

# Treachery at Yalta

In February 1945, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill journeyed to the USSR to meet with Josef Stalin at the Black Sea resort of Yalta. The two Western leaders joined with the communist tyrant to put the final touches on agreements that gave the Soviet regime free rein to enslave nearly a billion people. Summed up, Yalta was one of history's most disgraceful sellouts. China and the nations of Eastern Europe were the victims, but so was the honor of the United States and England. The winners were Stalin and Soviet communism.

## Background to the Sellout

The blame for the Yalta betrayal falls mostly on President Roosevelt. But FDR's two most important advisers, both before and during the meeting, were Harry Hopkins and Alger Hiss. Understanding the treachery sealed at that conference must begin with an understanding of the pro-communist attitude of these three men.

Several years before Yalta, Congressman Martin Dies (D-TX) approached President Roosevelt with information gathered by the House committee he chaired showing that thousands of communists, sympathizers, and agents were holding positions in the U.S. government. Instead of being thankful for the information and taking action to do something about it, Roosevelt exploded in rage, informing Dies that "several of the best friends I've got are communists."

Harry Hopkins had first become a Roosevelt follower when the future President was governor of New York. It was during this period that Hopkins attached himself to Roosevelt's leftist wife. By 1938, during his second term in the White House, Roosevelt had appointed Hopkins Secretary of Commerce and, before the re-election effort of 1940, named him a special assistant with an office in the White House and vast authority.

Though never named as an outright communist, Hopkins was clearly enamored with the Stalin regime. Army Air Corps Major George Racey Jordan sup-



Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill met in Yalta to finalize their treacherous deal.

plied conclusive evidence that Hopkins directed the shipment of plans and parts of the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union long before our nation even used the bomb against Japan. And it was Hopkins who, after attending a meeting with the President and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov early in 1942, told a huge audience of communists and pro-communists at a Russian Aid Rally in New York's Madison Square Garden, "We have determined that nothing shall stop us from sharing all that we have and all that we are...." That promise was lavishly kept.

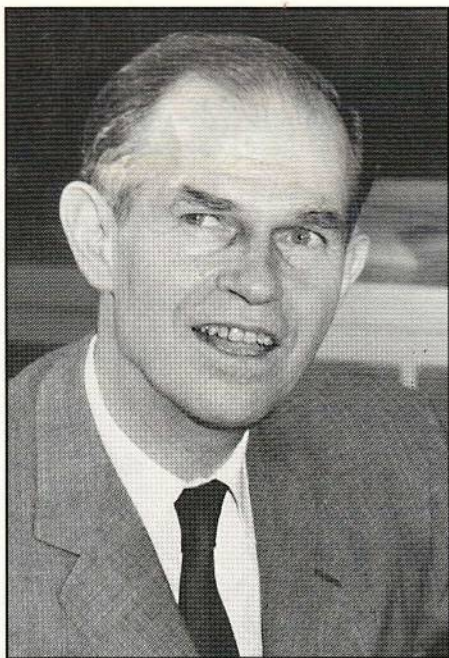
By the late 1930s, Alger Hiss had risen to an influential post in the State Department. Numerous warnings about his communist ties were ignored by the Roosevelt Administration. Hiss, who helped to plan the President's moves at Yalta, would later tell a congressional committee that "it is an accurate and not immodest statement to say that I helped to formulate the Yalta agreement...." By 1950, he had been convicted of lying about his communist espionage activities and was in prison.

## Betraying China and Europe

At Yalta, many plans discussed previously at a November 1943 conference in Teheran were finalized. Practically all were worked out by Roosevelt and Stalin, and all were approved by Churchill, though with occasional reluctance. Where Chiang Kai-shek had been given reason to believe his interests would be upheld during the 1943 Cairo conference immediately preceding Teheran, he later learned that the Soviets were given the port of Dairen, the naval base at Port Arthur, and control of Manchuria and Outer Mongolia, none of which was Roosevelt's or Churchill's to give. The Soviet Union was given rights to the Japanese possessions of Kurile Islands and a portion of Sakhalin Island.

Manchuria was critically important because it held huge stores of Japanese arms. President Roosevelt knew from numerous sources that the Japanese were near a complete surrender, and advisers from both the civilian and military ranks had urged him to keep the Soviets out of the Pacific war. But the President deliberately kept General





**Hiss, who helped plan FDR's moves at Yalta, was later exposed as a Red spy.**

MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, his Pacific commanders, away from Yalta because he knew of their strong opposition to any entry of the Soviets in that struggle. Nevertheless, Roosevelt who needed nothing from Stalin to bring the war to a successful conclusion, begged Stalin to enter the war against Japan and promised him more than even the Russian dictator could believe for his willingness to do so.

The Soviet Union did enter the war — six days before Japan was allowed to surrender in August 1945, only two days after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan. The captured Japanese arms were immediately transferred to Mao Tse-tung's communist forces who, with considerable additional diplomatic help from Washington, eventually seized that vast nation.

At Yalta, huge chunks of Germany were given to Poland, and huge chunks of Poland were given to Russia. The Lublin Committee, a gang of Polish communists who had spent the war years in Moscow, was put in charge of Poland after the war.

Stalin promised free elections for that nation and others, but none were held.

President Roosevelt, advised by Hopkins, Hiss, and other communists and pro-communists in his entourage, promised Stalin unimpeded access for the Soviet army to take Prague and Berlin. General George Patton's forces could have taken both but they were held back

by Patton's superior, General Dwight Eisenhower.

Also, a pledge was given to Stalin at Yalta that American and British forces would forcibly repatriate millions of Russian nationals who had fled their communist-controlled homeland during the war. In addition to the Russians, war refugees from other countries were similarly crammed into boxcars and sent to slavery and death at Soviet hands.

Summed up, the Yalta agreement gave Stalin a green light to enslave nearly a billion helpless human beings in China and Eastern Europe. The final communique coming out of the conference, a whitewashed summary of what had been accomplished, was drafted by Alger Hiss. His reward for his loyalty to communism and his betrayal of his own nation was Stalin's cooperation in naming Hiss the Secretary-General at the United Nations founding conference in San Francisco two months later. And it was at Yalta that the Soviet Union was given three votes in the UN, one each for Russia, Byelorussia, and Ukraine.

Certainly far more can be written about this monstrous betrayal. It is worth noting, however, that the non-communist world has paid dearly for what transpired at that conference 50 years ago. In Europe, numerous nations and tens of millions of human beings were consigned to live under communism, and most are today little better off with "former" communists now leading their nation. In China, the communist tyranny guaranteed at Yalta still exists as more than a billion Chinese well know.

Yalta was as black a mark on this nation as anything done by our leaders throughout our history. It would be surprising indeed to see our liberal-dominated media issue any condemnation of this exceedingly disgraceful episode. ■

## **THE NEW AMERICAN**

### **Special Orders**

Back issues and extra copies:

*David Martin*  
(414) 749-3783

Standing order subscriptions:

*Julie DuFrane*  
(414) 749-3784