

George Lavan, secretary of the Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign Committee, returned a few days ago from Utah where intensive efforts are being made to assure a place on the ballot for socialist candidates.

Supporters of the Dobbs-Weiss ticket were informed by officials at the capitol that they must comply with a section of the electoral law apparently never used before by any minority party. Among other things, this section requires (1) 500 signatures to a petition asking recognition of the party; (2) a nominating convention to be held on or before July 2; (3) a second petition to be signed by 500 people asking that the presidential candidates and presidential electors be listed on the ballot.

The Dobbs-Weiss supporters in Utah formed the Socialist Workers and Farmers party, circulated petitions, got well above the required number of signers, and gathered in convention July 1 in the Public Utilities auditorium in Provo. E. A. Mitchell of Provo, dean of Utah socialists, was elected chairman and A. C. Gregersen of Fillmore, who also has a life-long record of socialist activity and writing, was elected secretary. Both are also serving as presidential electors.

Besides taking up all matters required to comply with the election law, the convention spent approximately half its time discussing the aims and perspectives of the socialist campaign this year.

Comrade Lavan reports that his visit in Utah was an educational and fruitful experience and that he met many new prospective socialists in the brief time he was there.

Montana supporters of the Dobbs-Weiss ticket held a nominating convention July 13 at the City Auditorium in Plentywood.

The gathering was chaired by John Boulds, one of the state's leading socialists. Ray Miller of Poplar served as recording secretary. Delegates from Sheridan, McCone and Roosevelt counties attended.

The Plentywood Herald sent down a reporter and cameraman. The Great Falls Tribune gave the convention good coverage.

Vincent R. Dunne, who attended the convention as a visitor from Minneapolis, reported that he was much impressed by the enthusiasm of the Montana socialists and their determination to make sure that socialist candidates appear on the ballot in their state.

New York backers of Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss are tooling up for the big job of getting enough signatures on independent nominating petitions to put them on the ballot. Canvassing begins August 5.

Help will be welcomed. Anyone wishing to join in the effort to put socialists on the New York ballot should get in touch with the Campaign Committee at 116 University Place, New York 3.

Send a financial contribution to help get the work off to the best possible start. It's one of the best investments you can make for a socialist future.

We are so accustomed to hearing capitalist politicians lie that a word of truth from any of them sounds startling. For example, Harry S. Truman said in advance that the Democratic convention was "taking on the aspects of a prearranged affair." He added, "A convention which is controlled in advance" (Continued on Page 4)

7 Charlotte, N.C., Stores Integrate Lunch Counters

Seven downtown lunch counters in Charlotte, N.C., were opened to Negroes last week after three months' negotiations between a mayor's committee and Negro demonstration leaders.

This is the seventh area to announce desegregation of lunch counters since demonstrations by Negro students began in Greensboro last February. Other places where food counters have been desegregated are Salisbury, Winston-Salem, Nashville, northern Virginia, Corpus Christi, San Antonio and Galveston, Texas.

The plan approved by the chain store managers involved is known as the Nashville plan. Only lunch counters have been desegregated; cafeterias and restaurants will not be.

Independence Day



Congolese celebrating on the eve of Belgian King Baudouin's official proclamation, June 30, that the Congo had become an independent republic. Demonstrators such as those shown above filled the streets of Leopoldville, hopeful that Belgium's "shameful regime of oppression," as Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba designated it, had come to an end.

Belgian Rulers Seek To Re-enslave Congo

By Lillian Kiesel

Independence Day celebrations in the Congo June 30 turned into general strikes and a struggle of the Congolese army against its white officers as Belgian imperialists launched a drive to reassert their domination of the country. Covering their operation by a poisonous smog of racist slander, the Belgians have flown battalion after battalion of paratroopers into the country and are conspiring to detach the Congo's richest province, Katanga, from the new-born republic.

The Belgians began their campaign to deprive the Congolese of their independence when they forced the Congo Republic to sign a "mutual cooperation" pact which was designed, according to a UPI report to the Chicago Defender of July 9, "to preserve Belgium's economic and military interests in the Congo. The agreements will also allow Belgium to maintain army and

air bases in the Congo Republic." The Belgians next sought to use the Congolese army against the aspirations of the people to genuinely exercise the independence the Belgians had "granted" on paper. The Congo army, said Latouche LeClerc in a dispatch from Leopoldville to the July 16 Pittsburgh Courier, "seemingly was being used by its cadre of [about 1,000] Belgian officers as the vehicle to sneak a Belgian camel into the new Congo's tent."

Troops were ordered by these officers on July 4, says LeClerc, "to fire into a political demonstration in Coquilhatville, and did so — killing 10 persons, and wounding 20." Two days later the Congolese troops in many areas turned on their Belgian officers. Premier Patrice Lumumba granted the soldiers' demands for raises in pay and rank, dismissed the Belgian officers and appointed President Joseph Kasavubu commander-in-chief of the Congo army.

The Belgians then resorted to their paratroopers as well as white air and ground forces. Simultaneously, they filled the air with charges of "atrocities" allegedly committed by Congolese soldiers and civilians against whites. The U.S. big business press has spread these charges in an exhibition of anti-Negro hate propaganda of a virulence generally unknown in this country outside of the South. Headlines and stories screamed about the "massacre" of white men and the "rape" of white women by Congolese soldiers.

The truth about this slander is to be found in the Negro press. Thus George Sibera of the UPI wrote in the July 16 Chicago Defender that thousands of white men, women and children fled Leopoldville "more in panic than in actual danger from murderous native African soldiers. . . I watched them driven on by rumors. I watched while terror exploded. . . Aboard the steamer on which I crossed, excited young men kept yelling to the women and children to lie down on the decks to escape bullets from Congolese troops. But I didn't hear a shot."

From the Thysville area, says the July 16 Afro-American, "the unverified report came that at least one white woman was raped by soldiers. . . This report was termed 'groundless' and based on rumor and panic."

Mass Slaughter

The outrages of the Belgians against Congolese "atrocities" are designed to cover up their own eighty-year bestial rule, which Belgian imperialists do not want to bring to an end even now.

Belgium's rape of the Congo dates back to 1885. From 1885 (Continued on Page 2)

Kennedy's Choice of Johnson Appeases Southern Racists

Hate-Cuba Campaign Flops in Many Lands

By Alex Harte

The press and the people of countries outside the U.S. have manifested a very different attitude toward the conflict between Havana and Washington from that displayed in the official hate-Cuba campaign inspired by the State Department. The colonial and Latin-American

peoples in particular have expressed strong sympathy and support for the aims of the Cuban revolution and opposition to Eisenhower's policy.

Following are some typical opinions and actions reported by United Press and Revolucion, newspaper of the July 26 Movement.

Jobless Total Rose in June To 4.5 Million

Unemployment rose by about 1,000,000 in June, according to government reports. The total jobless figure is near 4,500,000.

This June's rise in unemployment is greater than usual. Exceptionally large numbers of students have flooded the labor market. The inability of students and school graduates to find jobs is itself a symptom of slackening in the economy.

Unemployment is especially bad in the steel industry. According to Steel Labor, jobs are near the lowest level in the last 20 years.

At the same time U.S. Steel profits reached near-record heights. The steel trust showed net profits of \$112.6 million for the first quarter of 1960, an annual rate of \$450 million. This would top the prior record of \$419 million profit in 1951.

"It is increasingly evident," observed United Steel Workers' president McDonald, "that even at a fifty per cent operating rate, the industry can realize highly satisfactory profits."

Teenage Unemployed Number 1.6 Million

Unemployed teenagers totaled nearly 1.6 million in June. This was double the number out of work in May and 250,000 more than a year ago.

Out of 16.1 million in the 14-19 age bracket, 7.8 million were in the labor market in June and 6.2 million had jobs. (This was 1.4 million more than in May and 440,000 more than the year before.)

Railroad Unions Get 2%, Lose Escalator Clause

By George Gustafson

After fourteen months of negotiations, the top officials of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have accepted the deal that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers got out of arbitration. This resolved the wage question on the basis of a 2 per cent raise and elimination of the escalator clause. The 2 per cent is not retroactive but takes effect only July 1. Another 2 per cent will be added next March 1.

The majority of the rail workers, the non-operating workers, comprising roughly two-thirds of the approximately 800,000 workers left in the industry, are not involved in these settlements. As of now their organizations have turned down offers similar to those made to the operating crafts. At this writing, the Switchmen's Union of North America, which represents a small minority of the yardmen, has not settled either.

The negotiations were carried out without consultation with the membership and with practically no reports on "progress." The membership does not get to vote on the agreements.

There has been very little indication of the kind of rebellious mood among the ranks that punctuated the negotiations in 1946 and 1950. An official strike tied up the carriers for two days in 1946. "Wildcat" strikes of switchmen in 1950 (Continued on Page 4)



FARRELL DOBBS

5,000 March For Civil Rights In Los Angeles

By William E. Hathaway

LOS ANGELES, July 10 — Close to 5,000 people marched today in the NAACP-sponsored march to the Democratic convention for action on civil rights.

The march proceeded from the Shrine Auditorium to the Sports Arena, site of the Democratic convention, where Rev. Martin Luther King led a short rally and a 24-hour vigil of youth picketers was set up.

Many Students

Large groups of white and Negro students from local and West Coast colleges ranging from San Bernardino College in Southern California to Reed College in Oregon participated in the march. Many had previously demonstrated against the Chessman execution, supported the Southern sit-ins, and engaged in actions against the House Un-American Committee.

"The older people of the South have grown weary and a bit brain-washed," one young colored marcher told me. "It's up to the Negro youth to carry on the struggle for civil rights. We cannot wait for the older people to show us the way."

The way the older leaders from Rev. King to Roy Wilkins and Adam Clayton Powell pointed to them was through the Democratic party. All the presidential hopefuls were represented at the rally of 6,000 held tonight at the Shrine Auditorium.

Senator Kennedy was given a cool reception and boos mingled with cheers as he was introduced. He did not give the audience any of the specific pledges on civil rights they demanded. Loud boos and catcalls rang out when Lyndon Johnson's name was mentioned.

Thousands Join Walk for Peace

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, July 9 — About 5,000 people participated here today in a Walk and Rally for Disarmament.

Starting at MacArthur Park, the placard-carrying, singing demonstrators walked four miles to Exposition Park where they gave a long ovation to Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize-winning chemist and outspoken foe of nuclear testing and nuclear stockpiling. The rally also heard Gen. Hugh B. Hester and Robert S. Vogel, coordinator of the peace walk.

The peace march was organized by the American Friends Service Committee. Numerous other organizations participated, carrying their own banners. These included the Socialist Workers party, Young Socialist Alliance, Socialist Party-Social Democratic Feder-

Dixiecrats, Big City Bosses Win at Los Angeles Convention

By Farrell Dobbs

Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Workers Party

By designating Lyndon Johnson as running mate in his first act after nomination, Senator Kennedy has tipped off the country on the kind of administration to expect if he is elected. Johnson was chosen with cold calculation as a pledge to the Southern wing of the party that the civil rights provisions in the platform which so disturbed them would be trimmed to their liking. The convention's almost unanimous acceptance of the ticket shows that the most unbending segregationists among the delegates were satisfied with this guarantee.

Kennedy's team-up with Johnson shocked and alarmed many liberal and labor leaders who had been busily sowing the illusion that the party would adopt a suitable platform and name candidates who could be relied upon to see it through.

"We have been double-crossed!" exclaimed Joseph Rauh, leader of the Americans for Democratic Action and seconder of Kennedy's nomination. They had looked to Kennedy, who didn't dare stand up against the witch-hunting Senator McCarthy, to lead a fight to the finish against the defenders of Jim Crow in the Democratic party.

But the rich man's son from Massachusetts is not guided by any such principles or aims; he is eager to gain the presidency. He practiced the same slick manipulations that every capitalist politician uses in running for office. Having already taken the labor leaders and the liberals into tow, he set about to solidify his ties with the most reactionary and conservative forces in his own party leadership.

Johnson has loyally served the Southern Bourbons and oil and natural-gas millionaires in the House and Senate. Elevated to preside over the Senate, he can be an even better watchdog to insure that administration policies and Congressional legislation is processed to their advantage.

The Kennedy-Johnson ticket shatters the pretensions of union leaders like Walter Reuther that it is "practical politics" to seek a realignment of forces in national politics where all conservative elements would be grouped around the Republicans while the liberal-labor contingents would be ranged under the banner of a reformed Democratic party. This required, first of all, eliminating the stranglehold of the Southern bloc upon the direction of party affairs.

Consolidate Machine

Instead, the working people now confront a consolidated machine in which the Southern wing through Johnson and Rayburn has again been given veto power over the legislative program and policies of the party. The Texas oil and cattle barons remain in the saddle. They were given the vice-presidency and power; labor and the Negro people were given phrases and promises.

Despite the liberal rhetoric of the platform, the Democratic party did not become transformed into a party of social progress at Los Angeles. What happened is quite different. The "new generation" of aspiring politicians under Kennedy has reconstituted, reunited and resurfaced the old Democratic organization so much in need of repair and rejuvenation. They revealed the alliance between the big city bosses and the Southern conservatives upon which the national Democratic machine has traditionally rested.

Numerous radicals have been awaiting the outcome of the Democratic convention before deciding how to vote in 1960. They have hoped against experience that a new leadership might arise there which would throw off its commitments to the cold war and the witch-hunt, break with the segregationists, and give up its subservience to the rich and the reactionary. These illusions can no longer be maintained.

The only effective way of registering protest against what the Democrats did at Los Angeles — and against what the two capitalist parties have done in the past four years — is to support the campaign of the Socialist Workers party. (Editorials on the convention, see page 3.)

ing organizations — said: "Remove All U.S. Troops from Foreign Lands," "Ban the Bomb," "We Salute the Japanese Students' Drive for Peace," "End Colonialism, End War," "Arms Equals Fear," "Hands Off Cuba," "Peace in the World or the World in Pieces."

The march took place in two contingents. One column walked behind Dr. Linus Pauling, and the other behind the Quaker sponsors. About 1,000 people started in each column, but marchers who joined along the way brought the total of participants to about 5,000.

The high spirits of the marchers was evidenced especially whenever the two columns met. The youth of one contingent would chant, "Hey, hey, wadda ya say?" to be answered from across the street with "Take that bomb and throw it away!"

