

## Paul Boutelle

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wrote in explanation of his decision at the time.

In 1965 he was the Socialist Workers Party candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, and in 1966 ran for Attorney General on the SWP ticket.

Paul Boutelle is married and has a 12-year-old son, Daryl, who is already active in the black liberation movement.

The Vice Presidential candidate has worked selling books on Afro-American history, and is presently a taxi driver and a member of the New York City AFL-CIO Taxi Drivers Union.

**Fred Halstead for President  
Paul Boutelle for Vice President**

**The  
Socialist  
Candidates  
in 68**

—clip and mail to:—

Socialist Workers Campaign Committee  
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## Fred Halstead for President

Whoever the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties may be, one thing is certain. They will be "well off", if not downright filthy rich; and they will be pledged to defend the interests of the exploiting capitalist rulers at home and abroad.

The candidates of the Socialist Workers Party will stand in sharp contrast to them. Both Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle are working men dedicated to advance the struggles of the black and white masses for a better world.

Fred Halstead, the SWP candidate for President, is 40 years old. He lives in a public housing project in the Chelsea district of Manhattan with his wife and four children.

Fred Halstead is one of the leaders of the New York antiwar movement. His antiwar activities go back to World War II, when he was 18 years old. He wore a Navy uniform, and was stationed in the Pacific area at the end of the war. The ruling circles in the U.S. then hoped to keep a large part of the wartime draftees mobilized for action against the colonial revolution after the armistice was signed. Their calculations were upset by the unexpected great movement which swept through the troops in Europe and the Pacific demanding to be brought home.

"In the beginning of 1946," Halstead recalled in his introduction to the pamphlet, *GIs and the Fight Against War*, "I was stationed on a ship of the U. S. Navy which was one of those involved in carrying Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers from Shanghai to northern China to fight the Red Army. As I recall, we ordinary sailors knew almost nothing about the civil war then developing



FRED HALSTEAD, his wife Virginia and his daughter Laura at Easter, 1963, New York peace march. Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance introduced new element into this march by bringing signs demanding end to Vietnam war and withdrawal of U.S. troops.

in China. As a matter of fact, most of us had never heard of it before we found ourselves directly involved. But we did know that we did not want to be involved and that nobody had a right to force us to be. . .

"I remember first coming across the going-home movement in the Red Cross building in Shanghai, where U. S. servicemen used to stop in for hamburgers while in town. There, in the lobby over the bulletin board, was a large banner which announced a meeting and said: 'GIs Unite! We Want to Go Home.'"

Halstead and his buddies joined this movement, which became so overwhelming it soon forced the Pentagon to demobilize the armed forces.

More recently, Halstead was a principal organizer of the "Hands Off Cuba" demonstration in New York City during the 1962

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## Fred Halstead

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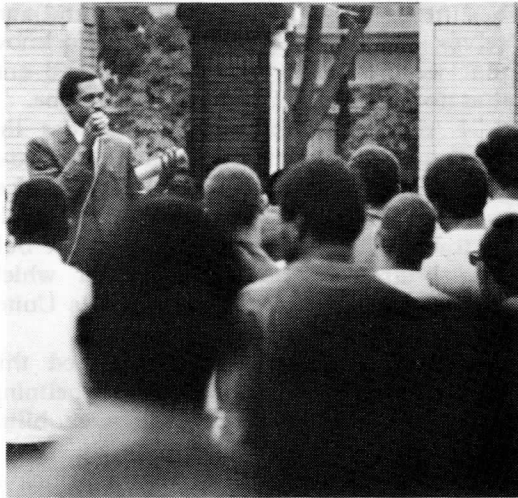
missile crisis. This was one of the first attempts at building a broad, non-exclusive antiwar demonstration.

This antiwar fighter and socialist has served on the staff of the New York Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee since its formation in 1965 and has been instrumental in organizing the large demonstrations the committee has held.

As a member of the administrative body of the National Mobilization Committee, Halstead was a principal organizer of the April 15, 1967 antiwar demonstration of half a million in New York, the most massive protest demonstration in U.S. history.

The Socialist Workers Party candidate for President has also been active in the labor movement since he was a teenager.

He has participated in the following strikes and organizing campaigns: The Imperial Valley California agricultural strike in 1949; United Automobile Workers and Garment Workers organizing campaigns



PAUL BOUTELLE speaking at rally in Brooklyn in defense of 17 black militants framed-up on "criminal anarchy" charges in New York.



PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE Fred Halstead at massive April 15, 1967 antiwar march in New York. Halstead was one of the principal organizers of the giant demonstration.

in Los Angeles in 1949-52; and the Square D Electrical Workers strike in Detroit in 1954 (when he was twice arrested).

Halstead is a cloth-cutter by trade, and has been for many years a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Fred Halstead moved to New York in 1955 to become a staff writer for the socialist weekly, *The Militant*. He has covered many events in the civil rights movement for that paper, starting with the historic Montgomery, Alabama, Bus Boycott.

As a resident of New York's Lower East Side area, he was an activist in the 1964 rent strike movement, and wrote a book about the city-wide rent strike movement called *Harlem Stirs*, published by Marzani and Munsell.

Halstead's parents were socialists. His mother was a follower of the great American socialist leader and antiwar fighter of the early 1900s, Eugene V. Debs. His father had a red card in the Industrial Workers of the World and was an early member of the Socialist Workers Party. Fred Halstead joined the SWP when he was 20, in 1947.

## Paul Boutelle for Vice President

Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President, is a familiar figure at street corner meetings and other rallies in Harlem and Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section, speaking from the platform with other black militants.

Boutelle was born in Harlem 35 years ago and has lived there most of his life. Like many black youths, he dropped out of school early. "At the age of 16, after 10 boring years of school, I quit," he says. "I have no regrets at this time over that decision. When I started to acquire a real education in my early twenties, I did not have that much brainwashing to get out of my mind."

Boutelle began to study on his own. "My first awakening was a nationalist awakening," he says, "a feeling of pride in being black and a feeling of revulsion and hatred at what this capitalist racist system did and is doing to people of color throughout the world. Around 1957 I began listening to many militant African and Afro-American speakers from Malcolm X to the non-religious black nationalists. I felt then, as I do now, that black nationalism is necessary to the healthy development and liberation of my people."

In 1963 the young black militant became active in the effort to build an all-black Freedom Now Party. He became chairman of the Harlem Freedom Now Party and in 1964 ran as that party's candidate for state senator from the 21st district in Harlem.

In the early 1960s, he was also active in the defense of victims of a racist frame-up in Monroe, North Carolina, and served as a fund-raising speaker to aid the defendants.

In 1965, he helped organize and was founding chairman of Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam. He is presently secretary of the Black United Action Front, a coalition of organizations and individuals, which organized the Harlem contingent in the April 15, 1967 mobilization against the war.

Boutelle is chairman of the Alexander Defense Committee, a group established to aid Dr. Neville Alexander and other freedom-fighters now serving long terms in South Africa's apartheid prisons.

He has been participating in the campaign to defend the 17 alleged members of the Revolutionary Action Movement framed up



## OUR BLACK GI'S

AT HARLEM RALLY, Paul Boutelle demanding black GIs be brought home now.

on unconstitutional charges of "criminal anarchy" in New York.

Through his studies, Boutelle became a Marxist. In 1965 he joined the Socialist Workers Party, because "the SWP has a consistent record of engaging in independent class politics, is the Marxist organization that has developed the best analysis of black nationalism, and has been from the start a firm supporter of efforts to build an independent black political party," he

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