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der that recommendation the case could be removed to the Federal court; could it not?

Mr. HOLLAND. It could, if crap shooting were a crime in any of the good States mentioned by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. TALMADGE. The Senator is an outstanding lawyer. In all the years that he has been practicing law has the Senator ever seen a recommendation so extreme in its nature?

Mr. HOLLAND. I had not until I read the catalog of recommendations in yesterday's report. I have found several such recommendations, some of which I have cited, which I believe are as bad, indefensible, extreme and, I believe, as un-American.

Mr. TALMADGE. Would not the purport of that recommendation, if it were enacted into law by amending the Constitution, or whatever action might be required, have the effect at one fell swoop of abolishing the integrity of all courts in our land save the Federal courts, and including municipal courts, county courts, and State courts in the 50 States of our Union?

Mr. HOLLAND. It might well have exactly such a deleterious effect.

Mr. TALMADGE. I thank the Senator. I agree with him.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I had not meant to take this long. I wanted the RECORD to show affirmatively some of the ridiculous things contained in the report made yesterday. In my judgment, the things included in this report of yesterday, if considered only by themselves, would suffice to support a unanimous finding by the Congress of the United States that the Civil Rights Commission, as now constituted, should not be extended but instead should be allowed to die and be forgotten.

I yield the floor.

CRISIS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, things are changing so rapidly in Latin America, particularly with reference to the Dominican crisis, that I break into the debate on the Civil Rights Commission for a few brief moments to read to the Senate a cablegram I received from Governor Muñoz-Marín of Puerto Rico this morning. As the Senate knows, Muñoz-Marín is one of the great statesmen of the Western Hemisphere, a great leader of the Government of Puerto Rico. I am sure no one would challenge my observation that he is also one of the outstanding world statesmen. He is very much disturbed by the developments in the Dominican Republic.

As Senators listen to his cablegram they will become aware that he is also disturbed as to what the American position is to be.

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] spoke on this subject yesterday afternoon in a brilliant address on which I commented yesterday, with which I agreed in part, taking exception only, as my speech of yesterday shows, to the procedure he would follow in seeking to restore a democratic regime in the Dominican Republic.

This morning I received the following cablegram from Muñoz-Marín, sent to me because of my position as the chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations which deals with Latin American Affairs:

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
 U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

I have just sent the following cable to President Kennedy regarding Santo Domingo situation: The United States faces a problem, a challenge, and an opportunity. As a citizen and as a neighbor of the Dominican people I feel it my duty to make my views known to you.

I unreservedly favor taking a hard line toward the usurping government of Santo Domingo. No recognition, no economic aid. A soft line would result as I see it in the following:

(1) A further demonstration of the powerlessness of the United States to support the democratic governments in the hemisphere;

(2) A chain reaction of military coups in Latin America (Honduras is now said to be on the verge);

(3) A shot in the arm for communism as the Batista dictatorship in Cuba turned out to be;

(4) Deprive Alliance for Progress of a number of democratic partners compelling United States to deal with the oligarchies that oppose the reforms that are the basis of the Alliance;

(5) Depend on military usurpation to combat communism instead of depending on democracy;

(6) Allowing to lapse the opportunity of using the Santo Domingo situation for a stronger policy orientation under very favorable psychological circumstances.

A strong line would refuse to recognize the stability of infamy as "stable government" and demand thorough respect for the freedom of the Dominican people to have their own democratically chosen government. I believe that such steadfast position on the part of the United States would strengthen democracy in Latin America immeasurably and that the puppet government and its military masters would crumble and open the way to action both viable and honorable in Santo Domingo.

Respectfully,

Luis Muñoz-Marín.

Mr. President, I share every view expressed by this great Puerto Rican leader.

Tad Szulc, one of the most reliable and accurate journalists who writes on Latin American affairs—a journalist for whom I have such high regard that I recommended to my subcommittee, and the recommendation was unanimously adopted last year, that Mr. Szulc be called before the subcommittee for an executive briefing of his views concerning Latin America—has written an article, published in this morning's New York Times, the headline of which is "United States Believes Army May Move To Take Over Regime in Honduras."

I am satisfied, on the basis of information within my possession, that Mr. Szulc is completely correct in respect to the danger in Honduras that he points out in the article. He says in part:

U.S. officials and Latin American diplomats reported today that information from Honduras indicated that the army, led by Col. Elias Lopes, may be on the verge of revolt to prevent presidential elections October 13.

Officials said that the chance of a Honduras coup had become "90 to 10" since Dominican military leaders overthrew the regime of President Juan D. Bosch in the Dominican Republic last week.

He goes on to discuss the serious situation in Honduras; and I ask unanimous consent that his entire article may be printed in the RECORD at this point, as well as an article entitled "Junta Seeks World Ties," written by Henry Raymond and also published in the New York Times, October 1.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 1, 1963]
 U.S. ARMY MAY MOVE TO TAKE OVER REGIME IN HONDURAS
 (By Tad Szulc)

WASHINGTON.—U.S. officials and Latin American diplomats reported today that information from Honduras indicated that the army, led by Col. Elias Lopes, may be on the verge of a revolt to prevent presidential elections October 13.

Officials said that the chance of a Honduras coup had become 90 to 10 since Dominican military leaders overthrew the regime of President Juan D. Bosch in the Dominican Republic last week.

The Honduran military leaders, who until last week still seemed to be undecided, may have been inspired by the Dominican coup d'état to depose the democratic regime of President Ramon Villeda Morales.

It was understood that the U.S. Ambassador to Honduras, Charles R. Burrows, was actively seeking to dissuade Colonel Lopes and his military and civilian associates from overthrowing the Government.

A coup in Honduras would bring to four the number of military takeovers in Latin America this year. It would represent another painful blow to the Alliance for Progress, the U.S. aid program. The program aims at bringing economic and social development to Latin America within a democratic framework.

The Alliance had been intended as a practical response to the Communist character of the Cuban revolution. The overthrow of the Bosch regime and the earlier army takeovers in Guatemala and Ecuador has weakened the political posture of the Alliance.

The Government in Honduras has been attempting to improve political, social, and economic climate of the country after a long period of stern dictatorship. President Villeda Morales has been serving for nearly 6 years.

As in the Dominican Republic, the military in Honduras contends that the Villeda Morales regime has been partial to communism. They insist that any elected successor would also favor communism.

In next month's elections, Modesto Rodas Alvarado, backed by Dr. Villeda Morales' Liberal Party, is expected to defeat Ramiro Ernesto Cruz of the Nationalist Party, a conservative group.

Despite military charges of the Government's alleged "softness" on communism in Honduras, the record appears to show that Dr. Villeda Morales' policies have, instead, led to a loss of Communist influence.

Communists were reported several months ago to have been ousted from the leadership of the Banana Workers' Union of the Standard Fruit Co., the country's second largest.

Latin American diplomats said that the military pressures were based in part, on the military's fears that the ruling Liberal Party might favor the civil guard, the national militia, over the army.

But, the diplomats said, the main inspiration in favor of a coup seems to stem from the conviction of extreme rightist groups that a change of regime is necessary for patriotic and political reasons.

In the Dominican situation, administration officials insisted again that the United States had no immediate plans to recognize a so-called civilian junta there or to restore suspended economic aid.