

demonstrated any intention of abandoning their efforts to overcome the people of the south by military force and to communicate them.

Even more importantly, perhaps, such reports of the fighting strength of the South Vietnamese soldiers and their American counterparts in the current battle should not obscure the kind of reports that come to us of the personal understanding which our fighting men have of the necessity of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and the dedication which they have to the basic purposes of our commitment there. I have been preoccupied for some time, Mr. Speaker—concerned—at the difference between dedicated soldiers in the rice paddies and highlands of Vietnam and some placard-carrying objectors here in the United States far from the field of conflict. The former want to press ahead, believing that the reality of the situation requires Communist force to be met by force in order for peace and the chances for stability and development to come to southeast Asia. The latter, unhampered by a direct, personal experience in the situation and by the kind of thinking a man has to do when his own life is at stake, want to withdraw.

There are, no doubt, some American soldiers in Vietnam who feel uncertainty about our goals in Vietnam and skepticism about the chances of achieving them. I do not mean to say that they do not exist. But I do not believe they are characteristic either—they are the exceptions to the rule. In this regard, I would like to insert in the Record an excerpt from Monday's White House press conference which discusses a letter Marine M. Sgt. George A. DeLuca wrote home shortly before he died:

Question. Bill, a marine sergeant in Vietnam was killed and the family received a letter after he had died saying he was sorry for people in the United States who felt that the Vietnam war was not their war?

Mr. MORRIS. Well, the President reads a number of letters like this, Helen:

"I feel sorry for those Americans who are saying the Viet war is not their war," wrote Marine M. Sgt. George A. DeLuca of Hammonton 3 days before he was killed in the southeast Asia war.

"If you ask the fighting men who are there, the tragedy of Vietnam is indeed necessary. DeLuca told his sister-in-law and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Burke of Polson in his last letter.

"If China takes South Vietnam, she has control of the Indian Ocean and from there she can put her tactics into Africa, Australia, Japan, and just keep moving," said the marine.

"If we don't stop them, now George and Mike will be fighting 10 or 15 years from now." George, 7, and Michael, 2, are DeLuca's sons.

"When I read or hear about these demonstrations and people saying this is not their war, I feel sorry for them," he wrote.

As I said, the President reads a number of letters like that almost every day from servicemen, some of which are directed to him, others of which are directed to officials of the administration. And to those to which he replies, and in the replies from others from within the administration, the President tries to express his appreciation and his gratitude for their understanding of the importance of why they are there.

The President feels very strongly that those of our sons who are fighting in South Viet-

nam should be supported by every man and woman at home and he thinks it is very important that this kind of national unity exist. He thinks it is extremely important, in fact, that these fellows know that this country supports them and, in fact, the President does believe that this country is supporting their efforts—all of the efforts of all of our troops in South Vietnam.

I think it is just one of the reasons why the President continues to stress the importance of unity and accord and understanding back home. That is the reason for our fellows knowing that while they are fighting and dying they have the solid support of the American people.

The key point here, Mr. Speaker, is that this U.S. marine not only knew why he was fighting in Vietnam and believed in it, but that he felt sympathy for those back home who didn't understand. Many other such soldiers are actually discouraged by the failure of some protected citizens safe at home to believe in the cause for which others are risking their lives and to give it full support. We have other reports, such as that of the first American soldier to escape captivity of the Vietcong, 45 pounds thinner after 20 months' confinement in a jungle prison, expressing disappointment in fellow Americans back home who have protested the U.S. role in Vietnam. He remarked that this was disheartening to the troops over there facing death. I have no doubt that this is so.

This should give pause to those who appear blind to anything but the complexity, the difficulty of our course in Vietnam—those who are too quick to shout for withdrawal. The Army informs us that 2,000 GIs stationed in Germany have taken pause—and applied for transfers to go to Vietnam to fight beside their buddies there.

I believe a little more thoughtfulness and selflessness is called for in order to give our soldiers the sustaining knowledge of unified support back home.

MICHIGAN PICKLE GROWERS ARE IN A PICKLE

(Mr. CEDERBERG (at the request of Mr. SKUSIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, the Michigan pickle growers are in a pickle. I am advised that unless labor is provided at once for the harvest of this crop the loss to the farmers of Michigan will be in the millions. Yesterday, I wired and wrote the Secretary of Labor indicating the urgency of the need for additional workers now. I have received the following telegrams from my district indicating the seriousness of this problem:

Mr. Ordo J. Swartz, of Andover, Mich., wires:

As a farmer and pickle grower we are experiencing a crop loss because of a shortage of qualified laborers for picking our pickles. Much of the labor available is unsatisfactory. The problem will be further crippling as school opens.

Victor Latta, of Latta Brothers Farms, Turner, Mich., says in his wire:

Pickle picking labor shortage is critical. Must discard half of pickle crop if no more

labor available in 2 or 3 weeks. Please bring this to the attention of Department of Labor. Labor from cities work 3 hours and quit.

Mr. Edwin Swartz, of Turner, Mich., sent the following telegram:

Due to the fact that qualified pickle pickers are not available, we, the farmers, are suffering crop loss. Some of the help available is giving very unsatisfactory such as the high school students.

In response to requests from my district, I have sent the following wire and letter to Secretary Wirtz:

Hon. WILLARD WIRTZ,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.:

Shortage of labor threatens Michigan pickle crop. Urgently request you provide additional labor at once. Farmers cannot stand additional losses.

Congressman ELWOOD A. CROWTHER.

Hon. WILLARD WIRTZ,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.:

DEAR Mr. SECRETARY: I am advised that the shortage of labor in the pickle industry is threatening the ability to harvest the crop in Michigan. The farmers tell me that unless additional help can be provided this week they will lose a large portion of their crop.

It is urgent that you promptly investigate this matter and try to provide the needed help before it is too late.

I would appreciate it if you would advise me at once the possibility of locating labor that can be promptly used in Michigan.

Sincerely yours,

ELWOOD A. CROWTHER.

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely necessary that these pickle growers receive relief now. We wait anxiously for action by Secretary Wirtz.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. DERWINSKI (at the request of Mr. SKUSIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in due time the administration will announce that the OAS has finally solved the problem in the Dominican Republic. This announcement, when made, will be the "big lie." The facts of life are that the administration has completely bungled the situation in the Dominican Republic and will, in effect, promote the placement of Communists in a so-called coalition government.

I insert in the Record at this point a story in the Sunday Chicago Tribune by Jules Dubois:

Runs STRENGTHEN DOMINICAN POSITION UNDER OAS OF NEGOTIATION—Several How OAS, UNITED STATES PLAY INTO THE HANDS

(By Jules Dubois)

(Jules Dubois, the Tribune's Latin American correspondent who was the first mainland reporter to arrive in Santo Domingo at the outbreak of the April rebellion, in this article, sums up his conclusions to developments on the island, with particular attention to the role played by the U.S. Government.)

Sancti Spiritus, Dominican Republic, August 21.—After 4 years of the Alliance for Progress, a program devised to contain the advance of communism in Latin America, the Reds are stronger than ever here.

August 24, 1965

They owe their gains, among other reasons, to the protection they have from the inter-American peace force, despite complaints to the United Nations that the negotiating committee of the Organization of American States has been pressuring them to accept Hector Garcia-Godoy as provisional president.

LITTLE PRESSURE EXERTED

Col. Francisco A. Caamano has been subjected to less pressure from the inter-American committee than has Brig. Gen. Antonio Imbert-Barrera and his government of national reconstruction. Imbert has been prevented by the United States and the OAS from annihilating the Communist rebels.

The Communists hold an infinitely small sector of Santo Domingo, yet they have received, and still receive, treatment as an alleged constitutional government by the OAS. The United States knows, and so does the OAS, that the government of Caamano is no more a constitutional one than is that of Fidel Castro in Cuba.

The treatment and consideration accorded to Caamano is a triumph for the effectiveness of the worldwide, Communist-leftist-liberal machinery, which formed a propaganda alliance to save Caamano and his Communists from destruction.

While the numerical strength of the Communists might be only 10,000 inside the sector, their power lies largely in the fact that Washington has allowed them to cripple the Dominican economy for 4 months with no end in sight.

NEGOTIATE THROUGH OAS

Moreover, Washington has been using the OAS as its negotiating instrument since the White House advisory group had to return to the capital after its political offensive to dump Imbert failed last May. Washington has applied tremendous economic pressure against Imbert, the man it begged to take power on May 7 so the Communists could be mopped up and order restored.

A political solution is supposed to be in the negotiation stage. The Imbert government has accepted the proposed "final agreement" which the OAS committee submitted August 9. Caamano and his Communists have, on the other hand, been toying with and intimidating the OAS, whose negotiating committee has more than once patiently turned the other cheek to be slapped again by them.

Caamano has resorted desperately to the U.N., hoping he can bring the Security Council back into the act as a friend in court. The Communists are confident that Russia would make sure that all would be neutral in favor of the rebels under Iron Curtain pressure.

OAS negotiators, especially Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker of the United States, were perennially optimistic that Caamano would come to agreement. That optimism has proved unjustified.

REDS PRINT HATE STORIES

The Communist newspaper Patria, one of two dailies published in the rebel zone, disseminates its hate-America propaganda, while the two principal newspapers of the country, El Caribe and Listin Diario—whose plants are located in the zone—have no guarantees to publish. The editor of the former is attacked constantly by the Communists.

Tuesday, El Caribe headlined the cold reality that negotiations are stalemated, and that Caamano again had carried the case to the OAS under a three-column headline on page one in the same edition, it published a report of the first session of a preliminary convention held in the rebel sector of the Popular Dominican Movement (MPD), a Marxist-Leninist party.

The Communists took over the Republic of Argentina public school for the convention.

The convention ended Wednesday.

"After the singing of the national anthem and the Communist Internationale," the story said, "Cayetano Rodriguez-del Prado, MPD leader, welcomed the delegates, observers, and visitors."

Elected to preside over the convention were Rodriguez, vice president, and Arcadio Lopez-Molina, secretary.

THREE TRAINED IN CUBA

Rodriguez spent 4 months training in Cuba in 1963. Lopez had been trained in Cuba in 1959 with his brother Maximo, who is in exile. Ricart also underwent 4 months of training in Cuba in 1963.

Besides the MPD there are two Communist Parties in the Caamano sector. Their partisans are armed, as they have been since the revolt erupted April 24. They are the Dominican Communist Party (PCD), which until August 8 was known as the Popular Socialist Party (PSP), and the 14th of June Revolutionary movement, which patterns itself after Castro's 26th of July Revolutionary movement.

Also giving Caamano support is the infinite minority Social Christian Revolutionary Party (PRSC). These are Marxist Christians who broke away from the more moderate Christian Democrat leadership to adopt a course of violence.

The PRSC goal is to try to proselyte Communist youth away from their parties and incorporate them into the PRSC.

ALLIANCE BREEDS REVOLT

It was the PRSC that formed an alliance for subversion with ex-President Juan Bosch and his Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) early this year, which culminated in the April 24 revolt. PRSC leaders flew to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and signed the pact with Bosch.

The PRSC defines its philosophy in its party organ, Pueblo, which is published inside the rebel sector. The issue of July 31, and it will be noted that it differs little from that of the Communists, reads:

"The central question of our time is the transit of the capitalist society to the new society. We call this new society communistarian.

"This transit is what we understand as revolution in liberty. The capitalist structure will only be eliminated when the land and other productive means of social character are in the hands of the workers."

The above parties are the backbone of the Caamano support. The PRD elements of Bosch are insignificant both in numbers and in militia. Some of Bosch's intellectual friends and former cabinet ministers, such as Sylvestre Antonio-Guzman, who had to be discarded as the White House choice to replace Imbert, are used as fronts to stall negotiations with the OAS.

FRIEND TIED TO CASTRO

Moreover, in addition to the PRD window dressing, Hector Aristy, "minister of the presidency" for Caamano, admits a close friendship with Francisco Juliao, former peasants league leader of northeast Brazil. Aristy says he spent some time with Juliao in Recife, Brazil, where he met Juliao when the latter was in his prime as a friend of Fidel Castro.

In the last 2 months, the Communists, with full consent of Caamano and his minister of defense, Col. Manuel Ramon Montes-Arache, have been indoctrinating and training militia recruited throughout the country. The training takes place inside the Caamano sector, and includes a course for frogmen, the specialty of Montes-Arache.

Several "military academies" are in operation, and recruits of both sexes range in age from 9 to 30. They receive an intensive 2-day course in every phase of agitation and subversion, and as much about fighting as can be taught in the limited terrain.

"The rebel army that fought in the Sierra Maestra [Casenclave] gives us an example of the different aspects of guerrilla warfare."

MANUAL ONE OF MANY

Thus reads the last sentence of the first paragraph of a 4-page "Manual of Minimum Technique for the Realization of Revolutionary Sabotage."

This manual is but one of many texts that are being used in Dominican Communist schools. Another text is used for what the Communists list as a "Course in Civic Education."

"The socialist society is the first phase of the fifth economic-social formation in communism. The socialist society signifies the most complete and profound social transformation that is known.

"It is the end of all exploitation of man by man upon passing to ownership by all of the people the fundamental means of production that before were the property of a handful of capitalists."

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD Mr. Dubois' special column, "Report from Latin America":

REPORT FROM LATIN AMERICA

(By Jules Dubois)

SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, August 21.—Some Latin American governments, especially Brazil, which has sent the largest Latin American contingent to the Inter-American peace force here, are getting fed-up with rebel procrastination and the United States policy of being nice to Col. Francisco A. Caamano and his Communist supporters.

They have been proposing alternate formulas and urging increased pressure to force Caamano to accept the Organization of American States proposal to end the fighting here, which he won't. They are becoming more critical of the tolerance by the United States of the dilatory tactics of the rebels.

Like the American troops who are here, the Brazilians, the Hondurans, the Nicaraguans, the Paraguayans, and the Costa Ricans wonder what they are doing here. Their commanders are irritated by the insults in the rebel press and radio although they are protecting Caamano's forces from extinction by the government of national reconstruction.

It is known that the Brazilians have documented Communist control of the Caamano forces. It is also known that the Brazilians, who are sensitive to any possible gains by the Communists, are anxious to clean out the rebel nest in a small, but vital, pocket of the city here.

CITE REBEL INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTHS

They have noted that thousands of youths are being indoctrinated and trained in the rebel sanctuary to become saboteurs and guerrillas. They say that these youths will be used to set the entire country aflame.

President Johnson sent troops here to prevent a second Cuba, but then the military machine was halted. Then when the troops of the Imbert government were prevented from completing the mopup of the Communist rebels and a phony cease-fire was imposed to save Caamano, the cause was all but lost.

Imbert is no saint, but there are, very few saints in this Republic. He entered the picture on May 7 when the United States begged him to head a provisional government of national reconstruction. The name of the government was, according to Imbert, suggested by John Bartlow Martin, the special representative of President Johnson, who, with his political adviser, Harry Shlaudemann, convinced Imbert and the armed forces chiefs that he was the right man for the provisional government.

COMMUNISTS TRATE OVER IMBERT'S RISE

Naturally, the Communists and other leftists were late over the ascension of Imbert. From that day he has been smeared ceaselessly. The daily atrocities committed by the rebels, the invasion of homes, and the thefts of merchandise from private businesses in the rebel zone are submerged by the ceaseless efforts to blacken the government of national reconstruction.

It is clear that the United States has been trying vainly to win over declared enemies, who will let themselves be wooed but not won, while treating friends with distrust.

The result has been to make anti-American sentiment almost unanimous throughout the country. Friends have become hostile and they include a large segment of the anti-Communists. There is little wonder, then, that the Communists believe that they have the last laugh on the United States here.

Mr. Speaker, we now see a situation even more tragic than the Castro takeover of Cuba and the failure at the Bay of Pigs. U.S. troops who were committed to action in the Dominican Republic were arbitrarily stopped short of the announced need for their use and are now being used to provide a sanctuary for Communists. Nothing could demonstrate more the weakness, inconsistency, and collapse of foreign policy under the Johnson administration than the use of U.S. troops to protect Communists in the Dominican Republic, while thousands of additional fighting men are being committed to a war in Vietnam.

THE LATE HONORABLE CLARENCE BROWN

(Mr. SCHNEEBELI (at the request of Mr. SKUBITZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Clarence Brown loved his role as "autocrat of the breakfast table." During the 88th and 89th Congresses, Clarence was a major part of our Republican contingent at the 8 a.m. breakfast table in the Longworth Cafeteria and he would "take over" in his kindly, but authoritative fashion, much to the benefit of the rest of us who were many years his junior in point of congressional service. Those of us who were privileged to be in regular attendance were most receptive, and impressed with his dissertations on so many subjects.

Clarence had a tremendous background of experience, contacts, and political knowledge, and we were indeed fortunate that he took the time to be the "unofficial chairman" of these breakfasts. The informality and lively discussions became one of the highlights of our day, and the advice and guidance we received were of invaluable assistance to us in the problems and issues here.

This is merely one insight into the kindness and depth of character of the man, and illustrates the personal consideration he gave to his friends. We shall certainly miss our counselor and advocate, and our beloved and respected "autocrat of the breakfast table."

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE CLARENCE J. BROWN

(Mr. MINSHALL (at the request of Mr. SKUBITZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I have today received the following telegram in tribute to our beloved colleague, the late Clarence J. Brown, from a former Member of this House, the Honorable August E. Johansen.

[Insert it at this point in the Record:] As a fellow freshman with you in the 84th Congress, I ask that you kindly convey to your colleagues, especially in the Ohio delegation, my deep regret over the passing of Congressman Clarence J. Brown. It was a high honor to serve in Congress with this distinguished American and loyal Republican who was already beginning his ninth term when we began our first. I know he will be sorely missed.

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN.

JONATHAN MYRICK DANIELS—A TRIBUTE

(Mr. CLEVELAND (at the request of Mr. SKUBITZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, my constituent, Jonathan Myrick Daniels of Keene, N.H., was murdered in Hayneville, Ala. He was blasted down by a .12-gauge shotgun wielded, I am told, by an officer of the law; his only provocation, apparently, was simply his presence in Alabama and the mission he was on. Jonathan Daniels has joined the company of martyrs who have died seeking justice for their fellow men.

It is extremely difficult to put into words the shock and grief which this wanton act has wrought. This savage murder adds another dark chapter to the record of lawlessness which is rapidly becoming the most prominent feature of our times. Lawlessness is flaring across the land, in Los Angeles, in Chicago, in Springfield, Mass., in the South, the North, the Midwest, and the West.

Mr. Speaker, if this rampant disregard for the law is not reversed abruptly and immediately, I believe the basic structure of our society, already torn and shaken, can be destroyed. People everywhere, Negroes and whites, must realize that the safety of our Nation, and all their own best hopes, depend utterly on respect for our laws and institutions. The moment citizens decide they may obey only those laws which it pleases them to obey and violate those they dislike, civilized society approaches an end. There could then be a state of chaos in which no person would be safe. I believe we are dangerously close to such a situation today, and I say if we do not stop this moral disintegration and restore the respect and power of our laws, our Republic will be destroyed and the country left prey to those who take the law into their own hands.

Mr. Speaker, Jonathan Daniels was killed in the course of a mission set by his conscience. He was a seminarian

studying for priesthood in the Episcopal church. I know there are those who believe he should not have interjected himself into an inflammatory issue in that part of the country but such considerations have no bearing on the crime of murder. Is it really true that an American citizen cannot go anywhere in the country he chooses in pursuit of a legitimate mission, except in fear of his life? That society which cannot protect the right of dissent; which cannot protect the lives of citizens who follow their consciences, is a worthless society, in my opinion. The ordered despotism we fought and defeated in our Revolution would be preferable to that.

The killing of Jonathan Daniels is a crime that speaks for itself. We mourn him and our hearts go out to his mother and his family. They can be proud of him. With him was a young priest of the Roman Catholic church, Father Richard F. Morrisroe, of Chicago, who was critically wounded in the same attack. We pray for his recovery.

Although there is no redress for such a crime, punishment of the guilty is an essential step toward the restoration of law and order. And until this is achieved, Mr. Speaker, our beloved Nation is in peril. Let justice be done.

And let us who live, as a testament to the shining memory of this young martyr, resolve that his tragic death shall not have been in vain. By meaningful devotion to that cause for which, indeed, Jonathan Daniels gave his last full measure of devotion, let us strive to right these wrongs.

AN APPLE A DAY—MAYBE

(Mr. CLEVELAND (at the request of Mr. SKUBITZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the stubborn attitude of the Secretary of Labor is about to bring ruin to many apple growers of New Hampshire. No storm or pestilence will cause greater damage to the State's \$5-million-plus apple crop than the Secretary's stubbornness will cause if he does not relax his ban and permit at least some recruiting of Canadian apple pickers which has been traditional. The harvest time is fast approaching. New Hampshire's Commissioner of Employment Security, Mr. Benjamin Adams, estimates losses as high as \$200,000 a day in our orchards if Canadian labor is not allowed to come in.

The reason is that there are simply not enough available American citizens to do the work. Commissioner Adams and his department have conducted a vigorous and far-reaching search for American workmen to little avail. Mr. Wirtz, the Secretary of Labor, pursues the goal of full employment for Americans but the fact is, his methods in this instance are likely to cause unemployment for packinghouse employees as well as financial disaster for orchard operators.

This situation has been apparent for some time and, with other public officials,