

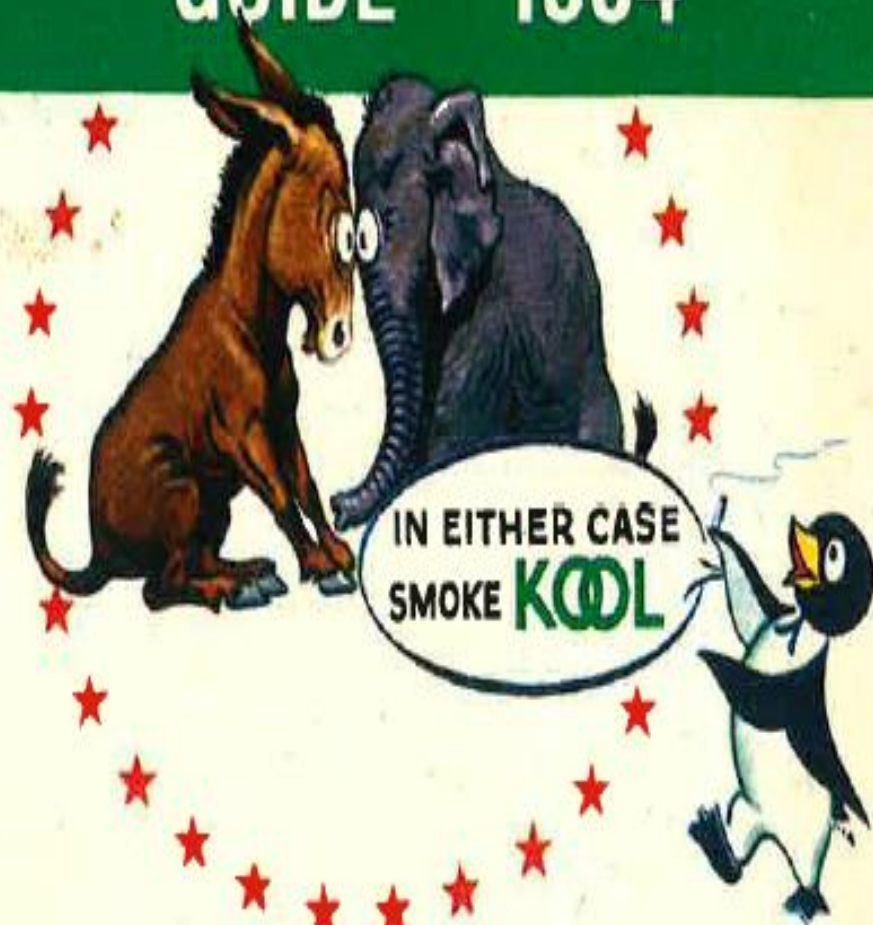
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BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201

KOOL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION GUIDE ★ 1964





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THE PRESIDENT QUALIFICATIONS AND TERM

The qualifications for the presidency as stated in the U. S. Constitution are simple and brief. The President must be born a citizen of the United States, reside in the country 14 years, and be at least 35 years of age. The Twelfth Amendment applies the same provisions to the Vice-President.

The President is elected for a term of four years, and is inaugurated on the 20th of January following his election. His term of office extends to the next inauguration. At the inauguration ceremonies, the President 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 oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but any person authorized to administer an oath could do so.



The Constitution placed no limits on how many terms a President could serve. When George Washington declined to run for a third term in 1796, he established a tradition which remained unbroken until Franklin Roosevelt successfully ran for a third term in 1940 (the same year KOOLS were introduced in the popular-price cigarette market), and then a fourth in 1944. The Twenty-Second Amendment, which became part of the Constitution in 1951, now prevents a President from serving a third term. If a Vice-President succeeds to the presidency and serves more than two years of the unfinished term, he is eligible for election for only one term.

- ★ Four of our first five Presidents served for two terms: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. Their terms covered 32 of the first 36 years of our nation's history.
- ★ Since Monroe, seven other Presidents have held office for more than one term, including three who succeeded to the position for part of a term.
- ★ The youngest President was Theodore Roosevelt who was 42 when he succeeded to the office. John F. Kennedy was the youngest at the time of election—43. The oldest President was Dwight Eisenhower, at 71. William H. Harrison was the oldest President to be inaugurated at 68.

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POWERS AND DUTIES

The office of the presidency is not only one of the most important positions in the world today, it is one of the most rigorous. Even the broad powers listed below, which can only hint at the extent of his responsibilities, present an almost unbelievable burden for one man. In brief summary, the President's powers and duties are:

- ★ Enforcement of the laws.
- ★ Maintenance of peace and order.
- ★ The conduct of foreign affairs.
- ★ Appointment of Ambassadors, Supreme Court justices, and other important officials.
- ★ Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, which includes responsibility for the nation's security and national war efforts.
- ★ Direction over the administration.
- ★ He may grant pardons, reprieves and amnesties, except in cases of impeachment.

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A number of organizations have been created to assist the President in carrying out his functions. These units operate directly under the President and are responsible to him. Some of these organizations are:



- ★ The Cabinet
- ★ The White House Staff
- ★ The Council of Economic Advisers
- ★ The Bureau of the Budget
- ★ The National Security Council
- ★ The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

SALARY AND COMPENSATION

Popular priced KOOLS had been on the market for nearly a decade by 1949 when the President began receiving an annual salary of \$100,000, on which he must pay taxes (usually amounting to about \$40,000). He also receives an expense allowance of \$50,000 per year, and a special travel and entertainment fund of \$40,000. In addition, he has the use of the White House (officially known as the Executive Mansion),



a suite of offices, a private railroad car, jets and helicopters and a fleet of automobiles. By law passed in 1958 (four years after the first filter tip KOOLS were introduced), he will receive a pension of \$25,000 per year, or \$10,000 for his widow, plus an office, salary for clerks, and free mailing privileges.

For nearly one hundred years the President's salary remained at the original \$25,000 per year. This sum was raised to \$50,000 in 1873, and to \$75,000 in 1909.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Other than for reasons of health, a President may fail to finish his term by resigning or being removed by impeachment. He can be impeached on charges of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The House impeaches (which is much like an indictment) and conducts the trial before the Senate, with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is necessary for conviction. The only penalty is removal from office.

Only Andrew Johnson was ever impeached, and he was acquitted by one vote.

No President has ever resigned, only Vice-President John C. Calhoun in 1832.





PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

If for any reason the office of President becomes vacant or the President is unable to carry out his duties, the Presidential Succession Act of 1947 provides vacancies be filled by persons in this order:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Vice-President</i> | 7. <i>Attorney General</i> |
| 2. <i>The Speaker of the House</i> | 8. <i>Postmaster General</i> |
| 3. <i>The President pro tempore of the Senate</i> | 9. <i>Secretary of the Interior</i> |
| 4. <i>Secretary of State</i> | 10. <i>Secretary of Agriculture</i> |
| 5. <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> | 11. <i>Secretary of Commerce</i> |
| 6. <i>Secretary of Defense</i> | 12. <i>Secretary of Labor</i> |

The line of presidential succession has never gone beyond Vice-President. Seven Vice-Presidents have died in office.

Eight Presidents have died in office. The Vice-Presidents who succeeded them served 24 of the 32 years for which the deceased men were elected. The eight who succeeded to the office were: John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson.



THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

A national convention of either of the two major parties is one of the most exciting spectacles in the world. There are two major reasons for this. First, a convention combines “the greatest show on earth”—a panorama of color, sound, and enthusiasm—with the vital workings of democracy, as the representatives of the people of 50 states gather to select their candidates. The second reason for the excitement is that no convention is completely predictable. The convention delegates are not legally bound to any one man. Time and again they have rejected the favored name and chosen an underdog, and sometimes the majority vote goes to a “dark horse”—a man whose name may never have been considered before the day of his nomination.



PLACE AND TIME



In the summer, prior to the general Presidential election every four years in November, the two major political parties hold conventions for the purpose of nominating their candidates for President and Vice-President. These national conventions are usually held in June, July, or August.

Time and place are selected months in advance of the convention by the national committee of each political party. The committee notifies its corresponding State and territorial committees of the dates and number of delegates to which each is entitled. In 1964 the Democratic Party will hold its National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, at the Convention Hall. Starting date is Monday, August 24, 1964. The Republican Party National Convention will be in San Francisco, California, at the Cow Palace (located in San Mateo County). It will begin on Monday, July 13, 1964.

The Constitution makes no mention of political parties or nominations or candidates. Conventions are extra-legal bodies, not subject to state or Federal law, and bound only by party rules. Before official conventions existed, nominees were selected in state legislative caucuses and public meetings.



SELECTING THE DELEGATES

There are a number of different methods used to select delegates to the convention, a matter decided by the individual states. The most common way is by state party conventions. More than one-half the delegates are chosen in this way. In other states, delegates are chosen in the presidential primary or by the state central committee of the party.

The 1964 Republican Convention will have a voting delegation consisting of 23 fewer votes than in 1960, the new total being 1,308. A simple majority of 655 votes is necessary for nomination.

Delegates to the 1964 Republican Convention will be determined as follows:

- ★ Each state has four delegates-at-large, plus
- ★ two additional delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-large in Congress, plus



- ★ six additional delegates-at-large from each state that cast its electoral votes for Nixon in 1960, or elected a Republican U. S. Senator or Governor in 1960 or since that time.
- ★ There will be one district delegate for each Congressional district that cast 2,000 or more votes for Nixon in 1960 or for the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives in 1962, and
- ★ one district delegate for each Congressional district which cast 10,000 votes or more for Nixon in 1960, or the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives in 1962.
- ★ The District of Columbia has nine delegates-at-large; Puerto Rico, five; the Virgin Islands, three.
- ★ Each delegate is allowed one alternate delegate to the Republican Convention.

The 1964 Democratic Convention gained 795 votes over the 1960 convention for a total number of 2,316. A total of 1,159 votes will be needed for nomination.

Delegates to the 1964 Democratic Convention will be determined as follows:

- ★ There will be three convention votes for each of the electors in the electoral college from every state.

★ Additional votes will be allowed as follows:

1. For every 100,000 popular votes cast (or major fraction thereof) for the electors who either voted for the nominees of the 1960 Democratic Convention or who were not elected, but ran on the ticket of voting for said nominee, each state will be awarded a bonus vote equal to one convention vote; with these provisions:
 - a. A minimum of one bonus vote for each state except Alabama, which cast only five of its eleven electoral votes for the 1960 Democratic Convention nominees. The popular vote bonus in this case will be determined on the basis of 5/11 of the popular vote cast for the electors.
 - b. A Victory bonus of ten convention votes will be allocated to each state that cast its electoral votes for the nominees of the 1960 Democratic convention, and provides a victory bonus of only five convention votes for Alabama, which split its 1960 electoral votes.
 - c. One convention vote will be allocated to each member of the Democratic National Committee elected by the 1960 Democratic National Convention. A personal vote, it will be incapable of exercise by any alternate.

- ★ There will be 37 convention votes for the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and the Canal Zone.
- ★ No state will have any less convention votes than at the 1960 Democratic National Convention.
- ★ One alternate must be elected for every vote, except those of the national committee members.

PURPOSES OF A NATIONAL CONVENTION



The basic purposes for the Republican and Democratic national conventions are to:

1. adopt a national party platform,
2. nominate a presidential candidate,
3. nominate a vice-presidential candidate,
4. elect a new national committee to serve from 1964-1968,
5. adopt rules for governing the national committee during the next four years and for allocating delegates among the States for the 1968 national convention.



THE PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

Well in advance of the opening of a national political convention, committees are busy with preliminary work. Arrangements must be made for housing and transportation as well as decorations and TV, radio and press coverage.

At last it is opening day.

The convention is opened with the singing of our National Anthem and the offering of prayers. Each session also begins in this manner.

The rousing music of the band, songs, speeches, and noisy demonstrations (the result of much careful planning) create a feeling of frivolity which has a powerful effect on the delegates, putting them into an energetic spirit as they set forth to select their favorite.



After the first session has been called to order by the national chairman, welcoming speeches are made by the mayor and governor of the convention city and state.

It is customary for the national chairman to deliver his own address after which he turns over the rostrum to the temporary chairman, who usually delivers the "keynote address." Occasionally another prominent member of the party will give this address. No matter who gives it, this speech is always in praise of the party and its achievements.

Following the opening speeches, the first business conducted by the convention is the selecting of a permanent chairman. He, as well as other permanent convention officers, is nominated by the Permanent Organization Committee. These recommendations are usually accepted by the delegates.

It is important that the permanent chairman be well oriented in the ways of a political convention and is able to combine tact with a thorough knowledge of proper procedure.

Immediately following the chairman's address, these details must be handled:

1. seat only properly accredited delegations,
2. accept the voting procedure recommended by the Committee on Rules,

3. adopt the party platform.

The convention now proceeds to hear reports from the other three major committees. These are:

- ★ Committee on Credentials—concerned with seating only properly accredited delegations.
- ★ Committee on Rules—recommends the voting procedure to be used and proposes any other rule changes.
- ★ Committee on Platform & Resolutions—presents a brief party "platform" which is general in content.

These reports are usually accepted with a minimum of debate, but there have been times when the seating of a delegation or the adoption of a platform has been the occasion for a lengthy controversy. After the platform is accepted, the convention turns its attention to the nominations.

There have been times when the seating of a delegation has caused a split in party ranks. At the Republican convention in 1912 one group marched out of the hall and nominated their own candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, to oppose the party's regular nominee, William H. Taft. In another splinter action, a wing of the Democratic party split in 1948, nominating Strom Thurman as candidate for the "Dixiecrat" party.



NOMINATING THE CANDIDATES

The secretary calls the roll of states in alphabetical order, and each delegation has the opportunity to place a name in nomination. Anywhere from 2 to 12 nominations may be made, with a record high of 20. Many states put forward a "favorite son" candidate. Although the man might not appear to have a chance for the nomination, his name is put forward for a variety of reasons: reward for long and outstanding service; a chance for the delegation to see who the leading contenders will be before committing itself; or the hope of putting forward a "dark horse" who may be nominated as a compromise measure if a stalemate develops.

After all the names have been proposed, the convention votes on the candidates. This is termed the "ballot", although vote is actually by voice, and no written or printed ballot form is used. Once more the roll is called and the chairman of each delegation arises to announce his state's votes. Frequently a single ballot is sufficient, but 2, 3 or even more ballots are not uncommon before one name receives the required majority.



The candidate for Vice-President is nominated in the same manner, although usually much more quickly. The presidential candidate's advice is sought and usually one ballot is sufficient for nomination. Sometimes the vice-presidential candidate is one of those defeated for the presidential nomination, but more often he is a man who will "balance" the ticket. For example, if the presidential candidate comes from an Eastern state, the vice-presidential candidate will almost always be from another section of the country.

Since 1900, 10 Democratic candidates and 13 Republicans have been nominated on the first ballot. The longest balloting occurred at the Democratic convention in 1924. John W. Davis received the nomination after a deadlock which lasted nine days and required 103 ballots. The Democrats at that time required a 2/3 majority for nomination; the present simple majority makes the repetition of such a stalemate unlikely.

The band music, speeches, songs and noisy demonstrations are the result of careful planning, intended to produce the greatest psychological effect. Sometimes, the uproar is spontaneous, at the Republican convention of 1940, even the gallery spectators took up the cry of "We Want Wilkie".

ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES AND

CONVENTION DELEGATE VOTES

STATE	'64 CONVENTION DELEGATES		
	ELECTORAL VOTES		
		REP.	DEM.
ALABAMA	10	20	38
ALASKA	3	12	12
ARIZONA	5	16	19
ARKANSAS	6	12	32
CALIFORNIA	40	86	154
COLORADO	6	18	23
CONNECTICUT	8	18	43
DELAWARE	3	12	22
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	3	9	16
FLORIDA	14	34	51
GEORGIA	12	24	53
HAWAII	4	8	25
IDAHO	4	14	15
ILLINOIS	26	58	114
INDIANA	13	32	51
IOWA	9	24	35
KANSAS	7	20	27
KENTUCKY	9	24	34
LOUISIANA	10	20	46
MAINE	4	14	16
MARYLAND	10	20	48
MASSACHUSETTS	14	34	69
MICHIGAN	21	48	92
MINNESOTA	10	26	50
MISSISSIPPI	7	19	24
MISSOURI	12	24	58
MONTANA	4	14	17
NEBRASKA	5	16	19
NEVADA	3	6	22

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STATE	'64 CONVENTION DELEGATES		
	ELECTORAL VOTES		
		REP.	DEM.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	14	15
NEW JERSEY	17	40	77
NEW MEXICO	4	14	26
NEW YORK	43	92	179
NORTH CAROLINA	13	26	58
NORTH DAKOTA	4	14	15
OHIO	26	58	99
OKLAHOMA	8	22	30
OREGON	6	15	24
PENNSYLVANIA	29	64	125
RHODE ISLAND	4	14	27
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	16	38
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	14	15
TENNESSEE	11	28	40
TEXAS	25	58	99
UTAH	4	14	16
VERMONT	3	12	12
VIRGINIA	12	30	42
WASHINGTON	9	24	35
WEST VIRGINIA	7	14	37
WISCONSIN	12	30	46
WYOMING	3	12	15
CANAL ZONE	-0-	-0-	5
GUAM	-0-	-0-	3
PUERTO RICO	-0-	9	8
VIRGIN ISLANDS	-0-	3	5
TOTAL	538*	1,308**	2,316***

* 270 Electoral Votes Needed to Win.

** 655 Delegate Votes to Win Nomination.

*** 1159 Delegate Votes to Win Nomination.

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THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE ★ ★ ★ ★

When you cast your vote on election day, technically you are not voting for the candidate himself, but rather for a slate of electors. The members of the Electoral College actually elect the President and Vice-President. Each state has as many electors as it has representatives in Congress. The total number of electoral votes in 1964 will be 538 with 270 needed for election.

The custom has long been that the electors of a state will cast all their votes for the candidate who receives the highest number of popular votes. The losing candidate in the state receives no electoral votes; even though he may have come very close to carrying the state, his millions of popular votes

will not show up in the electoral count. If a candidate loses enough states by a close vote, he may end up with the highest number of popular votes, yet lose the election by electoral votes. When there are three major candidates in an election, it is quite common for the winning candidate to poll less than 50% of the popular vote, and yet easily win a majority of the electoral votes.

In 1888, Cleveland had nearly 100,000 more popular votes than his rival, and still Harrison gained a decisive electoral victory of 233 to 168.

Harry Truman was re-elected President on the basis of only 49½ per cent of the popular vote, but 57 per cent of the electoral vote. Had Dewey carried Ohio and California (which he lost by a margin of about one vote in each precinct) the election would have been decided in the House of Representatives. Truman's vote in the Electoral College would have been 13 votes short of the necessary 266 majority.

The largest number of votes in the history of the United States was in 1960 when John F. Kennedy was elected President defeating Richard Nixon. He polled 34,227,096 votes out of a total of almost 69 million, receiving a plurality of only 119,450. The electoral vote was 303 to 219.



THE ELECTION ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Election Day for presidential elections is always the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. After the elections, the electors chosen by the voters meet in their state capitals to cast their votes. Since 1934 (the year after KOOLS first made their appearance), the day of this meeting has been the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December. In 1964 this will be December 14th. The voting results and certificates signed by the governor of the state are sent to the President of the Senate in Washington by registered mail.

On January 6th, in a joint meeting of the House and Senate, presided over by the Vice-President, who is President of the Senate, the ballots are opened and counted. The presidential

and vice-presidential candidates receiving a majority are declared elected. The oath of office is taken two weeks later.

If no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, the election is "thrown into" the House of Representatives. The House votes for the three top candidates and the vote is by states, each state having one vote. The Senate performs the same function in regard to the two highest candidates for the vice-presidency. Two elections, 1800 (Jefferson) and 1824 (John Quincy Adams) were decided in the House.

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate in 1896, was the first to travel extensively during a campaign. He traveled thousands of miles by railroad and made from 10 to 20 speeches a day, only to lose to William McKinley who conducted his campaign from the front porch of his home in Ohio.

Two key states in any election are New York and Pennsylvania. Woodrow Wilson in 1916 was the only candidate to fail to win at least one of these states and win the election.

One candidate conducted his campaign from a jail cell. In 1920, Eugene Debs, the Socialist, polled 919,799 votes while in the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta serving for sedition.

★ ★ ★ ★ RESIDENCE QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A voter must be: 1—a Citizen of the United States
 2—at least 21 years of age (18 in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 in Alaska and 20 in Hawaii).
 3—registered, and
 4—in most states, able to read and write.

	STATE	COUNTY	PRECINCT
ALABAMA	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.
ALASKA	1 Yr.		30 Days (e)
ARIZONA	1 Yr.	30 Days	30 Days
ARKANSAS	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	30 Days
CALIFORNIA	1 Yr.	90 Days	54 Days
COLORADO	1 Yr.	90 Days	15 Days (b)
CONNECTICUT	1 Yr.		6 Mos.
DELAWARE	1 Yr.	3 Mos.	30 Days
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	1 Yr.		
FLORIDA	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	
GEORGIA	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	
HAWAII	1 Yr.		3 Mos.
IDAHO	6 Mos.	30 Days	
ILLINOIS	1 Yr.	3 Mos.	30 Days
INDIANA	6 Mos.	60 Days (a)	30 Days
IOWA	6 Mos.	60 Days	10 Days
KANSAS	6 Mos.		30 Days (a)
KENTUCKY	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	60 Days
LOUISIANA	1 Yr.	1 Yr.	3 Mos.(b)
MAINE	6 Mos.		3 Mos.
MARYLAND	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	6 Mos.
MASSACHUSETTS	1 Yr.		6 Mos.(d)
MICHIGAN	6 Mos.		30 Days
MINNESOTA	6 Mos.		30 Days
MISSISSIPPI	2 Yrs.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.

	STATE	COUNTY	PRECINCT
MISSOURI	1 Yr.	60 Days	60 Days
MONTANA	1 Yr.	30 Days	30 Days
NEBRASKA	6 Mos.	40 Days	10 Days
NEVADA	6 Mos.	30 Days	10 Days
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6 Mos.		6 Mos.
NEW JERSEY	6 Mos.	60 Days	
NEW MEXICO	1 Yr.	90 Days	30 Days
NEW YORK	1 Yr.	4 Mos.	30 Days
NORTH CAROLINA	1 Yr.	4 Mos.	4 Mos.
NORTH DAKOTA	1 Yr.	90 Days	30 Days
OHIO	***1 Yr.	40 Days	40 Days
OKLAHOMA	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	30 Days
OREGON	***6 Mos.	30 Days	30 Days
PENNSYLVANIA	1 Yr. (c)		60 Days
RHODE ISLAND	1 Yr.		6 Mos.
SOUTH CAROLINA	2 Yrs.	1 Yr.	4 Mos.
SOUTH DAKOTA	1 Yr.	90 Days	30 Days
TENNESSEE	1 Yr.	3 Mos.	30 Days
TEXAS	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	
UTAH	1 Yr.	4 Mos.	60 Days
VERMONT	1 Yr.		3 Mos.
VIRGINIA	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	30 Days
WASHINGTON	1 Yr.	90 Days	30 Days
WEST VIRGINIA	1 Yr.	60 Days	
WISCONSIN	***1 Yr.		10 Days
WYOMING	1 Yr.	60 Days	10 Days

(a) Township. (b) City or Town, 30 Days. (c) 6 mos. if previously an elector or native of the State. (d) City or Town. *54 days for Presidential electors if qualified. ** 60 days for Presidential electors if qualified. *** No residence requirement for Presidential electors if qualified.



LET ALL THE VOICES BE HEARD

American voters will go to the polls on November 3, 1964 to elect a new President, a new Vice-President, Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Jurists and many state and local officials. On that significant day, will your vote be counted?

Your right to vote is a precious thing. Yet in the last Presidential Election millions of Americans defaulted by failing to exercise their right to vote.

In 1960 some 105 million Americans were eligible to vote. There was a total of almost 69 million votes cast, and a difference of only 119,450 between the major candidates. With the additional millions of votes, the outcome might have been different.

Some say that "my one vote doesn't make any difference". Perhaps not. Perhaps the vital difference. There are numerous instances in American election history where one vote has

made a vital difference. And more than one instance (actually 14) when presidents have been elected with less than 50 per cent of the popular vote.

At the local government level close elections are much more frequent. Contests often are decided by extremely narrow margins and one vote differences are not rare. And it's at the local level that this question is most often heard, "How did he ever get elected?" Maybe the questioner knows more about it than he's willing to tell.

Does the phrase "something ought to be done" also sound familiar? Pin it down to "what should be done?", and "who should do it?"

Start with "I". I informed myself about the candidates and the issues. I evaluated their capabilities and their willingness to do a good job. I discussed politics in general and in particular with my family, friends and neighbors. I talked. I listened. I learned. I qualified myself to vote. I will vote.

STATE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

VOTING RECORD 1912-1960

	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952	1956	1960
ALABAMA													
ALASKA													
ARIZONA													
ARKANSAS													
CALIFORNIA													
COLORADO													
CONNECTICUT													
DELAWARE													
FLORIDA													
GEORGIA													
HAWAII													
IDAHO													
ILLINOIS													
INDIANA													
IOWA													
KANSAS													
KENTUCKY													
LOUISIANA													
MAINE													
MARYLAND													
MASSACHUSETTS													
MICHIGAN													
MINNESOTA													
MISSISSIPPI													
MISSOURI													

SPLIT VOTE
 DEMOCRAT
 REPUBLICAN
 OTHER

	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952	1956	1960
MONTANA													
NEBRASKA													
NEVADA													
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
NEW JERSEY													
NEW MEXICO													
NEW YORK													
NORTH CAROLINA													
NORTH DAKOTA													
OHIO													
OKLAHOMA													
OREGON													
PENNSYLVANIA													
RHODE ISLAND													
SOUTH CAROLINA													
SOUTH DAKOTA													
TENNESSEE													
TEXAS													
UTAH													
VERMONT													
VIRGINIA													
WASHINGTON													
WEST VIRGINIA													
WISCONSIN													
WYOMING													
WINNER													

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HISTORY

The first rumblings of the Democratic party were heard in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. That Convention developed a battle between those who wanted a strong centralized government and those who favored a minimum of federal power. The former of these two groups were called Republicans. This Republican group merged with a group called the Democratic Clubs of America, who advocated extreme liberty for the individual. The resultant group was called the Democratic-Republican Party.

After organizing formally in Congress in 1792, the Democrats won their first major victory in 1800 when their leader, Thomas Jefferson, was elected to the presidency.

For the next 40 years the Democratic Party was in control. It lost only two elections until 1860 when it split over slavery.

In 1798 the basic Democratic principles were formulated by Jefferson and Madison. In the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions they stated that state governments were the basis of our government. The federal government was to have only those powers conferred on it by the Constitution. They favored a low tariff, wide extension of suffrage and the greatest amount of popular control of government.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HISTORY

The slavery issue that split the Democratic party in the middle of the 19th century was the basis for the formation of a new party. A group of anti-Nebraska men in congress in 1854 were the first to adopt the name Republican. They were joined by Free Soilers and fringe Democrats to comprise the eventual Republican party.

In their national convention of 1856 the Republican party adopted a platform opposing slavery and calling for a strong federal government. They strongly opposed states rights and favored a high tariff. John C. Fremont was nominated for President to run against Democrat James Buchanan.

Fremont was defeated after a vigorous campaign, but four years later the machinery that he helped establish elected Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. The Republicans remained in office for the next 24 years, mostly on the strength of the Civil War and reconstruction issues. From 1860 to 1912 the Republican party lost only two elections and was successful a total of 11 times. In 1912 and 1916 they were defeated by the Democrats led by Woodrow Wilson. The Republicans returned to power in 1921 and remained there until 1933 and the Roosevelt era. Not until 1952 did they gain another national victory but in 1960 the Democrats won.

THE WHITE HOUSE ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The official residence of the President is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C. The 18-acre site was chosen by President Washington and Pierre L'Enfant. The architect was James Hoban.

The design of the mansion is said to have been suggested by the Duke of Leinster's Palace in Ireland. On October 13, 1792, the conerstone was laid and the first occupants were President and Mrs. John Adams in November of 1800. In 1814 the building was burned by the British and by 1818 President Monroe had completed rebuilding, at which time the grey sandstone exterior was painted white.

In 1902 a three-story addition was built on the west end and in 1942 a three-story addition was made to the east end. In 1948 a second story balcony was added inside the Ionic pillars of the south portico.

The mansion was closed November 6, 1948 because of the deterioration of the building. Walls were retained and strengthened and the interior was rebuilt. On March 27, 1952 the President once again occupied the official residence.

Much restoration of furnishings was done by Mrs. John F. Kennedy during 1961-63.

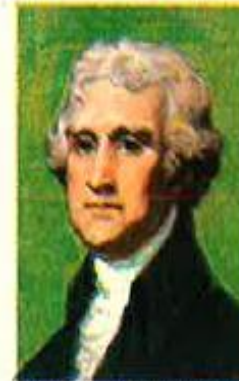
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ THE PRESIDENTS ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



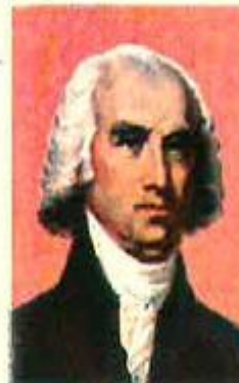
1 GEORGE WASHINGTON
Term: 1789-1797



2 JOHN ADAMS
Term: 1797-1801



3 THOMAS JEFFERSON
Term: 1801-1809



4 JAMES MADISON
Term: 1809-1817



5 JAMES MONROE
Term: 1817-1825



6 JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
Term: 1825-1829

★ ★ ★ ★ THE PRESIDENTS ★ ★ ★ ★



7 ANDREW JACKSON
Term: 1829-1837



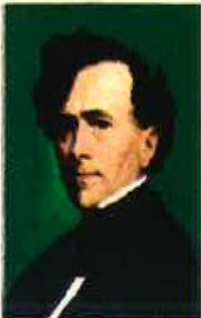
8 MARTIN VAN BUREN
Term: 1837-1841



9 WILLIAM H. HARRISON
Term: 1841-1841



13 MILLARD FILLMORE
Term: 1850-1853



14 FRANKLIN PIERCE
Term: 1853-1857



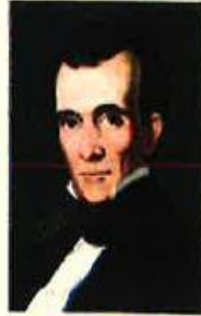
15 JAMES BUCHANAN
Term: 1857-1861

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★ ★ ★ ★ THE PRESIDENTS ★ ★ ★ ★



10 JOHN TYLER
Term: 1841-1845



11 JAMES K. POLK
Term: 1845-1849



12 ZACHARY TAYLOR
Term: 1849-1850



16 ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Term: 1861-1865



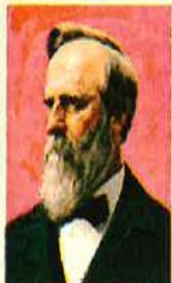
17 ANDREW JOHNSON
Term: 1865-1869



18 ULYSSES S. GRANT
Term: 1869-1877

★ ★ ★ ★ 35 ★ ★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★ ★ THE PRESIDENTS ★ ★ ★ ★



19 RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
Term: 1877-1881



20 JAMES A. GARFIELD
Term: 1881-1881



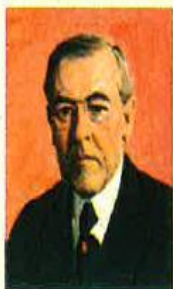
21 CHESTER A. ARTHUR
Term: 1881-1885



26 THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Term: 1901-1909



27 WILLIAM H. TAFT
Term: 1909-1913



28 WOODROW WILSON
Term: 1913-1921

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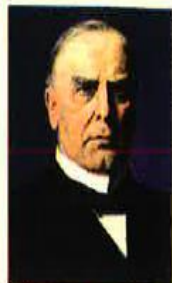
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22-24 GROVER CLEVELAND
Term: 1895-1899
Term: 1903-1907



23 BENJAMIN HARRISON
Term: 1889-1893



25 WILLIAM MCKINLEY
Term: 1897-1901



29 WARREN G. HARDING
Term: 1921-1923



30 CALVIN COOLIDGE
Term: 1923-1929



31 HERBERT HOOVER
Term: 1929-1933

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★ ★ ★ ★ **THE PRESIDENTS** ★ ★ ★ ★



32 FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Term: 1933-1945



33 HARRY S. TRUMAN
Term: 1945-1953



34 DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Term: 1953-1961



35 JOHN F. KENNEDY
Term: 1961-1963



36 LYNDON B. JOHNSON
Term: 1963-

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FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS

- ★ The average age at which the Presidents were inducted into office was 54 years.
- ★ Twenty-three of the Presidents were lawyers by occupation.
- ★ The largest electoral vote ever received was 523 of the 531 votes cast in 1936. Franklin D. Roosevelt held Alfred M. Landon to 8 electoral votes.
- ★ Sixteen generals have been nominated for the presidency but no admiral has ever been nominated.
- ★ Three Presidents were wounded in battle. Monroe at the Battle of Trenton in 1776, Rutherford B. Hayes while serving in the Union Army, and John F. Kennedy on August 2, 1942 in the Solomon Islands.
- ★ The only President who retained a Cabinet unchanged for a four year term was Pierce.
- ★ Virginia has supplied our country with eight of its Presidents.
- ★ Seven Presidents were natives of Ohio.

FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS

- ★ Ten Presidents have been elected to a second term and eight of these served a full two terms.
- ★ 27 Presidents have lived to be over 60 years of age.
- ★ Lincoln was the tallest President at 6 feet 4 inches.
- ★ Madison was the smallest President in physical stature at 5 feet 4 inches and weighing about 100 pounds.
- ★ William Howard Taft was the heaviest President weighing between 300 and 332 pounds.
- ★ No provision has ever been made for notifying the President of his election. When he and the Vice-President enter the Senate the first official notification takes place.
- ★ Since 1856 the Republicans have elected 12 Presidents for 64 years, and the Democrats have elected six for a total of 44 years.
- ★ Eight Presidents have been defeated in attempts at re-election.
- ★ William Henry Harrison served the shortest time as President, only one month.



- ★ John Quincy Adams, the sixth President, was the son of John Adams, second President.
- ★ Woodrow Wilson is the only President buried in Washington, D. C.
- ★ Grover Cleveland was the only President married in the White House.
- ★ William H. Taft and J. F. Kennedy are the only Presidents buried in Arlington National Cemetery.
- ★ John Adams lived to be 90 years old, the oldest President.
- ★ Woodrow Wilson was the first President to speak on radio.
- ★ F. D. Roosevelt was the first President to speak on television.
- ★ Four Presidents were assassinated; Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Kennedy.
- ★ The Secret Service, a bureau of the Treasury Department, has the primary responsibility of protecting the President, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President at his request.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ **ADDITIONAL FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS** ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Name	Born	Died	State Of Birth	Party	Term	Occupation	Education	Religion	Married	Wife	Number Of Children	Buried
Washington	1732	1799	Va.	Federalist	1789-1797	Farmer	Private	Episcopalian	1759	Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis	—	Va.
J. Adams	1735	1826	Mass.	Federalist	1797-1801	Lawyer	Harvard	Unitarian	1764	Abigail Smith	5	Mass.
Jefferson	1743	1826	Va.	Dem. Rep.	1801-1809	Lawyer	William and Mary	Deist	1772	Mrs. Martha Wayles Skelton	6	Va.
Madison	1751	1836	Va.	Dem. Rep.	1809-1817	Lawyer	Princeton	Episcopalian	1794	Mrs. Dorothy "Dolly" Payne Todd	—	Va.
Monroe	1758	1831	Va.	Dem. Rep.	1817-1825	Lawyer	William and Mary	Episcopalian	1786	Eliza Kortright	2	Va.
J. Q. Adams	1767	1848	Mass.	Dem. Rep.	1825-1829	Lawyer	Harvard	Unitarian	1797	Louisa Cathrine Johnson	4	Mass.
Jackson	1767	1845	S. Car.	Dem.	1829-1837	Lawyer	Common School	Presbyterian	1791	Mrs. Rachel Donelson Robards	—	Tenn.
Van Buren	1782	1862	N. Y.	Dem.	1837-1841	Lawyer	Common School	Reformed Dutch	1807	Hannah Hoes	4	N. Y.
W. H. Harrison	1773	1841	Va.	Whig	1841-1841	Politics	Hampden	Episcopalian	1795	Anna Symmes	10	Ohio
Tyler	1790	1862	Va.	Whig	1841-1845	Lawyer	William and Mary	Episcopalian	1813	Letitia Christian	8	Va.
Polk	1795	1849	N. Car.	Dem.	1845-1849	Lawyer	N. Carolina U.	Methodist	1824	Sarah Childress	—	Tenn.
Taylor	1784	1850	Va.	Whig	1849-1850	Soldier	Common School	Episcopalian	1810	Margaret Smith	6	Ky.
Fillmore	1800	1874	N. Y.	Whig	1850-1853	Lawyer	Common School	Unitarian	1826	Abigail Powers	2	N. Y.
Pierce	1804	1869	N. H.	Dem.	1853-1857	Lawyer	Bowdoin	Episcopalian	1858	Mrs. Caroline Carmichael McIntosh	—	N. H.
Buchanan	1791	1868	Penn.	Dem.	1857-1861	Lawyer	Dickinson	Presbyterian	1834	Jane Means Appleton	3	Penn.
Lincoln	1809	1865	Ky.	Rep.	1861-1865	Lawyer	Common School	Liberal	1842	Mary Todd	4	Ill.
Johnson	1808	1875	N. Car.	Rep.	1865-1869	Tailor	None	—	1827	Eliza McCordle	5	Tenn.
Grant	1822	1885	Ohio	Rep.	1869-1877	Soldier	West Point	Methodist	1848	Julia Dent	4	N. Y.
Hayes	1822	1893	Ohio	Rep.	1877-1881	Lawyer	Kenyon	Methodist	1852	Lucy Ware Webb	8	Ohio
Garfield	1831	1881	Ohio	Rep.	1881-1881	Lawyer	Williams	Disciples of Christ	1858	Lucretia Rudolph	7	Ohio
Arthur	1830	1886	Vt.	Rep.	1881-1885	Lawyer	Union	Episcopalian	1859	Ellen Lewis Herndon	3	N. Y.
Cleveland	1837	1908	N. J.	Dem.	1885-1889	Lawyer	Common School	Presbyterian	1886	Frances Folsom	5	N. J.
B. Harrison	1833	1901	Ohio	Rep.	1889-1893	Lawyer	Miami U.	Presbyterian	1853	Caroline Lavinia Scott	2	Ind.
Cleveland	1837	1908	N. J.	Dem.	1893-1897	Lawyer	Common School	Presbyterian	1896	Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick	1	N. J.
McKinley	1843	1901	Ohio	Rep.	1897-1901	Lawyer	Allegheny	Methodist	1886	Frances Folsom	5	N. J.
T. Roosevelt	1858	1919	N. Y.	Rep.	1901-1909	Politics	Harvard	Reformed Dutch	1871	Ida Saxton	2	Ohio
Taft	1857	1930	Ohio	Rep.	1909-1913	Lawyer	Yale	Unitarian	1880	Alice Hathaway Lee	1	N. Y.
Wilson	1856	1924	Va.	Dem.	1913-1921	Teacher	Princeton	Presbyterian	1885	Edith Kermit Carow	5	Va.
Harding	1865	1923	Ohio	Rep.	1921-1923	Publisher	Ohio Central	Baptist	1886	Helen Herron	3	D. C.
Coolidge	1872	1933	Vt.	Rep.	1923-1929	Lawyer	Amherst	Congregationalist	1915	Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt	—	Ohio
Hoover	1874	—	Iowa	Rep.	1929-1933	Engineer	Stanford	Quaker	1891	Mrs. Florence Kling De Wolfe	—	Vt.
F. D. Roosevelt	1882	1945	N. Y.	Dem.	1933-1945	Lawyer	Harvard	Episcopalian	1905	Grace Anna Goodhue	2	—
Truman	1884	—	Mo.	Dem.	1945-1953	Merchant	High School	Episcopalian	1899	Lou Henry	2	—
Eisenhower	1890	—	Texas	Rep.	1953-1961	Soldier	West Point	Baptist	1905	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt	6	N. Y.
Kennedy	1917	1963	Mass.	Dem.	1961-1963	Politics	Harvard	Presbyterian	1919	Elizabeth "Bess" Wallace	1	—
Johnson	1908	—	Texas	Dem.	1963-	Teacher	Georgetown U.	Roman Catholic	1916	Mary "Mamie" Geneva Doud	2	—
								Protestant	1953	Jacquelin Lee Bouvier	3	Va.
									1934	Claudia Alta "Lady Bird" Taylor	2	—

GLOSSARY ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

APPORTIONMENT: Congressional representation from each state is based on the method of equal proportions. After each decennial census, the number of representatives from each state in Congress is adjusted according to the new population figures.

BOLT: To leave one's party because of a disagreement with some of its expounded principles; or candidates.

CAUCUS: A meeting of members of a political party to determine upon a candidate or course of action to be pursued. Some claim this word is derived from an Indian word, "Kaw-kaw-was", meaning to counsel; others say it refers to meetings of the caulkers club in the old colonial days.

DARK HORSE: A candidate, not seriously considered in the race, who ends up winning the nomination. Taken from the old English practice of dyeing the mane of a favorite horse so as to pass it off as a newcomer and get better odds.

GERRYMANDER: Altering or dividing political subdivisions in such an unnatural or unfair way as to give one political party advantage over another.

INSURGENTS: Those who actively oppose the majority of the political views of, without actually leaving the party. Instead,

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they choose to designate themselves as the "liberal" exponents of the party's principles.

LOG-ROLLING: A system of bargaining among politicians whereby one politician by supporting his fellow politician's beliefs obtains support for his own in return. The origin is obvious: "You help roll my log and I will help roll yours".

MUGWUMP: An independent voter who follows no party or faction. From the Indian word for "leader", *Mukquomp*.

STAMPEDE: A break in the balloting at a nominating convention when a majority of the delegates desert the candidates they have supported and rush to vote for the candidate who appears most likely to win.

STUMPING: Electioneering around the country. In the old days candidates seeking rural votes would stand on the stumps of trees to make their speeches.