

# Uncle Sam Pacifies Nicaragua

By MANUEL GOMEZ

ONE of those semi-official free-booter wars which the United States government is in the habit of conducting in Latin America has just been brought to a victorious conclusion by the "peace" of Nicaragua.

The "peace", negotiated by President Coolidge's personal representative in the presence of U. S. warships and U. S. bayonets, puts an end temporarily to the civil war in Nicaragua which the United States government itself has been stimulating by insisting that Adolfo Diaz, former employe of a U. S. mining company, must be President of the "republic" against the opposition of the Nicaraguan people.

The civil war was ostensibly a war between Nicaraguan Liberals and Conservatives but actually it was nothing of the kind. Diaz, who seized the reins of government in

the winter of 1926, is the tool of Wall Street, as his entire past record clearly shows. He could not have lasted a month if it had not been for: (1) immediate recognition by the United States; (2) a loan of \$1,000,000 by U. S. bankers with the approval of the U. S. government (as revealed by Secretary Kellogg during the recent Pan American Commercial Conference at Washington); (3) arms and ammunition furnished by American Big Business on credit; (4) partisan intervention by U. S. military and naval forces.

## Diaz Beaten in Many Battles

Even after the landing of the marines, the usurper Diaz was defeated in battle after battle. It was the U. S. forces that finally forced Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, the Constitutional President of Nicaragua, to flee the country, while his army

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# The U. S. in Nicaragua

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was obliged to accept the terms laid down by the U. S. representative.

The terms provide for confirmation of Diaz as President, unconditional surrender of the Liberals, new elections at the expiration of Diaz's term of office (the elections to be supervised by the United States), more or less permanent occupation of Nicaragua by the U. S. marines, who are to become the "Nicaraguan national constabulary".

Thus a new chapter is written in the history of Monroe Doctrine aggression, under the slogan, first expressed by Roosevelt, of exercise of "an international police power" in the western hemisphere.

What has American labor to say to this imperial game of Wall Street and Washington, which reaches not only into Latin America, but into the Far East and to the four corners of the world?

Not only because international labor solidarily demands it, but also because our own interests require it, we must fight the imperialist policy of American Big Business every inch of the way.

In the Nicaraguan outrage, we have a special responsibility because the A. F. of L. is affiliated with the Nicaraguan trade unions through the so-called Pan American Federation of Labor, of which William Green is president. Yet neither Green, nor the executive council of the A. F. of L., nor the executive committee of the P. A. F. of L. (controlled by Green) has had a word to say about it.

Does Mr. Green accept the "Peace of Nicaragua?"