

A SUMMARY OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY 1968 NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The Socialist Workers Party's 1968 national election campaign was the most successful in the party's history. Since the campaign was launched at a press conference in New York City, chapters have been organized in 150 cities. This alone is testimony to the party's growth.

During the course of the campaign millions heard Halstead, Boutelle or one of the 45 local SWP candidates on radio or television or read about them in the newspapers. Thousands heard them speak at campus and high school meetings and at antiwar rallies. Nearly 10,000 people signed mailing lists indicating interest in the campaign and all of these received 3 sample issues of the Socialist Worker. Three thousand and one endorsement cards support Socialist Workers for Halstead and Boutelle in Phoenix, Ariz., and Bloomington, Ind.

FRED HALSTEAD,
CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT



PAUL BOUTELLE,
CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT



INTRODUCTION

The Socialist Workers Party 1968 national election campaign was the most successful in the party's history. Since the campaign was launched at a press conference in New York on August 30, 1967, 13 new Young Socialist Alliance chapters have been formed and there are at-large YSA members in 37 new cities. This alone is testimony to the campaign's success.

During the course of the campaign millions heard Halstead, Boutelle or one of the 45 local SWP candidates on radio or television or read about them in the newspapers. Thousands heard them speak at campus and high school meetings and at antiwar rallies. Nearly 10,000 people signed mailing lists indicating interest in the campaign and all of these received 3 sample issues of The Militant and one sample of the Young Socialist. Three thousand and eight people from 46 states and 450 cities signed endorsement cards supporting the campaign. Groups that started as Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle in places like East Lansing, Mich., Phoenix, Ariz., and Bloomington, Ind. have become YSA chapters.

The enclosed report provides statistics which give a partial picture of what the campaign accomplished. Information is included on how much literature was distributed, how many radio and television appearances were obtained, the number of newspaper articles, the number of speaking engagements, finances, number of states where the SWP appeared on the ballot, number of states in which the candidates spoke, and number and names of local candidates. The figures on the number of radio and television appearances are approximate, as are the figures on sizes of audiences. The number of newspaper articles indicated is only the total of those reported by local areas. Although there is no accurate way of counting all the articles printed, we have received enough articles to estimate that the real figure is more than double the total reported by local campaign committees.

There were several national television broadcasts that are not included in the area-by-area breakdown of radio and television time. These include a one hour appearance by Halstead and Boutelle together on William F. Buckley's "Firing Line" show, separate one-half hour appearances by Halstead and Boutelle on the Joey Bishop Show, a fifteen minute appearance by Boutelle on the Dick Cavett Show, and an appearance by Halstead with 5 other minority party candidates on a National Educational Television broadcast. All but the Buckley appearance were won as a result of the "equal time" provisions of the FCC regulations. The most responses came from Boutelle's appearance on the Joey Bishop Show.

One of the most successful activities of the campaign was our activity around the Choice 68 presidential referendum held on campuses on April 24, 1968. This campus poll was the central focus of our campaign activity during the spring of 1968. Due to the early announcement and subsequent campaign activities of the SWP candidates, along with an aggressive effort to inform the Choice 68 organizers about the SWP campaign, Halstead's name was included on the ballot. The round-up article from the Militant (May 24, 1968) on the results of our Choice 68 activity is included in this report.

Another significant achievement was the penetration of the campaign into the South. Both Halstead and Boutelle spoke in southern states and Boutelle made a tour of southern black campuses during the campaign. New YSAers joined in North Carolina and Texas. In Georgia Cliff Conner became the SWP's first candidate in the South.

A high point of the campaign was the international trips that both Halstead and Boutelle made. Boutelle visited England and Scotland in June, 1968, where he addressed campus meetings and meetings of black power organizations. He also spoke to a rally at the Sorbonne University in Paris.

Halstead went to South Vietnam in August 1968, where he spoke to GIs in Saigon and at Long Binh army base about the Vietnam war. This trip was seen as part of the general effort to reach GIs with the SWP campaign. This effort included the publication of 125,000 copies of "A Letter to GIs on the 1968

Elections" from Halstead, which were distributed to GIs and antiwar activists in the United States and numerous other countries.

Halstead also visited Japan where he participated in 3 antiwar conferences, India, the United Arab Republic, Italy, Germany, France, and England.

Lastly, a unique aspect of the 1968 SWP campaign was its consistent analysis of the Eugene McCarthy campaign. Through the publication of 9,000 copies of the "McCarthy Truth Kit" and numerous debates between SWP spokesmen and McCarthy representatives, we were able to educate many young people about the real nature of liberal Democratic Party politicians.

November 20, 1968

STATISTICS ON HALSTEAD-BOUTELLE ENDORSERS as of Nov. 20, 1968

<u>State</u>	<u>Endorsers</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Endorsers</u>
Alabama	6	Nebraska	5
Arizona	12	North Carolina	17
California	276	North Dakota	3
Colorado	14	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	19	New Jersey	65
Washington, D.C.	35	New York	542
Delaware	27	Nevada	2
Florida	8	Ohio	105
Georgia	54	Oregon	82
Idaho	1	Pennsylvania	90
Illinois	292	Rhode Island	9
Indiana	77	South Carolina	5
Iowa	53	South Dakota	26
Kansas	1	Tennessee	16
Kentucky	16	Texas	40
Louisiana	11	Vermont	12
Maine	4	Washington	77
Maryland	15	Virginia	13
Massachusetts	82	West Virginia	7
Michigan	581	Wisconsin	154
Minnesota	109	GIs	6
Mississippi	3	Indians	6
Missouri	26		
Montana	1	Total	3,008

These endorsers come from 450 different cities and attend 403 schools, including 94 high schools. 692 of these endorsers are Afro-Americans.

The endorsers include 188 members of 84 chapters of Students for a Democratic Society, and members of 62 Afro-American student organizations and 20 Peace and Freedom groups.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

- * At the University of Illinois in Champaign, 5% of the votes cast in a campus poll on October 1, 1968 were for Halstead. A week earlier it was 4%.
- * Halstead received 2% of the votes cast in the campus election at Carleton College on election day according to the Carletonian.
- * The National Campaign Committee issued 24 news releases in the course of the campaign.
- * 117,400 signatures were gathered on independent nominating petitions for Halstead and Routelle.
- * Between them Halstead and Routelle spoke in 38 different states and 6 countries outside of the United States.
- * Approximately 1,000 inquiries were received from Halstead's and Boutelle's appearance on the Dick Cavett, Joey Bishop and Buckley shows alone.

SWP STATE AND LOCAL CANDIDATES
IN THE NOV. 5 GENERAL ELECTION

CALIFORNIA (write-in)

Peter Camejo, U.S. senator
Carl Frank, U.S. congressman, 5th district
Bob Himmel, U.S. congressman, 6th district
Phil Passen, U.S. congressman, 17th district
John Gray, U.S. congressman, 29th district
Jim Kendrick, state senator, 9th district
Derrell Myers, state senator, 11th district
Milton Chee, state assemblyman, 20th district
Sylvia Weinstein, state assemblyman, 23rd district

GEORGIA (write-in)

Cliff Conner, U.S. senator

ILLINOIS (write-in)

Dan Styron, U.S. senator
Carl Finamore, governor
Lynn Henderson, U.S. congressman, 2nd district

INDIANA (on ballot)

Ralph Levitt, U.S. senator

MICHIGAN (on ballot)

John Belisle, U.S. congressman, 2nd district
Frank Lovell, U.S. congressman, 12th district
Henry Austin, U.S. congressman, 16th district
James Griffin, U.S. congressman, 17th district
Sarah Lovell, U.S. congressman, 18th district
Ellen Robinson, state board of education
Evelyn Sell, state board of education

George Bouse, Michigan State University trustee
Paul Lodico, Michigan State University trustee
Helen Schiff, University of Michigan trustee
Evelyn Kirsh, Wayne State University board of governors
Joseph Sanders, Wayne State University board of governors
Robert Fink, Wayne County sheriff
Edith Gbur, Wayne County clerk
Edward D'Angelo, Wayne County auditor

MINNESOTA (on ballot)

David Thorstad, U.S. congressman, 5th district

OHIO (write-in)

Eric Reinthaler, U.S. senator
Dave Wulp, U.S. congressman, 22nd district

NEW JERSEY (on ballot)

Joseph Carroll, U.S. congressman, 11th district

NEW YORK (write-in except as indicated)

Hedda Garza, U.S. senator (on ballot)
Judy White, U.S. congressman, 17th district
Peter Buch, U.S. congressman, 19th district
Derrick Morrison, U.S. congressman, 20th district
Richard Garza, U.S. congressman, 22nd district

PENNSYLVANIA (on ballot)

Pearl Chertov, U.S. senator
Fred Stanton, auditor general
Richard Lesnik, state treasurer

WASHINGTON (on ballot)

Debbie Leonard, U.S. senator
Will Reissner, state legislator, 32nd district

WISCONSIN (on ballot)

Bob Wilkinson, governor

CAMPAIGN FINANCES - September, 1967 to November 18, 1968

INCOME

Contributions	\$12,594.50
Sale of campaign literature and buttons	10,478.41
Literature sales (Merit) on southern tours	428.59
Returns on travel expenses	848.95
Loan to campaign	5,000.00
Honorariums for Halstead and Boutelle	1,814.76
Tour Quotas	2,176.61
Refund on car insurance	130.00
Contributions to Saigon trip	5,584.98
Repayment from local campaign committees for ballot expenses paid by national campaign comm.	59.20
Reimbursements from radio and TV for candidates' travel expenses	133.80
Sales of campaign literature at Democratic Party Convention demonstration	202.95
Miscellaneous expenses	231.61
Total income	39,684.36

EXPENSES

Postage	3,549.89
Phone	2,249.37
Campaign staff travel expenses	2,222.42
Campaign buttons (Vote SWP, Halstead and Boutelle picture buttons, and GI button)	2,073.44
Office Supplies	1,521.34
Merit literature for sale on southern tours	1,328.73
Headquarters set-up	615.82
Boutelle expenses	1,963.94
Halstead expenses	2,353.52
Candidates travel expenses	6,725.95
Expenses at NCNP convention in Sept., 1967 (press, hotel, travel, etc.)	251.75
Printing costs	5,643.25
Expenses of southern tours	1,493.27
Banners for October 21, 1967 Washington demonstration	303.40
Air freight charges	231.50
Two ads in the Guardian	400.00
Kentucky and Arizona ballot expenses	163.50
Photographic expenses	46.50
Addressograph materials	85.00
Boutelle trip to England	662.00
Halstead trip to Saigon	4,246.83
Loan to Seattle campaign committee for ballot expenses	700.00
Miscellaneous expenses	766.99
Total expenses	39,598.41

Total income:	\$39,684.36
minus total expenses:	<u>39,598.41</u>
	85.95

On Hand Nov.18, 1968:

74.15 in bank
<u>11.80</u> income not yet deposited
85.95

Debt for printing costs
as of Nov.18, 1968: \$10,200.00

STATES AND COUNTRIES WHERE FRED HALSTEAD
AND PAUL BOUTELLE SPOKE DURING CAMPAIGN

FRED HALSTEAD:

States

California
Colorado
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri

New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Texas
Vermont
Washington
Wisconsin

Countries

Japan
India
Germany
England
Canada

(visited but didn't speak)
South Vietnam
Italy
France
United Arab Republic

PAUL BOUTELLE:

States

Alabama
Arizona
California
Colorado
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota

Mississippi
Missouri
New Jersey
New York
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin

Countries

England
Scotland

France
Canada

LITERATURE PUT OUT BY SWP NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Posters:

12,850 large posters ("Bring the Troops Home," and "The Enemy is at Home.")
3,000 Choice 68 posters
8,000 Candidates picture posters
62,500 mini posters
7,000 Halstead and Boutelle tour posters

Brochures

125,800 Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle brochures
108,000 Platform brochures
128,000 Biographical brochure
30,000 Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle brochures
125,000 "Letter to GIs" brochure
40,000 Choice 68 brochure

Stickers (Black Control of Black Communities, Vote Socialist Workers, and Bring the Troops Home Now): 333,600 total run

Buttons: 5,500 Halstead, 6,500 Boutelle, 13,000 Vote SWP, and 5,500 GI buttons.

Choice 68 Militant: 125,000

Leaflet listing endorsers of campaign: 100,000

Campaign Newsletter Letterhead: 17,000

McCarthy pamphlet: 9,150

Kennedy pamphlet: 2,000

Peace and Freedom pamphlet: 2,725

Three issues of Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle Newsletters:
8,090

Halstead Speech at San Francisco antiwar demonstration: 10,000

Reprint of Halstead Saigon articles: 2,000

Leaflet on Halstead film: 2,000

Three General Campaign Leaflets (Kempton article, "The Real Democratic Party in Action," and "Join the 1968 Socialist Campaign"): 13,000

TOTAL VALUE OF LITERATURE USED BY EACH CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Antioch	\$ 152.29	Los Angeles	1,041.70
Atlanta	135.80	Madison	519.32
Austin	167.46	Minneapolis	1,149.91
Berkeley-San Francisco	1,834.64	New Jersey	16.15
Bloomington	115.50	New York	3,632.62
Indianapolis	629.01	Philadelphia	1,108.28
Boston	563.80	St. Louis	45.51
Carbondale	62.45	Seattle	465.68
Champaign	174.93	Washington, D.C.	254.51
Chicago	1,633.49	Phoenix	55.12
Cleveland	878.66	Albany	20.35
Denver	16.20	Portland	78.84
Detroit	1,033.27	San Diego	26.08
Houston	34.60	Tallahassee	38.70
Kent	30.75	Total	\$15,915.62

CHART ON MEETINGS FOR HALSTEAD AND BOUTELLE, LOCAL SWP CANDIDATES, TRAILBLAZES, AND MASS MEDIA COVERAGE

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Meetings for H & B</u>	<u>High School Meetings</u>	<u>College Meetings</u>	<u>Total Attendance</u>	<u>Sponsored by SDS</u>	<u>Sponsored by Afro-Amer.Orgs.</u>	<u>Meetings for local Candidates</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Atlanta	10	-	5	1,300	-	4	5	400
Berkeley-San Francisco	35	2	17	60,000**	1	4	40	15,000
Bloomington, Ind.	4	3	1	800	-	1	9	300
Boston	19	-	15	2,000	3	2	-	-
Champaign	4	-	4	700	-	-	5	250
Chicago	30	2	23	5,000	3	4	33*	1,500*
Cleveland	30	2	13	2,145	1	1	18	700
Dallas	2	-	1	95	1	-	-	-
DeKalb	3	-	1	600	2	-	2	120
Detroit	36	16	20	6,000	3	2	50	4,500
Los Angeles	25	-	16	5,000	-	6	45	10,000
Madison	12	2	10	1,930	4	1	4	50
Minneapolis	7	-	4	800	1	2	17	2,520
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	75
New York	45	3	35	3,000	4	4	75	2,250
Philadelphia	18	-	16	850	4	-	17	25
Seattle	20	1	10	4,500	6	5	15	1,350
Washington, D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitewater, Wis.	2	-	2	225	2	-	-	-
Other (mainly in South)	22	-	17	3,700	-	-	-	-
<u>Totals</u>	324	31	210	98,645	35	36	336	39,040

** This figure includes the 40,000 San Francisco antiwar demonstration April 27, 1968.

* These figures will overlap somewhat with the same figures for Bloomington, Champaign, and DeKalb.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Other Meetings</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Campuses Visited by Organizers</u>	<u>YSHB Supporter Groups</u>	<u>Number of local leaflets put out</u>	<u>Newspaper articles on campaign</u>	<u>Radio Time</u>	<u>TV Time</u>	<u>People Reached by TV & Radio</u>
Atl.	7	1,700	15	3	3,000	10	4hr.	1hr.	300,000
B.-S.F.	20	1,000	45	10	150,000	30	4hr.	10hr.	millions
Bloom.	5	200	12	2	3,500	10	1½hr.	1hr.	2 million
Bost.	10	400	27	8	42,150	10	2hr.	-	250,000
Cham.	2	100	6	2	8,000	12	2hr.	½hr.	20,000
Chic.	6	270	49	*9	14,000	3	9hr.	½hr.	1 million
Cleve.	3	65	17	4	15,800	35	11hr.	2½hr.	1 million
Dal.	-	-	1	-	-	3	1hr.	2min.	2 million
DeK.	2	100	-	-	2,000	8	½hr.	-	?
Det.	-	-	25	all joined YSA	35,000	35	-	2hr.	millions
L.A.	1	100	50	4	50,200	8	8½hr.	1½hr.	3 million
Mad.	10	535	27	7	20,500	23	23½hr.	3½hr.	1,800,000
Mpls.	9	600	24	-	12,000	12	2½hr.	5min.	100,000
New.	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5min.	300,000
N.Y.	200	6,000	150	22	75,000	50	40½hr.	5hr.	millions
Phil.	3	35	29	3	20,000	24	4½hr.	1½hr.	millions
Seat.	7	500	28	4	20,000	40	17hr.	2hr.	500,000
D.C.	-	-	2	-	-	3	1hr.	3hr.	1,000,000
White.	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8,000
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Totals</u>	285	11,605	507	78	471,150	329	132½hr.	34hr. 12min.	Many millions

***This figure does not include 3 hours of national TV time.

Socialists Gained Ground From CHOICE 68 Drive

By Doug Jenness

With 90 percent of the returns in for the CHOICE 68 National Collegiate Presidential Primary held at 1,400 campuses on April 24, Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, received 23,700 first, second, and third choice votes. He received 5,886 first place votes, 6,462 second place votes, and 11,352 third place votes. A total of 1.1 million students voted in the poll.

Eugene McCarthy received 285,598 first place votes (28 percent); Robert Kennedy, 213,576 (20.9 percent); Richard Nixon (19.4 percent); Nelson Rockefeller, 115,783 (11.4 percent); President Johnson, 57,535 (5.6 percent); George Wallace, 33,044 (3.25 percent); Ronald Reagan, 28,151 (2.8 percent); John Lindsay, 22,254 (2.19 percent); Hubert Humphrey, 18,535 write-in votes (1.7 percent); Charles Percy, 15,152 (1.5 percent); Mark Hatfield, 7,595 (.75 percent); Martin Luther King, Jr., 3,534 (.35 percent); and Harold Stassen, 1,032 (.1 percent).

Although Halstead's total is modest compared to the total vote cast, it is significant if one considers the fact that his candidacy has not received even a fraction of the national publicity enjoyed by the capitalist candidates. The majority of students that voted had never heard of him or of the Socialist Workers Party.

On the campuses where there are active groups of campaign supporters working hard to publicize the Socialist Workers ticket, Halstead's vote was substantially higher than his national percentage. For example at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, he placed second out of the 13 candidates with 20 percent of the votes cast (see article below). He placed third at San Francisco State College receiving 142 (16.51 percent) of 982 votes cast, and fifth at the University of Wisconsin in Madison receiving 618 (6.6 percent) of the 9,626 votes cast. At the University of California in Berkeley he placed fourth, behind McCarthy, Kennedy and Rockefeller, receiving 640 (5.9 percent) of the 11,280 votes cast. California's governor, Ronald Reagan, came in 11th at Berkeley with 83 votes.

Other campuses where Halstead did well were Brandeis U. in Boston (5 percent); Merritt College in Oakland, Calif. (4.37 percent), and the University of Chicago (3.57 percent).

The real gains made by the Socialist Workers campaign as a result of CHOICE 68 cannot be measured by the votes cast for Halstead. What is more significant are the tens of thousands of students who were reached for the first time with socialist ideas, and the many who have become active socialists. A total of more than 120 meetings and debates with an attendance of over 8,000 were held for Halstead, Boutelle, SWP state candidates and other spokesmen for the campaign during the two months before the CHOICE 68 vote.

In Atlanta, for example, the Southeastern Coordinator for CHOICE 68 organized a city-wide rally that heard prominent spokesmen for most of the major candidates. Derrick Morrison, national committee member of the Young Socialist Alliance, and SWP Congressional candidate from the 14th C.D. in New York City, spoke on behalf of Fred Halstead to the 800 students present. One observer remarked that this was probably the first significant political rally in Georgia to be addressed by a supporter of a socialist presidential candidate since the days of Eugene Debs.

A total of 225 campuses were visited by young socialist trailblazers, 193,000 pieces of campaign literature directed especially to CHOICE 68 were distributed, and 28 new supporter groups for the Halstead-Boutelle campaign were established. Campaign literature was sent to over 200 CHOICE 68 coordinators who requested it for distribution and displays on their campuses, and dozens of articles about the Halstead-Boutelle campaign appeared in campus newspapers.

Besides the vote on the presidential race there were two referenda on the war. On the question, "What course of military action should the U. S. pursue in Vietnam?" the results were as follows: 17.6 percent for immediate withdrawal of U. S. forces; 45 percent for phased reduction of American military activity; 7.49 percent for maintaining the status quo; 9.20 percent for increasing military effort; and 20.72 percent for all-out effort.

On the question, "What course of action should the United States pursue in regard to the bombing of North Vietnam?": 30 percent were for permanent cessation of bombing;

29 percent for temporary suspension of bombing; 12 percent for maintaining current level of bombing; 26 percent for intensifying bombing; and 4 percent for use of nuclear weapons.

These results indicate that a majority of the students who voted are opposed to the Vietnam war—with 62 percent favoring a cut-back of the U. S. military effort and 59 percent supporting an end to the bombing.

This antiwar vote can be attributed in part to the vigorous campaign that was waged by the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle for a vote for the immediate withdrawal of U. S. forces and for a permanent cessation of bombing.

Student Write-In Focused On Black Control Issue

In addition to the antiwar referenda and the vote for President that were part of the CHOICE 68 campus voting that took place on April 24, there was a referendum on the Afro-American struggle, euphemistically labeled the "urban crisis." Unlike the antiwar referenda, a broad range of choices was not offered. One choice called for greater repression of Afro-Americans under the guise of "stricter law enforcement." The other four choices were restricted to choosing between priorities for government spending and did not include basic social solutions to the oppression of black people.

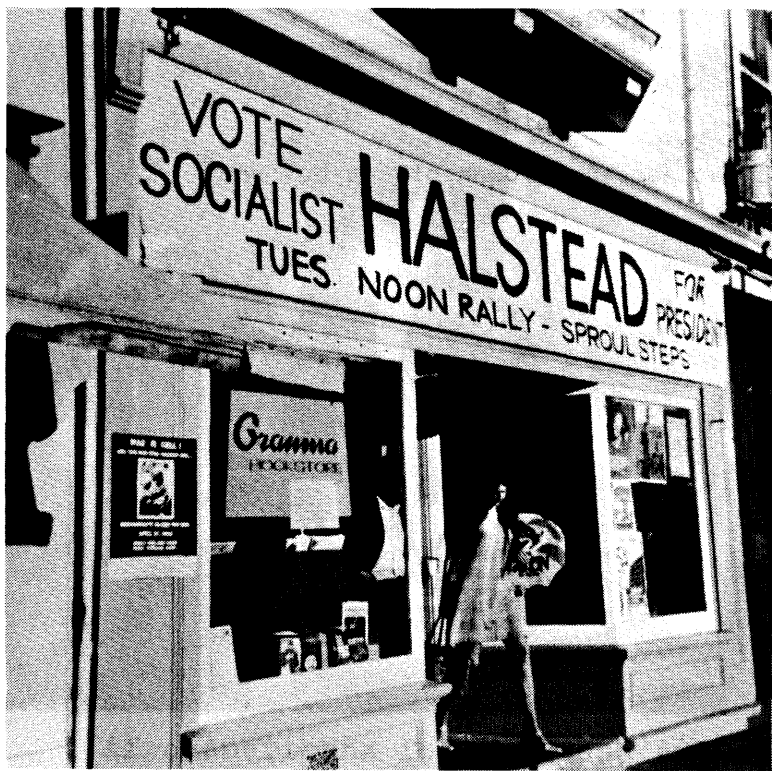
The Socialist Workers candidates, Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, waged a campaign in support of the right of Afro-Americans to self-determination by urging students to write-in "Black Control of Black Communities."

Unfortunately the CHOICE 68 national office refused to count write-ins, despite repeated requests to do so, with the exception of those for President, and consequently there

is no way of accurately determining how many students wrote in "Black Control of Black Communities."

On a few campuses, however, where the CHOICE 68 coordinators personally counted these write-ins, there were indications that many people voted for this choice. At Antioch College, 144 (20 percent) of the students voting wrote in "Black Control of Black Communities"; at the University of Washington in Seattle, 179 (2 percent); and at the University of California in Berkeley 448 (4 percent). The Berkeley vote is conservative because only a partial count was made.

The campaign for this demand created considerable interest around the country. The student newspaper at Morgan State College, an all-black school in Baltimore, carried a front-page article about Fred Halstead, with the lead headline: "Black Control is Needed." The article quoted extensively from statements by both Halstead and Boutelle explaining why students should write in "Black Control of Black Communities" and deplored the fact that these write-ins would not be counted.



Berkeley Campaign Headquarters,
April, 1968

STATES WHERE THE SWP NATIONAL TICKET HAS BEEN ON THE BALLOT, 1948-1968

1948 (11)

Colorado
Connecticut
Iowa
Michigan
Minnesota
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Utah
Washington
Wisconsin

1952 (7)

Michigan
Minnesota
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Washington
Wisconsin

1956 (4)

Minnesota
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Wisconsin

1960 (12)

Colorado
Iowa
Michigan
Minnesota
Montana
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota
Pennsylvania
Utah
Washington
Wisconsin

1964 (11)

Colorado
Iowa
Michigan
Minnesota
Montana
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota
Pennsylvania
Washington
Wisconsin

1968 (19)*

Arizona
Colorado
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Michigan
Minnesota
Montana
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Dakota
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Utah
Vermont
Washington
Wisconsin

* In 1968 the SWP also filed in Tennessee and Connecticut but was ruled off.



Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle helped build many antiwar actions - Above, April 27, 1968 demonstration against the Vietnam war in Chicago



Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle sold over \$500 worth of socialist literature at Black Power Conference in Philadelphia, September, 1968. "The Case for a Black Party" was the best seller.