

The Socialist Workers candidates for '76

Peter Camejo for President
Willie Mae Reid for Vice-President

Peter Camejo for President

Socialist Workers presidential candidate Peter Camejo has spent much of his life on the front line of struggles to advance the rights and well-being of working people.

Unlike the Democrats and Republicans running for president, Camejo is an activist in struggles against racist oppression and was a leader of the massive movement against the Vietnam war.

Camejo, 35, has been a member of the Socialist Workers Party since 1959. Active in the student movement of the early 1960s, he joined in the picketing and boycott of Woolworth stores for their segregationist policies in the South. Camejo also became a leading defender of the Cuban revolution, demanding that the United States cease its attempts to militarily crush it.

Camejo became the national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance in 1962, and in the mid-1960s was a leader of the student and antiwar

movements in Berkeley, Calif.

Denounced by California Governor Ronald Reagan as ". . . involved in every large-scale demonstration," Camejo ran for a seat in the University

versity for speaking at an antiwar rally of 10,000 held in defiance of a ban on mass protests. Three thousand students occupied university buildings to protest Camejo's suspension.



Senator Kennedy and Peter Camejo in 1970 debate

of California student senate. He won the election with the largest vote total of all those elected. The very same day, he was suspended by the uni-

In the student struggles during the next two years, Camejo became known as the central leader of the student movement at Berkeley and as

one of its most outstanding speakers.

He was arrested several times for his leading role in antiwar demonstrations and struggles for the right to protest, including once on a conspiracy charge. Camejo was never convicted on any of the charges, proof of their trumped-up nature. He was

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found innocent of the conspiracy charge after a jury trial.

In 1967, Camejo's brother Daniel Camejo was arrested and tortured on false charges in Mexico City. When Peter Camejo went to Mexico to try to get his brother legal aid, he was taken

into custody by the Mexican police and deported back to the United States.

In subsequent years, Camejo has helped to aid the victims of repressive regimes throughout Latin America and has made a number of trips for that purpose.

After leaving Berkeley in 1968, he spent three months in Cuba as a guest of the Cuban government. Camejo then continued his socialist and antiwar activities in Boston and New York.

In 1969 Camejo spoke to 100,000 people at the Oct. 15 antiwar moratorium. In a book on the moratorium demonstrations, Ken Hurwitz points out that Camejo was better received than Senator George McGovern, who spoke from the same platform that day. For Camejo, Hurwitz said, "the crowd applauded until their arms were weary."

In 1970 Camejo was a candidate

for U. S. Senate in Massachusetts, and one of his opponents was Senator Edward Kennedy. The pro-Kennedy *Boston Globe* admitted, "The young man Camejo draws a big response from students at greater Boston campuses who hear him, more than Senator Edward Kennedy on the same campus forum. . . ."

Although there are 10 to 15 million U. S. citizens of Latin American descent, Camejo is the first to be a candidate for president of the United States. He was born in New York City of Venezuelan parents, and is fluent in Spanish. He has worked at unskilled jobs and as a computer operator.

He is the author of: "How to Make a Revolution in the U. S."; "Liberalism, Ultraleftism or Mass Action"; "Why Guevara's Guerrilla Strategy Has No Future"; and several pamphlets on Chile and other Latin American countries.

Willie Mae Reid for Vice-President

Willie Mae Reid has worked all her life. She has firsthand experience with the problems facing Blacks and other working people in this country.

Reid, 35, is currently a resident of

“Willie Mae Reid is a fiery Black candidate...”

Chicago Sun-Times

Chicago, Ill. She has worked there as a garment worker, an office worker, and a computer programmer. Before coming to Chicago, she worked in her home town of Memphis, Tenn., as a kitchen worker in a hospital, a hotel worker, and a garment worker. As

a child, she spent three months a year picking cotton in the rural South.

Willie Mae Reid spent her entire



youth in the officially segregated "Jim Crow" South. In 1958, when the civil rights movement came to Memphis, she joined the "ride-ins" and bus boy-

cott, which ended the segregated seating for Black people on city buses.

After moving to Chicago and working for several years, Reid became a student at Loop Junior College, joined the Afro-American society there, and took part in a struggle to get Black studies courses included in the curriculum. During this time she was influenced by the ideas of Malcolm X, whose speeches she listened to on radio and TV.

Beginning in 1968, Willie Mae Reid devoted much of her time to working with a West Side Chicago community group, Together One Community (TOC), that had been organized around tenants' grievances. In 1969, shaken by the police murder of Black Panther Fred Hampton, whom she had known, Reid left school and returned to work. She continued to de-

vote all of her nonworking time to TOC.

In 1970, Together One Community joined with other West Side groups to fight for the construction of low- and moderate-income housing.

This struggle for decent housing, in which Willie Mae Reid played an active role, pitted Blacks on the West Side against Richard Daley's Democratic Party machine and against the bureaucratic and corrupt local, state, and federal housing agencies.

In the early 1970s, Willie Mae Reid continued to build struggles in the Black community, including African Liberation Day activities in support of the fight of the Portuguese colonies for independence. She was also active in support of the September 1973 demonstration for "Jobs and Economic Justice" organized by Operation PUSH

and a number of unions.

A supporter of women's liberation, she helped to organize the Women's



Boston antiracist rally

Abortion Action Coalition, a Chicago group favoring women's right to abortion.

In 1971 Willie Mae Reid began her

involvement in socialist activities, and she recently ran for U. S. Congress on the Socialist Workers Party ticket.

Reid's experience in struggles to better the conditions faced in Chicago's Black community convinced her that Black people must organize their political power independent of the Democratic and Republican parties if change is to occur.

In the fall of 1974, her convictions led her to challenge the entire Daley machine by announcing her candidacy for mayor of Chicago as a candidate of the Socialist Workers Party.

After visiting Boston during the struggle to desegregate schools there, Reid played an active role in organizing Chicago support for the Dec. 14, 1974, Freedom March on Boston against school segregation.

Socialist Workers Campaign Chairpersons

Andrew Pulley

Andrew Pulley was the 1972 Socialist Workers Party candidate for vice-president of the United States. Well known for his opposition to the Vietnam war while in the Army, Pulley has served as national chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Born in Greenwood, Miss. in 1951, Pulley moved to Cleveland, O. when he was 12. He was expelled from high school in 1968 for playing a leading role in a student walkout after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Given the choice of going to jail or joining the Army, Pulley joined the Army.

As a GI at Fort Jackson, S. C., he became involved in one of the first GI antiwar organizations in the country. The Army cracked down on the group in 1969, and Pulley spent 60 days in the stockade before a nationwide defense campaign brought about his release and discharge from the Army.

Pulley has made several national and international speaking tours. He has also attended both the Gary, Ind. and Little Rock, Ark. National Black Political Conventions.



ANDREW PULLEY



LINDA JENNESS

Linda Jenness

Linda Jenness was the 1972 Socialist Workers Party candidate for president of the United States. She was on the ballot in 23 states and received the highest vote of any radical candidate in that election.

Born in 1941, she has been an active socialist since joining the Young Socialist Alliance in 1966. An officer

of anti-Vietnam war groups in both Atlanta and Washington, D. C., Jenness has also been a leading activist in the women's liberation movement.

In September 1968 she represented the YSA at the 100th anniversary celebration of the Puerto Rican independence movement in Lares, Puerto Rico.

Fluent in Spanish, she traveled to Cuba for five weeks in 1969 as part of a YSA delegation. During her presidential campaign, she made a tour of Latin America, speaking to thousands of people in Mexico, Chile, Peru, and Argentina.

A well-known socialist speaker, Jenness is currently a columnist for the socialist newspaper *The Militant*. She is the coauthor of several pamphlets on women's liberation, and she edited the book *Feminism and Socialism* (Pathfinder Press). She has worked as a secretary and has spoken widely on women in the labor movement.

Fred Halstead

Fred Halstead, the SWP candidate for president in 1968, has a long history of activity in the labor and anti-war movements.

His antiwar activities go back to World War II, when he participated in a massive movement among U. S. servicemen in the Pacific demanding to be sent home at the war's end, rather than be sent to fight in the civil war in China.

More recently, Halstead was one of the central leaders of the movement against the Vietnam war and was instrumental in the planning and organization of almost every major anti-war march on Washington, D. C.

Active in the labor movement since he was a teen-ager, Halstead participated in organizing drives of agricultural, garment, and auto workers in Southern California from 1949 to 1952, and he was arrested twice during the Square D electrical workers'

strike in Detroit in 1954. He is a cloth cutter by trade and was for many years a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

He has traveled widely as a reporter for *The Militant* in the United States and Latin America, and he is currently writing a history of the anti-Vietnam-war movement.



FRED HALSTEAD



ED HEISLER

Ed Heisler

Ed Heisler, 32 years old, has been a railroad worker in Chicago since 1964. He was the International Secretary of the United Transportation Union Right to Vote Committee from 1969 to 1972. This committee led a

fight involving thousands of railroad workers for the right to vote on their contracts.

In 1971, Heisler was the elected delegate representing Local 1433 of the United Transportation Union at its international convention. He was a labor organizer for the Chicago-based Coalition for Jobs and Economic Justice, which led a march of 7,000 against high prices in September 1973.

Heisler joined the Socialist Workers Party in Milwaukee in 1960, after becoming disillusioned with John F. Kennedy because of his attacks on the Cuban revolution. For several years in the early 1960s, he was a union organizer in Milwaukee department stores.

As Socialist Workers Party candidate for U. S. Senate from Illinois in 1974, Heisler traveled to the southern Illinois mining areas to report on the UMWA strike for the socialist newspaper *The Militant*.

Funds urgently needed

Enclosed is a contribution of \$_____

I endorse the Camejo-Reid ticket as a positive alternative to the Democratic and Republican parties, although I do not necessarily agree with all the planks of the SWP platform.

I would like more information on the Socialist Workers campaign.

Please send me a catalog of the socialist literature available from Pathfinder Press.

Send me two months of *The Militant*, the weekly socialist newspaper. Enclosed is one dollar.

I would like to set up a meeting for a socialist speaker. Please send me more information on how to do this.

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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Business Address _____

Clip and mail to:

Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee,
14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014

Literature

Brochures: Socialist Workers 1976 Campaign Platform/3¢ — The Socialist Candidates for 1976 (biographies)/4¢

Posters: Peter Camejo for President/20¢ — Willie Mae Reid for Vice-President/20¢

Buttons: Vote Socialist Workers Party/30¢ — Photo Buttons, Peter Camejo/35¢; Willie Mae Reid/35¢

Pamphlets: What Socialists Stand For/50¢ — Socialism and Democracy/25¢ — The Racist Offensive Against Busing/50¢ — Inflation: What Causes It, How to Fight It/25¢

Special prices for bulk orders

Officers of the Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee— Chairpersons: Maceo Dixon, Fred Halstead, Ed Heisler, Linda Jenness— Treasurer: Andrea Morrell

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.