

PRESIDENTIAL

1968

HANDBOOK



NIXON'S THE ONE!

HOW IMPORTANT IS ONE VOTE?

We're getting along in years
as a nation.

Isn't it time this question
was answered? Remember
Rutherford B. Hayes?

One electoral vote put him
in the White House.

One congressional
vote saved Selective Service just
12 weeks before Pearl Harbor.

One vote can take a frightened
child off a busy highway
and onto a new school bus.

A wise man once observed,
*"Liberty means responsibility.
This is why most men dread it."*

But if you dread it and ignore
it, how long can it last?

Freedom, like a receding hairline,
isn't lost all at once.

It goes gradually.

If you can spend a few
minutes each day using
hair tonic to save your hair,
can't you spend a few minutes
each year at the polls
to save your scalp?

"Americans should realize that their welfare and the future welfare of this country depend on the President they elect and the kind of men they send to Congress. It is not enough just to go to the polls and vote. The point of voting is to exercise an intelligent choice. This means that every citizen must try to inform himself on the great problems of the day, to get the facts and debate them."

— HARRY S. TRUMAN

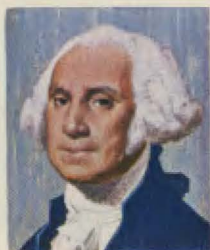
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"You cannot adequately discharge your responsibilities of citizenship unless you are concerned about the sort of government we have at every level — and do something about it. You do that job by voting and getting others to vote in every election of your lives. Your vote is a decision on how your influence is to be felt in government. That decision is the fundamental expression of your American citizenship."

— DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



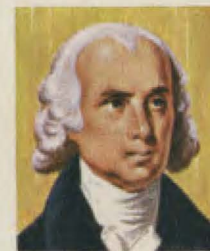
GEORGE WASHINGTON
1st President 1789-1797



JOHN ADAMS
2nd President 1797-1801



THOMAS JEFFERSON
3rd President 1801-1809



JAMES MADISON
4th President 1809-1817

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED

Only two of our public officials are chosen by vote of all the people: the President and Vice President of the United States. Technically, voters cast their ballots for electors who in turn select the winning candidate. Actually, however, it is the voters in all of our fifty states who elect the President and Vice President as one of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

THE PARTY SYSTEM

George Washington was our only President to be elected unanimously. The political party system of nominating conventions to choose candidates for the Presidency began in 1832. At this first Democratic (Jacksonian Democratic-Republican) national convention, Andrew Jackson was nominated for a second term as President. Other conventions had been held in the preceding two years, but the parties concerned did not survive. The Republican party met in its first national convention in June, 1856, to choose John C. Fremont as its nominee for the Presidency.

The two party system itself dates back to 1796, when John Adams, a Federalist, ran against Thomas Jefferson, Democratic-Republican. The Constitution then provided that the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes in the electoral college become President, the candidate with the second highest electoral vote became Vice President. So it was that Adams, with 71 votes, was elected President. Jefferson, with 68 votes, was chosen for the Vice Presidency. It was the first and only time in our history that the two top offices were occupied by members of opposing parties.

NOMINATING CONVENTIONS

National conventions of the two major parties are held during the summer preceding the November election. Delegates are chosen according to state law or party regulations. In approximately one-third of the states, presidential primary elections choose the delegates. In all other states, delegates are selected at state or district conventions or by committees of party leaders. Delegate allocations are decided by the national committees of both parties, and the number of delegates for each state is based on the electoral votes allotted to that state, plus additional delegates as a bonus to states and districts where party candidates were successful in the preceding election, or where a sizeable vote for the party was cast in earlier contests at the polls. On this basis, the 1964 Democratic Convention comprised a total of 5260 delegates and alternates (2316 votes), including delegations from the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The 1964 Republican Convention had 2616 delegates and alternates (1308 votes), including extraterritorial delegations, except Guam and the Canal Zone.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Both parties elect a National Committee to manage the affairs of the party in the four-year interim between elections. Committee membership includes one man and one woman from each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia, plus an additional man and woman representing each of the extraterritorial areas sending delegations to the convention. The Republicans also add to their National Committee the state party chairman of each state electing a Republican governor, casting a majority

of its electoral votes for the party's candidate for President, or having a Republican majority in Congress in preceding elections. Committee members are elected by the national convention. It is the duty of the National Committee to conduct the party's national campaign in Presidential elections, to assist in electing party candidates at the state level, to raise funds for party expenses, and to set the time and place for the national convention of the party.

CONVENTION PRELIMINARIES

The Presidential campaign goes into high gear as the delegates arrive for the National Convention. Arrangements are completed for press, television and radio coverage. Preconvention caucuses, meetings of state delegations, conferences with leaders in business, industry, labor, agriculture, religion, veterans' affairs, civil rights and other groups interested in party policies—all these and more fill the day and night with proposals and counter proposals. The momentum increases day by day, hour by hour, until the first gavel sounds calling the National Convention to order.

NOMINATING PROCEDURES

The first few sessions of the Convention are devoted to the election of a temporary chairman, the keynote speech outlining party successes and the opposition party's failures, the election of a permanent chairman, the adoption of convention rules, the examination of delegate credentials, and the settlement of disputes between rival delegations both claiming the same seats in the Convention. A platform is then adopted to set forth party principles and promises for the forthcoming campaign.

Nominations begin with the first roll call of states. Each state is called in alphabetical order. Each state either nominates a candidate for President (usually a "favorite son"), seconds a nomination already made, yields to another state wishing to make a nomination, or passes.

As one nomination follows another, America witnesses a spectacle unique in the pageant of democracy. The demonstrations honoring each candidate fill the convention hall with noise and color and mass movement. Supporters of the candidate just nominated crush out into the aisles as bands blare, billboards blossom forth, and pandemonium reigns!

Each group tries to outdo its rivals in the loudness and length of the demonstration until the chairman eventually gavels the convention to order, only to await another demonstration, still louder, still longer, for another hopeful candidate. And so it goes until the voting begins.

CONVENTION VOTING

Voting for candidates proceeds by a roll call of the states, in alphabetical order as before. Here again, as each state chairman announces the vote of his delegation, the excitement mounts as the totals for one nominee or another indicate a possible winner. If it desires, a state may pass its turn in order to wait until voting trends become more apparent. Should any delegate wish to do so, he may request an individual polling of the delegation. Any delegation may change its vote at the end of the roll call until the final tally is announced. If no candidate has a majority of the votes on the first roll call, the convention continues with additional roll calls until a majority vote is produced and the party's nominee for President is chosen.

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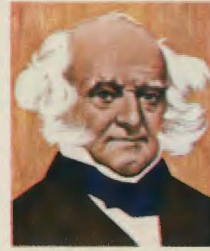
JAMES MONROE
5th President 1817-1825



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
6th President 1825-1829



ANDREW JACKSON
7th President 1829-1837



MARTIN VAN BUREN
8th President 1837-1841

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED (continued)

In national convention history for the past hundred years, the Republicans have nominated two-thirds of their candidates on the first ballot. In this same period, one-half of the Democratic candidates have been first ballot nominations.

Convention deadlocks, on the other hand, resulted in 49 ballots for the nomination of Franklin Pierce in 1852, 57 for the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, 46 for Woodrow Wilson when nominated for his first term in 1912, and a record 103 roll calls in 1924 when John W. Davis was nominated for the Presidency. All of these were Democratic candidates. Republican roll call records include 36 for the nomination of James A. Garfield in 1880, and 10 in 1920, when Warren G. Harding was nominated.

NOMINATION OF VICE PRESIDENT

When a majority vote is finally achieved, and the Presidential nominee is selected, another tremendous demonstration explodes in support of the successful candidate and the hoped-for victory in the coming election. Essentially the same process is used for the nomination of a Vice Presidential candidate, except that the Presidential nominee plays a large part in the choice of his running mate, and voting is completed usually with the first or second ballot—or by acclamation.

THE CAMPAIGN

With an acceptance speech by the Presidential nominee, election of the National Committee for the ensuing four years, and the usual resolutions thanking one and all for varied services and courtesies, the convention finally adjourns, and the campaign to woo and win the voters starts rolling.

For the busy candidates, it is a time of shaking millions of hands, baby kissing, banquets and breakfasts, cross-country tours, planning and policy conferences with party leaders, mass meetings, receptions, parades, picture taking, radio and TV appearances—a time of perspiration, inspiration, exasperation! Words flow by the millions replete with promises and pledges, challenges and counter-challenges. And at the precinct level, loyal supporters are going from door to door urging votes and more votes!

ELECTING THE ELECTORS

The Constitution provides for a body of electors whose duty it is to choose a President and Vice President. The voters in each state actually vote for electors who vote for the candidates. States choose as many electors as they have Senators and Representatives—now a total of 538 (with the District of Columbia). A majority of 270 is required to elect a President.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the founding fathers were against the election of a President by popular vote. They argued that the average voter would not know the merits of the candidates, that, in fact, the common people could not be trusted to make the right choice. It was therefore decided that electors should be chosen by the state legislature, or "in such manner as the Legislature may direct."

Public opinion soon demanded a change in the procedure by which electors were chosen by the legislature and not by the people. Today the choice of electors is left to party primaries, party conventions at the state or district level, state executive committees of the party, or a combination of these methods. It was agreed, however, that no elector should be a member of Congress or a Federal office holder as originally planned.

ELECTION BALLOT

More than half of the states now print only the names of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates on the ballot, omitting the names of the electors. Other state ballots omit the candidates' names and list only the electors. Still others include both candidates and electors on the ballot. Regardless of the type of ballot, electors are bound by custom or party regulations to vote for the party's candidates. In fact, fifteen states now require electors to vote for the duly nominated candidates of their party by state law.

ELECTION DAY

The nation goes to the polls every fourth year on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Voters cast their ballots for electors, but actually they are voting for the next President and Vice President of the United States (continued on next page)

1968 ELECTIONS — GOVERNORS AND SENATORS

Incumbent Governors Whose Positions Will Be Filled by Election in 1968

State	Name	Party	State	Name	Party
Ariz.	John R. Williams	R	N. Mex.	David F. Cargo	R
Ark.	Winthrop Rockefeller	R	N. C.	Dan K. Moore*	D
Del.	Charles L. Terry, Jr.	D	N. Dak.	William L. Guy	D
Ill.	Otto J. Kerner	D	R. I.	John H. Chofee	R
Ind.	Roger D. Branigin*	D	S. Dak.	Nils A. Boe*	R
Iowa	Harold E. Hughes	D	Texas	John B. Connally	D
Kans.	Robert B. Docking	D	Utah	Calvin L. Rampton	D
La.**	John J. McKeithen	D	Vt.	Philip H. Hoff	D
Mo.	Warren E. Hearnes	D	Wash.	Daniel J. Evans	R
Mont.	Tim M. Babcock	R	W. Va.	Hulett C. Smith*	D
N. H.	John W. King	D	Wis.	Warren P. Knowles	R

Incumbent Senators Whose Positions Will Be Filled by Election in 1968

State	Name	Party	State	Name	Party
Ala.	Lister Hill	D	Md.	Daniel B. Brewster	D
Alaska	Ernest Gruening	D	Mo.	Edward V. Long	D
Ariz.	Carl Hayden	D	Nev.	Alan Bible	D
Ark.	J. W. Fulbright	D	N. H.	Norris Cotton	R
Calif.	Thomas H. Kuchel	R	N. Y.	Jacob K. Javits	R
Colo.	Peter H. Dominick	R	N. C.	Sam J. Ervin, Jr.	D
Conn.	Abraham A. Ribicoff	D	N. Dak.	Milton R. Young	R
Fla.	George A. Smathers	D	Ohio	Frank J. Lausche	D
Ga.	Hermon E. Talmadge	D	Okla.	A. S. Mike Monroney	D
Hawaii	Daniel K. Inouye	D	Ore.	Wayne Morse	D
Idaho	Frank Church	D	Pa.	Joseph S. Clark	D
Ill.	Everett M. Dirksen	R	S. C.	Ernest F. Hollings	D
Ind.	Birch Boyh	D	S. Dak.	George S. McGovern	D
Iowa	Bourke B. Hickenlooper	R	Utah	Wallace F. Bennett	R
Kans.	Frank Carlson	R	Vt.	George D. Aiken	R
Ky.	Thruston B. Morton	R	Wash.	Warren G. Magnuson	D
La.	Russell B. Long	D	Wis.	Gaylord Nelson	D

* Not eligible for another term. ** Louisiana's election is in February.

States. The winning slate of electors in each state meets on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December in the state capital. There the electors formally cast their ballots for the candidates to whom they are pledged. The electoral votes from all fifty states and the District of Columbia are sent to Congress, where on January 6, the President of the Senate in the presence of both Houses opens the certificates, has them counted, and announces the

election of a President and Vice President.

INAUGURATION DAY

The long and complex process of choosing a Chief Executive for the nation, the most powerful elective office in the world, comes to an end with Inauguration Day on January 20. On this day the new President and Vice President solemnly swear to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."



WM. HENRY HARRISON
9th President 1841



JOHN TYLER
10th President 1841-1845



JAMES KNOX POLK
11th President 1845-1849



ZACHARY TAYLOR
12th President 1849-1850

THE PRESIDENTS OF

NAME AND POLITICAL PARTY ¹	TERM OF OFFICE	BORN	BIRTHPLACE	ANCESTRY
1. George Washington ²	F 1789-1797	Feb. 22, 1732	Wakefield, Va.	English
2. John Adams	F 1797-1801	Oct. 30, 1735	Braintree, Mass.	English
3. Thomas Jefferson ³	DR 1801-1809	Apr. 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va.	Welsh
4. James Madison	OR 1809-1817	Mar. 16, 1751	Port Conway, Va.	English
5. James Monroe	DR 1817-1825	Apr. 28, 1758	Westmoreland Co., Va.	Scotch
6. John Quincy Adams ⁴	DR 1825-1829	July 11, 1767	Braintree, Mass.	English
7. Andrew Jackson	D 1829-1837	Mar. 15, 1767	Waxhaw, S. C.	Scotch-Irish
8. Martin Van Buren	D 1837-1841	Dec. 5, 1782	Kinderhook, N. Y.	Dutch
9. William H. Harrison	W 1841-1 mo.	Feb. 9, 1773	Berkeley, Va.	English
10. John Tyler	W 1841-1845	Mar. 29, 1790	Greenway, Va.	English
11. James K. Polk	D 1845-1849	Nov. 2, 1795	nr. Pineville, N. C.	Scotch-Irish
12. Zachary Taylor	W 1849-1850	Nov. 24, 1784	Montebello, Va.	English
13. Millard Fillmore	W 1850-1853	Jan. 7, 1800	Locke, N. Y.	English
14. Franklin Pierce	D 1853-1857	Nov. 23, 1804	Hillsboro, N. H.	English
15. James Buchanan	D 1857-1861	Apr. 23, 1791	nr. Mercersburg, Pa.	Scotch-Irish
16. Abraham Lincoln	R 1861-1865	Feb. 12, 1809	Hardin Co., Ky.	English
17. Andrew Johnson	NU 1865-1869	Dec. 29, 1808	Raleigh, N. C.	English
18. Ulysses S. Grant	R 1869-1877	Apr. 27, 1822	Pt. Pleasant, Ohio	Scotch
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	R 1877-1881	Oct. 4, 1822	Delaware, Ohio	Scotch
20. James A. Garfield	R 1881-6 mo.	Nov. 19, 1831	Orange, Ohio	English
21. Chester A. Arthur	R 1881-1885	Oct. 5, 1830	Fairfield, Vt.	Scotch-Irish
22. Grover Cleveland ⁵	D 1885-1889	Mar. 18, 1837	Caldwell, N. J.	English
23. Benjamin Harrison	R 1889-1893	Aug. 20, 1833	North Bend, Ohio	English
24. Grover Cleveland ⁵	D 1893-1897	Mar. 18, 1837	Caldwell, N. J.	English
25. William McKinley	R 1897-1901	Jan. 29, 1843	Niles, Ohio	Scotch-Irish
26. Theodore Roosevelt	R 1901-1909	Oct. 27, 1858	New York City, N. Y.	Dutch
27. William H. Taft	R 1909-1913	Sept. 15, 1857	Cincinnati, Ohio	English
28. Woodrow Wilson	D 1913-1921	Dec. 28, 1856	Staunton, Va.	Scotch-Irish
29. Warren G. Harding	R 1921-1923	Nov. 2, 1865	Corsica, Ohio	English
30. Calvin Coolidge	R 1923-1929	July 4, 1872	Plymouth, Vt.	English
31. Herbert C. Hoover	R 1929-1933	Aug. 10, 1874	West Branch, Iowa	Swiss-German
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt	D 1933-1945	Jan. 30, 1882	Hyde Park, N. Y.	Dutch
33. Harry S. Truman	D 1945-1953	May 8, 1884	Lamar, Mo.	Scotch-Irish
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	R 1953-1961	Oct. 14, 1890	Denison, Texas	Swiss-German
35. John F. Kennedy	D 1961-1963	May 29, 1917	Brookline, Mass.	Irish
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	D 1963-	Aug 27, 1908	nr. Stonewall, Tex.	English

References for above data

1 F - Federalist; DR - Democratic-Republican; D - Democratic; W - Whig; R - Republican; NU - National Union (a coalition of Republicans and pro-war Democrats, resulting in the election of Lincoln, a Republican, and Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, on the same ticket). 2 No party designations were used in the first election. The party system was introduced during Washington's first term. 3 The Democratic-Republican party of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams is known today as the Democratic party. 4 As a result of

THE UNITED STATES

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION	RELIGION	AGE AT INAUG.	DIED ⁶	AGE AT DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL
1) Harvard	Planter	Episcopal	57	Dec. 14, 1799	67	Mount Vernon, Va.
2) Harvard	Lawyer	Unitarian	61	July 4, 1826	90	Quincy, Mass.
3) William and Mary	Lawyer	Liberal	57	July 4, 1826	83	Monticello, Va.
4) Princeton	Lawyer	Episcopal	57	June 28, 1836	85	Montpelier, Va.
5) William and Mary	Lawyer	Episcopal	58	July 4, 1831	73	Richmond, Va.
6) Harvard	Lawyer	Unitarian	57	Feb. 23, 1848	80	Quincy, Mass.
7)	Lawyer	Presbyterian	61	June 8, 1845	78	Hermitage, Tenn.
8)	Lawyer	Dutch Reformed	54	July 24, 1862	79	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9) Hampden-Sydney	Soldier	Episcopal	68	Apr. 4, 1841*	68	North Bend, Ohio
10) William and Mary	Lawyer	Episcopal	51	Jan. 18, 1862	71	Richmond, Va.
11) U. of N. Carolina	Lawyer	Methodist	49	June 15, 1849	53	Nashville, Tenn.
12)	Soldier	Episcopal	64	July 9, 1850*	65	Louisville, Ky.
13)	Lawyer	Episcopal	50	March 8, 1874	74	Buffalo, N. Y.
14) Bowdoin	Lawyer	Episcopal	48	Oct. 8, 1869	64	Concord, N. H.
15) Dickinson	Lawyer	Presbyterian	65	June 1, 1868	77	Lancaster, Pa.
16)	Lawyer	Liberal	52	Apr. 15, 1865*	56	Springfield, Ill.
17)	Tailor	Liberal	56	July 31, 1875	66	Greenville, Tenn.
18) West Point	Soldier	Methodist	46	July 23, 1885	63	New York, N. Y.
19) Kenyon	Lawyer	Methodist	54	Jan. 17, 1893	70	Fremont, Ohio
20) Williams	Lawyer	Disc. of Christ	49	Sept. 19, 1881*	49	Cleveland, Ohio
21) Union	Lawyer	Episcopal	50	Nov. 18, 1886	56	Albany, N. Y.
22)	Lawyer	Presbyterian	47	June 24, 1908	71	Princeton, N. J.
23) Miami Univ.	Lawyer	Presbyterian	55	March 13, 1901	67	Indianapolis, Ind.
24)	Lawyer	Presbyterian	55	June 24, 1908	71	Princeton, N. J.
25) Allegheny	Lawyer	Methodist	54	Sept. 14, 1901*	58	Canton, Ohio
26) Harvard	Author ⁷	Dutch Reformed	42	Jan. 6, 1919	60	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
27) Yale	Lawyer	Unitarian	51	March 8, 1930	72	Arlington, Va.
28) Princeton	Educator	Presbyterian	56	Feb. 3, 1924	67	Washington, D. C.
29) Ohio Central	Editor	Baptist	55	Aug. 2, 1923*	57	Marion, Ohio
30) Amherst	Lawyer	Congregational	51	Jan. 5, 1933	60	Plymouth, Vt.
31) Leland Stanford	Engineer	Quaker	54	Oct. 20, 1964	90	West Branch, Iowa
32) Harvard	Lawyer	Episcopal	51	Apr. 12, 1945*	63	Hyde Park, N. Y.
33)	Business	Baptist	60			
34) West Point	Soldier	Presbyterian	62			
35) Harvard	Author ⁷	Roman Catholic	43	Nov. 22, 1963*	46	Arlington, Va.
36) SW Tex. State Teachers Coll.	Teacher ⁷	Disc. of Christ	55			

References for above data (Continued)

John Quincy Adams' election in 1824, the Democratic-Republican party split into two factions. Adams' supporters called themselves National Republicans. Supporters of Andrew Jackson formed the nucleus of the Democratic party. 5 Served two non-consecutive terms. 6 Presidents who died in office are indicated by an asterisk (*) following date of death and were succeeded by the Vice-President. For a complete list of Vice-Presidents see another page. 7 In addition to listed occupation, devoted most of adult life to public office.



MILLARD FILLMORE
13th President 1850-1853



FRANKLIN PIERCE
14th President 1853-1857



JAMES BUCHANAN
15th President 1857-1861



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
16th President 1861-1865

THE PRESIDENTS, THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN

NAME	WIFE'S NAME	MARRIED	WIFE DIED	CHILDREN	
				M	F
1. George Washington	Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis	1759	1802		
2. John Adams	Abigail Smith ¹	1764	1818	3	2
3. Thomas Jefferson	Mrs. Martha Wayles Skelton	1772	1782	1	5
4. James Madison	Mrs. Dorothea "Dolley" Payne Todd	1794	1849		
5. James Monroe	Elizabeth Kortright	1786	1830		2
6. John Quincy Adams	Louisa Catherine Johnson ²	1797	1852	3	1
7. Andrew Jackson	Mrs. Rachel Donelson Robards ³	1791	1828		
8. Martin Van Buren	Hannah Hoes	1807	1819	4	
9. William H. Harrison	Anna Symmes ⁴	1795	1864	6	4
10. John Tyler	Letitia Christian ⁵	1813	1842	3	4
	Julia Gardiner ⁶	1844	1889	5	2
11. James K. Polk	Sarah Childress	1824	1891		
12. Zachary Taylor	Margaret Smith	1810	1852	1	5
13. Millard Fillmore	Abigail Powers ⁷	1826	1853	1	1
	Mrs. Caroline Carmichael McIntosh	1858	1881		
14. Franklin Pierce	Jane Means Appleton ⁸	1834	1863	3	
15. James Buchanan	(Unmarried) ⁹				
16. Abraham Lincoln	Mary Todd	1842	1882	4	
17. Andrew Johnson	Eliza McCordle ⁷	1827	1876	3	2
18. Ulysses S. Grant	Julia Dent	1848	1902	3	1
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	Lucy Ware Webb	1852	1889	7	1
20. James A. Garfield	Lucretia Rudolph ¹⁰	1858	1918	5	2
21. Chester A. Arthur	Ellen Lewis Herndon ¹¹	1859	1880	2	1
22. Grover Cleveland	Frances Folsom ¹²	1886	1947	2	3
23. Benjamin Harrison	Caroline Lavinia Scott ⁵	1853	1892	1	1
	Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock	1896	1948		1
24. Grover Cleveland	(see above)				
25. William McKinley	Ida Saxton ¹³	1871	1907		2
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Alice Hathaway Lee	1880	1884		1
	Edith Kermit Carow	1886	1948	4	1
27. William H. Taft	Helen Herron	1886	1943	2	1
28. Woodrow Wilson	Ellen Louise Axson ⁵	1885	1914		3
	Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt ⁶	1915	1961		
29. Warren G. Harding	Mrs. Florence Kling DeWolfe	1891	1924		
30. Calvin Coolidge	Grace Anna Goodhue	1905	1957	2	
31. Herbert C. Hoover	Lou Henry	1899	1944	2	
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt ¹⁴	1905	1963	5	1
33. Harry S. Truman	Bess Wallace	1919			1
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Mamie Geneva Doud ¹⁴	1916		2	
35. John F. Kennedy	Jacqueline Lee Bouvier ¹⁴	1953		2	1
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	Claudia Alta Taylor	1934			2

References for above data

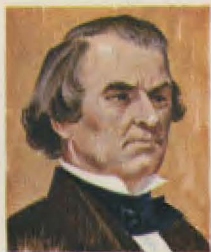
1 Son, John Quincy Adams, was 6th President of US. 2 Born in London, England. 3 Remarried 1794, died 2 months before husband's inauguration. 4 Grandson, Benjamin Harrison, was 23rd President of US. Mrs. Wm. H. Harrison never lived in White House because of husband's sudden death. 5 Died during husband's term of office. 6 Married during husband's term of office. 7 Illness during husband's entire term of office prevented her acting as White House hostess. 8 One son died in infancy, one at 4. 9 Miss Harriet Lane, a niece, served as White House hostess. 10 One son, one daughter died in infancy. 11 Mrs. Arthur died the year before her husband succeeded to the Presidency. One son died in infancy. Arthur's sister, Mrs. John E. McElroy, served as White House hostess. 12 Married in White House during husband's term of office. 13 One daughter died in infancy, one at 4. Though an invalid during her husband's term, Mrs. McKinley presided at official White House functions. 14 One son died in infancy.

THE PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENT	TERM OF OFFICE	VICE PRESIDENT		RESIDENCE
		NAME	TERM	
1. George Washington	Apr. 30, 1789-Mar. 3, 1797	John Adams		Mass.
2. John Adams	Mar. 4, 1797-Mar. 3, 1801	Thomas Jefferson		Va.
3. Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1801-Mar. 3, 1805	Aaron Burr		N. Y.
	Mar. 4, 1805-Mar. 3, 1809	George Clinton		N. Y.
4. James Madison	Mar. 4, 1809-Mar. 3, 1813	George Clinton ¹		
	Mar. 4, 1813-Mar. 3, 1817	Elbridge Gerry ¹		Mass.
5. James Monroe	Mar. 4, 1817-Mar. 3, 1825	Daniel D. Tompkins		N. Y.
6. John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1825-Mar. 3, 1829	John C. Calhoun		S. C.
7. Andrew Jackson	Mar. 4, 1829-Mar. 3, 1833	John C. Calhoun ²		
	Mar. 4, 1833-Mar. 3, 1837	Martin Van Buren		N. Y.
8. Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1837-Mar. 3, 1841	Richard M. Johnson		Ky.
9. William H. Harrison ¹	Mar. 4, 1841-Apr. 4, 1841	John Tyler		Va.
10. John Tyler	Apr. 6, 1841-Mar. 3, 1845	(vacant)		
11. James K. Polk	Mar. 4, 1845-Mar. 3, 1849	George M. Dallas		Pa.
12. Zachary Taylor ¹	Mar. 5, 1849-July 9, 1850	Millard Fillmore		N. Y.
13. Millard Fillmore	July 10, 1850-Mar. 3, 1853	(vacant)		
14. Franklin Pierce	Mar. 4, 1853-Mar. 3, 1857	William R. King ¹		N. C.
15. James Buchanan	Mar. 4, 1857-Mar. 3, 1861	John C. Breckinridge		Ky.
16. Abraham Lincoln	Mar. 4, 1861-Mar. 3, 1865	Hannibal Hamlin		Maine
	Mar. 4, 1865-Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson		N. C.
17. Andrew Johnson	Apr. 15, 1865-Mar. 3, 1869	(vacant)		
18. Ulysses S. Grant	Mar. 4, 1869-Mar. 3, 1873	Schuyler Colfax		N. Y.
	Mar. 4, 1873-Mar. 3, 1877	Henry Wilson ¹		N. H.
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	Mar. 4, 1877-Mar. 3, 1881	William A. Wheeler		N. Y.
20. James A. Garfield ¹	Mar. 4, 1881-Sept. 19, 1881	Chester A. Arthur		Vt.
21. Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881-Mar. 3, 1885	(vacant)		
22. Grover Cleveland ³	Mar. 4, 1885-Mar. 3, 1889	Thomas A. Hendricks ¹		Ohio
23. Benjamin Harrison	Mar. 4, 1889-Mar. 3, 1893	Levi P. Morton		Vt.
24. Grover Cleveland ³	Mar. 4, 1893-Mar. 3, 1897	Adlai E. Stevenson ⁴		Ill.
25. William McKinley	Mar. 4, 1897-Mar. 3, 1901	Garret A. Hobart ¹		N. J.
	Mar. 4, 1901-Sept. 14, 1901	Theodore Roosevelt		N. Y.
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Sept. 14, 1901-Mar. 3, 1905	(vacant)		
	Mar. 4, 1905-Mar. 3, 1909	Charles W. Fairbanks		Ohio
27. William H. Taft	Mar. 4, 1909-Mar. 3, 1913	James S. Sherman ¹		N. Y.
28. Woodrow Wilson	Mar. 4, 1913-Mar. 3, 1921	Thomas R. Marshall		Ind.
29. Warren G. Harding ¹	Mar. 4, 1921-Aug. 2, 1923	Calvin Coolidge ⁵		Vt.
30. Calvin Coolidge	Aug. 3, 1923-Mar. 3, 1925	(vacant)		
	Mar. 4, 1925-Mar. 3, 1929	Charles G. Dawes		Ohio
31. Herbert C. Hoover	Mar. 4, 1929-Mar. 3, 1933	Charles Curtis		Kans.
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt	Mar. 4, 1933-Jan. 20, 1941	John N. Garner		Tex.
	Jan. 20, 1941-Jan. 20, 1945	Henry A. Wallace		Iowa
	Jan. 20, 1945-Apr. 12, 1945	Harry S. Truman		Mo.
33. Harry S. Truman	Apr. 12, 1945-Jan. 20, 1949	(vacant)		
	Jan. 20, 1949-Jan. 20, 1953	Alben W. Barkley		Ky.
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Jan. 20, 1953-Jan. 20, 1961	Richard M. Nixon		Calif.
35. John F. Kennedy ¹	Jan. 20, 1961-Nov. 22, 1963	Lyndon B. Johnson		Tex.
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	Nov. 22, 1963-Jan. 20, 1965	(vacant)		
	Jan. 20, 1965-	Hubert H. Humphrey		Minn.

References for above data

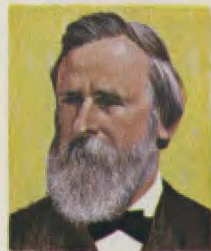
1 Died in office, 2 Resigned as Vice President to become US Senator. 3 Two non-consecutive terms. 4 Grandfather of Democratic candidate for President in 1952 and 1956. 5 1st Vice President to attend all meetings of the Cabinet at President Harding's invitation.



ANDREW JOHNSON
17th President 1865-1869



ULYSSES S. GRANT
18th President 1869-1877



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
19th President 1877-1881



JAMES A. GARFIELD
20th President 1881

THE PRESIDENCY AND ITS POWERS

The Presidency of the United States is a combination of power and responsibility, a blending of concern for the welfare of each individual man and of devotion to the great needs and aspirations of all mankind. Many men have sought the office; few have won it. Some have eagerly accepted the office. For others, it was a task wished upon them.

George Washington, our first President, said, "I walk on untrodden ground. There is scarcely any part of my conduct that may not hereafter be drawn into precedent." Theodore Roosevelt said of the Presidency, "I'd rather be elected to that office than have anything tangible of which I know." It was William Howard Taft who said, on leaving the White House, "This is the loneliest place in the world." As he approached the end of his second term, Thomas Jefferson had this to say: "Never did a prisoner, released from his chains, feel such relief as I shall on shaking off the shackles of power."

QUALIFICATIONS

Our Constitution provides that the President and Vice President shall hold office for a term of four years. They must be natural-born citizens of the United States and must be at least 35 years of age. They must have lived in the United States for 14 years.

THE MAN AND THE OFFICE

Who are the men we have chosen for this high office? 23 were lawyers. 4 were born in log cabins. We have had one college president, one journalist, one engineer, one tailor. 21 of our Presidents have worn military uniforms; 9 did not attend college, one never attended school of any kind. 12 of them were sons of farmers, 5 others sons of planters. 4 were clergymen's sons, and one the son of a blacksmith. 7 Presidents were teachers in their early years. 11 have been elected to the Hall of Fame. Two have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Each has shaped the Presidency to his own image, his personality, his talent for leadership.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENCY

The President of the United States is many men in one. He is chief of state, chief executive and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He administers and enforces our laws. He has emergency powers to act for the protection of the national health or safety. He nominates members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, ambassadors and ministers, heads of boards, agencies and commissions—all subject to Senate approval. He directs the nation's foreign policy and conducts all official contacts with foreign nations. He recommends legislation. He receives, approves and signs, or vetoes all bills passed by Congress. He negotiates and enters into treaties with other nations, with the consent of a two-thirds vote of the Senate. He appoints thousands to Federal offices not requiring Senate approval. He is the national leader of his political party. His decisions, day by day, hour by hour, shape the destiny of every citizen, and to a large extent, the future of a world of hot lines, push buttons, space ships, summit conferences and computers.

LIMITED TO TWO TERMS

No one may be elected to the office of President more than twice, and no President who has served more than two years of the unexpired term of his predecessor in office may be elected more than once. This limitation is provided in the 22nd amendment to the Constitution. Until 1951, when this amendment was ratified, 11 of our Presidents had been elected to the office twice. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected to 4 terms.

SUCCESSION TO THE OFFICE

Should a President be removed from office, or in the event of his death or resignation, the Vice President becomes President. Should the President, through illness or for other reasons, become unable to discharge his duties, the Vice President becomes Acting President. When the disability ends, the President reassumes his duties. If, however, the President claims the right to resume office and evidence is presented that his disability continues, the issue is decided by Congress. Should Congress determine, by two-thirds vote of both Houses, that the President is not able to discharge his duties, the Vice President continues to serve as Acting President.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL VACANCY

If the office of Vice President becomes vacant, the President nominates a Vice President, subject to confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress, as provided in the 25th Amendment to the Constitution.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

The President or Vice President may be removed from office by impeachment. The right to impeach is reserved to the House of Representatives and requires a majority vote. The impeachment is tried by the Senate, with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is required to sustain the charges and remove from office.

YOUR VOTE

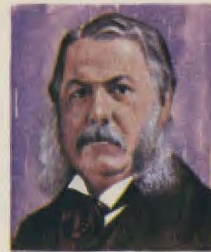
The President of the United States is the elected representative of all the people. It is your vote and the votes of millions of other citizens that will decide on Tuesday, November 5, 1968, who the next President will be. It is you, standing alone in the voting booth, marking your ballot according to your own free will, without fear or intimidation, who will do the choosing. Your vote is a symbol of your faith in democracy.

A SUMMARY OF VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

In the 1964 election, 70,643,526 voters cast their ballots at the polls — the greatest turnout in American history! Non-voters failed to appear for several reasons: most through neglect, but many through failure to qualify according to the laws of their state. These regulations vary greatly from one state to another, but can be briefly summarized.

Legal voting age is 21, but a few states have reduced the minimum age to 18, 19, or 20. State, county and precinct (city or township) residence requirements are also voting qualifications. State residence of one year is the usual rule, but about one-fourth of our states now require only 6 months. County residence rules vary from 1 year to only 30 days, but most states now specify 3 or 6 months as the county minimum. Advance registration is another requirement, with many variations. Registration is permanent in all but 3 states, and in most, registration may be cancelled for failure to vote regularly. Civilian absentee voting is permitted in all states except 4, and 2 other states place limits on this privilege. Every state permits members of the armed forces to vote by absentee ballot. Special rules for voters in Presidential elections have been adopted in 20 states. In half of the states, provisions have been made to allow those who move in or out of a state to vote in Presidential elections.

The 24th Amendment to the Constitution now provides that no state may require payment of a poll tax or other tax to vote for President or Vice President or for members of Congress. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 also forbids literacy tests as a voting qualification in states or counties where less than 50 percent of the voting age population were registered or actually voted in the 1964 Presidential election.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR
21st President 1881-1885



GROVER CLEVELAND
22nd President 1885-1889
24th President 1893-1897



BENJAMIN HARRISON
23rd President 1889-1893



WILLIAM MCKINLEY
25th President 1897-1901

PRESIDENTIAL PERSONALS

Millard Fillmore refused an honorary degree from Oxford University. When offered the degree he said he had never done anything to deserve it!

Thomas Jefferson, in addition to his many other interests, was an expert violinist, a good singer and dancer, and spoke French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, Greek and English.

The White House and its lawns have sheltered many Presidential pets. **Abraham Lincoln's** son, Tad, had a pair of goats. **Thomas Jefferson** kept a mockingbird. **Mrs. William H. Taft** had a cow named "Pauline." **Mrs. Herbert Hoover** had an aviary filled with songbirds. **John F. Kennedy's** daughter, Caroline, had a pet pony, "Macaroni." The children of **Theodore Roosevelt** installed a menagerie including raccoons, rabbits, guinea pigs, rats, turtles, snakes, parrots, pigs, dogs, cats, a badger, a bear, and a calico pony named "Algonquin." And there were **Warren G. Harding's** airedale, "Laddy Boy," and **Franklin D. Roosevelt's** politically famous Scottie, "Fala."

Henry Wilson, Vice President during **Ulysses S. Grant's** second term, was born Jeremiah Jones Colbath, later changed his name. He died in office in 1875.

Senator **Silas Wright** of NY, although nominated by the Democrats to run as Vice President on the same ticket with **James K. Polk** in 1844, refused to do so. **George M. Dallas** was then chosen to replace Wright. In 1812, **John Langdon** of NH was given the Vice Presidential nomination to run with **James Madison** who was seeking a second term as President. Langdon rejected the nomination because of his age. **Elbridge Gerry** then became the nominee and was elected.

First President to pitch the opening ball for a new baseball season was **William H. Taft**. It was Washington playing Philadelphia in the American League opener, April 14, 1910, with **Walter Johnson** pitching for the Senators. Washington was the winner 3-0. A crowd of 12,000 set a new attendance record.

Rutherford B. Hayes was first President to celebrate a silver wedding anniversary in the White House. He and Mrs. Hayes repeated their wedding vows on December 31, 1877, with the same clergyman who had originally united them in marriage officiating at the anniversary ceremonies.

James Monroe was the last President to wear kneebreeches, the accepted fashion for Colonial gentlemen. Last President to wear a stock was **James Buchanan**. This was the neck cloth commonly used as a cravat in the early 19th century.

Smallest President was **James Madison**, 5' 4" and weighing about 100 pounds. Largest was **William H. Taft**, 6' 2" and over 300 pounds in weight. Taft had a special bathtub installed in the White House, large enough for 4 average size men—or for one rotund President!

James A. Garfield was last President to be born in a log cabin, first to have his mother as a guest at his inauguration, and first to entertain a ruling monarch. King David Kalakaua of Hawaii was a White House guest on December 15, 1874.

John Tyler was first President to marry while in office. He and **Julia Gardiner**, his second wife, were married June 25, 1844, in Philadelphia. Tyler had the largest family in Presidential history; 7 children by his first marriage, 7 by his second. He was also first Vice President to succeed to the Presidency by death of his predecessor, **William H. Harrison**.

Only President's child to be born in the White House was **Grover Cleveland's** daughter, **Esther**, in 1893. First White House birth was in 1806, a son born to **Martha Jefferson Randolph**. She was the daughter of **Thomas Jefferson**.

Writing of the death of his 16-year-old son, **Calvin, Jr.**, President **Calvin Coolidge** said in his "Autobiography": "When he went, the power and the glory of the Presidency went with him." The boy died in the summer of 1924.

YOUR RECORD OF THE 1968 ELECTION RETURNS

Keep your own record of voting by states on the chart below as returns are reported by radio and television. Total electoral votes — 538. Needed to elect — a majority of 270 votes.

Electoral Vote	State	1st Report		2nd Report		3rd Report		4th Report	
		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
10	ALABAMA								
3	ALASKA								
5	ARIZONA								
6	ARKANSAS								
40	CALIFORNIA								
6	COLORADO								
8	CONNECTICUT								
3	DELAWARE								
14	FLORIDA								
12	GEORGIA								
4	HAWAII								
4	IDAHO								
26	ILLINOIS								
13	INDIANA								
9	IOWA								
7	KANSAS								
9	KENTUCKY								
10	LOUISIANA								
4	MAINE								
10	MARYLAND								
14	MASSACHUSETTS								
21	MICHIGAN								
10	MINNESOTA								
7	MISSISSIPPI								
12	MISSOURI								
4	MONTANA								
5	NEBRASKA								
3	NEVADA								
4	NEW HAMPSHIRE								
17	NEW JERSEY								
4	NEW MEXICO								
43	NEW YORK								
13	NORTH CAROLINA								
4	NORTH DAKOTA								
26	OHIO								
8	OKLAHOMA								
6	OREGON								
29	PENNSYLVANIA								
4	RHODE ISLAND								
8	SOUTH CAROLINA								
4	SOUTH DAKOTA								
11	TENNESSEE								
25	TEXAS								
4	UTAH								
3	VERMONT								
12	VIRGINIA								
9	WASHINGTON								
7	WEST VIRGINIA								
12	WISCONSIN								
3	WYOMING								
3	DIST. OF COL.								



THEODORE ROOSEVELT
26th President 1901-1909



WM. HOWARD TAFT
27th President 1909-1913



WOODROW WILSON
28th President 1913-1921



WARREN G. HARDING
29th President 1921-1923

STATE RETURNS, 1964 ELECTION

STATE	JOHN F. KENNEDY		PERCENTAGE ¹		ELECTORAL VOTE	
	Democrat	Republican	J. Kennedy	R. Goldwater	J. Kennedy	R. Goldwater
Ala.	---	2	---	69.5	---	10
Alaska	44,329	22,930	65.9	34.1	3	---
Ariz.	237,753	242,535	49.5	50.4	---	5
Ark.	314,197	243,264	56.1	43.4	6	---
Calif.	4,171,877	2,879,108	59.1	40.8	40	---
Colo.	476,024	296,767	61.3	38.2	6	---
Conn.	826,269	390,996	67.8	32.1	8	---
Del.	122,704	78,078	60.9	38.8	3	---
D. C.	169,796	28,801	85.5	14.5	3	---
Fla.	948,540	905,941	51.1	48.9	14	---
Ga.	522,557	616,600	45.9	54.1	---	12
Hawaii	163,249	44,022	78.8	21.2	4	---
Idaho	148,920	143,557	50.9	49.1	4	---
Ill.	2,796,833	1,905,946	59.5	40.5	26	---
Ind.	1,170,848	911,118	56.0	43.6	13	---
Iowa	733,030	449,148	61.9	37.9	9	---
Kan.	464,028	386,579	54.1	45.1	7	---
Ky.	669,659	372,977	64.0	35.7	9	---
La.	387,068	509,225	43.2	56.8	---	10
Maine	262,264	118,701	68.8	31.2	4	---
Md.	730,912	385,495	65.5	34.5	10	---
Mass.	1,786,422	549,727	76.2	23.4	14	---
Mich.	2,136,615	1,060,152	66.7	33.1	21	---
Minn.	991,117	559,624	63.8	36.0	10	---
Miss.	52,618	356,528	12.9	87.1	---	7
Mo.	1,164,344	653,535	64.0	36.0	12	---
Mont.	164,246	113,032	58.9	40.6	4	---
Nebr.	307,307	276,847	52.6	47.4	5	---
Nev.	79,339	56,094	58.6	41.4	3	---
N. H.	182,065	104,029	63.9	36.1	4	---
N. J.	1,867,671	963,843	65.6	33.9	17	---
N. M.	194,017	131,838	59.0	40.4	4	---
N. Y.	4,913,156	2,243,559	68.6	31.3	43	---
N. C.	800,139	624,844	56.2	43.8	13	---
N. D.	149,784	108,207	58.0	41.9	4	---
Ohio	2,498,331	1,470,865	62.9	37.1	26	---
Okla.	519,834	412,665	55.7	44.3	8	---
Ore.	501,017	282,779	63.7	36.0	6	---
Pa.	3,130,954	1,673,657	64.9	34.7	29	---
R. I.	315,463	74,615	80.9	19.1	4	---
S. C.	215,700	309,048	41.1	58.9	---	8
S. D.	163,010	130,108	55.6	44.4	4	---
Tenn.	635,047	508,965	55.5	44.5	11	---
Texas	1,663,185	958,566	63.3	36.5	25	---
Utah	219,628	181,785	54.7	45.3	4	---
Vt.	107,674	54,868	66.3	33.7	3	---
Va.	558,038	481,334	53.5	46.2	12	---
Wash.	779,699	470,366	62.0	37.4	9	---
W. Va.	538,087	253,953	67.9	32.1	7	---
Wis.	1,050,424	638,495	62.1	37.7	12	---
Wyo.	80,718	61,998	56.6	43.4	3	---
TOTALS:	43,126,506	27,176,799	61.1%	38.5%	486	52

¹ Percentage of total vote cast, including votes for minor party candidates. ² Johnson's name was not listed on Alabama ballot. 209,848 votes were cast for unpledged Democratic electors in Alabama, but are not credited in the above chart.

OFF-YEAR RESULTS, 1966 ELECTION

STATE	SENATORS		GOVERNORS		HOUSE	
	Party	Party	Party	Party	Dem.	Rep.
Ala.	John J. Sparkman D*	Mrs. Geo. Wallace D			5	3
Alaska	E. L. Bartlett D*	Walter J. Hickel R				1
Ariz.	no vacancy	John R. Williams R			1	2
Ark.	John L. McClellan D*	Winthrop Rockefeller R			3	1
Calif.	no vacancy	Ronald Reagan R			21	17
Calo.	Gordan Allott R*	John A. Lave R*			3	1
Conn.	no vacancy	John N. Dempsey D*			5	1
Del.	J. Caleb Baggs R*	John A. Burns D*				1
Fla.	no vacancy	Claude R. Kirk, Jr. R			9	3
Ga.	Richard B. Russell D*	Lester G. Maddox D			8	2
Hawaii	no vacancy	John A. Burns D*			2	
Idaho	Len B. Jordan R*	Don Samuelson R				2
Ill.	Charles H. Percy R	no vacancy			12	12
Ind.	no vacancy	no vacancy			5	6
Iowa	Jack R. Miller R*	Harold E. Hughes D*			2	5
Kan.	James B. Pearson R*	Robert B. Docking D				5
Ky.	John Sherman Cooper R*	no vacancy			4	3
La.	Allen J. Ellender D*	no vacancy			8	
Maine	Margaret Chase Smith R*	Kenneth M. Curtis D			2	
Md.	no vacancy	Spiro T. Agnew R			5	3
Mass.	Edward W. Brooke R	John A. Valpe R*			7	5
Mich.	Robert P. Griffin R*	George Romney R*			7	12
Minn.	Walter F. Mondale D*	Harold E. LeVander R			3	5
Miss.	James O. Eastland D*	no vacancy			5	
Mo.	no vacancy	no vacancy			8	2
Mont.	Lee Metcalf D*	no vacancy			1	1
Nebr.	Carl T. Curtis R*	Norbert T. Tiemann R				3
Nev.	no vacancy	Paul Laxalt R			1	
N. H.	Thomas J. McIntyre D*	John W. King D*				2
N. J.	Clifford P. Case R*	no vacancy			9	6
N. M.	Clinton P. Anderson D*	David F. Cargo R			2	
N. Y.	no vacancy	Nelson A. Rockefeller R*			26	15
N. C.	B. Everett Jordan D*	no vacancy			8	3
N. D.	no vacancy	no vacancy				2
Ohio	no vacancy	James A. Rhodes R*			5	19
Okla.	Fred R. Harris D*	Dewey F. Bartlett R			4	2
Ore.	Mark O. Hatfield R	Tom McCall R			2	2
Pa.	no vacancy	Raymond P. Shafer R			14	13
R. I.	Claiborne Pell D*	John H. Chafee R*			2	
S. C.	Strom Thurmond R*	Robert E. McNair D*			5	1
	Ernest F. Hollings D†					
S. D.	Karl E. Mundt R*	Nils A. Boe R*				2
Tenn.	Howard H. Baker R	Buford Ellington D			5	4
Texas	John G. Tower R*	John B. Connally D*			21	2
Utah	no vacancy	no vacancy				2
Vt.	no vacancy	Phillip H. Hoff D*				1
Va.	William B. Spang, Jr. D	no vacancy			6	4
	Harry F. Byrd, Jr. D‡					
Wash.	no vacancy	no vacancy			5	2
W. Va.	Jennings Randolph D*	no vacancy			4	1
Wis.	no vacancy	Warren P. Knowles R*			3	7
Wyo.	Clifford P. Hansen R	Stanley K. Hathaway R				1

D - Democrat. R - Republican. * - Incumbent. † - 2 yr. term. ‡ - 4 yr. term, both short terms because of deaths of Olin D. Johnston (S. C.) and Harry Flood Byrd (Va.).



CALVIN COOLIDGE
30th President 1923-1929



HERBERT HOOVER
31st President 1929-1933



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
32nd President 1933-1945



HARRY S. TRUMAN
33rd President 1945-1953

MAJOR CANDIDATES, POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES, 1864-1912

YEAR	PARTY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ¹	VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE	POPULAR	ELECTORAL
1864	Rep.	Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	Andrew Johnson, Tenn.	2,213,665	212
	Dem.	George B. McClellan, N. J.	George H. Pendleton, Ohio	1,805,237	21
1868	Rep.	Ulysses S. Grant, Ill.	Schuyler Colfax, Ind.	3,012,833	214
	Dem.	Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	Francis P. Blair, Jr., Mo.	2,703,249	80
1872	Rep.	Ulysses S. Grant, Ill.	Henry Wilson, Mass.	3,597,132	286
	Dem.	Horace Greeley, N. Y. ²	B. Gratz Brown, Mo.	2,834,125	
1876	Rep.	Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio³	William A. Wheeler, N. Y.	4,036,298	185*
	Dem.	Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y.	Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind.	4,300,590	184
1880	Rep.	James A. Garfield, Ohio	Chester A. Arthur, N. Y.	4,454,416	214*
	Dem.	Winfield S. Hancock, Pa.	William H. English, Ind.	4,444,952	155
1884	Dem.	Grover Cleveland, N. Y.	Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind.	4,874,986	219*
	Rep.	James G. Blaine, Maine	John A. Logan, Ill.	4,851,981	182
1888	Rep.	Benjamin Harrison, Ind.⁴	Levi P. Morton, N. Y.	5,439,853	233*
	Dem.	Grover Cleveland, N. Y.	Allen G. Thurman, Ohio	5,540,309	168
1892	Dem.	Grover Cleveland, N. Y.	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.	5,556,918	277*
	Rep.	Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	Whitelaw Reid, N. Y.	5,176,108	145
1896	Rep.	William McKinley, Ohio	Garret A. Hobart, N. J.	7,104,779	271
	Dem.	William J. Bryan, Nebr.	Arthur Sewall, Maine	6,502,925	176
1900	Rep.	William McKinley, Ohio	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y.	7,207,923	292
	Dem.	William J. Bryan, Nebr.	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.	6,358,133	155
1904	Rep.	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y.	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind.	7,623,486	336
	Dem.	Alton B. Parker, N. Y.	Henry G. Davis, W. Va.	5,077,911	140
1908	Rep.	William H. Taft, Ohio	James S. Sherman, N. Y.	7,678,908	321
	Dem.	William J. Bryan, Nebr.	John W. Kern, Ind.	6,409,104	162
1912	Dem.	Woodrow Wilson, N. J.	Thomas R. Marshall, Ind.	6,293,454	435*
	Prog.	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y.	Hiram Johnson, Calif.	4,119,507	88
	Rep.	William H. Taft, Ohio	James S. Sherman, N. Y. ⁵	3,484,980	8

References for above data

¹ Elected candidates are in bold face. Asterisk (*) indicates "minority" Presidents, those who failed to poll a majority (50%) of the popular vote, but were elected by a majority of the electoral vote: Hayes (49.9), Garfield (48.3), Cleveland (1st term—48.8, 2nd term—46.0), Harrison (47.8), Wilson (1st term—41.8, 2nd term—49.3), Truman (49.5), Kennedy (49.7). ² Horace Greeley died following the election. His electoral votes went to other candidates. ³ Hayes, although losing to Tilden in the popular vote, won in the Electoral College by a single vote. ⁴ Harrison polled a smaller popular vote than Cleveland, but won the Presidency in the electoral vote. ⁵ Sherman died during the campaign. His electoral votes went to Nicholas Murray Butler of N. Y. ⁶ Thurmond and Wright, States' Rights candidates, represented a group of Southern Democrats who bolted the party. ⁷ Stevenson polled 74 electoral votes, but one elector, refusing to vote as pledged, cast his ballot for Walter B. Jones of Alabama. ⁸ Sen. Harry F. Byrd received 15 Democratic electoral votes.

MAJOR CANDIDATES, POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES, 1916-1964

YEAR	PARTY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE	VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE	POPULAR	ELECTORAL
1916	Dem.	Woodrow Wilson, N. J.	Thomas R. Marshall, Ind.	9,129,606	277*
	Rep.	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind.	8,538,221	254
1920	Rep.	Warren G. Harding, Ohio	Calvin Coolidge, Mass.	16,152,200	404
	Dem.	James E. Cox, Ohio	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	9,147,353	127
1924	Rep.	Calvin Coolidge, Mass.	Charles G. Dawes, Ill.	15,725,016	382
	Dem.	John W. Davis, N. Y.	Charles W. Bryan, Nebr.	8,386,503	136
	Prog.	Robert M. LaFollette, Wis.	Burton K. Wheeler, Mont.	4,826,471	13
1928	Rep.	Herbert C. Hoover, Calif.	Charles Curtis, Kansas	21,391,381	444
	Dem.	Alfred E. Smith, N. Y.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	15,016,443	87
1932	Dem.	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	John N. Garner, Texas	22,821,857	472
	Rep.	Herbert C. Hoover, Calif.	Charles Curtis, Kansas	15,761,841	59
1936	Dem.	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	John N. Garner, Texas	27,751,597	523
	Rep.	Alfred M. Landon, Kansas	W. Frank Knox, Ill.	16,679,583	8
1940	Dem.	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	Henry A. Wallace, Iowa	27,244,160	499
	Rep.	Wendell L. Wilkie, Ind.	Charles L. McNary, Ore.	22,305,198	82
1944	Dem.	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	Harry S. Truman, Mo.	25,602,504	432
	Rep.	Thomas E. Dewey, N. Y.	John W. Bricker, Ohio	22,006,285	99
1948	Dem.	Harry S. Truman, Mo.	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	24,105,695	303*
	Rep.	Thomas E. Dewey, N. Y.	Earl Warren, Calif.	21,969,170	189
	SR	J. Strom Thurmond, S. C. ⁶	Fielding L. Wright, Miss.	1,169,021	39
1952	Rep.	Dwight D. Eisenhower, N. Y.	Richard M. Nixon, Calif.	33,778,963	442
	Dem.	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.	John J. Sparkman, Ala.	27,314,992	89
1956	Rep.	Dwight D. Eisenhower, N. Y.	Richard M. Nixon, Calif.	35,581,003	457
	Dem.	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill. ⁷	Estes Kefauver, Tenn.	25,738,765	73
1960	Dem.	John F. Kennedy, Mass.⁸	Lyndon B. Johnson, Texas	34,227,096	303*
	Rep.	Richard M. Nixon, Calif.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.	34,107,646	219
1964	Dem.	Lyndon B. Johnson, Texas	Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.	43,126,757	486
	Rep.	Barry M. Goldwater, Ariz.	William E. Miller, N. Y.	27,177,873	52

WHEN CONGRESS ELECTS A PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT

If no candidate receives a majority of the electoral vote for President, the decision goes to the House of Representatives. From the top three candidates, the House elects the new President, voting as states, not as individuals, with a majority vote necessary to win. If no Vice Presidential candidate receives a majority electoral vote, the Senate elects from the top two candidates, with Senators voting as individuals. The majority winner is Vice President.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The President receives \$100,000, plus \$50,000 (taxable) for expenses and an additional sum not to exceed \$40,000 a year (non-taxable) for travel and official entertainment. He also receives a pension of \$25,000 a year. Presidential widows receive \$10,000 annually. The Vice President's salary is \$43,000 a year, plus \$10,000 (taxable) for expenses. Members of the President's cabinet receive \$35,000, Supreme Court Justices — \$39,500, Chief Justice — \$40,000.



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
34th President 1953-1961



JOHN F. KENNEDY
35th President 1961-1963



LYNDON B. JOHNSON
36th President 1963-

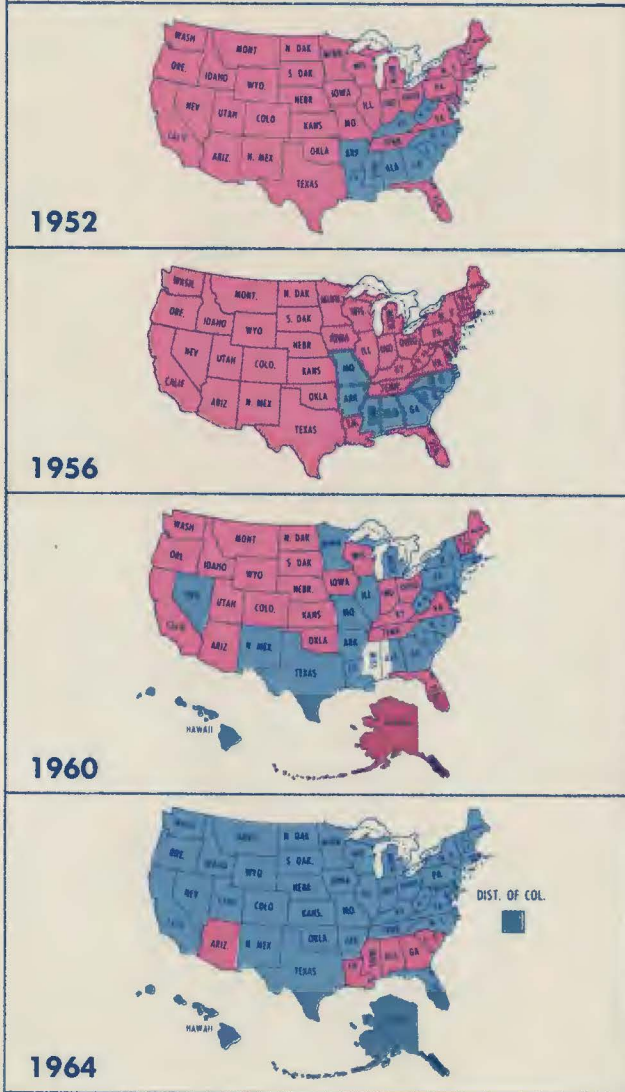
PRESIDENT'S OATH

"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."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

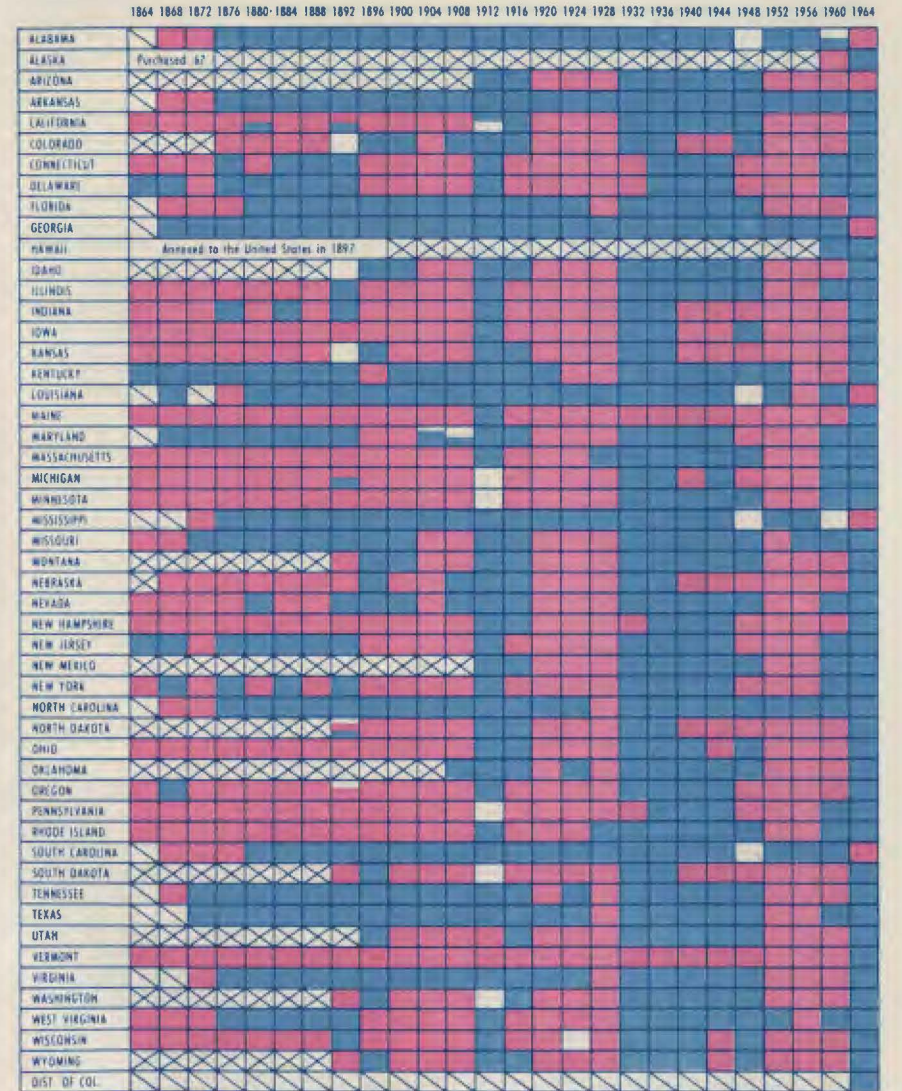
1952 • 1956 • 1960 • 1964

■ Democratic ■ Republican □ Third Party



A CENTURY'S VOTING BY STATE

■ Democratic ■ Republican □ Third Party ⊠ No vote in state or not counted ⊡ Territory



THE POLITICAL VOCABULARY

Ad interim: Legislative committee appointed to serve between sessions.

Alternate: One chosen to take the place of a delegate at a party convention when the regular delegate is absent.

At large: Member of the House chosen to represent the entire state rather than a specific district of that state.

Bandwagon: Political action by which party leaders or groups of party members throw their support to a candidate or issue that appears to be a sure winner.

Bill: Proposed legislation in Congress which, if passed and signed by the President, or passed over a Presidential veto becomes a law.

Bipartisan: Combination of members of opposing parties to support proposed legislation, candidates, issues or Federal appointees.

Blanket ballot: Ballot listing both names of candidates and proposed legislation.

Caucus: Usually a closed meeting of party members or leaders to reach agreement on pending legislative actions or party policies.

Closed primary: Election in which only voters who can give acceptable evidence of party affiliation are permitted to vote.

Dark horse: Political leader or public official not previously considered as a candidate who is nominated when supporters of other leading candidates are deadlocked.

Fat cat: Wealthy party supporter who is willing to donate large sums of money for campaign expenses.

Favorite son: One who is nominated in a party convention for his loyal state or regional support rather than for his national following.

Filibuster: Legislative process by which opponents can delay or block action on a bill through prolonged debate or other actions.

Floor leader: Member of House or Senate chosen as spokesman for fellow members of the same party. Both majority and minority parties choose their own floor leaders.

Gerrymander: Laying out geographical boundaries of an election district so that party in power will continue to command a majority of the voters in that district.

H. R.: Letters preceding a bill number in Congress to indicate bill originated in the House of Representatives.

Hat in the ring: A prospective candidate's decision to run for election to public office.

Independent: Voter not affiliated with a party, or a party member who votes without regard for party lines and policies. Also a candidate who runs for office without party affiliation.

Joker: Amendment to a bill or a provision inserted in a bill for the purpose of defeating the intended effect of the original bill.

Landslide: Overwhelming victory of a candidate or political party in an election.

Logrolling: Joint action by two or more members of Congress to promote legislation, especially appropriations, beneficial to their own states or districts.

Majority: More than 50 percent of the total votes cast in an election.

Open primary: Primary election open to all voters without requiring evidence of party affiliation or previous party support.

Pigeonholing: Killing or delaying action on a proposed bill by refusing to report it out of committee for further consideration.

Plurality: Difference between highest vote and next highest vote in an election involving more than two candidates.

President pro tempore: Member of Senate chosen to preside over its sessions in the absence of the Vice President.

Rider: Amendment attached to a bill for the purpose of forcing approval of the entire bill plus its amendments. The rider or amendment cannot be rejected or vetoed without rejecting the entire bill.

S: Letter preceding a bill in Congress to indicate the bill originated in the Senate.

THE POLITICAL VOCABULARY

Senatorial courtesy: Senate custom of approving Presidential nominees only when the Senators from state in which nominee lives have given their prior approval.

Seniority rule: Length of service as the basis for committee assignments given to members of Congress. Committee chairmanships go to the majority party member who has served longest on the committee. Member of the same party who has served second longest is known as "ranking majority member." Minority party member of the committee with longest service is the "ranking minority member."

Sine die: An adjournment without fixing date for the next meeting, in effect marking the end of a legislative session.

Sleeper: An unresolved issue avoided by party leaders, not faced in the platform though important to voters, and likely to explode late in the campaign, causing political upsets.

Split ticket: Voting for candidates of more than one party in an election.

Standing committee: Permanent committee of House or Senate assigned to consideration of legislation in specific major categories.

Stay-at-home voter: One who stays away from the polls on election day and thereby aids the opposing party by not voting.

Steam roller: Campaign tactics intended to crush the opposition in order to win.

Straight ticket: Voting for the candidates of one party only in an election.

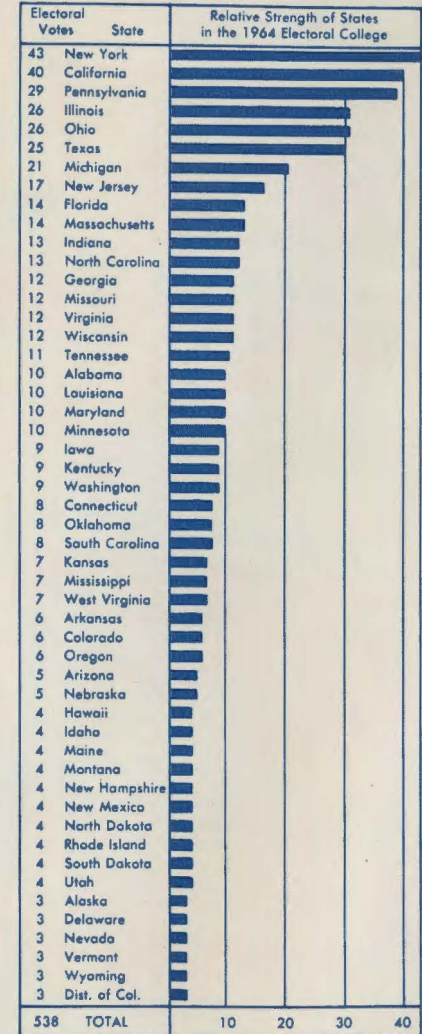
Straw vote: Unofficial poll of voters taken during a campaign by periodicals or private organizations specializing in public opinion surveys to suggest voting trends.

War horse: Political leader who is a veteran of many election campaigns.

Whip: Member of Congress, chosen by caucus of his party, whose duties include assuring attendance of party members when votes are to be taken, and promoting party solidarity in Congress. Majority and minority whips are chosen for both House and Senate.

1968 ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Each state is entitled to one elector for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, plus an additional three electors for the District of Columbia (based on the 1960 census).



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