of governments friendly to American interests.

In line, however, with the Johnson policy of "double-speak" he and his officials continue to protest their peaceful aims and their desire that all nations shall have the right to have whatever regime they so wish. In an interview with the New York Times' Diplomatic Correspondent Max Frankel (May 9, 1965) Mr. Thomas C. Mann, Undersecretary of State declared:

"The action of the United States was not for the purpose of intervening in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic or for the purpose of occupying that country... Rather its actions are for the purpose of helping to preserve for the people of their own government free of outside interference..." etc.

The United States does not want to see, according to Mr. Mann, a dictatorship fastened on the Dominican Republic which would be difficult "as the case of Cuba shows" to get rid of.

AMERICAN PUPPETS

Which raises an interesting question. The Trujillo Dictatorship lasted some 31 years before its overthrow in 1960. Although Mr. Frankel pointed out in a question to Mr. Mann that the United States "had something to do with the collective actions that contributed to Trujillo's downfall in the Dominican Republic" it is, nevertheless, a fact that American governments supported General Trujillo through the years when unknown thousands of his political opponents suffered imprisonment, torture, and death at the hands of the Trujillo police. Is it *really* American concern, then, that dictators that are hard to get rid of when their usefulness to American capitalism is done should not be permitted to gain power? It would seem so since America supports a long list of dictators throughout the world including the Latin American variety. The problem for America, then, is to see to it that Latin American countries, in particular, and all countries where American economic interests are of importance, shall be governed by American puppets, rather than Soviet or Chinese puppets.

Among the more interesting facets of this new and more open enunciation of American foreign policy is the vociferous outrage of the liberals, the overwhelming majority of whom supported Mr. Johnson in November of 1964 — whether ardently or reluctantly as "the lesser of two evils" — against the "trigger-happy" advocate of warfare escalation, etc. Had Goldwater been elected and carried on a similar policy — as no doubt he would have done — would the liberals now be declaiming "we told you so, you should have voted for Mr. Johson!"

Edit. Comm.

ELEVEN LEAFLETS

for FREE DISTRIBUTION by Comrades and Sympathizers

No. 1—THE SOCIALIST
No. 2—THE CAPITALIST
No. 3—THE WORKER
No. 4—THE CLASS STRUGGLE
No. 5—DEPRESSION
No. 6—POLITICS
No. 7—WAGES
No. 8—WORLD WORTH WHILE
No. 9—CHARITY
No. 10—LABOR PARTY
No. 11—WAR

In lots of 100 — $1.00 (including postage)
In lots of 1000 — $8.50 (including postage)
(May be assorted.) Order from:
WORLD SOCIALIST PARTY
11 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston 9, Mass.

What Can I Do?

- Get subscriptions.
- Submit names for sample copies.
- Get newsstands to sell the WS.
- Get libraries to display the WS.
- Sell WS at meetings and to friends.
- Submit articles and clippings.
- Join, if you agree with us.
- Donate much-needed funds

AMERICAN POLITICAL MYTHS

One of the more widely believed myths of American politics is the image of the Democratic Party as the champion of social reform and the Republican Party as the vehicle of reaction. In the Presidential campaign of 1964 this image was sharpened and it was commonly believed that a Goldwater victory would doom the reform measures already on the statute books as well as end newer proposals. Those with the more vivid imaginations pictured uniformed Minute Men, John Birchers and other crackpots in command of the streets; concentration camps for liberals and radicals with the latest instruments of torture wielded and operated by sadistic right-wing bullies; a general destruction of civil rights, particularly for Negroes and an abolition of trade unions.

Accentuated as this image might have been in 1964, however, it was part and parcel of the general myth of a liberal-minded Democratic Party, instituters and upholders of civil rights and reforms, in a continuing and continual battle with a reactionary Republican Party, the so-called enemy of the "common man." How truthful is this legend?

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD

William Howard Taft, for example, was a Republican President. His 300-pound figure served the political cartoonist of his period as a model of the hard-boiled, labor-hating capitalists who stood opposed to all progressive measures. But the difficulty of attaching the usual labels to America's two main capitalist political parties is evidenced by the achievements of the Taft Administration in social and "progressive" legislation. In his four-year term in office Mr. Taft sponsored and signed into law the following measures:

A postal savings system — opposed by the banks; a corporate income tax — denounced by the National Association of Manufacturers; measures for mine safety — fought by mine-owners; liability and workmen's compensation on interstate carriers— opposed by the railroads and coal companies; increase in control of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroad rates since the bill under the T. Roosevelt Administration did not actually control rates at all.* Furthermore, Mr. Taft started the Children's Bureau; vetoed a literacy test for immigration; put through a reciprocity treaty with Canada; and his Attorney General started eighty-eight anti-trust actions, many more in four years than had Theodore Roosevelt in seven or Woodrow Wilson in eight.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD

What about the record of the Democratic Party in the field of reforms, civil rights, etc? F. D. Roosevelt and the Democratic Party Presidents who followed him have, of course, established a record as instituters of measures of social reform. (They have also been known to use troops to break strikes. Roosevelt in the case of the North America Aircraft Plant in Los Angeles; Truman in the case of his threat to draft striking railroad workers.) But the Democratic Party has also built a considerable record as a party of reaction, an enemy of civil rights and union labor. It was a Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, who employed Federal troops to break the Pullman strike in the latter years of the nineteenth century, imprisoning Eugene V. Debs the Union's President.

An outstanding figure in American history was the brave and noble John Altgeld who served as a Democratic Governor of Illinois. Mr. Altgeld sacrificed a great political career, an assured seat in the United States Senate, to pardon the hated Hay-

* Interestingly enough, Theodore Roosevelt was widely regarded in his day as an un-typical Republican — a reformer.