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From Washington, DC, transcribed, United States Senator J. Allen Frear reports again to the people of Delaware on current congressional affairs. Ladies and gentlemen, Senator Frear.

Thank you, Mr. Kelly. Another chapter in one of the most controversial incidents of the last decade occurred during the last week with the release here in Washington of the so-called Yalta documents by the Department of State. Probably no other single occurrence of the turbulent war years has created more widespread and heated discussions than this last meeting of the then Big Three and the now famous Black Sea Rendezvous. The release of the Yalta documents has precipitated prompt political repercussions within both major parties here in our country. In addition, reaction of apparent unfriendly nature has developed in the capitals of some of our allies abroad. This consequence is not unexpected when one considers the nature of the Yalta documents themselves. It is hardly necessary for me to discuss either the contents or the effect which the Yalta conference has had upon the world. Most persons have long since formed their opinions on the merits of the conversations and conclusions reached by the Big Three during the meeting. However, one observation is inescapable no matter whether one seeks to condemn or praise the Yalta agreements, and that is the obvious and consistent refusal of the Soviet Union to support a policy of peaceful relations with other nations of the world. We realize, now, in looking back over the years since the Yalta Conference occurred that the constant purpose of the Soviet diplomatic and military efforts has been to expand its influence throughout the world, and in doing so, to promote the philosophy of international Communism to the detriment of individual liberty. The release of the Yalta papers and the reporting of their contents by the press does not reveal anything substantially new. The major decisions of Yalta were already fairly well-known. It thus remains for students of history and others to evaluate the ultimate significance of the conference and to measure its overall effects on contemporary world affairs. It is perhaps ironic to observe that the release of the Yalta papers coincided with the approval by the West German government of the treaty which now makes West Germany a part
of the Allied Defense Organization designed to protect Europe against the further encroachment of the Soviet Union. Time and events thus change sharply, even in so short a period as ten years. While the Yalta papers occupied Congress during most of the past week, many legislative matters were also taken up by the Senate and House of Representatives. Among these was the proposal to reduce taxes by allowing a twenty-dollar credit for taxpayers and their dependents. This proposal, as well as a more modified one, were disapproved by the Senate and now the bill to which they were offered is before a joint conference of the two houses of Congress for adjustment. As presently constituted, its principal provisions extend corporate and excise tax rates for another year. Finally and in brief summation, my own Banking and Currency Subcommittee took a further step toward approving the sale of Federally-owned synthetic rubber plants to private industry. There is a question, as yet unresolved, concerning the disposition of several of these plants, but I believe that this matter will be settled shortly. Meanwhile, the full banking committee continued its study of the stock market. And the Finance Committee, at the end of last week, practically concluded public hearings on legislation to extend the reciprocal trade program. This present week appears to be shaping into another one of extreme activity, both in the congressional committees and within the chambers of the Senate and the House of Representatives as well.

[05:10]

Mr. Kelly: Thank you, Senator Frear. From the nation’s capital, you have heard United States Senator J. Allen Frear in his regular report to the people of Delaware on current congressional affairs. Senator Frear will be heard again next week at this same time, speaking from the Senate Office Building in Washington.

[End 05:34]