtue—can do lasting harm to American prestige abroad and the nation's own self respect.



FDR To Blame?

From this vantage point in time, it would seem that President Franklin D. Roosevelt erred in 1945 by bribing the Soviet Union to join the war against Japan. He gave too much for too little.

But Mr. Roosevelt was probably guilty of nothing more than acting on the advice of his Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It is well known that the joint chiefs believed in February, 1945, that Japan could not be defeated in less than 18 months after the victory over Germany. This was the cardinal assumption from which Allied strategy flowed. This was the word FDR took with him to Yalta.

**L**ET YOUR thoughts rush back, if you can, to those tortuous days of the last terrible winter of the war.

The U. S. had just been shoulder-deep in two great battles 13,000 miles apart—the battle of Luzon, in the Philippines, and the battle of the Ardennes, in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Losses had been tremendous. The people were war-weary and unhappy.

The Russians were moving toward Berlin—but the Red advance was to bog down, with the Germans holding the essential battle lines of Kustrin and the Oder River defense line for more than a week.

U. S. troops had not yet captured the Remagen bridge. They along with the British, were still marking time on the snowy western front.

In the Pacific, heavy fighting was still underway in the Philippines.

In China, the Japanese had just overrun the American air bases at Suichuan and Kanhshien, and were pressing on to Nanyung.

In Burma, the British were battling Japanese columns along the Irrawaddy River. Tough fighting still lay ahead.

Bloody battles lay ahead for U. S. forces too. Remember, this was before the battle of Iwo Jima—a horror beyond

anyone's imagination. The casualty box score there was to rise to 4,500 Marines killed, 15,945 wounded and 301 missing.

This was as high as Tarawa and Saipan combined.

Back home, moods of frustration and anger were sweeping the nation. The only thing that really seemed to matter was for it all to end, for the slaughter and the same condition to be restored to the world.

Typical were the emotions that were expressed in a letter to the Navy Dept. in March 1945—more than a month after Yalta. It said:

Please, for God's sake stop sending me finest youth to be murdered on places like Iwo Jima. It is too much for boys to stand, too much for mothers and homes to take. It is a trembling, a maddening, a crazy. Why can't objectives be accomplished some other way? It is most inhuman and awful—stop! stop!

**T**HERE are other things to remember too. No one had any idea of the effect of the atomic bomb—how it would, in two blinding, shattering catalyses, bring Japan trembling to her knees.

No one could have imagined this in February 1945.

But the feeling was widespread that Soviet Russia would join the human race after the war, that it would take its place among the honorable nations of the world and would help build a stable peace.

First reactions to the Yalta agreement were enthusiastic, to say the least. On Feb. 19, 1945, TIME magazine said:

By any standards, the Crimean Conference was a great achievement. All about the Big Three's ability to cooperate, in peace as well as in war, seemed now to have been swept away.

Earlier in February, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, chief Republican spokesman on foreign affairs, issued this statement about the Yalta agreement:

It reaffirms basic principles of justice to which we are deeply attached, and it undertakes for the first time to implement these principles by direct action.

**T**HE cheers sound hollow today. We have not lived up to the expectations of the free world. Instead, she has lied and cheated and stolen and made a mockery of the trust we put in her word at the conference table.

It is too late for tears, too late for rage. The United States must mark Yalta up to experience and get on with the task still unfinished—building a world of peace and good will and honor.

**block any early Supreme Court action** pending the school segregation decision. Others objected to Judge Harlan's Atlantic Union connections, explaining that they feared he would forget his oath and try to give away the sovereignty of the United States in some illegal and presumably subversive manner. One senator opposed the distinguished New York judge because he wasn't from North Dakota or one of the other "small" states. Our own Sen. Ervin was concerned—or claimed to be concerned—about Justice Harlan's lack of experience on the bench.

The outcry reflected not at all on Judge Harlan. He emerged with his judicial robes spanking clean.

The United States must have first-rate, completely honorable men in government. Extreme care should be exercised in selecting them. But the situation can easily slip from the sublime to the ridiculous. This is what happened in the Harlan case.

in, has been emphasized in a poll recently conducted by V. M. Newton Jr., managing editor of the TAMPA TRIBUNE. As chairman of a freedom of information committee formed by Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, Mr. Newton asked congressmen how they feel about this situation.

Among those who said they favored open sessions was Sen. William E. Jenner, chairman of the Rules Committee that was then conducting hearings on proposed changes in Senate rules which allow secret proceedings. Most of those testifying at the hearing were politicians, says Mr. Newton, adding "No representative of the free press has yet testified before Sen. Jenner's committee on the right of the American people to know all the facts on their government and the committee is still holding secret sessions."

Mr. Newton's effort to get senators to go on the record in regard to open sessions is a revealing poll, and one that could be undertaken with profit among Virginia's legislators in the General Assembly. The Senate Rules Committee killed a proposal by Sen. Ted Dalton to open all committee hearings at the 1954 legislature, but a noticeable improvement followed in several of the committees. This trend should be encouraged.

**People's 'All Brake Failures Don't Show Up In Reports' Platform**

Detroit, Mich. The News: RE: "Faulty Brake Fluid Shouldn't Be Sold News, Feb. 28."

One of the factors about accident reporting by the police in the estimation of engineers, safety men and myself, a great many accidents are caused by either brake line fading, drums walking away from the shoes, poor brake fluid or contaminated brake fluid that do not show up in the accident reports.

This is due to the fact that fault of brakes by any one of these four causes is in practically all cases due to heat generated in what should have been an emergency stop. After the accident, and by the time anyone has a chance to inspect the car that caused the accident, in the case of fluid—all of the coolant has cooled down and the fluid will work. In the case of poor brake lining or drums that walk away from the shoes, the same condition is true. Once the brake and the drums have cooled down they return to a normal position and it is impossible to have brakes on the automobile.

It is a practice of both Ford and Chrysler engineers to put cars through five to seven panic stops on the track, bringing the car down from 75 miles per hour to a dead stop at a deceleration rate of fifteen feet per second. If the car has good brakes it never needs panic stops made one after the other, then they know that both the lining and the fluid will stand the heat that is generated under such conditions and that lining is considered to be all right.

Unfortunately, all brake failures do not show up in accident reports.

J. C. WEED, Editor, Service Editor, Automotive News

**Strikers 'Don't Know What They're Doing'**

Charlotte, N.C. The News: WHILE making a business trip to town yesterday I visited the heat that is generated under such conditions and that lining is considered to be all right.

Unfortunately, all brake failures do not show up in accident reports.

J. C. WEED, Editor, Service Editor, Automotive News

**County Should Not Restrict Dr. Seay**

Charlotte, N.C. The News: FROM an item in The News, March 14, it appears that debate is impending over whether or not Dr. H. L. Seay, superintendent of the Mecklenburg Sanatorium, shall be permitted to engage in private medical practice on a part-time basis.

The controversy has been raised again by a resident of the town of Huntersville who has written to the board of the town and surrounding community. Although it has not been so stated, it may be inferred from the news item that the only full-time practicing physician in the community is disbarred from the income provided by his practice there. If he is not making a suitable living there, then the residents have a cause for speculating that he can be removed to some other locality; that he may do so and, in fact, pose a problem to the people of the community. The lack of support for his present practice may even be embarrassing for the prominent residents who may have been influential in inducing the doctor to settle in Huntersville.

**HUMAN NATURE**  
 On the other hand, Dr. Seay first engaged in part-time practice in the community at the request of responsible citizens of that community—in some instances, the same persons who are now so vociferously opposed to his continuing it. It is characteristic of human nature that those who should have developed in those persons who came into contact with him, whom he treated, even for months when there was no other medical service con-



**TRAGEDY IN BUFFALO: DID BRAKES FAIL?**  
 This Car Jumped Curb, Ran Down Five People Before Crashing Through Wall

veniently available—a respect and confidence which has caused them repeatedly to insist upon his attention, even after the Huntersville doctor had begun his practice. Undoubtedly, there have also been numerous instances of Dr. Seay's treating illness of a nature so urgent that immediate treatment was imperative at a time when the other doctor's duties caused him to be unavailable. No physician could be wholly true to his profession and deny treatment to those who so called upon him. Having once permitted Dr. Seay to engage in private practice, the county has established a relationship which could only be expected to defy formal regulation; therefore, it seems that his continued private practice can neither reasonably nor honorably be construed as a reflection upon his honesty or integrity.

**CONSTANT INTEREST**  
 A deep, constant interest has led Dr. Seay to devote seventeen years in his work at the sanatorium, for which he has received far less remuneration than a man of his caliber could have earned in private practice or, for that matter, in public employ elsewhere.

It is hardly likely that he would now be making "subsidized" curative fees for his services in order to entice patients away from another doctor; it is far more likely that he is following a practice common among physicians, i. e., adjusting his fees according to

the costs of the services and to the patients' abilities to pay. He has presumably exhibited considerable prudence in declining the practice at Huntersville some two years ago, since the practice in the community has apparently dwindled to the point where his present limited part-time practice would not make the difference between a comfortable income and a sparse one.

**LEADING SPECIALIST**  
 No more than his private practice can be construed as a reflection upon his integrity should it be inferred therefrom that Dr. Seay is or has been derelict or even dilatory in performing his duties as an employee of the county. It is generally conceded that he is one of the foremost specialists in this country in the treatment of tuberculosis. The sanatorium itself is maintained on an exceptionally high moral and spiritual plane and is in conformity with high institutional standards; the staff in all its aspects—medical, technical, nursing, and administrative—is efficient and capable. It has been and remains today a valuable asset to Mecklenburg County. Since there is a charge made to all except indigent patients' families, for medicine, room, and board, the hospital is not wholly supported by the county; yet the county's partial support and the centralized, specialized services which that support helps make possible, reduce the cost of the

necessary extended hospitalization for tuberculosis from a staggering financial burden to a bearable minimum for individuals and for the county. The cost of administering the program of the sanatorium is more or less a stake which the entire county, including Charlotte, has in its own people; it pays dividends in the form of sick bodies healed and returned to normal activity in all walks of life.

**INTENSIVE EFFORT**  
 Despite an apparently reduced rate of incidence of tuberculosis it is recent years, it should not be overlooked that with the advent of successful drug treatment, consequently shortened period of hospitalization (still averaging about six months), improved surgical techniques, and reduced mortality rate, the intensive effort being made in case-finding just a few years ago apparently is no longer being made.

It is to be hoped that the County Commissioners will be able to resolve the problem of private medical practice in the Huntersville community without attempting to recall the precedent established when Dr. Seay was first permitted to engage in private practice, if only because it would be an action without regard for those persons who still prefer to avail themselves of his services as a private physician from the standpoint of professional good will.

In view of the fact that the

county is impossibly indebted to him, it would seem to be entirely proper for the county to arrange a schedule of fixed fees to be charged by Dr. Seay for services rendered. In the meantime, private practice and to permit him the full benefit thereof with the exception of the normal costs which he is presently absorbing in fees at the present time. These fees could be set at figures approximately commensurate with those of the Huntersville doctor.

At any rate, the chief concern of the county as a whole should be that the progress of the work at the sanatorium not be jeopardized in any manner and particularly by ill-conceived restrictions upon the part-time practice which might cause him to look elsewhere for a more satisfactory place of service.

H. A. WOMACK JR. (Editors' Note: Dr. Seay resigned Wednesday after 17 years as superintendent. The sanatorium board of managers will meet next week to consider his resignation.)

**Segregation Issue Must Be Faced**

Lenoir, N.C. The News: GOV. HODGES never spoke of segregation words when he said the people were looking at him and at the legislature with critical eyes; but they are looking at him, and at the legislature, if he doesn't know it, he certainly will when election time comes around. If that is not fact, it is a fact of North Carolina believe in segregation. No better evidence of this is needed than that they have practiced it since the Negro was first brought to America. And they want it continued.

The people are deeply concerned about the failure of their governor to offer an effective leadership to this end or even to make clear to them his views on the subject. It is far all that they know is that he favors passing the buck to the "local authorities." There is even a suspicion that he is favoring nothing-but-conform policy. And this suspicion is considerably strengthened by his recent proposal to summon the legislature into special session only "if the court's decision is extreme or abrupt and would tend to disrupt the normal public school system."

Just what does he mean by this? That the court's decision has already been rendered as extreme as it could be. All that remains to be done is the issuance of a decree which, in his opinion, is the government's idea that if this decree permits "gradual" integration, or some such plan, or does not require the closing of public school system, there is nothing further to be done about it? The people are entitled to an answer to the questions.

From the very first, all public discussion of the question has been frowned upon, and no effort whatever has been made to obtain an expression from the grass roots, "for fear of causing public disturbances." If mere discussion inflames the people, what is it thought actual integration will do?

Why this fear then? And this in the face of the continual pressure and propaganda of the NAACP aided and abetted by certain national magazines, by a lot of pious resolutions of church groups about the brotherhood of man and the equality of all people, and by continued pronouncements of clergy and priests concerning the "sin of segregation."

It is a time something was being done about it. Aren't there any political leaders in North Carolina willing to mobilize the overwhelming majority for segregation; to speak for them, and to make their will felt in Raleigh, in order to carry the ball for segregation?

—ROGER M. WINBORNE

**Plea For Stamps Produces Results**

Phoenix, Ariz. The News: IT is just a few days since you placed the boys' plea for stamps in your honored paper and already two replies are in, one good one from Mr. H. P. Faust of Durwood Dr. You have made us happy indeed. A thousand thanks!

I love the South and its peopling. I was in the 1961 taught school at Searcy, Ark. As a boy 1903-04 I went to public school in Fort Worth, Texas. Have visited there many times.

—BRO. CASSIAN BRENNER Saint Mary's Church



"I was just reading this Greek play where all the women get together and decide not to have any more children until the men decide to abolish war. . . . I think it's a pretty good idea!"

**Eleven Voices In The Wilderness**

**A**FTER four months and one week of political rancor and busy name-calling, the Senate finally got around to approving President Eisenhower's nomination of Judge John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court bench.



HARLAN At Last

The most remarkable thing about the whole affair was the fact that, despite all of the protests and stalling, only 11 senators actually voted against confirmation. Seventy-one voted for confirmation.

It illustrated once again how a handful of lawmakers, if they have the lung capacity and the political know-how, can paralyze the whole federal organism.

The long delay was significant. It held up the work of the nation's highest tribunal. It also reflected upon the integrity of the Senate.

Confirmation was delayed partly because some senators wanted simply to

From The Richmond News Leader

**CAN THE PUBLIC LOOK IN . . . ?**

**N**OT LONG AGO, some enterprising fellows in the ceramics industry invented a tricky new form of glass, and a wonderfully concealing thing it is: The man on the outside looking in, can't see anything. Yet to the casual eye, the stuff seems to be ordinary glass.

More and more, the United States Congress is adopting this idea of an opaque screen to its own uses. To the casual eye, Congress still operates in plain view; but where the real work of legislation is performed, in the House and Senate committee rooms, it is becoming daily more true that the congressmen can peer out, but the public can't look in. The device of the "executive session," once used only for the gravest discussion of matters relating to the national security, now is invoked as a matter of habit. Miami's word on Capitol Hill.

Reporting on this grim situation, Congressional Quarterly found that in 1953, three committee sessions out of 10 were held in secret. Last year the picture was even worse: 41 per cent of committee and subcommittee meetings were held behind closed doors to press and public alike. Pleas for greater freedom of information find members publicly warm but privately cool.

This hypocrisy on the part of the lawmakers who are all in favor of freedom of information, until a reporter wants

in, has been emphasized in a poll recently conducted by V. M. Newton Jr., managing editor of the TAMPA TRIBUNE. As chairman of a freedom of information committee formed by Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, Mr. Newton asked congressmen how they feel about this situation.

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**Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round**

**I**T isn't supposed to be known, but Harold Stassen has a black list for American colleges and universities.

Stassen is assisting the State Department in developing its medical school. Columbia's Teachers College in New York is helping to set up a college in Afghanistan. Cornell is expanding the agricultural branch of the University of the Philippines. Georgetown is assisting the State Department in establishing English-language institutes.

However, on Stassen's black list are Syracuse University's School of Public Administration and Roosevelt College in Chicago. They get no invitations to help in overseas aid.

**Stassen Has Blacklist Of Colleges**

When Dr. Roscoe Martin, dean of political science at Syracuse, heard about the black list, he came to Washington. "You'll never get a contract until Paul Appleby leaves your school," Dean Martin was told by Stassen's office.

Appleby happens to have been right-hand assistant to Henry Wallace when he was secretary of agriculture, and a close friend of Milton Eisenhower, once also a top assistant to Wallace. In fact, both Appleby and Wallace intervened to keep Milton in the Agriculture Department where he was serving as a hold-over Republican appointee from the Hoover administration. Jim Farley wanted to kick him out, but, thanks to Wallace and Appleby, he remained.

Roosevelt College in Chicago is on the Stassen black list not so much because of its name but because it was established with union-labor backing and is

closely identified with the labor movement.

Note 1—Appleby has been appointed by Gov. Averell Harriman to be New York state budget director, so perhaps Syracuse will now be removed from Stassen's black list.

Note 2—Despite the fact that Syracuse is on the black list, 14 of its graduates are employed by Stassen, including his own executive secretary, Joseph Tomer. Syracuse University itself is not on the black list and is working with Iran's teacher-training school.

the new law, permitting greater exchange of atomic information with our allies. . . . Britain's leading nuclear scientist, Sir William Penney, will head the British atomic energy commission. The State Department is that the McCarthyites might raise a clamor, citing the cases of two British atomic scientists—Klaus Fuchs and Gwyneth Jones—who slipped atomic information to the Russians, and Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo, who deserted to the Soviet Union. The joint chiefs of staff have recommended a joint Chinese-American command take over the defense of Formosa. This may lead to the appointment of an American as Chiang Kayshek's chief of staff, the same as in World War II. The State Department has been angling to get the job ever since he returned from the Far East on a special survey for President Eisenhower.

**Washington Pipeline**

The State Department doesn't want it advertised, but a British scientist team has been invited to observe the atomic tests in Nevada. This is in keeping with