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This Week In Congress Radio Address: Admission of China to United Nations, 1954 July 14
Speaker: Senator J. Allen Frear
Transcribed by: David Cardillo

[00:00]

Announcer: The Week in Congress, recorded on July 9th, 1954, and played on WDOV on July 14th, 1954.

Mr. Kelly: 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.

Senator Frear: Thank you. The nation's capital was stirred during this past week by discussions concerning the possible admission of the Chinese Communist government to the United Nations. Reports that Red China would be given a place in the world organization seemed to arise shortly after the conclusion of talks between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. As a result, it was suggested in some quarters that the two leaders had reviewed this matter in some detail. At the same time that these reports were being circulated, additional rumors arose that France, now attempting to negotiate a cease-fire with the Communists in Indochina, would be willing to vote in favor of seating the Chinese Communists in the United Nations as a condition for settlement of the Asian conflict. To most Americans, especially those with the memory of the Korean tragedy still fresh in their minds, the thought of rewarding Red aggression by representation in the United Nations is repulsive. It is inconceivable that the Chinese Communist government should be allowed to shoot its way into the United Nations. It is no wonder that some of our congressional leaders, as well as many individual citizens, promptly urge that this country remove itself from the United Nations if Red China is admitted. I am sure the people of Delaware are acquainted with my position on this matter, for it has been stated many times. I am strongly opposed to granting admission of Communist China as long as that country continues its policy of aggression and as long as it fails to permit individual freedom among the millions of Chinese people. The suggested methods by which the Chinese government would obtain entrance into the United Nations are two. First, it might be voted in by the Security Council. But in this instance, the United States, by virtue of its veto power, could prevent approval. However, within the general assembly of the United Nations, where many more countries are represented, a vote to seat Red China might be obtained because there is no veto power in the assembly. Some observers doubt that members of the United Nations, knowing of our strong opposition, would be willing to vote against us.

Still, because of the complexities of world diplomacy, one can never fully estimate what might really happen. As a part of the general discussion, which has accompanied talk of Red China's admittance into the United Nations, there has again arisen the suggestion that coexistence between East and West on a peaceful basis is possible. It takes only a scant look at recent history to find reason for doubting the wisdom of such a proposal. How many hapless nations now firmly sealed off behind the Iron Curtain once thought they could enjoy a peaceful coexistence with the Kremlin? Indochina is the latest example. The whole philosophy of World Communism, as practiced by the Russian leaders, defies the principle of peaceful cooperation. In Europe, in Asia, in Latin America, and in other sections of the world, Communist elements strive constantly and through every method possible to disrupt existing government in order to supplant them with a dictatorship regime of the Kremlin. It is unfortunate that some world leaders, motivated with the highest ideals, still cling to the hope that we can get along with the Russian rulers. Fortunately for this country, most of us no longer share such a hope to any great extent. Instead, we have undertaken a policy of collective security with our allies, not for purposes of aggression, but to create a common defense against Red attack. It seems to me that the Kremlin understands and appreciates only the language of force. **[05:00]** Therefore, if confronted by equal or superior forces, the Reds, like any bully, will think twice before risking an engagement. I have never believed, and do not now, that a full-scale conflict between Russia and the United States is inevitable, but I am convinced, in the present situation, that unless the United States takes every permissible step to halt the spread of Communism, sooner or later, we will face the consequences of a direct attack. How foolish it would be were we to allow Red China a voice in the United Nations. To do so would break faith with the thousands of Americans who fought and died in Korea. At the same time, admission of Red China would strengthen Russia's voting block in the United Nations and thereby add new prestige to the Kremlin. It is my hope that the United States will continue to stand firm and to use its great influence against any concession to the Reds in China. It is unfortunate and a deep tragedy of our times that millions of individual Chinese citizens, and others, have been made helpless pawns in the hands of despotic leaders. Let us hope the day will dawn when these people will be able to cast off those who discredit the honorable Chinese race. The United States has never refused the hand of friendship to those in need or to those who earnestly and sincerely seek friendly coexistence. But dictatorship and democracy are not compatible. Surely we know that to be more vividly true in these days than ever before.

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.

[End 07:20]