

WORKERS WORLD

Dominican People Fight on Against Tanks, Planes and U.S. Marines

Wave of Resentment at U.S. Sweeps Latin America

The U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic is a threat not only to the independence of the Dominican Republic, but an insult to the whole of Latin America, as Chilean senators Salvador Allende and Carlos Altumirano stated in an angry message to President Johnson.

And the masses of Latin America are not taking this insult lying down.

Carrying signs with such slogans as *Down With U.S. Imperialism, Punish U.S. Murderers!* and *We Are on the Side of the Dominican and Vietnamese Peoples!*, hundreds of thousands of Latin Americans have poured into the streets to vehemently protest U.S. aggression and demonstrate their solidarity with the besieged Dominicans.

Mass meetings were held on May 1 in five cities in Costa Rica. The tens of thousands of workers and students at the demonstration in the capital, San José, adopted a cable to be sent to President Johnson protesting U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and applauded the burning of an effigy of Uncle Sam.

On April 30 several hundred people in Buenos Aires, Argentina, demonstrated in the streets and threw a tar bomb at the office of the Bank of Boston. And the next day 15,000 people attended a protest meeting.

In Georgetown, British Guiana, members of the People's Progressive Party picketed the U.S. Consulate on May 1 demanding immediate withdrawal of U.S. marines from the Dominican Republic. They stated that "the people of the Dominican Republic are not alone in their just struggle. U.S. imperialism is besieged by people all over the world and will be defeated in the Dominican Republic and all over the world."

Tens of thousands of workers and students in Caracas, Venezuela, demonstrated their solidarity with the Dominicans and Vietnamese at May Day meet-

ings. The U.S. Embassy was machine-gunned. And on May 8 the office of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey and two supermarkets controlled by the International Basic Economy Corporation were also machine-gunned.

On May 8, dynamite was exploded on

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Defeated Their Own Dictators Two Weeks Ago; Now Defend Elected Gov't Against U.S. Invasion

The Dominican masses have overthrown their "own" military tyranny, but now they are suffering a foreign one—the military occupation of the United States.

The only government they elected in over thirty years was overthrown in 1963 by a military clique armed and supported by U.S. big business. That clique was overthrown on April 24 and

the legal government reconstituted with its Congress shortly afterward.

So what did the U.S. government do? It sent the U.S. Marines to invade the island and restore "order"—that is, the order of Gen. Wessin y Wessin and the military stooges of the U.S. who represented "order" so well that they had just slaughtered over 2,000 of their fellow countrymen in the week of April 25 with their machineguns from armored tanks. These 2,000 people were not foreign invaders. They were not Russian, Chinese or Cuban. They were simply Dominicans who wanted their freedom. They gave their lives to re-establish the government they had voted for—and Wessin y Wessin had usurped.

The masses, nearly barehanded against these U.S.-provided tanks, captured many of their arms from the dictators and defeated them. Against airplanes (later on) as well as tanks, the people were victorious.

And at that point, on the night of April 28, the U.S. Marines landed. Within a week, there were 20,000 of them. Enough to take over Selma, Alabama and the whole State of Mississippi.

At first Johnson said that the Marines were supposed to defend U.S. residents. But no U.S. resident was reported wounded, while eight Marines were killed in the subsequent fighting. It was clear that the Marines were joining in the civil war and on the side of the dictators.

Johnson virtually admitted this later, and said the real idea was to "prevent another Cuba"!

According to the infamous "Johnson Doctrine" no Latin American country is

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"I Seek No Wider War!"



Up Against a Real People's Revolution

Tyranny Still Losing in South Vietnam

MAY 11—After three months of steady bombing by hundreds of U.S. planes, on top of years of helicopter war and napalm bombing with 40,000 U.S. troops now added to 500,000 Vietnam government troops, the Liberation Forces are still able to win battles on the ground.

Today the Vietnam Liberation Army occupied a provincial capital, Song Be, for seven hours. The city, only 74 miles from Saigon, has a population of 15,000 and was defended by over 1,000 government troops and a number of U.S. "advisers."

The Liberation Forces attacked in "regimental strength" according to the Associated Press and with U.S. helicopters flying back and forth over their heads, still took the town. They captured five U.S. armored cars, and with them attacked the Song Be airstrip a half mile away (probably destroying

several airplanes, but this was not reported).

With this kind of dedicated fighting against forces that have the billion-dollar air-cover of the U.S., it is no surprise that American casualties are going up at a constantly increasing rate and Johnson is soon going to send thousands more GIs to the dirty war.

Question: Will U.S. "Gung Ho" professionals continue to volunteer for Vietnam service in the hope of getting promotions as in the past?

More U.S. Troops Land As Casualties Mount

SAIGON, May 11 — Several thousand more U.S. Marines and paratroopers landed today and brought the total number of U.S. land forces in the country

to 46,500.

Reinforcements are obviously needed. There were 125 casualties in the Song Be battle, including five Americans killed. And over the weekend, there were an additional 170 Vietnam puppet government troops lost in the Haung Hia and Binh Duong area, with two Americans killed here also. A large number of government troops deserted.

The new U.S. troops will be facing the best in U.S. weapons when they get in battle.

According to the N.Y. Times, the Liberation Forces just captured 12 Brown-ing automatic rifles, 11 submachineguns, 46 carbines, 34 M-1's and a 60-mm. mortar over the weekend in the Binh Duong area alone. Since so many government troops deserted, it is possible that the captured weapons were very easily taken.

"Arm Yourselves," Urges P.R. Socialist League

On receiving the news of the U.S. intervention in Santo Domingo, the Socialist League of Puerto Rico immediately issued a manifesto entitled:

"The Word for All America Is Arm Yourselves!"

The concluding paragraph of the statement says:

"The Puerto Rican Socialist League warns that the intervention in Santo Domingo signifies the reopening of the epoch of armed Yankee intervention and a rehearsal for the invasion of Cuba and intervention in Venezuela. Face to face with this reality, the watchword for all people of Latin America is: *Arm yourselves! Arm yourselves to the teeth and fight on until victory!*

The statement was signed by Juan Antonio Corretjer, Jose Marciano and Pedro Santana Ronda for the Central Committee of the League.

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**What a Monumental Admission!**

What is the meaning of de Gaulle's planned recognition of the new government of Santo Domingo?

It is a defiance of the U.S., of course. It is an act of political independence, of course. And it is not calculated to lose any friends in the socialist countries with whom French imperialism wants to trade, either.

But in the dispatch from Paris that told this news in the New York Times on May 7 were the significant words:

"This assertion of French independence of United States policy, with its implicit appeal to Latin American sympathies. . . ."

What a monumental admission!

They admit that the great masses and the governments of Latin America are so opposed to the United States action that French recognition of the government fighting the United States is an "implicit appeal to Latin American sym-

pathies!"

Naturally if de Gaulle's action appeals to Latin American sympathies, then the U.S. action obviously does the opposite.

Many ruling class figures in the U.S. are filled with alarm over the situation precisely because they see their time running out in Latin America and the U.S. intervention hastening the day of reckoning. And now they are doubly worried because they see de Gaulle fishing in "their" troubled waters.

However, let them not worry about de Gaulle. The big struggle will not be between French and American slave-masters over the divided loyalty of the slaves. The big struggle will be between the slaves and all the masters. Marines or no Marines and de Gaulle or no de Gaulle, that is the destiny of the Latin American masses, a destiny already visible through the gunsmoke of Santo Domingo.

That OAS Vote Was a Phony

Not only did U.S. big business ride roughshod over its own brain child, the Organization of American States (OAS), by sending the Marines to Santo Domingo. It also made an illegal coup d'etat within the OAS when the vote was finally held on May 6 to send Latin troops to the island.

It's bad enough that the OAS is dominated by the U.S. But it's even worse when it's not even allowed to live up to its own U.S.-dictated constitution. This constitution provides that only a vote by two thirds of all its members can validate the sending of troops into a member country. That is why 14 countries' votes were necessary.

The 14th country to vote for the resolution was the *Dominican Republic*.

The Dominican "representative," Dr. José Antonio Bonilla Atilas, cast the crucial vote, in spite of the fact that the basic assumption of the resolution itself was that *there was no government for him to represent*.

This is not all. Dr. Bonilla had been

appointed by the government with which the generals had illegally replaced the government of Juan Bosch, which was the first legally elected government in the Dominican Republic in 30 years.

The legal representative of the Dominican Republic was present at the OAS meeting where this happened. But this representative, Dr. Antonio Rosario, got only as far as the press room.

Dr. Rosario was appointed by the constitutional government of President Francisco Caamaño Deñó. This government consists basically of the Congress which had been violently dispersed by the military in 1963 and has now reconstituted itself.

Even if Dr. Rosario were refused the vote, however, on the basis of U.S. prejudice against him and the Latin countries' fear of the U.S. (which he was), the granting of a vote to Dr. Bonilla remains an outrage. It is an outrage on the basis of any formal legal consideration at all, not to mention the constitutional and revolutionary rights of the Dominican people themselves.

When Johnson Talks "Peace" . . .

Liberation fighters may have been somewhat startled the other day to hear Lyndon Johnson talk favorably about "peaceful co-existence." This was on the occasion of his speaking in behalf of more trade with the Soviet Union.

While he was speaking, his planes were bombing the people of Vietnam and his Marines were shooting the people of Santo Domingo.

Johnson's idea about "co-existence" is very clearly a co-existence with the workers' state (for now!) but not with the workers' revolution.

Up to now, there has been a great deal of confusion about whether the concept of peaceful co-existence of coun-

tries with different social systems is in conflict with wars of liberation. Johnson's position throws a lot of light on the question.

Much can be said on theoretical grounds and many speculations can be made about this proposition in general. But in today's concrete circumstances, peace and co-existence with the Soviet Union means U.S. war to the death on the masses of the world.

That, at any rate, is how Johnson understands the question. And it would be wise for the international working class to take Johnson's position into account when considering the possibilities of peaceful co-existence.

While Franco Gets U.S. Medals**Spanish Workers Get One Dollar a Day**

By Hernado Perez

Upon my arrival in Spain I was confronted by a myriad of signs which proclaimed "25 years of Peace." This, I came to feel after my visit there, was of little consequence, as the vast majority of the people led an exploited and truly wretched existence. I could find nothing peaceful in the armed soldiers and police who "patrolled" the streets.

When I attempted to learn about the "Guardia Civil," Franco's elite gestapo, I received only looks of fear from those whom I had queried. It was only after many months of living with the people and gaining their confidence that I was able to gain the insight which I here show as the "truths" of "The Spanish Peace." This peace was summed up by one acquaintance thusly:

"The 25 years of peace and uninterrupted prosperity are for the great land owners and industrialists, and were at our expense; we the working class. The average salary here is 60 pesetas (1 dollar) per day, but there are many who get less. A good experienced worker may get as much as 120 pesetas (2 dollars) a day, but considering that most foods are sold for the same price as in your country (U.S.A.), you can see why we, as most people

in Spain, subsist mainly on beans, bread, and wine which are cheap!"

I also learned that if a working Spaniard should tire of working six days a week without attaining the basics of life, he has the "Grand Opportunity" of signing a contract wherein he agrees to go to another country, such as France, Germany, Switzerland, or Austria, to be exploited. Yes, even though he is treated like a dog, and is paid the lowest wages, he, and almost 200,000 people like him prefer this "Grand Opportunity" to the perpetual misery at home.

A few years ago, a close friend of mine signed such a contract to go to Austria with other Spaniards. He was to work in a factory, and was promised a nice salary. Consequently, he and the others left with the hope that through hard work and thrift they would be able to send some money home to their families.

Of hard work there was an abundance, but the lack of equity was discovered when they got their first paychecks. It was then that my friend discovered that the Spanish government got a slice of his pay, the Catholic Church received a goodly share, and the local government received their taxes. He ended up with

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Stop ROTC Ceremonies**Students Win a Battle Against Militarism**

By Phyllis Fishberg

Students at Columbia University dealt a new blow to the U.S. government's policy of military aggression last week. They punctured the pompousness of armchair admirals and shaved down the "gung ho" spirits of Columbia's would-be admirals from the student body.

This happened when the annual awards ceremony of the university's Naval ROTC was stopped in its tracks by 125 determined students, angered at the nature of the ROTC as a government instrument to train college youth

for murder of oppressed people in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

The student demonstration was scheduled as an outdoor rally against the ROTC, but rain drove both the rally and the ROTC ceremonies indoors.

Columbia was among the first schools to have a teach-in against the administration's Vietnam policy, and supported the April 17 March on Washington with a large number of buses. The anti-ROTC demonstration, although smaller than some of the more academic university actions, was a high point of bold opposition to the whole war machine.

Speakers at the rally included Staughton Lynd, Yale history professor, Richard Rhodes of May 2nd, Doug Jenis of YSA, Alan Krebs, former Adelphi sociology professor, and Key Martin, chairman of Youth against War and Fascism.

Key Martin underscored the utter hypocrisy involved in Johnson's justifications for U.S. aggression against the Dominican Republic.

"Why did Johnson support the military clique that overthrew Bosch in 1963?" he asked in his speech.

"Does he really expect the Dominican people to call off their revolution because of 54 communists? Can you imagine George Washington rowing back across the Delaware late Christmas eve because someone told him that Tom Paine was a communist? . . . [But] it is the business of the Dominican people themselves if they want to go the way of Cuba."

After the rally the students marched to the Low Library, where the ROTC ceremonies were to be held. The campus police would not let them enter, so they stood at the door of the library, and when the ROTC unit came, the students wouldn't let it enter, either!

The ROTC guests included admirals, (replete with tassels and dress swords), captains, colonels, and "leading citizens."

The students were too much for the campus cops to handle, so 40 to 50 city cops were called in. The students, arms linked, stood fast against them, chanting against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and against the ROTC.

Finally, the university officials, deciding that discretion was the better part of valor, said "We don't want another Berkeley," and called off the ROTC ceremonies.

The colonels and admirals were given escorts to get them away from the campus, leaving the anti-militarist students in sole command of the battlefield.

At CCNY: Dominican Solidarity Meeting

NEW YORK, May 6—Students at City College of New York, today expressed vociferous solidarity with the Dominican revolutionists and strong opposition to U.S. military intervention as they crowded to hear Tito Nolasco of the Dominican Liberation Front speak on the explosive issue in the Caribbean.

Tito Nolasco strongly attacked the intervention of U.S. troops in the Dominican Republic. He spoke of the struggles of the Latin American people for a better way of life, and of their desire to end the exploitation of their countries by the U.S. imperialists. He ended his impassioned talk with a resounding "We will win."

Alex Chernowitz, chairman of City College Youth Against War and Fascism, opened the meeting, sponsored by his organization by attacking the U.S. policy of aggression in both Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. He announced YAWF's rally in Times Square on May 15 and read telegrams YAWF had received from Robert Williams and from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

Also speaking was Fred Figueroa of the Movement for the Independence of Puerto Rico, who described the Puerto Rican people's fight for independence and asserted the Puerto Rican people's solidarity with the just struggle of the Dominican people.

The questions were few as it was clear that almost all agreed with the speakers. The large turnout so close to the College finals, as well as the strong applause of the students, showed the growing ferment and protest against the U.S. government's war policies in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam.

—P.A.

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Four Victims of Carolina "Justice" Now Face Extradition Fight

Mae Mallory Reindicted in 'Kidnap' Frameup

MONROE, N.C. May 4—Mae Mallory was reindicted today on the frame up charges of "kidnapping" which she had apparently beaten on January 29.

Mrs. Mallory, Richard Crowder, Harold Reape and John Lowry had been found guilty by a racist Union County, N.C. jury in February, 1964. And the trial was declared void by the N. Carolina Supreme Court on January 29 of this year on the ground that the grand jury slips contained the identifying letters, "COL."

The racist authorities have now removed the letters and picked a new grand jury (with two Afro-Americans among its 18 members). And that body has now obediently turned in a reindictment for the 1961 frameup charges.

The four defendants were alleged to have "kidnapped" a white couple who sought refuge in Rob Williams' house in August, 1961, when a crowd of black people surrounded their car and appeared to threaten them. This took place immediately after a large racist mob, many from neighboring towns, had violently attacked a peaceful picket line in Monroe, which was attempting to desegregate the town's only swimming pool.

The white couple, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, stayed in William's home for two hours and made no claims of any ill treatment until nearly 24 hours after the event and then, after talking to the Monroe authorities, insisted they had been forcibly detained.

The sentencing judge gave Mrs. Mallory 16-20 years in prison, Richard Crowder 7-10 years, Harold Reape 5-7 years and John Lowry, a white freedom rider, 3-5 years. Mrs. Mallory, visiting from New York, was in Williams' house at the time. She had come to Monroe to help in the freedom struggle there, not to engage in the "kidnapping" of strangers.

The guilty verdict and the police-state sentences however, had nothing to do with the jury's or the court's belief in the cock-and-bull "kidnap" story. They were in reality the racist ruling class' answer to the black self-defense movement that had been originated by Rob Williams. They were an attempt to break the spirit of the Black People.

* * *

Another Example Of Monroe Justice

MONROE, May 4—A white man, George Farmer, killed a black man in cold blood with a 12-gauge shotgun near Fairfield the Sunday before last. (The black man had called him an SOB for giving him some rotten fish in a swap.) After first pleading guilty to murder

in the first degree, he was allowed to change his plea to 2nd degree murder in Union County Court here.

He was sentenced to 10 to 12 years under the state work plan.

Also today, an obviously deranged Afro-American, a World War Two veteran with a metal plate in his head,

Mrs. Mallory Judged Not Guilty In Congo Picket Line Arrest

NEW YORK, May 3—Mae Mallory was acquitted in City Court today on charges of disorderly conduct at the U.S. Mission to the UN during the U.S. intervention in Stanleyville last fall.

Mrs. Mallory had been arrested along with Khaleel Sayyed (and two others on lesser charges) for not moving away from the U.S. Mission when ordered to do so by the police on December 1. The four were taking part in a picket line organized by the African Students' Union when it appeared that Moise Tshombe was going to address the General Assembly of the UN on December 1.

The police ordered the picket line to be reduced to ten. Mae Mallory stood fast and told the pickets they had a right to demonstrate where they were, in front of a symbol of the government which was attacking the African people. She and the three others were arrested; then she and Sayyed were charged with resisting arrest and assaulting policemen as well as disobeying the gestapo-like orders of the cops.

The trial of Mrs. Mallory and Mr. Sayyed took place on April 23 before Judge Ohringer and only involved the basic question of the disorderly conduct for which they were supposed to have been arrested in the first place.

Leroi Jones, the playwright, Max Stanford, editor of *Black America* and Mrs. A. B. Spellman, the defense witnesses, were unshaken in their testimony that the police had arbitrarily broken up the picket line and unfairly arrested the defendants.

Additional trials on the "resisting" and assault charges will be held soon. These charges, although more serious, are to a large degree based on the original charge, of which the defendants have now been found not guilty.

Both Mae Mallory and Khaleel Sayyed are victims of other and bigger frameups. Mr. Sayyed was framed by a police agent provocateur—after the December 1 picketing arrest—as a participant in the so-called "Statue of Liberty Plot." Mrs. Mallory is still fighting the phony kidnapping charge against her in Monroe, North Carolina, even though the state supreme court declared the trial illegal.



In Venezuela, they say: "Yankees out of Santo Domingo!"

— Latin Resentment

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the lawn of the U.S. embassy in Panama.

The anti-imperialist feeling stirred up in Latin America by the flagrant U.S. intervention was so intense that five governments, those of Mexico, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador and Peru, with Venezuela abstaining, were forced to vote against the U.S. proposal of an O.A.S. puppet force to back American intervention.

The ruling Christian Democratic Party in Chile repudiated U.S. intervention and expressed full support for the Dominican people. Senators Allende and Altumirano of the Socialist Party attacked the U.S. invasion and also stated that "any possible collective intervention against the Dominican people should be rejected."

The senate and chamber of deputies of Venezuela adopted resolutions protesting U.S. intervention. The Mexican foreign ministry issued a statement supporting the Dominican people and attacking intervention.

Other groups denouncing the U.S. intervention are the Espartaco Party of Chile and the Confederation of University Students of Chile, the Peronist Party of Argentina, many of the political parties in Venezuela and the Venezuelan National Women's Union and Federation of University Students, and a host of newspapers throughout Latin America in their editorials.

Latin America has had to live with U.S. imperialism for a long time. It was the growing strength of opposition in the Dominican Republic, in this case, that forced the U.S. to send in the Marines, for the first time since 1916. But the Marines have been, and will continue to be met with even more popular opposition.

In a statement to the press on May 1, as quoted by Hsinhua, Chilean Senator Jaime Barros expressed the lesson Latin America has learned from the Dominican Revolution. He said it proved the imperialists are treating Latin America as their "backyard," and that "it again dashed the illusion about realizing revolution by peaceful means."

— Undeclared War on S. Domingo

(Continued from page 1)

going to be allowed to determine its own destiny if that destiny conflicts with the designs of the U.S. bosses and bankers.

And the Dominicans did not even choose a Communist destiny. They have not yet chosen it now, although the U.S. repressions are proving admirably that there are really only two roads for the people: misery under U.S. capitalism or independence under Communism. It is this prospect that the liberal capitalist Juan Bosch and the revolutionary leader President Caamaño are thinking about when they say the U.S. actions are making thousands more people into Communists and they hope this will not turn into an all-out national war of independence against the U.S.

— Spanish Workers

(Continued from page 2)

even less than he earned in Spain!

Upon realization of this inequity, he and his exploited group petitioned the Spanish Consulate, expecting some deliverance from this treacherous and despicable treatment. From him they received sorrow and sympathy, but they were asked to finish their contracts—or else!

When, at last, my embittered and victimized friend returned to Madrid, he was much thinner, a little wiser, and much deeper in debt. His hopes had been rudely shattered and in their place was a stark realization that not only did Franco allow the Spanish workers to be exploited at home, but he also arranged for their exploitation in other countries.

I can now understand how the devout Roman Catholic dictator of the Spanish nation was morally capable of allowing his prisoners to be forced into the Bull fight arena at Burgos—and how he allowed his Fascist troops to kill them for sport with spear and sword.

But Johnson defines Communism in a different way than the leaders of the Dominican revolution do. And it is his definition that prevails when it comes to dispatching U.S. troops.

All Latin America, however, is asking the question: Who is Johnson to define the nature of their governments? Who is Johnson to say who is a Communist or how many Communists are in a government? Who is he to say he will overthrow any government that he says is Communist or intervene in any country if he does not like its revolution?

The armed intervention into another sovereign country is an all-too obvious sign that the Johnson government has embarked still further on its course of unchecked war with the aim of imposing an iron military control on as much of the world as possible.

But the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic with more troops than Britain sent to the U.S. in 1776 is also an admission that *dollar diplomacy has broken down.*

The so-called "Carrot" has not been working and has been replaced by the "Stick." The bribes and payoffs the big U.S. banks make to a handful of Latin military stooges are not enough. They cannot satisfy the hunger of a hundred and fifty million deprived people, who are awakening. That is why Johnson reverts to the "Big Stick" of gunboats and Marines, not merely because he is a vulgar would-be dictator.

Johnson hopes to keep the great Latin-American masses firmly under the domination of North American capital. But even as he calls the Marines and bleats about Communism, the irrepressible Dominican masses swear an oath to "*Constitutionalism or death.*"

Regardless of the precise legal meaning of this phrase, its revolutionary content is immeasurable. Its spirit will permeate more and more of Latin America. Against it even the Biggest Stick will in the long run prove to be too little.

Revolution Spreads In Spite of U.S. "Containment"

MAY 10—Up to now, every report about the Dominican revolution in the U.S. press has indicated that it is confined only to a section of the capital of Santo Domingo with U.S. tanks and guns restricting it to a few city blocks.

But the revolutionary flood has overflowed its steel banks and now inundates the whole countryside!

Reporters from Hearst Headline Service visited the middle-size (pop. 20,000) town of Bani thirty miles from Santo Domingo today and were only in the main square 15 minutes when they were surrounded by "a group of 50 men from shopkeepers to construction workers... shouting over each others' heads, 'Constitutionalism or death!'"

The reporters continued: "Neither in Bani nor San Cristobal nor in the little hamlets like Nigua where we stopped, did we find a single voice in favor of General Wessin or committed to the junta or to Gen. Imbert (who now has Wessin's job—ed.) despite the fact that pro-Wessin troops obviously control the hinterland."

Big Demonstrations in NYC

Say, "Hands Off Dominican Republic!"

NEW YORK — Opposition to Johnson's intervention in the Dominican Republic is far greater than the administration will admit or the newspapers generally report. There have been demonstrations and picket lines in many cities, some of them small, but all of them symptomatic and important.

Here in New York, within 24 hours of the first landing of the Marines, 500 Dominicans and North American friends picketed before the UN. On May 1, the Movement for the Independence of Puerto Rico (MPI) held a militant demonstration at the UN, marched to Union Square where the May Day ceremonies were in progress. Tito Nolasco, a Dominican leader and one of the marchers, was asked to speak there.

The following week there were three more demonstrations. And on Saturday, May 8, there was a rally in Washington

Youth To Demonstrate In Times Square

Youth Against War and Fascism plans to hold a rally in Times Square to protest the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic and demand the immediate return of the troops from Santo Domingo and Vietnam.

Carl Braden, the well known civil liberties fighter and prison victim of the House Unamerican Activities Committee, will speak. So will Tito Nolasco of the United Dominican Liberation Front and James Haughton of the Harlem Unemployment Center. Deirdre Griswold, editor of *The Partisan*, will speak for Youth Against War and Fascism.

The rally will be held at Times Square and 47th Street in the triangle in the center known as Duffy Square on Saturday, May 15 at 2 p.m.

Square called by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). There were at least a thousand people at this rally against U.S. intervention in the Caribbean, and nearly all of them were North Americans.

Meanwhile the "teach-ins" that were begun on the question of Vietnam have added the subject of Santo Domingo to their curriculum, too. One such teach-in is scheduled here Thursday, May 13, at the Pratt Institute.



Saigon protest: Tearing down U.S. barbed wire with bare hands.

10,000 Demand Better Jobs

N. Y. C. Strikers Hit Racial Discrimination

By J. Myer

NEW YORK CITY, May 10 —After almost a week, there are still a good number of picket lines against prevailing conditions in the garment center here. When the strike began last week, a large part of the industry was paralyzed as ten thousand garment workers left hundreds of small shops to man picket lines.

Woes of the bosses were compounded when the area's Teamster's locals an-

nounced that no deliveries would be made to the garment district as long as the strike persisted. Within a week, most of the bosses were forced to give in and accept the contract. At the same time, strike activity has brought additional thousands of names to the roster of District 65, Retail and Wholesale Workers, AFL-CIO, which is leading the strike.

Even now, however, with the strike largely settled, and successfully, the West Side still looks like an armed camp. Workers on picket lines sarcastically commented to this writer that the police were there to "protect" them in case the bosses came with their tuxes and silk hats to attack the lines. One picket made the observation that a tremendous number of mounted police were in the area. "Well, that's in case the bosses gang up on us and a whole bunch attack us at once," was the bitter reply of one of his companions.

The strike in itself did not really seem so imposing in any one shop, but hundreds of little picket lines dotted the area all last week. What it all portends is unmistakable. For the first time in a long time, thousands of really oppressed workers took to the streets to make their demands known and felt. Many of these workers in the \$50 to \$60 a week range, were formerly neglected by long established unions.

It is also significant that at the top of the demands was an anti-discrimination clause for office workers and sales personnel. This is a labor first.

Other demands included substantial raises in wages and fringe benefits, shorter hours, and organization of many formerly unorganized shops, where wages were about half of union scale.

The spirit displayed on the lines shows that the working class is alive, and really kicking.

How the War Abroad Leads to Dictatorship at Home

The war in Vietnam and the U.S. invasion of Santo Domingo are providing the opportunity to saddle the masses at home with an iron dictatorship. Some of the first signs of this can be seen in the uneasy stirrings of that section of the bosses which most fears the consequences of any showdown on the home front.

When Johnson's request for \$700 million to pay for the slaughter in Vietnam was railroaded through Congress in less than 48 hours last week, some minority members of the ruling class themselves were a little alarmed.

And well they might be.

They feared that their own capitalist democracy was on the chopping block along with the freedom of small countries who may be invaded by their "democratic" troops. They want to rule the world, but they also want the luxury of what they call democracy at home. And Johnson had obviously pulled a de Gaulle-type action, disciplining the whole capitalist class (through Congress) behind his war policy.

"Congress' Control Eroded"

"Congress' control of the war-making power has been eroded almost to the point of invisibility," said the worried *New York Times*, which at the same time despondently admitted "the extent to which secret information must help shape vital decisions." (Editorial on May 9). The *Times* thus may not be much of a reed for democracy to lean on, but it is certainly anguished about the growing dictatorial propensities of Johnson.

Johnson, who pretends to speak in the vernacular of the common man and has built up his image as a "come-let-us-reason-together" politician, does not seem to be the de Gaulle or Hitler type at first glance (that is, if we do not glance at the Hitler-type invasions of other countries!). But suddenly he emerges as a near-dictator over Congress. And actually, the drive toward completing this dictatorship is far

stronger and more dangerous than Johnson's many bourgeois critics are willing to admit.

There was far more chuckling in Washington and Wall Street over Johnson's cleverness in maneuvering Congress than there were complaints about his steamroller.

And neither the *Times* nor the Congressmen themselves seemed to recall that no big monetary appropriation has ever passed before without an itemized bill of particulars. And nobody rose to speak about the "invasion of Congress' prerogatives" by the President as they did on a hundred occasions in the New Deal period, when some relatively progressive legislation was involved.

Johnson Had a Reason

The reason for the inordinate speed, of course, was Johnson's desperate need to bolster his policies with Congressional support against the swelling popular sentiment against the Vietnam and Dominican wars.

Johnson didn't need the \$700 million in the first place. He could have transferred the funds from other sections of the Defense Department, which have several times that amount on hand, in cash, credit or materials. He was only utilizing the appropriations bill to force a "vote of confidence" from both houses of Congress for his galloping drive to war. (The U.S. Constitution does not provide for such a "vote of confidence" as does the British. It sets up a Congress to be independent of the President so it can to some extent offset and countermand him, and vice versa. This has many disadvantages for the workers of course. But one of its good points is that it is supposed to prevent a dictatorship of the Right.)

The \$700 Million Maneuver

Everybody in Washington fully understands the maneuverist nature of the request for the \$700 million. It was crystal clear to all the politicians that Johnson was forcing Congress to get in line at a moment when the outcry

against his war policy was at its loudest and the ruling class itself was split over the question.

The "Rubber Stamp"

And yet the Congress went along. It allowed itself to be trapped, boxed in and made into the "rubber stamp" the reactionaries always said it was when it had to go along with popular sentiment instead of, as now, against it!

Why did it submit to Johnson? And why did Senators and Representatives who do support the war completely but understand Johnson's tactics, not stop and demand the rights their "prerogatives" entitle them to? Why didn't they shout about the "rubber stamp"? Why did they not remember the Constitutional "division of powers" they always bring up against progressive legislation? Why did they not demand an itemized account? Why did they not demand time for discussion of the bill while the money was taken from another Department?

Above all, why did they not first pass the law Johnson so theatrically demanded nearly two months ago—the law to ensure that the Black People have the right to vote?

Obedience to Clown on Horseback

Congress' flaccid obedience to a cunning mediocrity like Johnson would be just as puzzling as Johnson's seizure of the reins of government to become such a dangerous clown on horseback—if the world crisis were not so palpably clear.

The smaller fry of ruling class politicians, elected by fraud and deceit, corrupt and insular in their outlook, representing individual big corporations rather than the collectivity of capital, speaking for smaller corporations in some cases instead of big ones, though cocking one eye to the votes of people who mistakenly elected them, and worrying constantly about their own re-election—they are the first to batten down the hatches in a political storm and clear the decks for their superiors to take over.

The increasing centralism of the big business government expresses an organic tendency toward outright dictatorship. The tendency is to jettison what little democracy is left in the United States in the interest of destroying it in the rest of the world.

It is precisely because the masses of the United States are on the verge of utilizing the democratic forms and procedures (which are usually so farcical and empty) to oppose a ruthless and unpopular aggression, that the big servants of big business are taking the power away from the little servants and are planning much more sinister assaults on democracy in the future.

Fascists' New Dream Boy

It is no accident that the fascist-loving *New York Daily News* now suggests that Johnson may be the "man of destiny" (May 10 editorial). And William F. Buckley, Jr., the ultra-right columnist now says Johnson "has shown enormous courage." (May 6 column). Barry Goldwater only accented the obvious when he said in Paris the other day that he was completely in accord with Johnson's policy and joked that he (Goldwater) had been called "trigger-happy" for advocating what Johnson had now done.

The existing apparatus of capitalist democracy is stacked against the masses in a hundred ways, but it is still something of an obstacle for the smooth operation of a world-wide Murder Inc. by the big bosses. So it is being disassembled in favor of outright dictatorship.

Nor can the masses be indifferent to the quarrel in the ranks of their masters. Johnson's dictatorship over Congress, which evokes amusement and laughter from some sections of the ruling class and mild alarm from others, is finally directed not against the forms and trappings of capitalist democracy, but against the basic liberties of the working class.