

National Phone Call Criticizes U.S.

By VANCE WELTY
Staff Writer

"Santo Domingo: One Year After the Invasion," was the topic of a nationwide telephone review and informal discussion presented Wednesday night by the Faculty-Student Committee to Stop the War in Viet Nam.

The main part of the program was taken up by a national telephone hook-up which was heard simultaneously on 40 campuses. Several speakers were heard, all protesting U.S. intervention in

the Dominican Republic in 1965, and offering various solutions to the country's present problems.

The program was held in conjunction with a "Hemispheric day of protest against North American intervention in the Dominican Republic" sponsored by the Union of University Federations of Chile, and the Student Federation of Chile.

Before the actual telephone program began, Dan Goldrich, professor of political science, gave a short speech outlining the background of the Dominican crisis. He announced that there is a call by the Chilean students for an international day of protest today, the first anniversary of the U.S. intervention to put down Dominican revolution. He said the Chileans were the only Latin American country with enough independence to refuse to back the U.S. intervention and to side with the military led by Wessen y Wessen.

In Chile in April

Goldrich was in Chile last April and witnessed the Chilean reaction to American armed intervention in the Dominican Republic. "I had nothing but respect for their position," he stated. In November he visited the Dominican Republic, where he spoke to Juan Bosch, American representatives, and others. "I was appalled," he said, "at the level of brutality and need for vengeance in the country."

Pedro Alfonso, a senior in architecture from the Dominican Republic, predicted that Bosch will run for president in the upcoming election, and probably win. He added the June 14 movement is backing Bosch, but only unofficially. "Because they are labeled 'communist' due to their strong nationalist feelings."

After some difficulty making connections, the telephone program got under way.

First to speak was Theodore Draper, an authority on Latin American affairs and author of "Castroism: Theory and Practice" as well as of numerous articles on the Dominican Republic. He said that the Dominican crisis

is an American crisis as well, and that the Dominican people rose against a military government to establish a constitutional government, only to be put down by the U.S.

"The revolution had won an almost bloodless victory," Draper said, "until the Dominican Air Force turned it into a civil war at the direction of the military under Wessen y Wessen."

He stated the American intervention was not, as alleged, to protect American lives, but to put down a feared communist takeover. "On April 25, 1965," he said, "there was no danger of a communist takeover."

Draper claimed that the U.S. intervention was a clear case of "political obscenity" and that the administration's distorted release had poisoned the American's minds against the Dominican constitutional movement. He added that some of the worst offenders were members of the U.S. House of Representatives who read gross falsehoods into the Congressional Record.

He concluded by saying, "If we are going to fight communist domination, let us at least fight it fairly and openly. This kind of anti-communism can only end up by making anti-communism a mockery."

The second speaker was Allard Lowenstein, a lawyer and author

of "The Brutal Mandate." He offered suggestions to insure a free, non-violent, and meaningful election in the Dominican Republic. We cautioned against the imbalance of power which now exists in the country. "When the elections are over," he said, "the U.S., which stopped the instilling of a constitutional government, must give the newly elected government a chance to function."

Lowenstein concluded by stating that belief in free elections is not enough. "In addition, we must never again tolerate the overthrow of a freely elected government, by the U.S. or anyone else."

The next speaker was Richard Shull, professor of Christian Social ethics at Princeton Theological Seminary. He held that the U.S., having stopped what it thought was extremism, wound up by creating a perfect climate for it. He felt that the longer we delay at securing a peaceful solution, the greater the danger of renewed violence becomes. "While U.S. Government representatives seem optimistic of a peaceful solution," he said, "the Dominicans consider us responsible for their troubles."

Stopped Revolution

"Our intervention stopped a revolution which had already succeeded," he continued, "the present imbalance of power is directly related to our intervention. Why should they trust us to protest them from military pow-

er plays when we have already supported one?"

Shull expressed belief that the Dominicans can provide the leadership to have a free government, but was doubtful that the U.S. is capable of providing effective leadership to help them.

Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, got off to a slow start when the loudspeaker faded out, but came back in time to encourage American observation of the forthcoming Dominican elections. "That way,"

More Immoral

he said, "at least some Americans can see that other people are capable of operating in spite of our having 'bigger sticks' than they have."

He added that while our action in the Dominican Republic is not as tragic as Viet Nam, it is infinitely more immoral.

After the telephone program had ended, an informal discussion was held on the Dominican problem. Goldrich suggested the possibility of sending an FSC sponsored student who is both articulate and politically mature to the Dominican Republic to talk to the people. No definite plans were made to do so, however.

Campus . . .

(Continued from page 1)

lems of higher education," he added.

He pointed to several accomplishments this year, including the establishment of an ASUO curriculum committee and the fact that two students have been admitted to faculty meetings.

"This year we have established a trend that students are going to be involved in the educational decision-making of the University," Drummonds said.

He called for a "limited pass-or-fail" program which would allow students to take up to 36 hours of pass-or-fail classes in any courses they wish. Students are now allowed to take up to 36 hours pass-or-fail but the classes which have that type of grading are limited and students have little choice.

Drummonds said the plan had been tried at Princeton and worked there.

Bollinger called for a revision in courses numbered in the 100 series to accommodate the increasingly better freshmen.

Bollinger also attacked Hansell and his running mate, Senate Governing Committee Chairman Mike Donahue.

He noted that "We've only had an ASUO Constitution now for a year and already our opponents are talking about a change." He was referring to Hansell and Donahue's proposal for political parties in student government.

"Political parties is not a new idea," Bollinger said, "but parties must grow from an ideology."

"We want a student government that accomplishes things," Bollinger summed up, "and we feel the most important area for accomplishment is educational reform."

Drummonds said he and Bollinger hope to be at the Free Speech Platform every day during the campaign.

PL-3 Program

THURSDAY, APRIL 28
6:30—HUNTLEY-BRINKLEY REPORT
7:00—ENGLISH FILM: "Teaching Shakespeare, Henry IV Part I." (Repeat)
7:30—STUDIES IN DISCRIMINATION: "A Day in the Life of Jonathan Mole" portrays the fantasy dream of a bigoted man.
8:00—MUSIC FROM MICHIGAN STATE: Pianist Jose Rambaldi performs works of Haydn and Chopin.
8:30—ARTS, USA: "How Young I Was" explores the early life and influences of master photographer Edward Weston.
9:00—ARTS AND ARTISTS: The church's relationship to English architecture.
9:30—THE PERFORMING ARTS: "Seven Plus One" Folk music from the campus (Repeat)
10:00—PL-3 NEWS FINAL

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