

★ ★ ★ 1968 ★ ★ ★

AMERICAN VOTER

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
EDITION



A review of . . . THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT
THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE . . . NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS
VOTING QUALIFICATIONS . . . ELECTORAL COLLEGE



Wisconsin Telephone Company

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THE LEAST WE CAN DO IS VOTE!

Two of mankind's most cherished ideals — liberty and freedom — are the basis of the texts of the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights. When our forefathers wrote these historic documents, they made certain that liberty and freedom would be the fundamental principles of American citizenship and fought to establish this priceless heritage.

Americans have fought and many have died for freedom in many places ever since — from the Marne, to Salerno, Iwo Jima, Korea, and Vietnam. We owe an unpayable debt of gratitude to those who have given the supreme sacrifice to protect our nation. The AMERICAN VOTER can partially repay this debt by exercising

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the freedom to vote which has been preserved for him at such high cost.

The AMERICAN VOTER will have an opportunity to go to the polls on November 5, 1968, to elect a President and Vice-President of the United States, 34 U. S. Senators, an entire U. S. House of Representatives, 21 State Governors, and various other State and local officials. Prior to November, voters will cast ballots in many State primary elections and will be able to witness the two great political conventions on television.

One of our most precious rights is freedom of speech. This freedom is guaranteed by Article I of the Bill of Rights. Our voice is our vote at the ballot box, and should be raised. The men we elect to represent us speak for us in the halls of government. It is therefore vital that we become informed about the candidates for whom we are voting. Our government can be no better than the men we elect to run it. Electing officials who further good government and the freedom it offers is the responsibility of the AMERICAN VOTER.

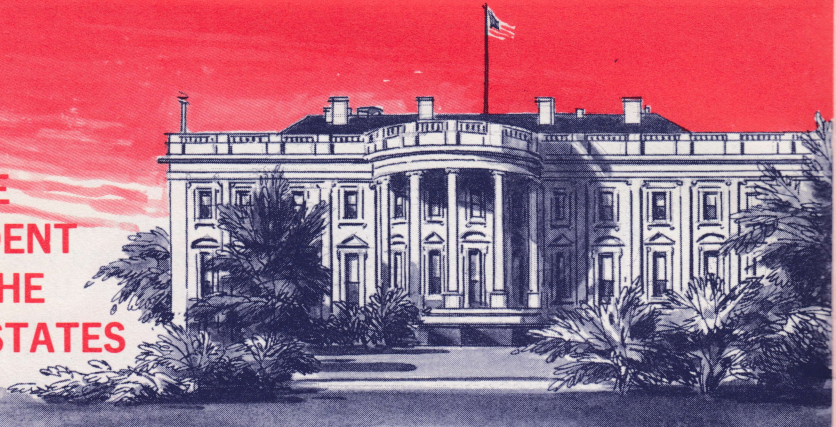
In the presidential election of 1964, there were 114 million citizens eligible to vote. Only 70,621,479, or 62% of the eligible voters, cast their ballots. In the previous presidential election of 1960, approximately 64% of the eligible voters cast their ballots. Even though there were 6,000,000 more eligible to vote in 1964, the voting percentage was down. In the 1966 congressional election, only 46% of those eligible exercised their precious voting rights.

The usual excuse for not voting is: "My vote will never be missed." The Board of Elections in almost every city, town, and hamlet in the United States can refute this reasoning by pointing out very close elections, some of which were won or lost by merely one vote. Our 1960 presidential election proved how close a national election can be. John F. Kennedy's plurality over Richard M. Nixon was only 112,803, and there were 68,833,241 total votes cast.

Our nation needs informed voters. It needs voters who realize that voting is a responsibility as well as a right . . . voters who have studied the issues and know how the candidates stand on them . . . voters who have evaluated the experience and abilities of the candidates. It needs your voice through your vote.

If the one-third of the eligible voters in our nation who do not vote could talk to some of their fellow men in other parts of the world who do not enjoy this freedom, they would be first in line at the polls in November. Let's pay back some of our debt to those who have given the supreme sacrifice. The least we can do is VOTE!

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



QUALIFICATIONS:

- (1) Natural born citizen of the United States,
- (2) Thirty-five years of age, and
- (3) Fourteen years a resident within the United States.

ELECTION: (1) By Electoral College, or
(2) by House of Representatives.

TERM OF OFFICE: Four years. **LIMIT:** The President may be elected to only **two terms** as a result of the "Twenty-second Amendment" to the *Constitution* (February 26, 1951). However, if a person has served as President or acted as President for **more than** two years of another's unexpired term, he may then be elected to only one term; if he has served two years or less of the unexpired term, he may still be elected to two full terms as President.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION: The *Constitution* is somewhat vague regarding presidential succession. It provides that a Vice-President may succeed to the presidency when a President dies, resigns, is removed from office, or is unable to carry on his duties. It failed, however, to spell out specific methods of handling a situation where a President is temporarily incapacitated or there is a vacancy in the vice-presidency. Congress, therefore, submitted the "Twenty-fifth Amendment to the *Constitution* to the States in July, 1965, which was ratified by three-fourths of the 50 States in February, 1967. The "Twenty-fifth Amendment" spells out the following procedures:

- In case a President dies in office, resigns, or is removed, the Vice-President succeeds him as stated in the *Constitution*.
- Whenever the President informs Congress in writing that he is unfit

to carry out his duties, the Vice-President will serve as Acting President. He will continue to do so until the President once again declares himself fit to serve.

- Whenever a President cannot or will not admit his inability to serve, the Vice-President and a majority of the Cabinet (or any other body named by Congress) must inform Congress in writing that the President is unfit to carry out his duties. The Vice-President shall then serve immediately as Acting President.
- Whenever the President informs Congress that he is fit to resume his duties, but the Vice-President and the majority of the Cabinet (or the body named by Congress) disagree, Congress will decide the issue. A two-thirds vote in both Houses is required to declare a President disabled or to block a disabled President from resuming his duties.
- In case the office of the Vice-President falls vacant, the President may appoint a new Vice-President. This must then be confirmed by a majority of both Houses of Congress.

If the President and Vice-President both should die or become disqualified, succession to the Presidency would then be determined by the Presidential Succession Act of 1886, as amended. The Speaker of the House, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and Cabinet members by rank (See page 6) would follow in line of succession into the Presidency.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT: \$100,000 per year plus \$50,000 per year expense allowance for discharge of official duties, and a non-taxable sum (not to exceed \$40,000 a year) for travel and official entertainment expenses.

PENSION OF THE PRESIDENT: In 1958, the Presidential Pensions Act was passed which allows a pension of \$25,000 annually to ex-Presidents and a pension of \$10,000 annually to their widows. The Act authorizes funds up to \$50,000 annually (since increased to \$65,000) for staff members serving former Presidents. Free office space and free mailing are also included.

THE MANY ROLES OF THE PRESIDENT:

Our *Constitution* requires that the President fulfill many high and exacting roles. The office of President of the United States has developed through the years until our nation's leader must fulfill these five separate roles: (1) Chief of State, the symbol of the American nation, equivalent in stature to the reigning monarch of Britain or any other country, (2) Chief Diplomat, the primary leader of the free world, our country's representative in cooperating with our allies, (3) Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, primarily responsible for the security of the United States, (4) Chief Legislative Policy Maker, his influence is instrumental in initiating or amending bills and getting them passed by Congress, and (5) Chief Executive, the head of all the civilian employees and the top law enforcement officer of the United States.

In addition to Constitutional requirements, he is the titular leader of his own political party. He is the nation's elected leader. He must act and speak in the name of our 50 States welded into one nation by people from many different racial and religious minorities.

POWERS AND DUTIES:

- (1) Executes the laws of the nation
- (2) Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
- (3) Appoints ministers, consuls, judges, and other officers
- (4) Receives foreign ministers, etc.
- (5) May remove officers and fill vacancies
- (6) May make treaties with consent of two-thirds of Senate
- (7) Signs or vetoes bills passed by Congress

- (8) May grant reprieves and pardons
- (9) May call special sessions of Congress or of either House
- (10) Delivers messages to Congress each January and at other times

REMOVAL:

- (1) May be impeached by majority vote of the House
- (2) May be tried and convicted by two-thirds vote of the Senate

INAUGURATION: The President is inaugurated at noon on the January 20th following his election. In 1969, the President will be sworn in on Monday, January 20. The ceremony will be held on the east steps of the Capitol in the presence of Senators, Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, Cabinet officers, Foreign Ministers, and a great public audience. The Chief Justice of the United States usually administers the oath. Any officer authorized to administer oaths could officiate, however.



THE OATH OF THE PRESIDENT: The President places his hand on a copy of the *Bible* as he takes the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the *Constitution of the United States*."

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG: The presidential flag contains a coat-of-arms showing an eagle in full color, with the head of the eagle turned to its own right. A circle of 50 stars around the edge corresponds to the number of States, without any single star representing a particular State.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET: The Cabinet is a body that advises the President. It is composed of the heads of the twelve executive departments of the government. Its function is to serve as the President's regular board of advisors at meetings held in the Cabinet Room of

the Executive Offices in the White House. The Vice-President and other ranking government officials may attend Cabinet meetings at the invitation of the President. Cabinet members receive an annual salary of \$35,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET BY RANK	ESTABLISHED	DEPARTMENT DUTY
Secretary of State	(1789)....	Furnishes information and advice on foreign policy to the President. Conducts U.S. relations and negotiations with other countries.
Secretary of the Treasury	(1789)....	Controls coinage, printing of money, customs and other services, such as Secret Service and Internal Revenue Service.
Secretary of Defense	(1949)....	Maintains the nation's armed forces. Provides policies and procedures relating to national security.
Attorney General	(1789)....	Protects the rights of the United States under the laws. Federal Bureau of Investigation and Immigration and Naturalization Service operate under this department.
Postmaster General	(1775)....	Controls the system of mails in the United States, including 35,000 post offices.
Secretary of the Interior	(1849)....	Custody of 550 million acres of public land and responsible for developing and conserving mineral and water resources.
Secretary of Agriculture	(1862)....	Administers farm production controls, price supports, acreage allotments, and farm surplus disposal.
Secretary of Commerce	(1903)....	Responsible for promoting foreign and domestic commerce, and for, developing the nation's manufacturing, shipping, and transportation facilities.
Secretary of Labor	(1884)....	Responsible for promoting welfare of nation's wage earners. Administers system of unemployment insurance, job retraining, and labor-management programs.
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	(1953)....	Supervises Social Security, aid to education, and air and water pollution.
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	(1965)....	Directs Federal housing, urban renewal, mortgage, and credit and loan programs.
Secretary of Transportation	(1966)....	Coordination and direction of Federal agencies, such as Highway Administration, Railroad Administration, and Aviation Administration.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT: As head of the executive branch of our government, the President of the United States is obligated by the *Constitution* to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The executive branch of the government includes the Executive Office of the President, executive departments, and independent agencies.

The Executive Office of the President comprises the White House Staff, Bureau of the Budget, Council of Economic Advisors, Central Intelligence Agency,

National Security Council, National Aeronautics and Space Council, Office of Emergency Planning, Office of Economic Opportunity, Office of Science and Technology, and the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

The executive departments include those departments under the direction of members of the President's Cabinet. Independent agencies include Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Reserve System, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Veterans Administration, and numerous others.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

QUALIFICATIONS: The qualifications for the office of Vice-President of the United States are the same as those for the office of President. These are:

- (1) Natural born citizen of the United States,
- (2) Thirty-five years of age, and
- (3) Fourteen years a resident within the United States.

ELECTION: (1) By Electoral College, or (2) by the Senate

SALARY: \$43,000 annually plus a taxable \$10,000 for expenses.

THE ROLE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT:

The Vice-President presides over the Senate and is known as the President of the Senate. He is not, however, a member of the Senate, does not appoint committees, and has no vote except in case of a tie. The Senate chooses a President pro tempore to serve in the absence of the Vice-President, or when the Vice-President exercises the office of President of the United States.

VICE-PRESIDENTS WHO BECAME PRESIDENTS

BY ELECTION

John Adams.....	Mar. 4, 1797
Thomas Jefferson.....	Mar. 4, 1801
Martin Van Buren.....	Mar. 4, 1837
Theodore Roosevelt.....	Mar. 4, 1905
Calvin Coolidge.....	Mar. 4, 1925
Harry S. Truman.....	Jan. 20, 1949
Lyndon B. Johnson.....	Jan. 20, 1965

BY DEATH OF

John Tyler, Apr. 6, 1841.....	William H. Harrison
Millard Fillmore, July 10, 1850.....	Zachary Taylor
Andrew Johnson, Apr. 15, 1865.....	Abraham Lincoln
Chester A. Arthur, Sept. 20, 1881.....	James A. Garfield
Theodore Roosevelt, Sept. 14, 1901.....	William McKinley
Calvin Coolidge, Aug. 3, 1923.....	Warren G. Harding
Harry S. Truman, Apr. 12, 1945.....	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Lyndon B. Johnson, Nov. 22, 1963.....	John F. Kennedy



THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Congress of the United States is the legislative branch of the national government. It consists of two Houses, the Senate composed of 100 members and the House of Representatives composed of 435 members. The existence, authority, and limitations of the Congress are provided for by the *Constitution of the United States*.

CONGRESSIONAL TERM: A term of Congress commences January 3 of each odd numbered year and continues for two years, regardless of the number of regular or special sessions held. Each

term of Congress is divided into two sessions.

CONGRESSIONAL SESSION: A session of Congress is fixed in point of time from the convening of both Houses for the transaction of business to their final adjournment before the commencement of the next regular session.

Extra or special Congressional sessions may also be convened. The Senate may be called in extra session without the House to consider treaties, try impeachments, or confirm appointments.

THE SENATE

MEMBERS: 100 Senators. There are two from each State.

TERM OF OFFICE: Six years. One-third of the membership is elected every two years. The six-year term enables a Senator to devote himself for several years to his Senatorial responsibilities

without being concerned over frequent reelection campaigns. He serves through several sessions of Congress and is able to acquire a great deal of understanding and experience during that time. Many Senators serve for more than one term, and periods of continuous service up to 24 years are not uncommon.

QUALIFICATIONS: Any person who is 30 years of age or more and has been a citizen of the United States for nine years may be elected to the Senate. He must live in the State that elects him.

SALARY: \$30,000 per year, plus expense allowance.

VACANCY: In the event of the death or resignation of a Senator, the vacancy is usually filled by temporary appointment by the Governor of that State. Such appointment continues until the next general election at which time a successor is elected for the balance of the former Senator's term. The "Seventeenth Amendment" to the *Constitution* directs the Governor to call a special election, but authorizes the Legislature of his State to empower him to make an immediate appointment pending the next general election. This alternative is ordinarily followed.

OFFICERS IN THE SENATE: The Vice-President of the United States is the presiding officer in the Senate. As President of the Senate, he is not allowed to take the floor to argue for his own party's program. The Senate elects a President pro tempore from among its own members, who holds that office at the pleasure of the Senate, and presides in the absence of the Vice-President of the United States. The Senate also elects a Secretary, a Sergeant at Arms, and a Doorkeeper. These officers are not members of the Senate.

LEADERS IN THE SENATE: The majority leader in the Senate is not an officer of that body, but the acknowledged leader of the party numerically in the majority at the time. The majority leader is selected by party caucus. The minority also chooses a leader.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MEMBERS: 435 members. Each State must have one member in the House of Representatives. Members are apportioned to the various States by Congress on the basis of population determined by a census taken each decade. Puerto Rico has a Resident Commissioner without vote.

TERM OF OFFICE: Two years. The terms of all members begin and end concurrently.

QUALIFICATIONS: Any person who is 25 years of age or over, has been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and is an inhabitant of the State that elects him, is qualified for election to the House of Representatives.

SALARY: \$30,000 per year, plus expense allowance.

VACANCY: In the event of the death or resignation of a Representative, the *Constitution* states: "When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies." The State Governor is thus authorized to call a special election for the choosing of a successor to serve for the unexpired portion of the term.

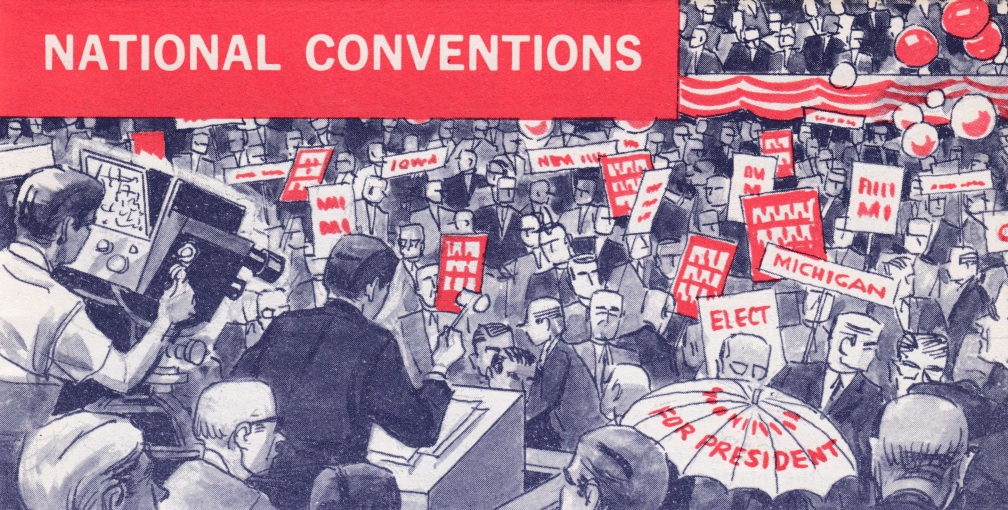
PRESIDING OFFICER: The Speaker of the House is the presiding officer in the House. He is nominated at a majority party caucus and is elected by a roll call vote of the House. The Speaker may appoint a Speaker pro tempore, but not for more than three consecutive days without the consent of the House. The salary of the Speaker of the House is \$43,000 per year, plus a \$10,000 expense allowance.

PARTY LINE-UP IN CONGRESS *

Election Year	Congress Elected	House		Presidency	Senate	
		Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.
1948	81st	263	171	Truman (D)	54	42
1950	82nd	234	199		48	47
1952	83rd	213	221	Eisenhower (R)	47	48
1954	84th	232	203		48	47
1956	85th	234	201	Eisenhower (R)	49	47
1958	86th	283	154		66	34
1960	87th	263	174	Kennedy (D)	64	36
1962	88th	258	176	Johnson (D)	68	32
1964	89th	295	140	Johnson (D)	68	32
1966	90th	248	187		64	36

*At beginning of term. Independents or vacancies not included.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS



EARLY HISTORY: The first official convention of the Democratic Party was held in Baltimore in 1832. Andrew Jackson was nominated for President. The first official nomination convention of the Republican Party, held in Philadelphia in 1856, selected John C. Fremont as its presidential candidate. Prior to official conventions of the parties, nominees were selected in State legislative caucuses and irregular public meetings of the people.

SELECTION OF TIME AND PLACE: The two major political parties nominate their candidates for the office of President and Vice-President at national conventions usually held in July or August prior to the general November election in presidential election years. National conventions are not regulated by State or Federal law. National conventions have no legal standing, but are simply representative of the political sentiments of the particular political party holding the convention.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE: The national committee of a political party is the agency through which the party may act during intervals between national conventions. Nine to twelve months preceding the presidential election, the national committees of the Republican and Democratic parties meet in order to determine the time and place for their respective conventions. The national committee of each party notifies its corresponding State and territorial committees of the convention dates and the number of delegates to which each is entitled.

CHOOSING DELEGATES: The method of selecting delegates to a national convention varies. Some States regulate the selection by statute. Methods presently used are election of delegates at (1) primary elections, (2) selection by the State

conventions, or (3) State committees of the party. In some States where the primary is used to elect the delegates, the voter is given a chance to express his choice of prospective presidential and vice-presidential candidates. In such instances the ballots are prepared so that the voter may indicate his preference. This method is termed "the preferential presidential primary." Fifteen presidential primary elections are scheduled for 1968.

CONVENTION PURPOSES: The five basic purposes of the Democratic and Republican national political conventions in 1968 are:

1. To adopt a national party platform,
2. To nominate a candidate for President,
3. To nominate a candidate for Vice-President,
4. To elect a new national committee to serve from 1968 to 1972, and
5. To adopt rules for allocating delegates among the States for the 1972 national convention and for governing the national committee in the 1968-1972 period.

MAJOR CONVENTION COMMITTEES:

Much of the preliminary work and detail is handled by pre-convention committees on housing, decorations, press, radio, TV, transportation, etc. The actual convention business is handled by four principal committees. These are:

1. Permanent Organization Committee — nominates the permanent chairman of the convention who customarily has been selected by party leaders before the convention. It also nominates the other permanent officers of the convention, and the delegates usually accept its recommendations.

2. Credentials Committee — receives the credentials of all the delegates and alternates from the Secretary of the National Committee, and determines the permanent role of the Convention.
3. Rules and Order of Business Committee — sets up the machinery under which the convention will operate and usually recommends that the convention follow the rules of the United States House of Representatives.
4. Platform and Resolutions Committee — draws up a statement of principles and policies which the party has pledged to advocate and promote — the platform on which the party and its candidates will stand.

THE OPENING OF THE CONVENTION:

All of the preliminary planning begins to take form as the day arrives for the opening of the convention. Although serious business is at hand, a circuslike atmosphere prevails as bands whip up lively tunes to stir the spirits of delegates as they gather to pick a candidate.

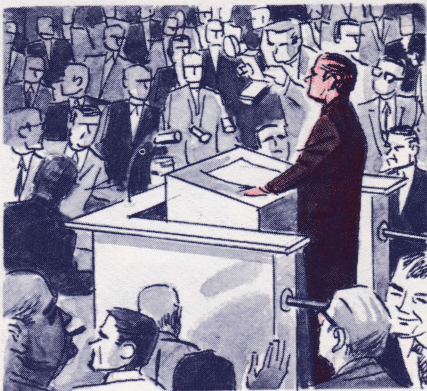
Certain time-honored preliminaries are observed. The National Anthem is sung and prayers are offered at the beginning of each session. Television coverage has changed the daily schedule for the conventions. The parties now attempt to hold most of their sessions in the evening hours to capture the largest viewing audience.

The first session is called to order by the national chairman. Welcoming speeches by the mayor of the city and the governor of the State usually follow. Agendas may vary with each convention. The national chairman customarily delivers his own address and subsequently turns the gavel over to the temporary chairman. He may deliver the "keynote address" or some other prominent member of the party may be chosen to do this.

The keynote address customarily is in praise of the party's achievements and expresses the general views of the national committee concerning the party platform. Upon conclusion of the keynote address, certain routine affairs must be given attention before the delegates can begin the exciting and dramatic business of nominating a candidate for President.

ROUTINE AFFAIRS: The selection of a permanent chairman for the convention is the next order of business. Usually he has been picked far in advance of the convention itself. Inasmuch as he will be the "master of ceremonies" for

the entire convention, it is important that the political party makes certain that a seasoned veteran of political conventions with a thorough knowledge of parliamentary procedure is selected.



After the new permanent chairman delivers his address, the following details must be handled in the order stated:

1. Make certain that only bonafide delegates are seated.
2. Accept rules of voting procedure as recommended by the Committee on Rules.
3. Adopt the party platform.

NOMINATIONS: Next, the permanent chairman asks the secretary to call the roll of States. These are called in alphabetical order. States often have agreements to yield to one another for the purpose of placing names in nomination.

For instance, Alabama may yield to some other State so that the permanent chairman can give the floor to a representative of that State who is ready to place a particular candidate in nomination. By custom, nominating speeches have been limited to 15 minutes for President and Vice-President, and all speeches "seconding the nomination" to 5 minutes.

VOTING ON NOMINEES: Following the completion of the nominating and seconding addresses, a roll call of the States for voting on the nominees is taken. The vote of each State is announced to the convention by a chairman selected by each State delegation and responsible for polling its vote.

A delegate may vote as he chooses unless he has been instructed specifically to vote for a certain aspirant by the voters in a primary election in his State. In most instances, "instructed delegates" observe their instructions for a preferred aspirant until released by

the aspirant himself, or the aspirant's official representative. The first roll call is frequently a ballot of "favorite sons" and "courtesy votes." When State delegations are divided on their choice of aspirants, individual delegates may challenge the vote and ask for a poll of their entire State membership.

When a large State delegation is involved, this individual poll of delegates may be quite lengthy. The Democratic Party adopted a rule at their 1960 convention which authorizes a convention chairman to send a representative to poll a State delegation when one member of the delegation has requested a poll. The roll call of States then may continue without waiting for the poll. The Republican Party, however, still polls the delegates on an individual basis on the floor of the convention.

After the votes of all the States have been counted, the results are announced. Frequently only a single ballot is necessary to nominate a candidate. If the votes are so divided among the number of aspirants that no one has the requisite majority, additional ballots must be taken until one receives the number of votes required by the convention for nomination.

UNANIMOUS VOTE: When one of the aspirants has succeeded in getting a majority vote, the chairman calls for the traditional unanimous vote which is always given. This vote assures the winner of his party's confidence, and shows the

nation that the party is united in the support of its presidential candidate.

ACCLAMATION VOTE: Acclamation is a unanimous voice vote for a nominee. If a motion is made, the chairman may ask, "...to suspend the rules and declare a certain nominee nominated for President of the United States by acclamation."

The motion to nominate by acclamation is sometimes made before the roll call for voting starts, and sometimes after the roll call in which a candidate has secured a nominating majority. Once the roll call for voting has started, it may not be interrupted by a motion to suspend the rules and elect by acclamation.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION: When the presidential candidate has been agreed upon, the convention begins proceedings to name a vice-presidential candidate. Names are placed in nomination and the ballot is taken in the same manner as that used for selecting the President. When the vice-presidential nominee has received the required number of votes, he is declared the candidate.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECHES: When the candidates have been chosen, the presidential and vice-presidential nominees deliver acceptance speeches. This ends the convention proceedings and the delegates go back to their home States to begin the campaign for election.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS

1932 - 1964

Year	City	Date	Presidential Nominee	No. of Ballots
1932	Chicago	June 14-16	Herbert Hoover	1
1936	Cleveland	June 9-12	Alfred M. Landon	1
1940	Philadelphia	June 24-28	Wendell L. Willkie	6
1944	Chicago	June 26-28	Thomas E. Dewey	1
1948	Philadelphia	June 21-25	Thomas E. Dewey	3
1952	Chicago	July 7-11	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1
1956	San Francisco	Aug. 20-23	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1
1960	Chicago	July 25-28	Richard M. Nixon	1
1964	San Francisco	July 13-16	Barry Goldwater	1

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

1932 - 1964

Year	City	Date	Presidential Nominee	No. of Ballots
1932	Chicago	June 27-July 2	Franklin D. Roosevelt	4
1936	Philadelphia	June 23-27	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Acclamation
1940	Chicago	July 15-18	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1
1944	Chicago	July 19-21	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1
1948	Philadelphia	July 12-14	Harry S. Truman	1
1952	Chicago	July 21-26	Adlai E. Stevenson	3
1956	Chicago	Aug. 13-17	Adlai E. Stevenson	1
1960	Los Angeles	July 11-15	John F. Kennedy	1
1964	Atlantic City	Aug. 24-27	Lyndon B. Johnson	Acclamation

THE 1968 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

DATE: Begins on Monday, August 5, 1968.

PLACE: Miami Beach, Florida, in the Miami Beach Convention Hall. This is the first time that Miami Beach has been selected as the site of a national nominating convention.

NUMBER OF CONVENTION VOTES: 1,333. This is a gain of 25 votes over the 1964 Convention.

NUMBER NECESSARY TO NOMINATE: A simple majority of the 1,333 votes, or 667 votes, are needed to nominate.

HOW THE DELEGATES ARE CHOSEN: Delegates to the Republican National Convention are chosen as follows:

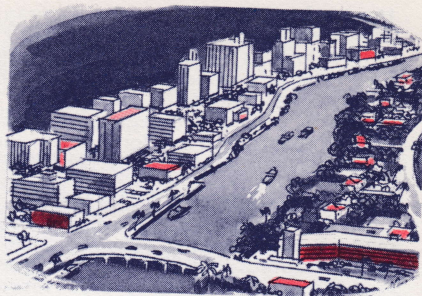
1. In primary elections, or
2. By Congressional District or State conventions, or
3. By Republican State committees.

State laws in many States require the use of one or more of the three methods. In the absence of a State law, State party rule or custom prevails so long as it is in accord with the rules of the national convention.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES: The membership of the Republican National Convention will consist of:

A. Delegates-at-large.

1. Four delegates-at-large from each State.
2. Two additional delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-large in-Congress from each State.
3. Nine delegates-at-large for the District of Columbia.



4. Six additional delegates-at-large from each State which cast its electoral votes for Barry Goldwater in 1964, or which elected a Republican United States Senator or a Republican Governor in 1964 or later.
5. Five delegates-at-large for Puerto Rico and three delegates-at-large for the Virgin Islands.

B. District Delegates.

1. One district delegate for each Congressional district which cast 2,000 votes or more for Mr. Goldwater in 1964, or for the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives in 1966.
2. One additional district delegate for each Congressional district which cast 10,000 votes or more for Mr. Goldwater in 1964, or for the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives in 1966.

C. Alternate Delegates.

1. One alternate delegate for each delegate to the Republican National Convention.

PREVIOUS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION:

The Republican Convention of 1964 was held in San Francisco, California, in the Cow Palace. It began on July 13, 1964, and extended through July 16, 1964. The 1964 Republican National Convention nominated Barry Goldwater on the first ballot.

Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, Fla.—Aug. 5, 1968

GRAND TOTAL	1,333
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THE 1968 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

DATE: Begins on Monday, August 26, 1968.

PLACE: Chicago, Illinois, in the International Amphitheatre.

NUMBER OF CONVENTION VOTES: 2,622. This is a gain of 306 votes over the 1964 Convention.

NUMBER NECESSARY TO NOMINATE: A simple majority of the 2,622 votes, or 1,312 votes, are needed to nominate.

HOW DELEGATES ARE CHOSEN: The delegates to the Democratic National Convention are chosen as follows:

1. In primary elections, or
2. By Congressional District or State conventions, or
3. By Democratic State Committees.

State laws in many States require the use of one or more of the three methods. In the absence of a State law, State party rule or custom prevails so long as it is in accord with the rules of the national convention.

THE DELEGATES: Democratic party workers and government officeholders make up the majority of the delegates.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES: The membership of the Democratic National Convention will be chosen as follows:

1. Each State shall have three (3) convention votes for each of the electors from that State in the electoral college.
2. Each State shall have a popular vote bonus equal to one convention vote for each 100,000 popular votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that State in 1964 for electors who either voted for the nominees of the 1964 Democratic National Convention or who were not elected, but ran on



the ticket of voting for said nominees, provided that there shall be a minimum of one such bonus vote for each State.

3. There shall be a victory bonus of 10 convention votes for each State which cast its electoral votes for the nominees of the 1964 Democratic National Convention.
4. Each member of the Democratic National Committee elected by the 1964 Democratic National Convention, or subsequent thereto by the Democratic National Committee, shall have one convention vote, said vote to be personal and to be incapable of exercise by any alternate.
5. Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands shall have 23 convention votes.
6. No State shall have fewer convention votes than at the 1964 Democratic National Convention.
7. One alternate is to be elected for each full vote except those of the national committee members.

PREVIOUS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION: The 1964 Democratic National Convention was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the Convention Hall. It began on August 24, 1964 and continued through August 27, 1964. President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey were both nominated by acclamation.

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Ill. — Aug. 26, 1968

GRAND TOTAL	2,622
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1968 ELEC

538* ELECTORAL VOTES . .

... AND ALL 435 MEMBERS

ELECT

ALASKA

3 Elec. Votes

• Senator

WASHINGTON

9 Elec. Votes

• Senator

• Governor

OREGON

6 Elec. Votes

• Senator

MONTANA

4 Elec. Votes

• Governor

NORTH DAKOTA

4 Elec. Votes

• Senator

• Governor

MINN

10 E

SOUTH DAKOTA

4 Elec. Votes

• Senator

• Governor

IDAHO

4 Elec. Votes

• Senator

WYOMING

3 Elec. Votes

NEVADA

3 Elec. Votes

• Senator

UTAH

4 Elec. Votes

• Senator

• Governor

COLORADO

6 Elec. Votes

• Senator

NEBRASKA

5 Elec. Votes

KANSAS

7 Elec. Votes

• Senator

• Governor

CALIFORNIA

40 Elec. Votes

• Senator

ARIZONA

5 Elec. Votes

• Senator

• Governor

NEW MEXICO

4 Elec. Votes

• Governor

OKLAHOMA

8 Elec. Votes

• Senator

TEXAS

25 Elec. Votes

• Governor

HAWAII

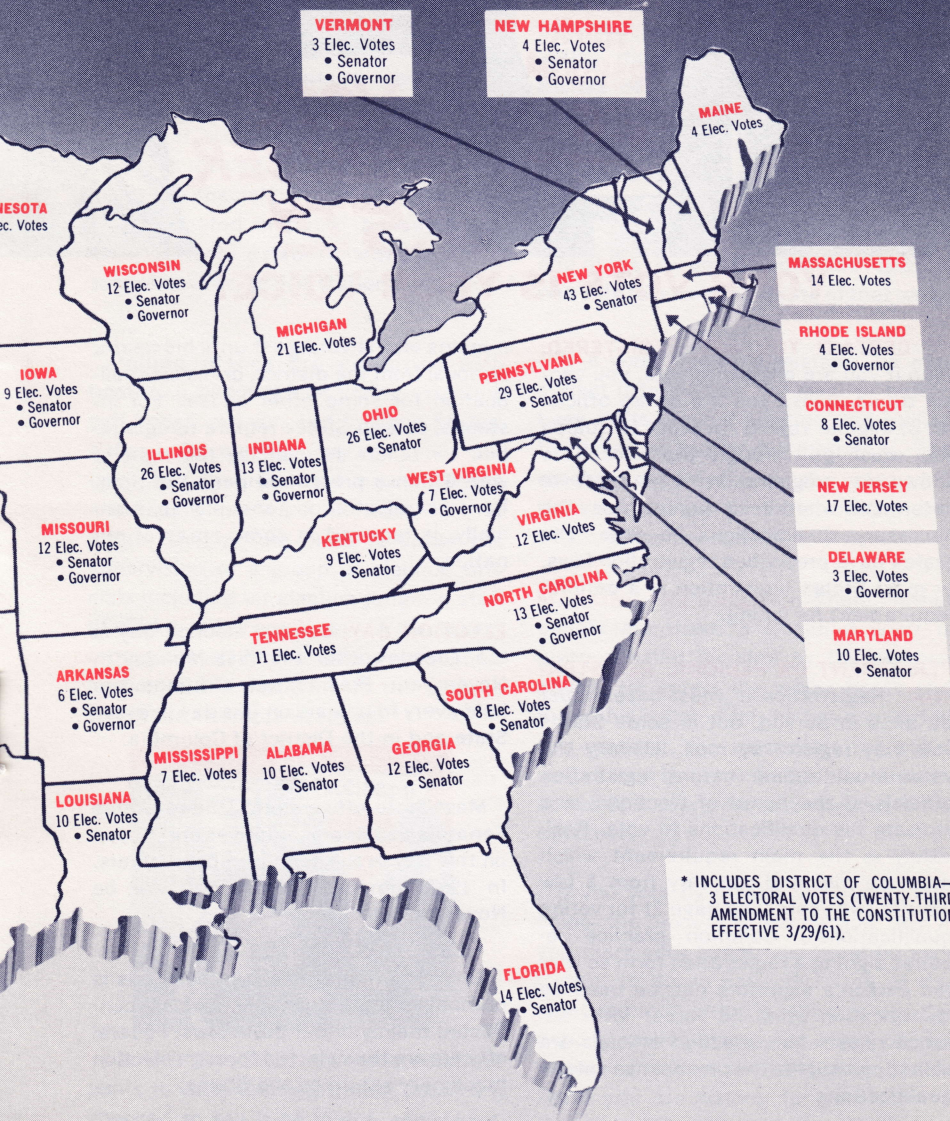
4 Elec. Votes

• Senator

ATION IN THE 50 STATES

34 U.S. SENATORS . . . 21 STATE GOVERNORS
OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ION DATE—NOVEMBER 5, 1968





YOUR VOTE IS YOUR VOICE!

BE CERTAIN YOU ARE REGISTERED:

Even if you are eligible to vote, you cannot do so unless you are on an official list of eligible voters. In order to qualify, you must go through the procedure known as "registration." In order to determine whether a person has the necessary qualifications to vote, the States have prescribed registration laws. In most States registration is a definite requirement for voting.

PERMANENT OR PERIODIC REGISTRATION:

Registration in most cases must be done in person, but in some States you may register by mail. Usually the voter must appear before registration officials at the board of elections, and indicate his qualifications to vote. Residency is the main requirement which must be met and will vary from a few days to two years (see page 21 for voting qualifications). Common practice requires signing a registration form so that the person's signature can be used as identification when he votes. With advance registration, election officials are able to investigate the prospective voter's qualifications.

In some States this registration becomes permanent. The voter's name

remains on the voting list until his death, removal from the district, or his disqualification for some other cause. For instance, certain States require reregistration for failure to exercise the right to vote within a prescribed period of time. Periodic registration, annually or biennially, is required in some areas of our nation.

ELECTION DAY: General election day is the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Presidential elections are held every four years on this day **in every State** and in the District of Columbia.

Most State officers and United States Senators and Representatives are chosen on this day in the even-numbered years. In 1968, general election day will be November 5th.

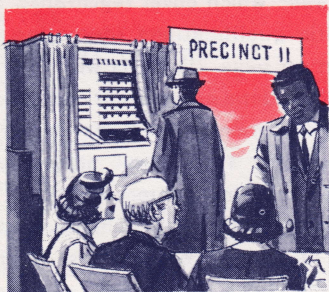
Since the management of elections is primarily a State duty, elections are conducted mainly under State laws. Federal officers are thus elected through election machinery set up by the States.

VOTING DISTRICTS: Each State is divided into election districts and precincts

which are limited in population so that all votes can be received and counted quickly on election day. The smallest voting unit is called "the precinct." It is a subdivision of the county or ward. A State may have several thousand precincts. The residents of a certain precinct must cast their votes in that precinct.

POLLING PLACES: A polling place is provided by the county clerk, city clerk, board of elections commissioner, or some other designated official for each voting district or precinct into which a city or county is divided. Polling places may be located in special portable voting booths, or be situated in public buildings and other suitable establishments, such as school houses, police stations, etc.

Polling places are equipped with booths, a ballot box or voting machine, poll books, tickets, and in some States, a flag. On election day the polls are open during prescribed hours. These are usually from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., or later. Each polling place is under the supervision of a group of election officials including an election judge, a staff of clerks, and "watchers." A "watcher" represents all of the opposing political parties and is stationed at the polls to watch for attempts at fraud.



VOTING PROCEDURE: When a voter appears to vote, the registration books are checked to see if he is duly registered. His signature, required prior to voting, is checked against his signature in the reg-

istration books. If he is qualified, he is then permitted to vote.

VOTING MACHINES: Voting machines are mechanical devices for recording and counting votes at an election. There are several kinds of voting machines, but they all work in much the same way. The voter moves a master lever on the machine. This closes a curtain around him and locks the mechanism of the voting machine. Before him are the names of the candidates arranged in rows according to parties. The voter presses a button or pulls a lever over the name of the candidate he chooses for each office. To vote a "straight ticket" he pulls a lever or button at the end of the row and the machine registers one vote for every candidate of that party.

If a voter makes a mistake, he may correct it by putting the lever or button back in its original position and pulling the lever or button he intended. The machine does not count the votes until the voter pushes back the master lever which opens the curtain.

MARKING THE BALLOTS: Where printed ballots are used, a qualified voter is given a ballot initialed by the election board. He enters the voting booth and marks his ballot. After he has completed this marking, the voter folds the ballot and places it in the ballot box himself, or hands it to a clerk who does so in his presence.

If you vote by means of a voting machine, the process is mechanical. But if you mark your ballot, you must be very careful to do so correctly. One of the most common errors is failing to use the pencil, rubber stamp, or other official marker provided in the voting booth. While you are waiting for your turn to vote, you will usually see posted a set of "voters' instructions." It is well to read these carefully.

Another difficulty voters have is making an improper mark on the ballot. If a voter marks a ballot illegally, his ballot is void.

THESE MARKS ARE LEGAL



THESE MARKS VOID A BALLOT



ABSENTEE VOTING: There is a trend toward extending the use of absentee ballots in many States. In most States, a qualified voter expecting to be absent from his county on election day may apply in advance for an absentee ballot. The board of elections is generally the proper authority to contact for an absentee ballot. The marked ballot accompanied by an affidavit should be mailed to the board of elections for delivery to the voter's precinct on election day. The same procedure usually applies to those who are unable to go to the polls because of illness.

VOTING A STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET:

To vote a straight party ticket, the following two methods are used: (1) Place an "X" at the head of the column of the party candidates; or, if voting by machine, press the button or pull the lever at the end of the row and the machine registers one vote for every candidate of that party, and (2) in the states where no party circle and no party columns or rows are provided, it is necessary to place an "X" in the square before the name of every candidate on the party ticket.



COUNTING THE VOTES: At the hour fixed by law, usually at the end of voting, counting of the ballots begins in the presence of the judges and clerks. Where voting machines are used, much of the detail of actually counting ballots is eliminated. The results are marked on a tally sheet and when complete, they are certified by the proper officials. These results are then certified to the State Canvassing Board at the State Capitol, or to the Secretary of State.

ELECTION LAWS: Every State has "election laws" which cover registration and specific qualifications for voting (as shown on page 21). It is well to know that the federal government controls the amount of money which may be spent campaigning for federal offices, prescribes how money received shall be accounted for, and prohibits certain kinds of political contributions. In addition, the Hatch Act forbids federal employees and most employees of State and local governments who are paid in full or part from federal funds, to engage in active partisan political work while holding political office.

Most States agree on the basic qualifications for voting, but they differ somewhat on residence requirements. The reason for a residence requirement is to insure that a prospective voter has had an opportunity to appraise the local situation before voting. Residence requirements have been eased in many States to meet the voting needs of mobile Americans. Inasmuch as the presidential elections are not separated from Congressional, State, and local elections, it is necessary for voters in many States to fulfill residence requirements even to vote for President. Since the qualifications below change periodically, it is important to know the rules of your own State.

- (1) At least 21 years of age (18 in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 in Alaska, 20 in Hawaii),
- (2) A citizen of the United States,
- (3) Registered, and
- (4) In most States, able to read and write.

Residence in		Residence in	
State	County	District	
Alabama	1 yr.	6 mo.	3 mo.
Alaska	1 yr.	.....	30 days
Arizona	1 yr. *	30 days	30 days
Arkansas	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 days
California	1 yr. *	90 days	54 days
Colorado	1 yr. *	90 days	20 days (b)
Connecticut	6 mo. *	.....	6 mo. (c)
Delaware	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 days
District of Columbia . . . . .	.....	.....	1 yr.
Florida	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....
Georgia	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....
Hawaii	1 yr.	.....	3 mo.
Idaho	6 mo. *	30 days	.....
Illinois	1 yr. *	3 mo.	30 days
Indiana	6 mo.	60 days (a)	30 days
Iowa	6 mo.	60 days	10 days
Kansas	6 mo. *	.....	30 days
Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mo.	60 days
Louisiana	1 yr.	6 mo.	3 mo.
Maine	6 mo. *	.....	3 mo.
Maryland	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....
Massachusetts	1 yr. *	.....	6 mo. (c)
Michigan	6 mo. *	.....	30 days
Minnesota	6 mo.	.....	30 days
Mississippi	2 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.
Missouri	1 yr. *	60 days	60 days
Montana	1 yr.	30 days	30 days
Nebraska	6 mo. *	40 days	10 days
Nevada	6 mo.	30 days	10 days
New Hampshire	6 mo.	.....	6 mo.
New Jersey	6 mo. *	40 days	.....
New Mexico	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
New York	3 mo. *	3 mo.	.....
North Carolina	1 yr.	30 days	30 days
North Dakota	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Ohio	1 yr. *	40 days	40 days
Oklahoma	6 mo.	2 mo.	20 days
Oregon	6 mo. *	30 days	30 days
Pennsylvania	90 days	.....	60 days
Rhode Island	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.
South Carolina	1 yr.	6 mo.	3 mo.
South Dakota	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Tennessee	1 yr.	3 mo.	.....
Texas	1 yr. *	6 mo.	6 mo.
Utah	1 yr.	4 mo.	60 days
Vermont	1 yr. *	3 mo.	3 mo. (a)
Virginia	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 days
Washington	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
West Virginia	1 yr.	60 days	30 days
Wisconsin	6 mo. *	.....	10 days
Wyoming	1 yr. *	60 days	10 days

(a) Township. (b) City or Town, 30 days. (c) City or town.

* Special residence qualifications for voting in Presidential elections have been established in these States for residents who have not lived in the State long enough prior to a national election to meet the regular residence requirements. If you reside in one of these States, contact your local Board of Elections for exact residence qualifications for Presidential elections.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The manner in which the President should be elected was one of the problems facing the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The convention rejected the proposal that the President be elected by Congress on the grounds that he would then be under the control of the Legislature. A proposal that the people elect the President was also defeated.

To solve this problem, the Constitutional Convention agreed on the method of indirect popular election which became the "Electoral College." As a result, the *Constitution*, in Article II, Section 1, provides for the election of our President and Vice-President through the Electoral College.

The development of political parties over the years has reduced the Electoral College to a routine ceremony. Frequent proposals have been offered abolishing the Electoral College and for the direct election of the President by the people. These proposals are presented periodically, but since they tend to reduce the importance of the less populated States in the Federal system of government, they have never won the approval of Congress.

HOW THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE FUNCTIONS:

The number of electors in each State is equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled. Each elector has one electoral vote. A State is automatically guaranteed three electors — two corresponding to its U. S. Senators and one corresponding to the minimum of one seat in the U. S. House which the *Constitution* assures each State. Additional electors correspond to the number of House seats apportioned to each State on the basis of population following each decennial census. For instance, Alabama has eight Representatives and two Senators, making a total of 10 electors for Alabama in the Electoral College.

At present, with 50 States in the Union, the Electoral College consists of 538 electors — 435 corresponding to Repre-

sentatives, 100 corresponding to Senators, and an additional three for the District of Columbia, which were authorized under the "Twenty-third Amendment" to the *Constitution* effective in 1961.

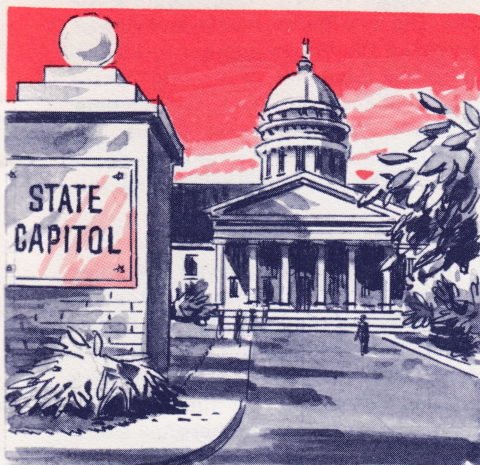
Electors are the persons actually voted for on election day. In other words, the popular vote of the people *indirectly* elects the President and Vice-President. Some States print only the names of the electors on the presidential ballot; others print both the names of the electors and the names of presidential and vice-presidential candidates; still others print only the names of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates on the ballot. Regardless of how the ballots are printed, voters are voting for the electors.

THE ELECTORS: If the Republican presidential candidate receives a majority vote in a State, all the electoral votes from that State would be given to the Republican nominee. Should the majority be Democratic, then the electoral votes would be given to the Democratic nominee. In a few States, electors are bound by State law to vote for their party's choice for President. In most States, however, their vote for their party's choice is customary rather than compulsory.

Electors are State officers who are nominated and elected in accordance with State law. In 42 States, State conventions of the political parties nominate candidates for electors. In 6 States, and the District of Columbia, nominations are made by State political committees. Two States, Arizona and Alabama, authorize nominations of electors in primary elections. Electors usually are selected to run as a token of appreciation for their service to their political party. They are compensated for traveling expenses by their respective States. No member of Congress may be an elector in the Electoral College.

ELECTORS MEET AND VOTE: The voting by electors, according to the *Consti-*

tution, must be the same throughout the United States. Since 1934, the date has



been the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December. In 1968, this will be December 16. The electors chosen by the voters meet at their State Capitols in most States at noon. The meeting takes place in State Legislative Chambers, the Executive Chambers, or the Office of the Secretary of State. After the balloting is complete, the results with certificates signed by the respective State governors are sent by registered mail to the President of the Senate in Washington with duplicate copies to the General Services Administrator and the local U. S. District Court.

Ballots are opened before a joint meeting of the U. S. Senate and U. S. House of Representatives held by law on the following January 6 with the Vice-President as President of the Senate presiding. Candidates for President and Vice-President receiving a required majority of at least 270 votes, are declared elected and given the oath of office two weeks later.

The "Twentieth Amendment" to the *Constitution*, adopted in 1933, provides that the Vice-President-elect shall become President if the President-elect should die before his term begins.

ELECTION BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: If no candidate receives an electoral vote majority, the election of the President goes to the House of Representatives and the election of the Vice-President to the Senate.

The House votes for the three presidential candidates who have received the greatest number of electoral votes. Each State casts one vote for President. The decision of the majority of its Representatives determines the presidential vote from each State. If the majority of the Representatives from a State are Democratic, one vote would probably be for the Democratic candidate; if Republican, then the vote would probably be for the Republican candidate. A strong "third party" candidate could change this however. A presidential candidate must receive the vote of at least 26 States to have the necessary majority for election.

Only two instances have occurred in our history when the House was called upon to choose the President. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson, and in 1824, John Quincy Adams won their elections in the House of Representatives.

ELECTION BY THE SENATE: The Senate elects the Vice-President by a majority vote of the Senators. Fifty-one votes are necessary for election. Only the two candidates who have received the highest number of electoral votes are voted upon. It is unlikely, therefore, that the Senate would fail to elect a Vice-President.

If the House has not elected a President by Inauguration Day, January 20, the Vice-President elected by the Senate becomes President. If the Senate should fail because of a tie to elect a Vice-President before Inauguration Day, there would be neither a President nor a Vice-President to take office on that date. As a retiring President and Vice-President would have no right to hold office beyond the 20th of January, Congress may appoint a person to act as President until a President or Vice-President qualifies.

LOSING YET WINNING: It is quite possible that a presidential candidate could receive more popular votes, yet lose the election for the presidency, by not receiving the majority of votes in the Electoral College.

This happened in the election of 1888 when Benjamin Harrison received fewer popular votes than Grover Cleveland, but was elected President because he had received the majority necessary at that time in the Electoral College. The popular vote plurality of Harrison in the larger States such as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, turned the tide. Although Cleveland received a total popular vote of 5,540,329 against Harrison's 5,439,853, Harrison won in the Electoral College by receiving 233 electoral votes as compared with Cleveland's 168.

CENSUS EACH DECADE: Inasmuch as the number of members in the House of Representatives has such an important bearing on the total electoral votes of a certain State, it is well to mention that the *Constitution* does not fix the exact number of Representatives.

It says that the Congress shall make an official census every 10 years of all



the people in the United States. After the count has been completed, Congress fixes the total number of Representatives. Following the Census of 1910, Congress set the number of members in the House of Representatives at 435. This number has remained fixed from 1910 until the present.

In the election of 1960, however, there was an exception made to this number because the *Constitution* requires that each State have at least one Representative. The new States, Alaska and Hawaii, increased the House number to 437, because the tabulation of the 1960 Census had not been completed at election time. After the final tabulation of the 1960 Census, the reapportionment among the States restored the House membership to 435.

The Census of 1960 showed that when the population of the United States was divided by the requisite 435, one Representative represented about 410,263 people. States with big gains in population received more seats in the House of Representatives; some others lost seats.

"ONE MAN, ONE VOTE." The 20th Century rural to urban population shift and our mobile society generated equality of representation problems. It was disturbing to many that *apportionment* (distribution of legislative seats within a State, and assignment of U. S. House seats to the individual States according to decennial census) and *districting* (the process of drawing boundaries for State legislative districts or Congressional districts) were not keeping pace with population moving trends.

The Supreme Court was called upon to interpret the real meaning of the *Constitution* regarding *apportionment* and *districting*. Minor decisions were laid down in 1930, 1946, and in 1962. In 1964, however, the Supreme Court handed down its famed "one man, one vote" decision, which meant that both Houses of a bicameral State legislature must be apportioned on a population basis.

The decision spelled an end to gross population imbalances among U. S. House districts whose boundaries, like those of State legislative districts, were drawn by State legislatures. All States must comply with the Supreme Court decision and they either have finalized their reapportionment and redistricting, or are in the process.

ELECTION RESULTS FOR PRESIDENT SINCE 1900

Year	Presidential Candidates	Party	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Vice-Presidential Candidates and Party
1900	William McKinley	Republican	292	7,219,530	Theodore Roosevelt-R
	William J. Bryan	Dem., People's	155	6,358,071	Adlai E. Stevenson-D., Peo.
1904	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	336	7,628,834	Charles W. Fairbanks-R
	Alton B. Parker	Democratic	140	5,084,491	Henry G. Davis-D
1908	William H. Taft	Republican	321	7,679,006	James S. Sherman-R
	William J. Bryan	Democratic	162	6,409,106	John W. Kern-D
1912	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	435	6,286,214	Thomas R. Marshall-D
	Theodore Roosevelt	Progressive	88	4,126,020	Hiram Johnson-Prog.
	William H. Taft	Republican	8	3,483,922	Nicholas M. Butler-R
1916	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	277	9,129,606	Thomas R. Marshall-D
	Charles E. Hughes	Republican	254	8,538,221	Charles W. Fairbanks-R
1920	Warren G. Harding	Republican	404	16,152,200	Calvin Coolidge-R
	James M. Cox	Democratic	127	9,147,353	Franklin D. Roosevelt-D
1924	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	382	15,725,016	Charles G. Dawes-R
	John W. Davis	Democratic	136	8,385,586	Charles W. Bryan-D
	Robert M. LaFollette	Progressive	13	4,822,856	Burton K. Wheeler, Prog.
1928	Herbert Hoover	Republican	444	21,392,190	Charles Curtis-R
	Alfred E. Smith	Democratic	87	15,016,443	Joseph T. Robinson-D
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	472	22,821,857	John N. Garner-D
	Herbert Hoover	Republican	59	15,761,841	Charles Curtis-R
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	523	27,751,597	John N. Garner-D
	Alfred M. Landon	Republican	8	16,679,583	Frank Knox-R
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	449	27,244,160	Henry A. Wallace-D
	Wendell L. Willkie	Republican	82	22,305,198	Charles L. McNary-R
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	432	25,602,504	Harry S. Truman-D
	Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	99	22,006,285	John W. Bricker-R
1948	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	303	24,105,812	Alben W. Barkley-D
	Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	189	21,970,065	Earl Warren-R
	James S. Thurmond	States Rights	39	1,169,021	Fielding L. Wright-SR
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	442	33,937,317	Richard M. Nixon-R
	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic	89	27,314,987	John J. Sparkman-D

For results of Presidential elections in 1956, 1960, 1964, see maps on page 26.

ELECTION RESULTS for PRESIDENT

1956

REPUBLICAN

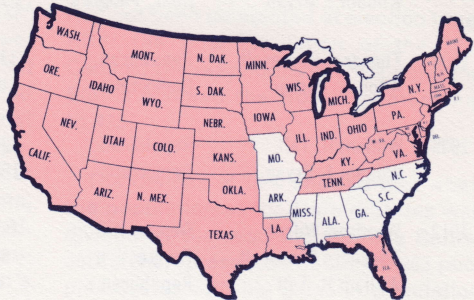
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Richard M. Nixon

ELECTORAL VOTE 457
POPULAR VOTE 35,581,003

DEMOCRATIC

Adlai E. Stevenson
Estes Kefauver

ELECTORAL VOTE 73
POPULAR VOTE 26,031,322



1960

DEMOCRATIC

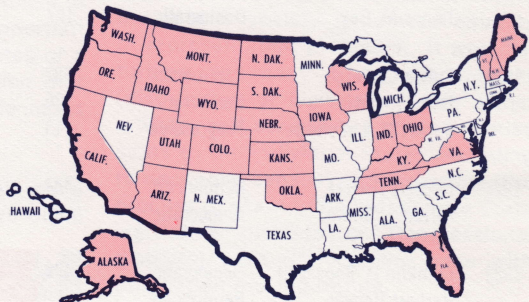
John F. Kennedy
Lyndon B. Johnson

ELECTORAL VOTE 303
POPULAR VOTE 34,221,349

REPUBLICAN

Richard M. Nixon
Henry C. Lodge

ELECTORAL VOTE 219
POPULAR VOTE 34,108,546



1964

DEMOCRATIC

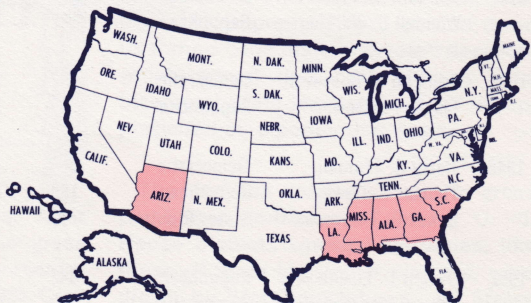
Lyndon B. Johnson
Hubert H. Humphrey

ELECTORAL VOTE 486
POPULAR VOTE 43,126,218

REPUBLICAN

Barry Goldwater
William E. Miller

ELECTORAL VOTE 52
POPULAR VOTE 27,174,898



REPUBLICAN

DEMOCRATIC



I AM THE NATION

I WAS BORN on July 4, 1776, and the Declaration of Independence is my birth certificate. The bloodlines of the world run in my veins, because I offered freedom to the oppressed. I am many things, and many people. *I am the nation.*

I am 200 million living souls — and the ghost of millions who have lived and died for me.

I am Nathan Hale and Paul Revere. I stood at Lexington and fired the shot heard around the world. I am Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry. I am John Paul Jones, the Green Mountain Boys and Davy Crockett. I am Lee and Grant and Abe Lincoln.

I remember the Alamo, the Maine and Pearl Harbor. When freedom called I answered and stayed until it was over, over there. I left my heroic dead in Flanders Fields, on the rock of Corregidor, on the bleak slopes of Korea and in the steaming jungle of Vietnam.

I am the Brooklyn Bridge, the wheat lands of Kansas and the granite hills of Vermont. I am the coalfields of the Virginias and Pennsylvania, the fertile lands of the West, the Golden Gate and the Grand Canyon. I am Independence Hall, the Monitor and the Merrimac.

I am big. I sprawl from the Atlantic to the Pacific . . . my arms reach out to embrace Alaska and Hawaii . . . 3 million square miles throbbing with industry. I am more than 3 million farms. I am forest, field, mountain and desert. I am quiet villages — and cities that never sleep.

You can look at me and see Ben Franklin walking down the streets of Philadelphia with his breadloaf under his arm. You can see Betsy Ross with her needle. You can see the lights of Christmas, and hear the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" as the calendar turns.

I am Babe Ruth and the World Series. I am 130,000 schools and colleges, and 326,000 churches where my people worship God as they think best. I am a ballot dropped in a box, the roar of a crowd in a stadium and the voice of a choir in a cathedral. I am an editorial in a newspaper and a letter to a Congressman.

I am Eli Whitney and Stephen Foster. I am Tom Edison, Albert Einstein and Billy Graham. I am Horace Greeley, Will Rogers and the Wright brothers. I am George Washington Carver, Daniel Webster and Jonas Salk.

I am Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Thomas Paine.

Yes, I am the nation, and these are the things that I am. I was conceived in freedom and, God willing, in freedom I will spend the rest of my days.

May I possess always the integrity, the courage and the strength to keep myself unshackled, to remain a citadel of freedom and a beacon of hope to the world.

This is my wish, my goal, my prayer in this year of 1968 — one hundred and ninety-two years after I was born.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1964

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

DEMOCRATIC . . . Lyndon B. Johnson, Texas
Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota

REPUBLICAN . . . Barry M. Goldwater, Arizona
William E. Miller, New York

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Other	Plurality †	Electoral Vote	
						Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	689,817	*	479,085	210,732	268,353 R	..	10
Alaska	67,259	44,329	22,930	.....	21,399 D	3	..
Arizona	480,783	237,765	242,536	482	4,771 R	..	5
Arkansas	560,426	314,197	243,264	2,965	70,933 D	6	..
California	7,050,985	4,171,877	2,879,108	.....	1,292,769 D	40	..
Colorado	772,749	476,024	296,725	.....	179,299 D	6	..
Connecticut	1,218,578	826,269	390,996	1,313	435,273 D	8	..
Delaware	201,334	122,704	78,093	537	44,611 D	3	..
D. C.	198,597	169,796	28,801	.....	140,995 D	3	..
Florida	1,854,481	948,540	905,941	.....	42,599 D	14	..
Georgia	1,139,157	522,557	616,600	.....	94,043 R	..	12
Hawaii	207,271	163,249	44,022	.....	119,227 D	4	..
Idaho	292,477	148,920	143,557	.....	5,363 D	4	..
Illinois	4,702,779	2,796,833	1,905,946	.....	890,887 D	26	..
Indiana	2,091,606	1,170,848	911,118	9,640	259,730 D	13	..
Iowa	1,184,539	733,030	449,148	2,361	283,882 D	9	..
Kansas	857,901	464,028	386,579	7,294	77,449 D	7	..
Kentucky	1,046,132	669,659	372,977	3,496	296,682 D	9	..
Louisiana	896,293	387,068	509,225	.....	122,157 R	..	10
Maine	380,965	262,264	118,701	.....	143,563 D	4	..
Maryland	1,116,407	730,912	385,495	.....	345,417 D	10	..
Massachusetts	2,344,798	1,786,422	549,727	8,649	1,236,695 D	14	..
Michigan	3,203,102	2,136,615	1,060,152	6,335	1,076,463 D	21	..
Minnesota	1,554,462	991,117	559,624	3,721	431,493 D	10	..
Mississippi	409,038	52,591	356,447	.....	303,856 R	..	7
Missouri	1,817,879	1,164,344	653,535	.....	510,809 D	12	..
Montana	278,628	164,246	113,032	1,350	51,214 D	4	..
Nebraska	584,154	307,307	276,847	.....	30,460 D	5	..
Nevada	135,433	79,339	56,094	.....	23,245 D	3	..
New Hampshire	286,094	182,065	104,029	.....	78,036 D	4	..
New Jersey	2,846,770	1,867,671	963,843	15,256	903,828 D	17	..
New Mexico	327,647	194,017	131,838	1,792	62,179 D	4	..
New York	7,166,015	4,913,156	2,243,559	9,300	2,669,597 D	43	..
North Carolina	1,424,983	800,139	624,844	.....	175,295 D	13	..
North Dakota	258,389	149,784	108,207	398	41,577 D	4	..
Ohio	3,969,196	2,498,331	1,470,865	.....	1,027,466 D	26	..
Oklahoma	932,499	519,834	412,665	.....	107,169 D	8	..
Oregon	783,796	501,017	282,779	.....	218,238 D	6	..
Pennsylvania	4,818,668	3,130,228	1,672,892	15,548	1,457,336 D	29	..
Rhode Island	390,078	315,463	74,615	.....	240,848 D	4	..
South Carolina	524,748	215,700	309,048	.....	93,348 R	..	8
South Dakota	293,118	163,010	130,108	.....	32,902 D	4	..
Tennessee	1,144,046	635,047	508,965	34	126,082 D	11	..
Texas	2,626,811	1,663,185	958,566	5,060	704,619 D	25	..
Utah	400,310	219,628	180,682	.....	38,946 D	4	..
Vermont	163,069	108,127	54,942	.....	53,185 D	3	..
Virginia	1,042,267	558,038	481,334	2,895	76,704 D	12	..
Washington	1,258,374	779,699	470,366	8,309	309,333 D	9	..
West Virginia	792,040	538,087	253,953	.....	284,134 D	7	..
Wisconsin	1,691,815	1,050,424	638,495	2,896	411,929 D	12	..
Wyoming	142,716	80,718	61,998	.....	18,720 D	3	..
TOTAL	70,621,479	43,126,218	27,174,898	320,363	16,162,052 D**	486	52

* The Alabama Democratic elector slate was unpledged. Thus no specific Johnson vote was obtainable.

** Includes 210,732 votes for unpledged Democratic electors in Alabama.

† Plurality is shown between largest and second largest vote.

1968 ELECTION SCORE SHEET

DEMOCRATIC —

CANDIDATES:

REPUBLICAN —

STATE	1968 Elect. Votes*	DEMOCRATIC		REPUBLICAN	
		Elect. Votes	Popular Votes	Elect. Votes	Popular Votes
Alabama	10				
Alaska	3				
Arizona	5				
Arkansas	6				
California	40				
Colorado	6				
Connecticut	8				
Delaware	3				
District of Columbia	3				
Florida	14				
Georgia	12				
Hawaii	4				
Idaho	4				
Illinois	26				
Indiana	13				
Iowa	9				
Kansas	7				
Kentucky	9				
Louisiana	10				
Maine	4				
Maryland	10				
Massachusetts	14				
Michigan	21				
Minnesota	10				
Mississippi	7				
Missouri	12				
Montana	4				
Nebraska	5				
Nevada	3				
New Hampshire	4				
New Jersey	17				
New Mexico	4				
New York	43				
North Carolina	13				
North Dakota	4				
Ohio	26				
Oklahoma	8				
Oregon	6				
Pennsylvania	29				
Rhode Island	4				
South Carolina	8				
South Dakota	4				
Tennessee	11				
Texas	25				
Utah	4				
Vermont	3				
Virginia	12				
Washington	9				
West Virginia	7				
Wisconsin	12				
Wyoming	3				
Total	538				

*270 electoral votes needed to win.

THE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Named - Served	Year and State of Birth	Party and Vocation	Died	Vice-President
George Washington 1789-1797	1732—Va.	Federalist Planter, surveyor	1799	John Adams, Sr.
John Adams 1797-1801	1735—Mass.	Federalist Lawyer	1826	Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809	1743—Va.	Democratic-Republican Lawyer	1826	Aaron Burr George Clinton
James Madison 1809-1817	1751—Va.	Democratic-Republican Lawyer	1836	George Clinton Elbridge Gerry
James Monroe 1817-1825	1758—Va.	Democratic-Republican Lawyer	1831	Daniel D. Tompkins
John Q. Adams 1825-1829	1767—Mass.	Democratic-Republican Lawyer	1848	John C. Calhoun
Andrew Jackson 1829-1837	1767—N. C.	Democrat Soldier, lawyer	1845	John C. Calhoun Martin Van Buren
Martin Van Buren 1837-1841	1782—N. Y.	Democrat Lawyer	1862	Richard M. Johnson
William H. Harrison 1841—one month	1773—Va.	Whig Statesman, soldier	1841	John Tyler
John Tyler 1841-1845	1790—Va.	Democrat Lawyer	1862	.....
James K. Polk 1845-1849	1795—N. C.	Democrat Lawyer	1849	George M. Dallas
Zachary Taylor 1849-1850	1784—Va.	Whig Soldier, cotton planter	1850	Millard Fillmore
Millard Fillmore 1850-1853	1800—N. Y.	Whig Tailor, lawyer	1874	.....
Franklin Pierce 1853-1857	1804—N. H.	Democrat Lawyer	1869	William R. King
James Buchanan 1857-1861	1791—Pa.	Democrat Lawyer	1868	John C. Breckinridge
Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865	1809—Ky.	Republican Lawyer	1865	Hannibal Hamlin Andrew Johnson
Andrew Johnson 1865-1869	1808—N. C.	Democrat Tailor, statesman	1875	.....
Ulysses S. Grant 1869-1877	1822—Ohio	Republican Soldier	1885	Schuyler Colfax Henry Wilson
Rutherford B. Hayes 1877-1881	1822—Ohio	Republican Lawyer	1893	William A. Wheeler
James A. Garfield 1881—6 months	1831—Ohio	Republican Teacher, lawyer	1881	Chester A. Arthur
Chester A. Arthur 1881-1885	1830—Vt.	Republican Teacher, lawyer	1886	.....
Grover Cleveland 1885-1889 1893-1897	1837—N. J.	Democrat Teacher, lawyer	1908	Thomas A. Hendricks Adlai E. Stevenson
Benjamin Harrison 1889-1893	1833—Ohio	Republican Lawyer	1901	Levi P. Morton
William McKinley 1897-1901	1843—Ohio	Republican Lawyer	1901	Garret A. Hobart Theodore Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909	1858—N. Y.	Republican Public official, author	1919	Charles W. Fairbanks
William H. Taft 1909-1913	1857—Ohio	Republican Lawyer	1930	James S. Sherman
Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921	1856—Va.	Democrat Lawyer, teacher	1924	Thomas R. Marshall
Warren G. Harding 1921-1923	1865—Ohio	Republican Journalist	1923	Calvin Coolidge
Calvin Coolidge 1923-1929	1872—Vt.	Republican Lawyer	1933	Charles G. Dawes
Herbert C. Hoover 1929-1933	1874—Iowa	Republican Engineer, public official	1964	Charles Curtis
Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933-1945	1882—N. Y.	Democrat Lawyer	1945	John N. Garner Henry Wallace Harry S. Truman
Harry S. Truman 1945-1953	1884—Mo.	Democrat Haberdasher, public official		Alben W. Barkley
Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953-1961	1890—Texas	Republican Army Officer		Richard M. Nixon
John F. Kennedy 1961-1963	1917—Mass.	Democrat Public official, author	1963	Lyndon B. Johnson
Lyndon B. Johnson 1963-	1908—Texas	Democrat Public official		Hubert H. Humphrey

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