

1960

NATIONAL

CONVENTION &

ELECTION HANDBOOK

Compiled by United Press International





THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

If Will Rogers was right and "all politics is apple sauce," then a national political convention is where the stewing begins. Candidates are picked, pared, polished off, or preserved. And the way this is done—the whole clamorous rite of speech-making, hand-shaking, vote-taking—is something as uniquely American as apple pie, if not apple sauce.

It is also a vastly important occasion. While in session, the convention is the supreme organ of the party. It adopts a party platform and nominates candidates for the two highest offices in the land, accomplishing a staggering amount of work within a few days.

In 1960, the Republicans will face a historic situation—historic for either party. They will be prohibited from renominating their official leader, President Eisenhower, who is finishing his second term.

For the first time in history the 22nd Constitutional Amendment will be applicable. The Amendment, barring Presidents from more than two terms of office, went into effect in 1951.

The Democrats have another kind of dilemma, though hardly historic: an over-supply of candidates. Being out of presidential office for two terms, they have stock piled enough eligible candidates to tide them over any foreseeable drought. Their problem will be to nominate a candidate, not to discover one.

Of course, the official proceedings are only parts of the convention story. In the crowded hotel rooms, hotel lobbies and back-stage anterooms, candidates and their supporters jockey for position. Leading candidates urge recalcitrant delegates to jump on the bandwagon before it's too late while dark horses try to persuade them to wait and watch for the break.

However, the real drama, when it comes, is played on the convention floor—roll call of the states that, sooner or later, nominates the party's presidential candidate.

After that, everything is anti-climax. The delegates nominate a vice presidential candidate. They dutifully listen to acceptance speeches. They stage a final and weary demonstration, empty out of their hotel rooms and head for home. The show is over—until Labor Day when the campaign to win your vote gets underway.

AMERICAN
FREEDOM
IS THE
IDEAL
OF THE WORLD

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The photographs of the Presidents on pages 26 and 27 are from a collection owned by Louis Fabian Bachrach of Newton, Mass., Board Chairman of Bachrach, Inc.

THINK!
ACT! VOTE!
TO KEEP IT THAT WAY!



DEMOCRATS CONVENE IN LOS ANGELES

JULY 11

Los Angeles opens the doors of its new Sports Arena on July 11 to its first national political convention — the 1960 Democratic Party Convention. The five-million-dollar Arena — the biggest place of its kind in the Far West — covers nearly 5 acres of ground under an elliptical-shaped roof that resembles a flying saucer. It is made of steel and reinforced concrete, gilded in mosaic tiles and outfitted with an elaborate network of overhead catwalks for television cameras and lights. With portable stands, the air-conditioned arena can seat up to 22,400 persons — with unobstructed views. Its floor is almost as big as a football field and it serves everything from circuses to wrestling matches. No yodeling contests, however. The building is echoless.

Located near the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum the Arena is within 16 minutes of some 17 hotels in which the delegates will be housed. Shuttle bus service will be provided for those who don't drive cars. For those who do, the Arena provides 7,000 parking spaces. Each delegation will have its own bus for sight-seeing trips along the coast—to places like Disneyland, which is 28 miles from Los Angeles, and Marineland of the Pacific, an open air aquarium which is about 30 miles from the heart of the city.

Convention headquarters will be the Biltmore Hotel, which contains 1,500 rooms. It is the largest hotel in the West, with four restaurants, 14 banquet rooms and an entire floor of conference rooms. It also has inside parking for 400 cars.





REPUBLICANS CONVENE IN CHICAGO

JULY 25

Chicago will welcome its 23rd major political convention on July 25th when the Republican National Party convention opens. The convention will be held in the air-conditioned International Amphitheatre, one of the world's largest private indoor arenas. It seats 13,500. It is located at 42nd and Halsted Street, in the Stockyards area which is three miles from the "Loop." It can be reached quickly by auto, elevated, surface or bus lines. An auto-manufacturer will provide cars and drivers for delegates who need transportation.

Near convention headquarters, some 2,423 air-conditioned hotel suites will be available. There also will be a multiple switchboard with 23 working positions at convention headquarters . . . parking facilities for more than 7,000 cars . . . and free janitor service at the amphitheatre.

Convention headquarters will be at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, the world's largest. Located on the lake front, it contains 3,000 guest rooms in its 36 floors. The hotel has served as convention headquarters frequently in the past.



PICKING THE DELEGATES

Selection of the convention delegates is strictly a party matter. Delegates are chosen in one of three ways—through state primary elections, at state conventions, or by state executive committees.

In preparation for the 1960 National Conventions there will be 18 primaries conducted by seventeen states and the District of Columbia. Both Alaska and Hawaii will choose their delegates at party conventions.

In 1905 Wisconsin provided the first presidential primary law in the country. The primaries have always been viewed with interest, even though some are mere "popularity contests" for candidates, because they give the people a more direct voice in the selection of the nominees.

MANNER OF SELECTING DELEGATES

Alabama—

Democrats: Primary, 5/3

Republicans: Conventions

Alaska—Party Conventions

Arizona—Party Committee

Arkansas—Party Committee

California—Primary, 6/7

Colorado—Party Conventions

Connecticut—Party Conventions

Delaware—Party Conventions

District of Columbia—

Primary, 5/3

Florida—Primary, 5/24

Georgia—Party Committee

Hawaii—Party Conventions

Idaho—Party Conventions

Illinois—Primary, 4/12

for District Delegate; Party

Convention for Del.-at-Large

Indiana—Party Conventions,

Preferential Primary, 5/3*

Iowa—Party Conventions

Kansas—Party Conventions

Kentucky—Party Conventions

Louisiana—Party Committees

Maine—Party Conventions

Maryland—Party Conventions,

Preferential Primary, 5/17*

Massachusetts—Primary, 4/26

Michigan—Party Conventions

Minnesota—Party Conventions

Mississippi—Party Conventions

Missouri—Party Conventions

Montana—Party Conventions

Nebraska—Primary, 5/10

Nevada—Party Conventions

New Hampshire—Primary, 3/8

New Jersey—Primary, 4/19

New Mexico—Party Conventions

New York—Primary for District

Delegate, 6/7;

Party Convention for

Del.-at-Large

North Carolina—

Party Conventions

North Dakota—

Party Conventions

Ohio—Primary, 5/3

Oklahoma—Party Conventions

Oregon—Primary, 5/20

Pennsylvania—Primary, 4/26;

Party Convention for

Del.-at-Large

Rhode Island—

Party Conventions

South Carolina—

Party Conventions

South Dakota—Primary, 6/7

Tennessee—Party Conventions

Texas—Party Conventions

Utah—Party Conventions

Vermont—Party Conventions

Virginia—Party Conventions

Washington—Party Conventions

West Virginia—Primary, 5/10

Wisconsin—Primary, 4/5

Wyoming—Party Conventions

* Preferential primaries do not necessarily bind delegates selected at conventions.

The importance of the primaries in actual practice is largely psychological. Primary laws in only a few states firmly bind state delegates to vote for the candidates represented in the primary. A candidate who gets beaten in one or more key primaries has little chance of nomination at a national convention. It is possible, as in the 1952 case of Adlai E. Stevenson, to be nominated without ever having entered a primary. A primary in which the name of a presidential candidate is involved is called a "preferential" primary. The first preferential primary to be held this year was on March 8th in New Hampshire.



1956 DEMOCRATIC
CONVENTION



1956 REPUBLICAN
CONVENTION

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES

VOTING STRENGTH OF STATES AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTIONS 1956 AND 1960 SHOWING GAIN OR LOSS

STATE	1956 VOTES	1960 VOTES	GAIN OR LOSS
Alabama	26	29	+3
Alaska	6	9	+3
Arizona	16	17	+1
Arkansas	26	27	+1
California	68	81	+13
Colorado	20	21	+1
Connecticut	20	21	+1
Delaware	10	11	+1
Florida	28	29	+1
Georgia	32	33	+1
Hawaii	6	9	+3
Idaho	12	13	+1
Illinois	64	69	+5
Indiana	26	34	+8
Iowa	24	26	+2
Kansas	16	21	+5
Kentucky	30	31	+1
Louisiana	24	26	+2
Maine	14	15	+1
Maryland	18	24	+6
Massachusetts	40	41	+1
Michigan	44	51	+7
Minnesota	30	31	+1
Mississippi	22	23	+1
Missouri	38	39	+1
Montana	16	17	+1
Nebraska	12	16	+4
Nevada	14	15	+1
New Hampshire	8	11	+3
New Jersey	36	41	+5
New Mexico	16	17	+1
New York	98	114	+16
North Carolina	36	37	+1
North Dakota	8	11	+3
Ohio	58	64	+6
Oklahoma	28	29	+1
Oregon	16	17	+1
Pennsylvania	74	81	+7
Rhode Island	16	17	+1
South Carolina	20	21	+1
South Dakota	8	11	+3
Tennessee	32	33	+1
Texas	56	61	+5
Utah	12	13	+1
Vermont	6	9	+3
Virginia	32	33	+1
Washington	26	27	+1
West Virginia	24	25	+1
Wisconsin	28	31	+3
Wyoming	14	15	+1
Canal Zone	3	4	+1
Dist. of Columbia	6	9	+3
Puerto Rico	6	7	+1
Virgin Islands	3	4	+1
TOTAL	1,372	1,521	+149

VOTING STRENGTH OF STATES AT REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS 1956 AND 1960 SHOWING GAIN OR LOSS

STATE	1956 VOTES	1960 VOTES	GAIN OR LOSS
Alabama	21	22	+1
Alaska	4	6	+2
New Hampshire	14	14	.....
Arizona	14	14	.....
Arkansas	16	16	.....
California	70	70	.....
Colorado	18	18	.....
Connecticut	22	22	.....
Delaware	12	12	.....
Florida	26	26	.....
Georgia	23	24	+1
Hawaii	10	12	+2
Idaho	14	14	.....
Illinois	60	60	.....
Indiana	32	32	.....
Iowa	20	26	+6
Kansas	22	22	.....
Kentucky	26	26	.....
Louisiana	26	26	.....
Maine	16	16	.....
Maryland	24	24	.....
Massachusetts	38	38	.....
Michigan	46	46	.....
Minnesota	28	28	.....
Mississippi	15	12	-3
Missouri	32	26	-6
Montana	14	14	.....
Nebraska	18	18	.....
Nevada	12	12	.....
New Hampshire	14	14	.....
New Jersey	38	38	.....
New Mexico	14	14	.....
New York	96	96	.....
North Carolina	28	28	.....
North Dakota	14	14	.....
Ohio	56	56	.....
Oklahoma	22	22	.....
Oregon	18	18	.....
Pennsylvania	70	70	.....
Rhode Island	14	14	.....
South Carolina	16	13	-3
South Dakota	14	14	.....
Tennessee	28	28	.....
Texas	54	54	.....
Utah	14	14	.....
Vermont	12	12	.....
Virginia	30	30	.....
Washington	24	24	.....
West Virginia	16	22	+6
Wisconsin	30	30	.....
Wyoming	12	12	.....
Dist. of Columbia	6	8	+2
Puerto Rico	3	3	.....
Virgin Islands	1	1	.....
TOTAL	1,323	1,331	+8

DEMOCRATIC

CONTENDERS

★ Kennedy



John F. Kennedy, 43, Senator from Massachusetts, was elected to Congress in 1946 at age 29 and has been re-elected ever since. He entered the Senate in 1952 after three terms in the House. His attributes: ambition, brains, boyish charm. His handicaps are his comparative youth and his Catholic religion. He lost powerful support early in the game when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt opposed him for nomination. But he probably has more strength in the South than any other Northern candidate. No dark horse, he led the pack in campaigning for the 1960 nomination.

★ Johnson



Lyndon Baines Johnson, 51, Senator from Texas and Majority Leader, has steadfastly denied presidential aspirations. But his name continues to figure among top possibilities for the nomination because of his Senate reputation as skilled leader and parliamentarian. He is handicapped by a record of illness, including a heart attack that was more serious than President Eisenhower's attack, and his Southern background. But this is offset by his Senate power. In the 85th Congress, he stood second in power only to the President. He served in the House of Representatives before election to the Senate in 1948. His political savvy makes him a potent contender, despite his handicaps.

★ Symington

Stuart Symington, 59, Senator from Missouri and former Air Force Secretary, is known as a spokesman for stronger national defense. He was elected Senator in 1952 and re-elected in 1958, piling up huge victories both times. He enjoys the favor of both organized labor and business. Labor rated him as one of 12 Senators with "perfect" voting records. He also has stood consistently with the Senate's liberal civil rights bloc. But foes claim he has failed to capture public imagination in spite of handsome looks and a consistent political record.

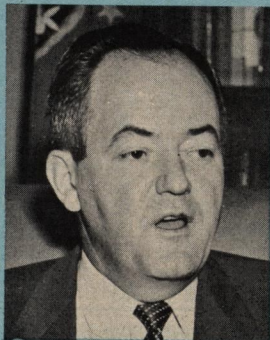


★ Stevenson



Adlai Ewing Stevenson, 60, former Governor of Illinois and twice-defeated Democratic presidential candidate, may defy tradition to become the Democrats' choice for the third time. He has said he will not seek the nomination, but he still retains powerful support in the party. Since his 1956 defeat, he has devoted his time to his law practice, travel and speech-making. Foes claim he hasn't provided vigorous party leadership. But friends say his stature is undiminished despite his lack of a public platform for his views. He figures prominently as a Secretary of State possibility if the Democrats win in 1960 without him at the head of the ticket.

★ Humphrey



Sen. Hubert Humphrey, 49, (D) from Minnesota and former Mayor of Minneapolis, hopes to cash in on the apparent Westward shift of Democratic power. His presidential aspirations received a big boost after his talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev in 1958. He was first elected to the Senate in 1948. He calls himself "visceral liberal"—strong on farm supports, reclamation, competitive co-existence with Russia, civil rights, etc. Although long regarded as a Northern liberal, he is not considered as unacceptable to the South as he once was. But he still cannot realistically expect strong Southern convention support.

★ Brown



Edmund Gerald (Pat) Brown, 55, Governor of California and former attorney general of that state. Friendly, tireless, Brown ran for assemblyman in San Francisco in 1928 as a Republican. He switched to Democratic party when he next ran for public office: San Francisco county district attorney. He is regarded as a middle-of-the-road Democrat and something less than a professional party man. "I believe in a . . . government which serves all the people," he has said. A Catholic, he lacks the youthful appeal and proven vote-getting ability of the other Catholic contender, Senator John Kennedy. But dark horse Brown could wind up as a compromise candidate.



REPUBLICAN

CONTENDERS



★ Nixon

Richard Milhaus Nixon, 47, Vice President of the United States and former Senator and Congressman from California, has said he will not strong-arm his way into the Republican presidential nomination. Many observers believe he will not have to do so. His qualifications of experience and confidence put him well ahead of any other Republican hopeful. Critics have accused him of ambition so unrelenting he will use any means to achieve his end. President Eisenhower has praised him as a "most valuable member of my team," but is not expected to endorse Nixon nor any other candidate for nomination.

★ Lodge

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., 58, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and former Senator from Massachusetts, has been an important figure at Republican conventions since 1952 when he helped organize an Eisenhower drive. He is a rarity in that he combines long political experience—13 years as U.S. Senator—with extensive international service. He has been U.S. Ambassador to the U. N. since 1953. He also possesses a distinguished family background—grandson of Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge and brother of Ambassador John Davis Lodge. But his removal from active politics has reduced his chances for nomination.



★ Rockefeller

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, 52, Governor of New York, became a bright Presidential possibility almost before he had won his first and only election less than two years ago. He has climbed faster in politics than any other candidate of either party—thanks to a magic name, magnetic smile and ingratiating personality. Possessed of \$100 million more or less, he counseled three Presidents in 30 years but felt he had to run for elective office. He says nobody really pays attention to someone who is only an appointee. He has been mentioned as possible Vice Presidential nominee if Nixon receives Presidential nomination. But it is questionable whether he would accept.



★ Halleck

Charles Abraham Halleck, 59, Representative from Indiana and Minority Leader, was elected to Congress in 1934 and has been there ever since, earning a reputation as one of the most professional of Congressional politicians. President Eisenhower has called him a "political genius." His elevation to House minority leader in 1959 boosted his stock as a Presidential possibility. But he remains a light-gray contender—not a dark horse but not a white-hope either. He probably would be named House Speaker should the Republicans regain control of Congress.



★ Dirksen

Everett McKinley Dirksen, United States Senator from Illinois, has been called one of the most able Republican brains. His Congressional service dates from 1932 when he served for 8 consecutive terms. He retired voluntarily in 1949, but was prevailed upon to run again in 1950 when he returned to Washington. He has been there ever since. His record of committee service is long and distinguished and presently he is serving on the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate.



★ Knight

Goodwin Jess Knight, 63, former Governor of California, is still regarded as a Presidential possibility despite his failure to win 1958 Senate election. He was forced into that race to make way for Senator William Knowland's try for the governorship after Knight had racked up an impressive 500,000-vote majority in his 1954 gubernatorial victory. Friends say his proven vote-getting ability, his colorful personality, his attention-grabbing flair and his conservative viewpoints are what the party needs. But foes say his conservatism is out-dated and his experience is too limited for the Presidential job—besides he has powerful party enemies, including Vice President Nixon.



PARTY CHAIRMEN

Important at Conventions

DEMOCRATS

REPUBLICANS



Paul M. Butler

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler is a 54-year-old professional politician. He began his career in politics

as a precinct poll taker in his home town of South Bend, Indiana, thereby gaining a close contact with the man on the street. This experience was to be invaluable to him in his later years as he led the Democratic Party as its Chairman.

Mr. Butler is a graduate of his home town university of Notre Dame. After graduation, he returned and completed law school, and entered the practice of law in South Bend. He never ran for an elective public-office. He was very active in local party affairs and began a career that led him to be a power in his party.

In 1952 he became a member of the Democratic National Committee in time to work on the 1952 Presidential Elections. He was chairman of the Indiana delegation to the Chicago convention that year. After an extensive session of work for the party, he was elected to the Democratic National Executive Committee in 1953. This position of trust was to lay the groundwork for him to go even further in the party. Then, in January of 1955, he became National Chairman of the Democratic Party. In this position he led the Democratic party in its unsuccessful fight to elect Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver President and Vice President of the United States.

Senator Thrus-ton B. Morton of Kentucky, elected Chair-man of the Re-publican Na-tional Com-mittee April 11, 1959, typi-fies the young and vigorous public official.



Sen. T. B. Morton

A seventh-generation Kentuckian, he was born in Louisville on August 19, 1907, the son of Dr. David Cummins Morton and Mary Ballard Morton. He was educated in the public schools of Jefferson County and later attended the Woodberry Forest School, in Virginia. In 1929, he received his B.A. degree from Yale, where he was a member of the rowing team.

His friends describe him as affable, industrious and realistic. His record both in business and World War II, as well as in politics is one of hard work, getting the job done and then tackling the next one with enthusiasm.

These are certainly qualities that will serve him well in the months that lie ahead as he hopes to steer his Party on the road to victory in 1960.

He entered the United States Senate in 1957 by defeating the incumbent, Senate Democratic Whip Earle Clements. Senator Morton's career has included three years as Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, six years in the House of Representatives, over four years as a Naval officer, and many years as a successful business executive.

“MY MOST MEMORABLE POLITICAL CONVENTION”

Quotes from Party Stalwarts

By Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) Indiana

While I have been active in Republican National Conventions since 1936—and was particularly active in the 1940 and 1948 conventions—the most memorable occasion for me was the 1956 convention at San Francisco. Although it was a foregone conclusion that President Eisenhower would be the Republican candidate, it will always be a matter of greatest pleasure to me that I was chosen by the President for the honor of placing his name in nomination believing, as I do, that he has proved to be “the man right for the times.”



By Representative John W. McCormack (D) Massachusetts

I have attended several dramatic Democratic National Conventions but, to me, the most dramatic was the 1948 convention.

That convention came at a time when most persons thought former President Truman could not be elected even with a united party. The convention resulted, and unnecessarily so, in a “walk-out” of certain Southern Delegations and a split party. In spite of this, due to the courage and dynamic campaigning of President Truman, and against great odds, he was elected.

That convention was a dramatic one, but more so in view of the dramatic results on election day.

We had then (a) a fighting, courageous Harry S. Truman and (b) the “Do Nothing Republican 80th Congress.” It will be well for Democrats to remember in the 1960 convention and election that we will not have (1) a Harry S. Truman and (2) a “Do Nothing Republican Congress” as an issue.



By Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) Rhode Island

Although I was a delegate to every Democratic National Convention from 1912 to 1952, the first was the most memorable. It was that 1912 convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President after a dramatic contest between him and Champ Clark.

The Chairman of the Rhode Island delegation wanted to cast a unanimous vote for Clark, but Peter Gerry, who was elected to the House that year and later served many years in the Senate, and I favored Wilson. I arranged with the Convention Chairman to get recognition on the convention floor if an attempt should be made to cast all of Rhode Island's vote for Clark. Our delegation spokesman then relented and cast Gerry's and my vote for Wilson.

When I returned home from the Baltimore convention, I found a letter from an old personal friend, Theodore Roosevelt, asking me to manage his campaign in New England on the Bull Moose ticket. I wrote him back that I was supporting Wilson. At a dinner years later in his home, Roosevelt declared that I was the one man who ever told him “no” so flatly.



HOW THE PRESIDENT INFLUENCES THE CONVENTION



by Merriman Smith
UPI White House Reporter

An always interesting bit of political by-play in a national election year involves the straight-faced insistence by the incumbent President of the United States that he wouldn't for the world interfere with the nominating convention of his own party.

This applies, however, only in cases where a President is out of the running, himself, because of the 22nd amendment or in those exceedingly rare instances where a President perfectly eligible for another term announces rather coyly that he does not care for another term—and his party takes him seriously. You'll recall this was the sad plight of Mr. Coolidge.

Former President Truman was the first incumbent to run afoul of the 22nd amendment, although he maintained stoutly that his retirement in 1952 was by choice and not by law. Leading up to the convention, Mr. Truman vowed up and down that he would not attempt to pressure the delegates in behalf of any candidate.

His feelings, insisted Mr. Truman, were only those of another citizen from Missouri, although he might communicate his preference in the matter through a delegate from his home town, a pleasant, cherub-faced young man whose life then became a living hell as he chased around the convention premises ahead of a pack of reporters.

Did Mr. Truman maintain this neutrality? Of course not. He was busy as a bee on the telephone from the White House and well in advance of the actual convention voting, he told his closer friends by long distance they could pass the word—he'd pitch behind Adlai E. Stevenson.

The late President Roosevelt was no shrinking violet about his own candidacy. He was completely conformist in the manner in which he permitted himself to be influenced into running for four terms; influenced by the demands of his party, the wishes of the people and the needs of the world.

F. D. R. pulled his convention strings from a distance. He was never bothered with the problem of selecting a successor, but there was a Vice President to be considered every four years.

He invariably made great protestations of neutrality and lofty statements about an "open convention." But by skillful maneuvering, he always ended up with the Vice President he wanted. That was how Mr. Truman got to be the Number Two man in 1944.

At the time, the Democrats were meeting in Chicago and F. D. R. had been resolute in his public refusal to tap any par-

ticular individual as a running mate. Through a process of political osmosis, however, it became abundantly clear that Mr. Roosevelt was not about to insist on Henry A. Wallace again.

While the convention was in session, F. D. R.'s special train, bound for the West Coast on a secret wartime trip, crept into the Chicago freight yards, and from behind a switch engine darted the Democratic chairman, Bob Hannegan.

After about an hour, Hannegan stepped from Mr. Roosevelt's private car carrying an old National Geographic, just as though he'd just come from the dentist. To the surprise of no one, but the hurt feelings of several hopefuls, Hannegan had in the magazine a letter from the President saying in effect that Heavens forbid, he'd never tell the convention how to conduct its business, but he'd be happy to run with Harry Truman. That did it.

Mr. Truman, of course, is still around and, at this writing, not without his opinions on matters political. He can be expected to be quite positive in his preferences for the Democratic ticket in 1960, and sufficiently ahead of voting time so that delegates to whom it matters will not have to seek him out individually for an opinion.

Thus the big question in 1960 convention tactics, White House division, has involved President Eisenhower. In the waning months of 1959, his attitude was one of guarded neutrality. He followed the same public pattern of men before him in the White House—he'd go along with the convention.

After a press conference, one of Washington's political seers summed up the Eisenhower position this way: "He said he was neutral, but it seemed to me he was more neutral for Nixon than about anybody else."

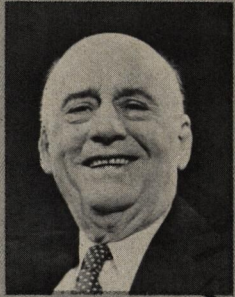
Unless Mr. Eisenhower writes a completely new set of rules, he can be counted on to preserve a certain posture of neutrality as the 1960 convention date approaches, but when the time comes, someone in authority will go bustling about the convention with the word—"Ike is for"

It remains to be seen, of course, how much the delegates are influenced by this sort of neutrality.



PARTY LEADERS WHO WILL INFLUENCE THE 1960 CONVENTIONS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY



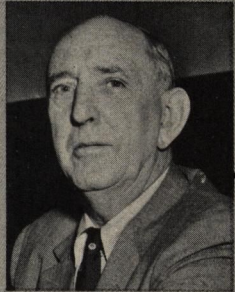
RAYBURN



MEYNER



Eleanor Roosevelt



RUSSELL



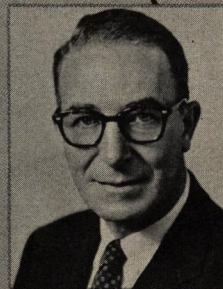
TRUMAN



WILLIAMS



DI SALLE



KEFAUVER



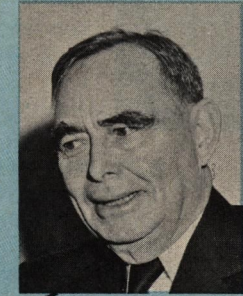
REPUBLICAN PARTY



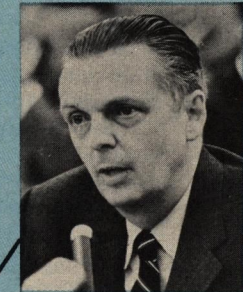
DIRKSEN



BRIDGES



MARTIN



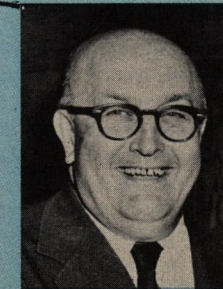
STRATTON



HOOVER



DEWEY



HALL



ARENDs



MY MOST THRILLING CONVENTIONS

by Lyle C. Wilson

UPI Vice President and Washington Manager

American national political conventions can be as varied as a Broadway show. There have been thrilling ones, dull ones, wild and wooly ones, historic ones. But they never have been matched by other parliamentary processes anywhere else in the world. Even dull conventions have the flavor of democracy. And all of them—from a newsman's point of view—have been stamped so thoroughly "Made in USA" that no foreign nation could duplicate them.

My first glimpse of a national political convention came in 1924. It disclosed the most dramatic moment in my 35 years of convention reporting.

The place was Madison Square Garden in New York City. The occasion was a Democratic National convention that was truly unique.

That was the year the wets and dries, the Ku Kluxers and anti-Kluxers and others met in combat—and balloted 103 times before nominating John W. Davis of West Virginia and Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska for slaughter in the November election.

I strolled onto the convention floor—having missed the press box in my reportorial innocence—just as the chair recognized William Jennings Bryan to address the assembly. The anti-Alfred E. Smith delegates, who included the Kluxers, the dries and many others, tried to put on a show for Bryan. They tried to start a parade around the convention hall with state standards flying.

But many states were divided in their allegiances. And feelings were boiling high.

Down front in the Colorado delegation a male delegate began lifting the state standard to join the parade. A lady delegate seized it from him and settled the state standard issue so far as Colorado was concerned by cracking him over the head with it.

I don't recall that Bryan was heard at all. They just howled him down.

In 1932, I witnessed another kind of dramatic moment. The Democrats, assembled in Chicago, were trying to decide whether to adjourn for a few hours or to continue balloting. The hour was late and the delegates were tired.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt strategy was to adjourn. The anti-FDR delegates wanted to remain in session, to prevent a recess during which a deal to make Roosevelt the nominee might be made.

Many delegations were divided and they were polled by the reading clerk. The New York delegation poll disclosed that James J. Walker, then mayor of New York City was absent. Walker was

under charges which would require Gov. Roosevelt to decide after the convention whether Walker should be removed from office.

As the roll call of the states dragged on, Walker entered the hall—the old fight box stadium in Chicago. Jimmy Walker was a vibrant personality. When he entered a room, however big it might be, everyone knew it. It was like that when the dapper little guy came on to the convention floor at about 2 a.m.

Seizing a microphone, Jimmy's raspy voice demanded recognition. He was asked to state his name.

"Walker of N'York," he growled. The hall fell silent. The delegates leaned forward expectantly. The chairman paused.

"One vote to stay in session," Walker said at last.

The tension broke into a thousand pieces. Anti-FDR delegates cheered. And even some of their foes quietly applauded Walker's courage in trying to lick the Governor who would sit as his judge in a few days.

For sustained political convention drama, I'll take the payoff session of the 1952 Democratic gathering in Chicago. It took place in the early hours of July 25th.

Through the night, a battle raged to freeze out of the nominating proceedings the Democrats from Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana, all accused of potential party disloyalty.

The old pros of the party rallied to defend the three states and, indirectly, to keep alive the movement to nominate Adlai E. Stevenson. The party's young Turks—partisans of Sen. Estes Kefauver or Gov. Averell Harriman—fought to kick their elders out of the convention—and out of the party if need be.

But the Young Turks did not belong in the same ring with the old pros. They were licked for fair that exciting night.

It was a bruising contest and one from which the party will not soon recover because nothing was settled. A showdown between the men and the boys of the Democratic party merely was postponed.

If the Republicans don't find space in my convention memories, it's because they seem to function without the fireworks and the political drama that the Democrats usually generate. The Democratic conventions even seem to have a corner on confusion.

The 1932 Democratic convention is a case in point.

The late Cordell Hull had just delivered a speech—a dull one—in which it had been his task to propose a prohibition plank in the convention platform. A young, delegate from Texas arose to second Hull's motion.

He had been recognized and had gulped his lungs full of air to open up with a dry harangue when another young man from the Texas delegation came racing down the aisle, shouting:

"For God's sake, don't do it. Texas just caucused wet."

Despite the bedlam on the floor, the Texan on the rostrum got the message. Without hesitation, he launched into one of the best denunciations of prohibition I have ever heard.

Hull sat behind him on the platform completely baffled. He probably never did know why the young man assigned to second his prohibition motion had slipped off the wagon.

THE DARK HORSE FIELD



Biggest single source of "dark horse" candidates in a presidential election year is the list of U. S. governors.

Keep your eye on these party leaders at the two conventions:

State	Governor	State	Governor
Alabama	John Patterson, D.	Nevada	Grant Sawyer, D.
Alaska	William Egan, D.	New Hampshire	Wesley Powell, R.
Arizona	Paul Fannin, R.	New Jersey	Robert B. Meyner, D.
Arkansas	Orval Faubus, D.	New Mexico	John Burroughs, D.
California	Edmund Brown, D.	N. Y.	Nelson A. Rockefeller, R.
Colo.	Stephen L. R. McNichols, D.	N. Car.	Luther H. Hodges, D.
Connecticut	Abraham Ribicoff, D.	North Dakota	John E. Davis, R.
Delaware	J. Caleb Boggs, R.	Ohio	Michael V. DiSalle, D.
Florida	LeRoy Collins, D.	Oklahoma	J. H. Edmondson, D.
Georgia	Ernest Vandiver, D.	Oregon	Mark O. Hatfield, R.
Idaho	Robert E. Smylie, R.	Penna.	David L. Lawrence, D.
Illinois	William G. Stratton, R.	R. I.	Christopher Del Sesto, R.
Indiana	Harold W. Handley, R.	S. Carolina	Ernest F. Hollings, D.
Iowa	Herschel C. Loveless, D.	S. Dakota	Ralph Herseeth, D.
Kansas	George Docking, D.	Tennessee	Buford Ellington, D.
Kentucky	Bert T. Combs, D.	Texas	Price Daniel, D.
Louisiana	Earl K. Long, D.*	Utah	George Dewey Clyde, R.
Maine	John H. Reed, R.	Vermont	Robert T. Stafford, R.
Maryland	J. Millard Tawes, D.	Virginia	J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., D.
Massachusetts	Foster Furcolo, D.	Washington	Albert D. Rosellini, D.
Michigan	G. Mennen Williams, D.	W. Va.	Cecil H. Underwood, R.
Minn.	Orville L. Freeman, D.-FL.	Wisconsin	Gaylord A. Nelson, D.
Mississippi	James P. Coleman, D.	Wyoming	Joseph J. Hickey, D.
Missouri	James T. Blair, Jr., D.	Hawaii	William F. Quinn, R.
Montana	J. Hugo Aronson, R.	Puerto Rico	Luis Munoz-Marin
Nebraska	Ralph G. Brooks, D.	Virgin Islands	John D. Merwin

* Winner of 1960 race for governor takes office May 10, 1960.

RADIO AND TV COVERAGE

The largest combined TV and radio audience in the world will be on hand for the 1960 conventions—and the networks plan the fullest coverage.

American Broadcasting Company has mobilized a staff of more than 350 for the conventions headed by ABC News Chief John Daly. Other commentators and newsmen on hand will be: Quincy Howe, Edward P. Morgan, Bill Shadel, John Secondari, Don Goddard, John W. Vandercook, John Edwards, Robert Fleming, Charles Ashley, Paul Harvey, Virgil Pinkley, William Winter, and Erwin D. Canham. In addition to covering every convention session, ABC newsmen will be deployed at all points in Los Angeles and Chicago where political news may break.

Columbia Broadcasting System plans extensive coverage, utilizing the full resources and manpower of the CBS News reporting and producing organization. Walter Cronkite and Robert Trout will serve as "anchor men" for TV and radio respectively. Edward R. Murrow, Eric Sevareid, Howard K. Smith, Douglas Edwards, Charles Collingwood, Lowell Thomas, Alexander Kendrick, Ernest Leiser, Daniel Schoor, Dallas Townsend, Ned Calmer, Russell Jones, Ron Cochran, among others will be on hand.

NBC News plans to give both conventions the fullest possible radio and television coverage. More than 350 newsmen, cameramen and technicians will be assigned to Los Angeles and Chicago.

Chet Huntley and David Brinkley will anchor television coverage; veteran NBC News Commentator Morgan Beatty will hold down the radio side. Other distinguished reporters and commentators will include Ray Scherer, Robert McCormick, Richard Harkness, Martin Agronsky, Merrill Mueller and Frank McGee.

NBC News will use all latest electronic devices including video tape and specially designed mechanical equipment for fast, complete coverage of the convention story.



John Daly



Walter Cronkite



Chet Huntley



David Brinkley

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

The "rail splitter" convention in Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was the first to admit the general public in large numbers . . .



When the Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland in 1884, artillery shots were fired . . .

William Jennings Bryan delivered his famous "Cross of Gold" speech at the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896 . . .



Stephen Douglas led the voting through 57 ballots in the Democratic convention in 1860 but he wasn't nominated until the convention adjourned and reconvened in another city . . .

The phrase "smoke-filled room" derives from the 1920 Republican convention in Chicago when a group of leaders met in the Blackstone Hotel to start a bandwagon for Warren G. Harding . . .



The 1924 Democratic convention went to 103 ballots before Dark Horse John Davis was nominated to break a deadlock between Alfred E. Smith and William G. McAdoo . . .

A planted gallery at the 1940 Republican convention gave a psychological boost to the Wendell Willkie bandwagon by chanting "We Want Willkie." . . .

Senator Alben Barkley's keynote address to the 1948 convention was interrupted by 34 rounds of applause . . .



Only eight dark horses have ever been nominated, and only five elected . . .

No man has ever refused a Presidential nomination by a major party convention . . .

In 1948, florists presented President Truman with a liberty bell made of flowers and enclosing 48 pigeons which flew out and fluttered over the convention hall. . . .



PARTY NOMINEES



for President and Vice President Since 1900

DEMOCRATIC

Year PRESIDENT

1900 William J. Bryan
1904 Alton B. Parker
1908 William J. Bryan
1912 Woodrow Wilson
1916 Woodrow Wilson
1920 James M. Cox
1924 John W. Davis
1928 Alfred E. Smith
1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt
1936 Franklin D. Roosevelt
1940 Franklin D. Roosevelt
1944 Franklin D. Roosevelt
1948 Harry S. Truman
1952 Adlai E. Stevenson
1956 Adlai E. Stevenson

VICE-PRESIDENT

Adlai E. Stevenson¹
Henry G. Davis
John W. Kern
Thomas R. Marshall
Thomas R. Marshall
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Charles W. Bryan
Joseph T. Robinson
John N. Garner
John N. Garner
Henry A. Wallace
Harry S. Truman
Alben W. Barkley
John J. Sparkman
Estes Kefauver



REPUBLICAN

Year PRESIDENT

1900 William McKinley
1904 Theodore Roosevelt
1908 William H. Taft
1912 William H. Taft
1916 Charles E. Hughes
1920 Warren G. Harding
1924 Calvin Coolidge
1928 Herbert Hoover
1932 Herbert Hoover
1936 Alfred M. Landon
1940 Wendell L. Willkie
1944 Thomas E. Dewey
1948 Thomas E. Dewey
1952 Dwight D. Eisenhower
1956 Dwight D. Eisenhower

VICE-PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt
Charles W. Fairbanks
James S. Sherman
James S. Sherman²
Charles W. Fairbanks
Calvin Coolidge
Charles G. Dawes
Charles Curtis
Charles Curtis
Frank Knox
Charles McNary
John W. Bricker
Earl Warren
Richard M. Nixon
Richard M. Nixon



¹ Grandfather of today's Adlai E. Stevenson.

² Died Oct. 30 and the Republican National Committee named Nicholas Murray Butler.

STATE VOTES

ALABAMA	29
ALASKA	9
ARIZONA	17
ARKANSAS	27
CALIFORNIA	81
COLORADO	21
CONNECTICUT	21
DELAWARE	11
FLORIDA	29
GEORGIA	33
HAWAII	9
IDAHO	13
ILLINOIS	69
INDIANA	34
IOWA	26
KANSAS	21
KENTUCKY	31
LOUISIANA	26
MAINE	15
MARYLAND	24
MASS.	41
MICHIGAN	51
MINNESOTA	31
MISSISSIPPI	23
MISSOURI	39
MONTANA	17
NEBRASKA	16
NEVADA	15
N. HAMPSHIRE	11
NEW JERSEY	41
NEW MEXICO	17
NEW YORK	114
N. CAROLINA	37
N. DAKOTA	11
OHIO	64
OKLAHOMA	29
OREGON	17
PENNA.	81
RH. ISLAND	17
S. CAROLINA	21
S. DAKOTA	11
TENNESSEE	33
TEXAS	61
UTAH	13
VERMONT	9
VIRGINIA	33
WASHINGTON	27
W. VIRGINIA	25
WISCONSIN	31
WYOMING	15
CANAL ZONE	4
DIST. OF COL.	9
PUERTO RICO	7
VIRGIN ISLANDS	4
TOTAL	1,521

STATE VOTES

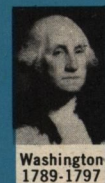
ALABAMA	22
ALASKA	6
ARIZONA	14
ARKANSAS	16
CALIFORNIA	70
COLORADO	18
CONNECTICUT	22
DELAWARE	12
FLORIDA	26
GEORGIA	24
HAWAII	12
IDAHO	14
ILLINOIS	60
INDIANA	32
IOWA	26
KANSAS	22
KENTUCKY	26
LOUISIANA	26
MAINE	16
MARYLAND	24
MASS.	38
MICHIGAN	46
MINNESOTA	28
MISSISSIPPI	12
MISSOURI	26
MONTANA	14
NEBRASKA	18
NEVADA	12
N. HAMPSHIRE	14
NEW JERSEY	38
NEW MEXICO	14
NEW YORK	96
N. CAROLINA	28
N. DAKOTA	14
OHIO	56
OKLAHOMA	22
OREGON	18
PENNA.	70
RH. ISLAND	14
S. CAROLINA	13
S. DAKOTA	14
TENNESSEE	28
TEXAS	54
UTAH	14
VERMONT	12
VIRGINIA	30
WASHINGTON	24
W. VIRGINIA	22
WISCONSIN	30
WYOMING	12
DIST OF COL.	8
PUERTO RICO	3
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1
TOTAL	1,331



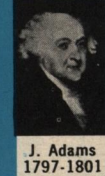
PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

1876-1956

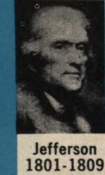
YEAR	CANDIDATE	PARTY	ELECTORAL VOTES	POPULAR VOTES
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	185	4,033,950
	Samuel J. Tilden	Democrat	184	4,284,855
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican	214	4,449,053
	Winfield S. Hancock	Democrat	155	4,442,030
1884	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	219	4,911,017
	James G. Blaine	Republican	182	4,848,334
1888	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	233	5,444,337
	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	168	5,540,050
1892	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	277	5,554,414
	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	145	5,190,802
	James B. Weaver	Populist	22	1,027,329
1896	William McKinley	Republican	271	7,035,683
	William J. Bryan	Democrat	176	6,467,946
1900	William McKinley	Republican	292	7,219,530
	William J. Bryan	Democrat	155	6,358,071
1904	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	336	7,628,834
	Alton B. Parker	Democrat	140	5,084,491
1908	William H. Taft	Republican	321	7,679,006
	William J. Bryan	Democrat	162	6,409,106
1912	Woodrow Wilson	Democrat	435	6,286,214
	William H. Taft	Republican	8	3,483,922
	Theodore Roosevelt	Progressive	88	4,126,020
1916	Woodrow Wilson	Democrat	277	9,129,606
	Charles E. Hughes	Republican	254	8,538,221
1920	Warren G. Harding	Republican	404	16,152,200
	James M. Cox	Democrat	127	9,147,353
1924	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	382	15,725,016
	John W. Davis	Democrat	136	8,386,503
	Robert M. La Follette	Progressive	13	4,822,856
1928	Herbert Hoover	Republican	444	21,392,190
	Alfred E. Smith	Democrat	87	15,016,443
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democrat	472	22,821,857
	Herbert Hoover	Republican	59	15,761,841
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democrat	523	27,476,673
	Alfred M. Landon	Republican	8	16,679,583
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democrat	449	27,243,466
	Wendell L. Willkie	Republican	82	22,304,755
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democrat	432	25,602,505
	Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	99	22,006,278
1948	Harry S. Truman	Democrat	303	24,105,695
	Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	189	21,969,170
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	442	33,824,351
	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democrat	89	27,314,987
1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	457	35,585,316
	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democrat	74	26,031,322



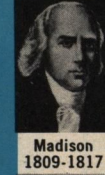
Washington
1789-1797



J. Adams
1797-1801



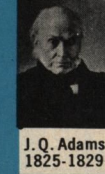
Jefferson
1801-1809



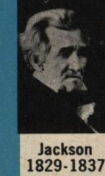
Madison
1809-1817



Monroe
1817-1825



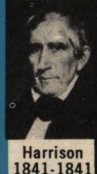
J. Q. Adams
1825-1829



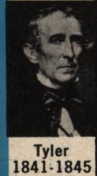
Jackson
1829-1837



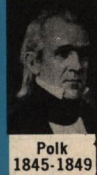
Van Buren
1837-1841



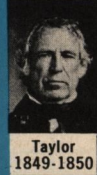
Harrison
1841-1841



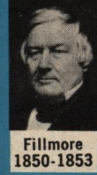
Tyler
1841-1845



Polk
1845-1849



Monroe
1817-1825



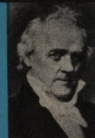
Taylor
1849-1850



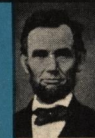
Fillmore
1850-1853



Pierce
1853-1857



Buchanan
1857-1861



Lincoln
1861-1865



Johnson
1865-1869

PRESIDENTS and VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE U.S.

PRESIDENT	NATIVE OF —	INAUGURATED	VICE PRESIDENT
George Washington	Virginia	Apr. 30, 1789	John Adams
John Adams	Mass.	Mar. 4, 1797	Thos. Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1801	Aaron Burr
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1805	George Clinton
James Madison	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1809	George Clinton
James Madison	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1813	Elbridge Gerry
James Monroe	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1817	D. D. Tompkins
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	Mar. 4, 1825	John C. Calhoun
Andrew Jackson	S. Carolina	Mar. 4, 1829	John C. Calhoun
Andrew Jackson	S. Carolina	Mar. 4, 1833	M. Van Buren
Martin Van Buren	New York	Mar. 4, 1837	R. M. Johnson
William H. Harrison	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1841	John Tyler
John Tyler	Virginia	Apr. 6, 1841	
James K. Polk	N. Carolina	Apr. 15, 1845	Geo. M. Dallas
Zachary Taylor	Virginia	Mar. 5, 1849	Millard Fillmore
Millard Fillmore	New York	July 10, 1850	
Franklin Pierce	New Hamp.	Mar. 4, 1853	William R. King
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	Mar. 4, 1857	J. Breckenridge
Abraham Lincoln	Kentucky	Mar. 4, 1861	H. Hamlin
Abraham Lincoln	Kentucky	Mar. 4, 1865	Andrew Johnson
Andrew Johnson	N. Carolina	Apr. 15, 1865	
Ulysses S. Grant	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1869	Schuyler Colfax
Ulysses S. Grant	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1873	Henry Wilson
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1877	Wm. A. Wheeler
James A. Garfield	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1881	Ches. A. Arthur
Chester A. Arthur	Vermont	Sept. 20, 1881	
Grover Cleveland	New Jersey	Mar. 4, 1885	T. A. Hendricks
Benjamin Harrison	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1889	Levi P. Morton
Grover Cleveland	New Jersey	Mar. 4, 1893	A. E. Stevenson
William McKinley	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1897	G. A. Hobart
William McKinley	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1901	Theo. Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	Sept. 14, 1901	
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	Mar. 4, 1905	C. W. Fairbanks
William H. Taft	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1909	J. S. Sherman
Woodrow Wilson	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1913	T. R. Marshall
Warren G. Harding	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1921	Calvin Coolidge
Calvin Coolidge	Vermont	Aug. 3, 1923	
Calvin Coolidge	Vermont	Mar. 4, 1925	Chas. G. Dawes
Herbert Hoover	Iowa	Mar. 4, 1929	Charles Curtis
F. D. Roosevelt	New York	Mar. 4, 1933	John N. Garner
F. D. Roosevelt	New York	Jan. 20, 1937	John N. Garner
F. D. Roosevelt	New York	Jan. 20, 1941	H. A. Wallace
F. D. Roosevelt	New York	Jan. 20, 1945	H. S. Truman
Harry S. Truman	Missouri	Apr. 12, 1945	
Harry S. Truman	Missouri	Jan. 16, 1949	A. W. Barkley
Dw. D. Eisenhower	Texas	Jan. 20, 1953	R. M. Nixon
Dw. D. Eisenhower	Texas	Jan. 20, 1957	R. M. Nixon



Grant
1869-1877



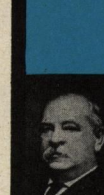
Hayes
1877-1881



Garfield
1881-1881



Arthur
1881-1885



Cleveland
1885-1889



B. Harrison
1889-1893



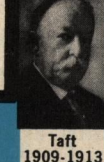
Cleveland
1893-1897



McKinley
1897-1901



T. Roosevelt
1901-1909



Taft
1909-1913



Wilson
1913-1921



Harding
1921-1923



Coolidge
1923-1929



F. D. Roosevelt
1933-1945



Eisenhower
1945-1953



Eisenhower
1945-1953



Eisenhower
1953-

Eisenhower
1953-



STATE - BY - STATE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE - PRESIDENT 1956

STATE	EISENHOWER	STEVENSON	STATE	EISENHOWER	STEVENSON
Ala.	195,694	280,844	Neb.	378,108	199,029
Ariz.	176,990	112,880	Nev.	56,049	40,640
Ark.	186,287	213,277	N. H.	176,519	90,364
Calif.	3,027,668	2,420,135	N. J.	1,606,942 ^a	850,337
Colo.	394,479	263,997	N. M.	146,788	106,098
Conn.	711,837	405,079	N. Y.	4,340,340	2,458,212
Del.	98,057	79,421	N. C.	575,062	590,530
Fla.	643,849	480,371	N. D.	156,766	96,742
Ga.	222,778	444,388	Ohio	2,262,610	1,439,655
Ida.	166,979	105,868	Okla.	473,769	385,581
Ill.	2,623,327	1,775,682	Ore.	406,393	329,204
Ind.	1,182,811	783,908	Pa.	2,585,252	1,981,769
Ia.	729,187	501,858	R. I.	225,819	161,790
Kan.	566,878	296,317	S. C.	75,700	136,372
Ky.	572,192	476,453	S. D.	171,569	122,288
La.	329,047	243,977	Tenn.	462,288	456,507
Me.	249,238	102,468	Tex.	1,080,619	859,958
Md.	559,738	372,613	Utah	215,631	118,364
Mass.	1,393,197	948,190	Vt.	110,390	42,549
Mich.	1,713,647	1,359,898	Va.	386,459	267,760
Minn.	719,302	617,525	Wash.	620,430	523,002
Miss.	56,372	144,498	W. Va.	449,297	381,534
Mo.	914,299	918,273	Wis.	954,844	586,768
Mont.	154,933	116,238	Wyo.	74,573	49,554
			TOTALS	35,581,003	25,738,765

HOW THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE *Operates*

The President and the Vice President of the United States are the only elective Federal officials not elected by direct vote of the people. They are elected by members of the Electoral College, an institution that has survived since the founding of the nation despite more than 100 attempts by Congress to alter or abolish it.

On Presidential election day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every fourth year, each state elects as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. With the present 100 Senators and 437 Representatives, there are 537 members of the Electoral College, with a majority of 269 votes required to elect the President and Vice President. The political parties customarily nominate their lists of electors at their respective state conventions. An elector cannot be a member of Congress or any person holding Federal office.

Some states print the names of the candidates for President and Vice President at the top of the ballot while others list only the electors. In either case, the electors of the party receiving the highest vote are elected. The electors meet on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December in their respective state capitals, or in some other place designated by their state legislature. By custom, they vote for their party's nominee, thereby giving all the state's electoral votes to him, though they are not required by the Constitution to do so. The only Constitutional requirement is that at least one of the men the electors choose for President and Vice President shall not be an inhabitant of the same state that they are.

Certified copies of the elector's votes are mailed to the President of the United States Senate. On January 6th, the Senate and the House of Representatives sit as one body to count the electoral votes of all the states. If no candidate for the Presidency has a majority, the House of Representatives chooses a President from among the three highest candidates, with all Representatives from each state combining to cast one vote for that state. If no candidate for Vice President has a majority, the Senate chooses from the top two with the Senators voting as individuals.

WHAT GOOD WILL 1 VOTE DO?

Frequently you hear this question: What good will one vote do? Well, one vote has had a lot to do with a lot of things in this country.

Thomas Jefferson was elected President by one vote in the electoral college. So was John Quincy Adams.

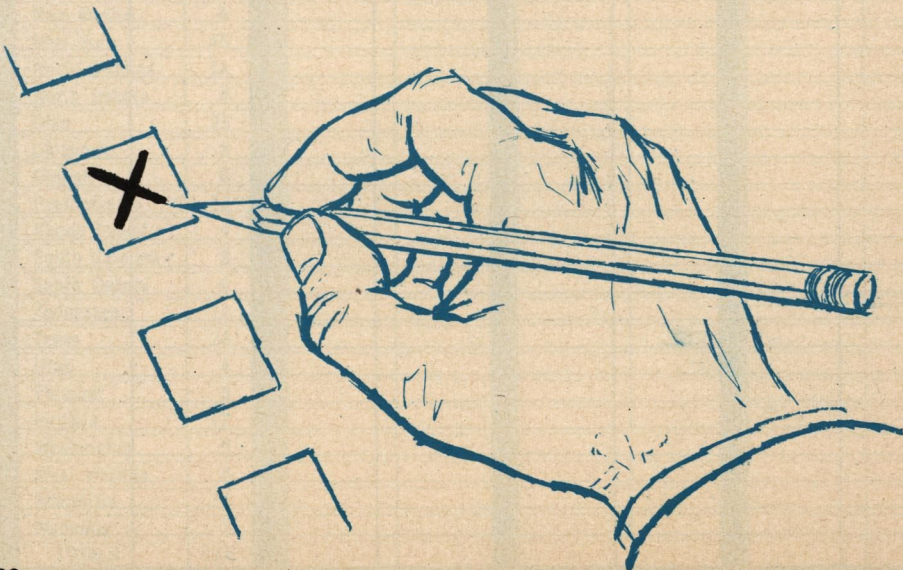
Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President by one vote. His election was contested, and it was referred to an electoral commission. Again he won by a single vote.

The man who cast that deciding vote for President Hayes was a Congressman from Indiana, a lawyer who was elected to Congress by a margin of just one vote. And that one vote was cast by a client of his who, though desperately ill, insisted on being taken to the polls to vote.

Just one vote gave statehood to California, Idaho, Oregon, Texas and Washington . . . and today all the millions living in those five states are American by just one vote.

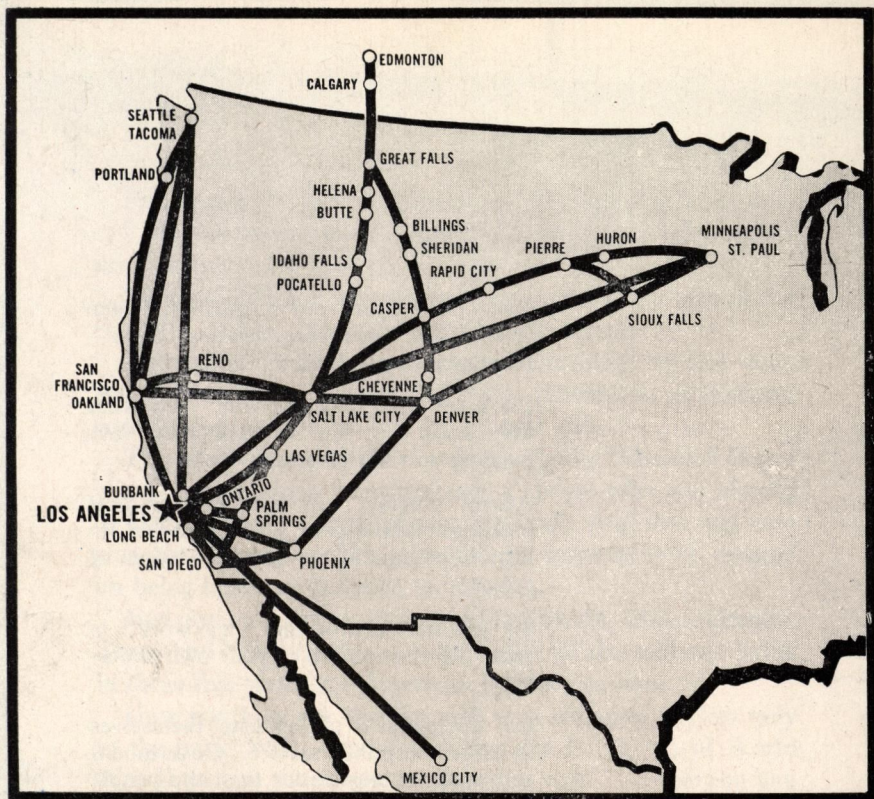
Now you may say that the one vote situation applies only to the past. Well, don't forget that the Draft Act of World War II passed the House by just one vote . . . and you can carry this One Vote History on and on.

The right to vote is precious, and we must safeguard it.



Commandments for Voters

- I. KEEP INFORMED!** Read newspapers and magazines. Listen to speeches, discussions, debates. Then—form your own opinions.
- II. STUDY THE CANDIDATES** Look up their past records. See what they stand for, and whether they have lived up to their promises.
- III. PARTICIPATE!** Attend precinct caucuses and political meetings. Make your voice heard in selection of candidates and formation of policy.
- IV. OFFER YOUR SERVICES** for essential chores and “leg work” in some pre-election job of your own choosing.
- V. ENCOURAGE THOSE WITH CHARACTER** and competence to dedicate themselves to careers in public service. Government will never be any better than the people in it!
- VI. ALWAYS EXPRESS YOUR PREFERENCE** Even if your choice is limited to candidates who are not ideal, you should choose the best of the men offered!
- VII. STIMULATE OTHERS TO VOTE** (within the limits prescribed by your state laws). Explain where and when to register and vote.
- VIII. CONSIDER IT YOUR MORAL OBLIGATION TO VOTE** If we do not all use this most precious of privileges, we are likely to lose it!



4 things to keep in mind when you fly to Los Angeles

- Only Western Airlines has air service from *all the West* direct to Los Angeles, the '60 Democratic Convention City.
- Only Western Airlines offers so many ways to fly: luxurious Champagne Flights and Hunt Breakfast Flights, thrifty Aircoaches.
- Only Western Airlines has jet-powered Electras from most major cities in the West to Los Angeles.
- Only Western Airlines offers so many delightful "side trip" possibilities, including flights to Las Vegas, San Francisco, or Mexico City — to make your convention trip complete!

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