

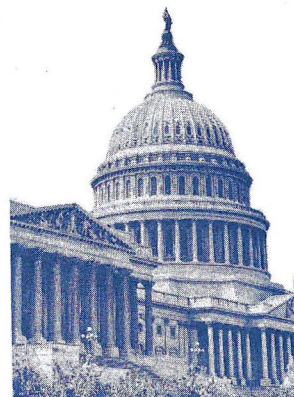


CAPITOL COMMENTARY

BY

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REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

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NOTES ON COMMUNISM

As mentioned in previous newsletters, the answer given most frequently to the question, "What in your opinion is our country's most important problem?" was COMMUNISM. Though not an expert on Communism, I feel it might be well for me to discuss briefly certain phases of it. In this Newsletter I shall discuss the possible admission of Communist China in the United Nations.

As stated in an earlier Newsletter, I introduced House Resolution No. 273 on May 2, opposing diplomatic recognition and seating of Red China in the United Nations. This same Resolution was introduced by a number of Congressmen.

A review of arguments for and against the admission of Communist China into the United Nations, leads to the following conclusions:

1. The United States' strategic position in the Far East, already severely undermined by Communist success in Laos, would be irreparably damaged by Red China's admission into the United Nations.
2. The United States' moral position as a leader of a series of essential free world alliances would be destroyed if we, through omission or commission, fail to give our unqualified support in this international forum to our loyal ally, the Government of the Republic of China. (Free China)
3. The United States should not allow itself to be drawn into a General Assembly debate on the admission of Red China for it might be maneuvered into the position of supporting the "Two-China" concept. To do so would put the United States in a position of giving legal as well as factual recognition to the partition of that country. This would constitute a reversal of our traditional policies since World War II of not accepting the Communist military conquest as permanent and would certainly have unfavorable implications in other divided nations, Viet-Nam, Korea and Germany.
4. The UN, in my opinion, would be rendered completely ineffective as an international body if Red China becomes a member.

-- BRITISH & UNITED STATES POSITIONS --

As you perhaps know the British and U.S. positions on admission of Red China to the UN differ sharply.

The United Kingdom recognized Communist China in 1949 and has consistently been in favor of its admission into the United Nations. The United States has never recognized Red China and has been heretofore strongly opposed to admitting Red China to the UN. The British claim their position is based on practical reality that when a Government is in obvious control of a territory which it claims to govern it should be recognized, but recognition of this country has much greater significance as not only self interest but moral principles are involved. It is important to the United States how any Government claiming recognition came into power. In 1792 Thomas Jefferson wrote:

"In accord with our principles to acknowledge any Government to be rightful which is formed by the will of the Nations, substantially declared."

Certainly we must assess the willingness and ability of any country desiring recognition to live up to its international obligations, for to us diplomatic recognition is a privilege and not a right. Article 4 of the UN Charter states, "Membership is open to all other peace loving states, which accept the obligations contained in the Charter and, in the judgment of the organization are able and willing to carry out these obligations." Certainly we cannot state Communist China has demonstrated she is a "peace loving" state, nor has she given any indications of willingness to carry out obligations of the UN Charter.

-- WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN --



Even more important, and it is generally recognized to be a fact, our position is based squarely on a realistic and perhaps selfish appraisal of our national security interest and certainly it is not in our interest to increase international Communism's ability to advance its objectives in the Far East, nor in our interest to betray the hopes of the common people in Asia who have already indicated they have the will and ability to resist communism. Certainly none of the above statements are intended to be critical of the British, but rather they represent a cold analysis of the bitter fact that today the world is cruelly divided between communism and freedom and certainly we cannot surrender responsibilities of leadership by sacrificing our principles for "easier" solutions advanced by our British friends.

-- THE STRATEGY --

The present campaign to secure Red China's admission to the U.N. appears to be a well planned and a well coordinated attack, moving forward on three fronts:

1. A highly organized effort to convince present U.S. policy makers it will be impossible to prevent a General Assembly debate this fall on the substantive question of admission of Red China to the U.N.

2. That Communist China's membership in the U.N. is an essential prerequisite to the success of any nuclear test ban treaty or disarmament plan.

3. A continuing propaganda build-up of Communist China's role as a "responsible" member of the community of nations.

There are serious questions raised concerning each of the above three statements, particularly in view of the twenty-five African members of the United Nations, eight of whom apparently already recognize Communist China with others likely to follow. Add to this the possible change in attitude of Latin American states, some of whom the Administration is insisting we help now with our dollars. It is important to note the Latin American states have nineteen votes and heretofore they have supported the "Moratorium Resolution", a parliamentary device which avoids debate of this issue in the U. N. General Assembly.

-- EXECUTIVE ATTITUDES --

Many disturbing instances have occurred recently which have been cause of great concern to members of both parties in Congress and briefly here are a few of them:

1. No sooner did MacMillan return home from his April visit with President Kennedy in Washington than there appeared a significant "leaked" Associated Press London dispatch report stating: (1) The British would probably have to switch their vote in the forthcoming General Assembly from support of the "Moratorium Resolution" to favoring a full debate on the admission of Communist China; (2) The U.S. Democratic Administration had decided not to oppose such a debate. This appeared in the Washington Star, April 12, 1961 (page 1). On the same day the President denied the accuracy of this report at his news conference though indicating he had discussed the problem with Prime Minister MacMillan. The President said the United States "is exploring with all interested parties what the position will be in the discussions at the United Nations next fall".

2. In April 1960, Chester Bowles, now Under-Secretary of State, wrote of the need to change our policy toward Red China and stated "if there were no other reason to seek a fresh perspective on Communist China, the crucial issue of disarmament would in itself be enough. For it is clear beyond doubt that no disarmament plan can have meaning without her participation."

3. January, 1960, Adlai Stevenson stated "yet it is clear that no general control of disarmament has any value unless it includes China, and it is difficult to see how China can accept international control and it is not, formerly, a member of international society. Moreover, as a member of the United Nations, Communist China, with a quarter of the world's population, would be more accountable to the world opinion than as an outcast."

4. Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Special Assistant to President Kennedy, in a speech at the Air Force Academy, March 1961, stated that if disarmament is to be taken seriously, the U.S. must "envision including Communist China in the international community" and he was quoted in the U.S. News and World Report of February 6, 1961 as saying that the admission of Red China was a "reasonable price to pay" in order to get communist China and the Soviet Union into "a system of reliable arms control".

-- ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS --

In contrast to the approach taken by these important Administration officials, it is well to review briefly the consistent position of Congress. On at least two occasions in recent years and in sixteen separate formal actions since 1948, the House has overwhelmingly opposed the Admission of Red China to the U.N. and to its specialized agencies. In 1956, a Resolution to this effect was approved by a vote of 391 to 0 in the House and 86 to 0 in the Senate. In 1959 a similar House concurrent Resolution was approved by the House by a vote of 368 to 2 and although not constituting a formal action, 338 members of Congress (55 Senators and 283 Representatives) this March, signed a Declaration opposing the seating of Communist China.

-- CONCLUSION --

The Executive branch and the Congress must make clear our continuing opposition to Red China's U.N. membership and further recognize there is no such thing as "peaceful co-existence" with Communism and that Khrushchev, with the help of Mao, Castro, et.al., really do intend to "bury" us.

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