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Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr.,  
at Calvin Political Science Club  
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

October 24, 1956

The United States Should Not Recognize Red China  
Nor Favor its Admission to the United Nations.

1 - Responsibility for Action

- A. Recognition of a foreign government is the responsibility of the Executive branch of the government, specifically the President and his Secretary of State.
- B. Admission to the United Nations can come by action of either the Security Council or the General Assembly.

2 - Procedure for Recognition and Admission

- A. Recognition is by an exchange of Ambassadors which requires appointment of an American Envoy by the President and approval of the nominee by the Senate.
- B. Admission to the United Nations
  - 1) By the Security Council
    - a) It would require seven "Yes" votes out of a possible eleven.
    - b) Should this proposal receive at least 7 votes, it could be vetoed by any one of the five permanent members of the Council.
  - 2) By the General Assembly
    - a) Would require a 2/3 majority out of the 76 members
    - b) No veto is possible



### III Criteria for Judging

- A. We recognize the fact that a Communist group holds the country of China in subjection.
1. This does not mean that this group has a legal right to rule China.
  2. It does not mean that we must give moral approval to this Communist grab, nor condone their policies and tactics.
- B. Recognition of a government implies approval.
1. It gives that government "status" in the eyes of others.
  2. In this case it would in effect say to the world that we approve of the policies, strategy, and tactics of the atheistic Communists, especially if they are successful.
- C. Admission to the U.N. should be reserved only for those who satisfy the requirements for membership.
1. There is nothing in the U.N. Charter that says a seat must be given to a government merely because it controls a nation.
  2. Secretary Dulles pointed out in the Cypress Conference in July, 1954, that in San Francisco in 1945, there was much discussion on whether UN membership should be open to any government, or whether membership should be on a selective basis. "The proponents of selectivity won."
  3. Charter Qualifications.
    - a) Peace-loving nation



- b) Independent governments (not a puppet)
- c) Pledged to the promotion, achievement and preservation of "human rights and fundamental freedoms."
- d) To promote international good will and cooperation.

#### IV Qualifications of Red China

##### A. Not a peace-loving nation.

- 1) General Assembly Resolution of February 1, 1951, condemned Red China for aggression in Korea.
- 2) General Assembly Resolution of May 18, 1951 recommended each member apply a strategic embargo against China.
- 3) Presently harrassing Formosa, Korea and other border states.

##### B. Is an acknowledged satellite and puppet of Soviet Russia.

- 1) Mao has proclaimed that his thinking and theories are nothing but "a creative development of Stalin's thinking."
- 2) Russia engineered the Chinese Communist conquest of China mainland. Russia supplied arms, money, direction.
- 3) Mao visits and works with Moscow.

##### C. Red China denies to its people those "human rights and fundamental freedoms" pledged by the UN Charter.

- 1) Communist government achieved and maintains power by force, not consent.



- 2) Mass murder in China, both unofficial and official by the "People's Courts" is a well known fact to Americans.
- 3) Chinese people have no right to vote, to speak freely, nor even to think independently.

D. Red China continues to promote international unrest.

- 1) Today, 10 American citizens are still being held as political hostages in flagrant violation of Communists public promise of September 10, 1955.
- 2) Red Chinese government is deliberately pipelining into other parts of Asia and the United States, the two most malignant habit-forming drugs now known - heroin and hiropon.
  - a) To create funds to pay off loan from Russia and help finance Communist propoganda.
  - b) To demoralize human beings in non-Communist countries.

V. Official American attitude.

- A. On 14 occasions since 1948, the Congress of the United States has officially expressed its opinion that the Chinese Communists are not entitled to and should not be recognized to represent China in the United Nations (See attached Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs)
- B. On July 18, 1956, the House of Representatives unanimously (391-0) passed a resolution opposing the admission of Red China to the UN. (See attached copy)
- C. President Eisenhower has repeatedly expressed opposition to the admission of this atheistic Communistic regime to the UN.



- VI. No recognition or admission is warranted.
- A. Not legally qualified under Charter.
  - B. Not morally entitled to recognition.
  - C. To recognize and admit would be to give green light for Communist tactics and policies.
  - D. To do so would mean the repudiation of the heroic Chinese Nationalists who under Christian leadership of Chiang Ki Shek remain a potent force of the free world in the Far East. To sell out Chiang would be unmoral, unfair, and most foolish.
  - E. To admit Red China to the United Nations would give her strong grounds for insisting on a permanent seat on the Security Council as the recognized Chinese Government.
    - 1) This would give Communists 2 members with the veto power.
    - 2) It would destroy effectiveness and possibly the existence of the United Nations.

