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Excerpt from article entitled "How U.S. Subverted Dominican Revolt",
by Dr. Pedro Manuel Casals.

DR. CASALS was one of the leaders of the Constitutionalist forces during the early stages of the revolution. He was imprisoned by the military junta and forced to leave the country.

What was the cause of that anti-democratic, anti-popular, illegal, abusive and immoral attitude of the great democracy of the North? Why did they send to our small country tens of thousands of soldiers and millions of tons of war material? Why did

their propaganda machinery begin to work 24 hours a day lying, distorting, confusing world public opinion in order to try, with such little talent, to justify such an unjustifiable regressive act?

Perhaps one should look for the answers in the internal contradictions of the political and economic system of this great nation, or in the correlation of those forces with those who dispute world hegemony in these hours of exercise of the Great Power, or in our own country, or in these factors as a whole.

In fact, every fairminded, informed observer must recognize that the United States, traditionally, has tried to see that its Latin American neighbors live in peace and have the benefit of what it beatifically calls "stability;" and to achieve that it has supported pacifists and stabilizers like Trujillo, Somoza, Stroessner, Batista, Pérez Jiménez, etc., etc. And thanks to such a candid policy, we have for many years enjoyed a cemeterial peace and a stability which brings the most iniquitous oppression and exploitation of our peoples by the small but powerful civilian and military oligarchies.

On the other hand, the North American businessmen have been able to tranquilly carry on their business in our countries, to obtain advantageous concessions and to pay cheap labor, attaining a high output of capital which in any other way would have been less productive. We are a large market for the United States, which year after year

pays us less for our products and charges us more for the sale of its products. We are an essential source of raw materials for its industry and we must be at peace and have the necessary stability.

During the brief administration of President Kennedy, it appeared that other concepts were going to preside over the relations of that country with those situated to the south of the Rio Bravo. Despite the fact that the mechanisms used to implement his idea were not the most adequate, Kennedy understood that it was necessary to give impact to the economic and social development of the Latin American peoples, favoring among them the true democracies.

Our common problems of under-production, under-consumption, hunger, illiteracy, housing, unemployment, disease, injustice, grew wildly at a faster rate than our 3.5% annual population increase. And with so much humanism as a political vision, it seemed to be foreseen that what our masses asked for yesterday with open hands, they would demand today and tomorrow with clenched fists.

But Kennedy was as brief as a ray of light on this obscure ocean of contradictions. And in Dallas, the cautious beginning of understanding that was glimpsed died. And there was the return to the old trenches.