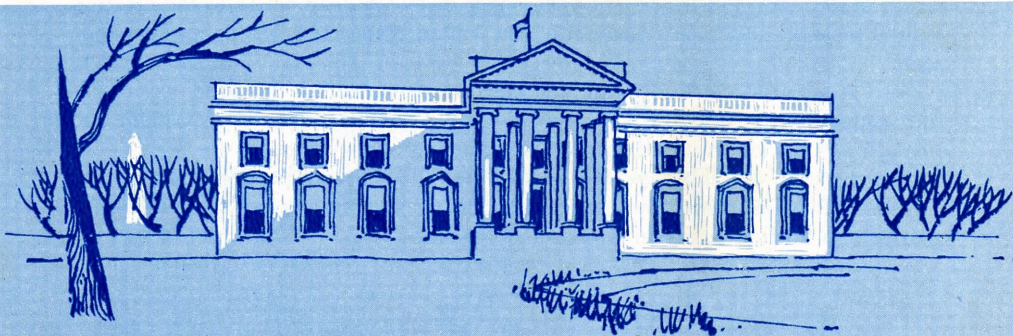


# PRESIDENTIAL



# 1960 HANDBOOK

*THE FACTS . . . concerning  
the Presidency and Presiden-  
tial elections—historical and  
current information on your  
national government and  
election results—of special  
interest and significance  
this election year of 1960.*

*"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed . . ."*

*from the Declaration of Independence*

## FOREWORD

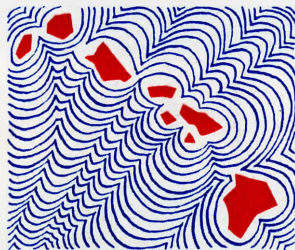
Of the many colorful and exciting aspects of American political life, none can match in glamour and importance the order of events leading up to the election of the President and Vice President of the United States. It takes place every four years.

The Presidential election is the one election that involves the hope, aspiration and responsibility of every voting citizen of the United States. No other public official owes his tenure to all the voters of the nation as do these two.

This year the election takes on special significance with participation for the first time of voters in two new states. The national electorate is increased by over a quarter of a million voters in Alaska and Hawaii.



**ALASKA**



**HAWAII**

These far-flung and important outposts of the nation will also be represented in the national legislature next year by men who have received or will, in the 1960 election, receive the voting confidence of their constituents.

This handbook is distributed in the hope that it will help to arouse interest, promote discussion and cultivate concern over events of national importance this Presidential election year of 1960.

# HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED

Nominating conventions of national parties select the candidates. National party committees decide when and where the conventions will be held and apportion to each state and territory the number of delegates to which it is entitled.

State party primaries or conventions are generally charged with choosing delegates according to the number of Representatives and Senators the state has in Congress.

The two major national committees have scheduled their 1960 nominating conventions as follows:

Democrats—Los Angeles—July 11

Republicans—Chicago—July 25

National chairmen appoint pre-convention subcommittees to prepare for the convention. These committees are subject to confirmation and enlargement by the convention and continue to function during the convention.

## • CONVENTION PROCEDURE

The "arrangements" subcommittees of the national committees usually line up the temporary chairmen and keynote speakers. The credentials subcommittees are in charge of seating delegates. The permanent organization subcommittees recommend the permanent chairman who is elected by the convention. The rules subcommittees determine the rules for the conventions, often moving adoption of the rules that governed the previous convention. The resolution subcommittee prepares the party platform which is usually voted on by the convention within the first few days.

On the third or fourth day the nominating begins, with the chairman calling the roll of states alphabetically. The chairman of each state delegation rises to nominate a candidate, to pass, to second an earlier nomination, or to yield the floor to a state from which a favorite candidate comes. Noisy parading, singing, whistling became a part of convention tradition a century ago at the Republican convention in 1860 at which Lincoln was nominated. A visitor reported then: "Five-thousand people leaped to their seats, women not wanting, and the wild yell made vesper breathings of all that had preceded. A thousand steam whistles, ten acres of hotel gongs, a tribe of Comanches might have mingled in the scene unnoticed."

THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF TIME OF PUBLICATION.



## • CONVENTION VOTING

A state often casts its first ballot for a favorite son. It may hold back its vote to see what other delegations are doing. It may or may not be committed to a candidate by its state party.

Each state may send one delegate for each vote in the convention, or it can split a vote between delegates. In Democratic conventions, some of the delegates have only one-half vote. When divided, a state delegation can be publicly polled at the request of a delegate.

About half the time in the past the party's candidate has been nominated by the required majority on the first ballot. If not, the tussle begins—caucuses, conferences, requests, promises and vote trading. At the Democratic convention of 1924 it took 103 ballots and 10 days of voting to name a candidate. Both Democratic and Republican conventions now require a simple majority for nomination. The nomination for Vice President is usually accomplished quickly. Conventions close with the Presidential candidate's acceptance speech.

## • THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Constitution provides for a body of electors whose duty it is to choose a President and Vice President of the United States. Voters in each state actually vote for the electors who in turn will vote for the candidate of their choice. Each state chooses as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives. The total number of electors will now be 537. A majority, 269, will be required to elect.

At the time of the Constitutional Convention in 1787 there were men who felt that the common people didn't have time or opportunity to get to know their candidates and couldn't, consequently, vote wisely. Another group felt that giving the common people the vote would bring into the government officials who might be unfriendly toward the wealthy. Both of these groups wanted to make sure that the President would be elected by a select group rather than by the common herd. The indirect election of the President was set up to accomplish their purpose. Choosing of electors was left up to the states—whose legislatures, even, sometimes made the choice.

In those days the state's electors gathered together, and each named two men on his ballot. A clerk listed all the names with the number of votes for each and forwarded the list to Washington. The person with the most votes became President, if his total vote was the majority of all the electors. The second highest man became Vice President. If no man received a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives was empowered to choose the President.



THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF TIME OF PUBLICATION.

But the Electoral College, after the election of Washington, never worked the way it had been intended. People clamored for, and got, the right to vote directly for their electors. Later, when political parties were formed in strength, the election of the President came closer home than ever. Voters then—and since—chose only those electors who promised to support the candidates of the parties. The elector became more and more just a device in the counting of people's votes.

States choose electors by various methods—party primaries, district and state party conventions, executive or central committees—or a combination of them.



Electors cast their votes on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, at their state capitols. Legally they may vote for some other man than the party candidate, but generally they do not because of their pledge to party and candidate on the ballot. In 1948 Tennessee's 12 electoral votes were split — 11 for the Democrats, one for States' Rights.

The votes of the electors are sent to Congress where the President of the Senate opens the certificates, and they are counted in the presence of both Houses on January 6.

The President is inaugurated on January 20.

## THE PRESIDENT'S OATH

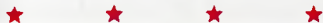
In Article II of the Constitution the President is directed to take the following oath when taking office:

*"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of the 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 of the President is administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at an inauguration ceremony. It is general practice that the President-elect, when taking the Oath, place his left hand on the Bible and raise the right hand and add to the Oath the words "So help me God."

## QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY

The legal requirements for the Presidency are set up by the Constitution. The President must be a natural born citizen, at least 35 years old and must have been a resident of the United States for 14 years. By amendment to the Constitution the same qualifications apply to the Vice President.



## POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. He may require the opinion of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. This practice has given rise to the President's Cabinet, which has no other provision in law except this power of the President. He may grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He may make treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate. He may appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, justices of the Supreme Court, Cabinet members, and a number of other federal officers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. During the recess of the Senate, he may make temporary appointments to these offices.

He shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers from foreign governments. It shall be his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall receive, approve and sign, or veto all bills passed by the two Houses of Congress.



## THE TERM OF THE PRESIDENT

The President of the United States is elected for a 4-year term, beginning on January 20 of the year following the election. Of the first five Presidents four served two terms each, and Franklin D. Roosevelt served three terms, beginning in 1933, and part of a fourth.

In 1947 the Twenty-Second Amendment was ratified, which limits the terms of President as follows: "No person shall be elected to the Office of President more than twice, and no person who has held the Office of President, or acted as President for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the Office of President more than once."



In the 1958 elections, only 25 states turned out half or more of the potential vote. The highest turnout was in Connecticut — 67.2%; the lowest in Mississippi — 5.2%. In 1954, also an off-year election, Idaho took top honors with 65.1%.

THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF TIME OF PUBLICATION.

# THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

## on ELECTIONS and VOTING

- **Representatives and Senators**

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every Second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Article I, Section 2. (A), 1787

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

17th Amendment, Section 1, 1913

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes; so that one third may be chosen every Second Year.

Article I, Section 3. (B), 1787

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulation, except as to the Places of Chusing Senators.

Article I Section 4. (A), 1787

- **Presidential Elections**

The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of Four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Article II, Section 1. (A, B), 1787

- **Race, Color**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

15th Amendment, 1870

- **Women Voting**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

19th Amendment, 1920



# THE PRESIDENTS OF

NO.	NAME AND PARTY	BORN	NATIVE STATE
1	George Washington, F.	Feb. 22, 1732	Virginia
2	John Adams, F.	Oct. 19, 1735	Massachusetts
3	Thomas Jefferson, R.*	Apr. 13, 1743	Virginia
4	James Madison, R.*	Mar. 16, 1751	Virginia
5	James Monroe, R.*	Apr. 28, 1758	Virginia
6	John Quincy Adams, R.*	July 11, 1767	Massachusetts
7	Andrew Jackson, D.	Mar. 15, 1767	South Carolina
8	Martin Van Buren, D.	Dec. 5, 1782	New York
9	William H. Harrison, W.	Feb. 9, 1773	Virginia
10	John Tyler, W.	Mar. 29, 1790	Virginia
11	James K. Polk, D.	Nov. 2, 1795	North Carolina
12	Zachary Taylor, W.	Nov. 24, 1784	Virginia
13	Millard Fillmore, W.	Jan. 7, 1800	New York
14	Franklin Pierce, D.	Nov. 23, 1804	New Hampshire
15	James Buchanan, D.	Apr. 23, 1791	Pennsylvania
16	Abraham Lincoln, R.	Feb. 12, 1809	Kentucky
17	Andrew Johnson, R.	Dec. 29, 1808	North Carolina
18	Ulysses S. Grant, R.	Apr. 27, 1822	Ohio
19	Rutherford B. Hayes, R.	Oct. 4, 1822	Ohio
20	James A. Garfield, R.	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio
21	Chester A. Arthur, R.	Oct. 5, 1830	Vermont
22	Grover Cleveland, D.	Mar. 18, 1837	New Jersey
23	Benjamin Harrison, R.	Aug. 20, 1833	Ohio
24	Grover Cleveland, D.	Mar. 18, 1837	New Jersey
25	William McKinley, R.	Jan. 29, 1843	Ohio
26	Theodore Roosevelt, R.	Oct. 27, 1858	New York
27	William H. Taft, R.	Sept. 15, 1857	Ohio
28	Woodrow Wilson, D.	Dec. 28, 1856	Virginia
29	Warren G. Harding, R.	Nov. 2, 1865	Ohio
30	Calvin Coolidge, R.	July 4, 1872	Vermont
31	Herbert C. Hoover, R.	Aug. 10, 1874	Iowa
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt, D.	Jan. 30, 1882	New York
33	Harry S. Truman, D.	May 8, 1884	Missouri
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower, R.	Oct. 14, 1890	Texas

\*The Republican party of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams is known today as the Democratic party.



# THE UNITED STATES



OCCUPATION	AGE AT INAUGURATION	SERVED	AGE AT DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL
Planter	57	1789-1797	67	Mount Vernon, Va.
Lawyer	61	1797-1801	90	Quincy, Mass.
Planter-Lawyer	57	1801-1809	83	Monticello, Va.
Lawyer	57	1809-1817	85	Montpelier, Va.
Lawyer	58	1817-1825	73	Richmond, Va.
Lawyer	57	1825-1829	80	Quincy, Mass.
Lawyer	61	1829-1837	78	Hermitage, Tenn.
Lawyer	54	1837-1841	79	Kinderhook, N. Y.
Farmer	68	1841-(1 mo.)	68	North Bend, Ohio
Lawyer	51	1841-1845	71	Richmond, Va.
Lawyer	49	1845-1849	53	Nashville, Tenn.
Soldier	64	1849-1850	65	Springfield, Ky.
Lawyer	50	1850-1853	74	Buffalo, N. Y.
Lawyer	48	1853-1857	64	Concord, N. H.
Lawyer	65	1857-1861	77	Lancaster, Pa.
Lawyer	52	1861-1865	56	Springfield, Ill.
Tailor	56	1865-1869	66	Greeneville, Tenn.
Soldier	46	1869-1877	63	New York City
Lawyer	54	1877-1881	70	Fremont, Ohio
Lawyer	49	1881-(6½ mos.)	49	Cleveland, Ohio
Lawyer	50	1881-1885	56	Albany, N. Y.
Lawyer	47	1885-1889	71	Princeton, N. J.
Lawyer	55	1889-1893	67	Indianapolis, Ind.
Lawyer	55	1893-1897	71	Princeton, N. J.
Lawyer	54	1897-1901	58	Canton, Ohio
Publicist	42	1901-1909	60	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Lawyer	51	1909-1913	72	Arlington, Va.
Educator	56	1913-1921	67	Washington, D. C.
Editor	55	1921-1923	57	Marion, Ohio
Lawyer	51	1923-1929	60	Plymouth, Vt.
Engineer	54	1929-1933		
Lawyer	51	1933-1945	63	Hyde Park, N. Y.
Farmer	60	1945-1953		
Soldier	62	1953-		

F—FEDERALIST

D—DEMOCRAT

R—REPUBLICAN

W—WHIG

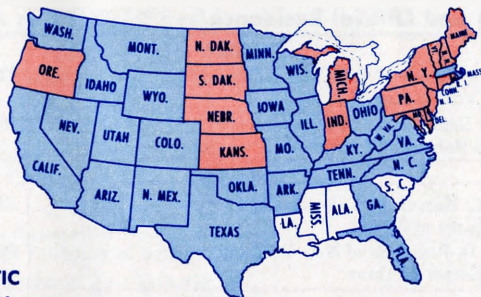
# ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTE

Party	Name and Official Residence	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
<b>• 1900</b>			
Republican	William McKinley of Ohio and Theodore Roosevelt of New York (Pres. McKinley died Sept. 14, 1901)	7,219,530	292
Democratic	William J. Bryan of Nebraska and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois	6,358,071	155
<b>• 1904</b>			
Republican	Theodore Roosevelt of New York and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana	7,628,834	336
Democratic	Alton B. Parker of New York and Henry G. Davis of West Virginia	5,084,491	140
<b>• 1908</b>			
Republican	William H. Taft of Ohio and James S. Sherman of New York	7,679,006	321
Democratic	William J. Bryan of Nebraska and John W. Kern of Indiana	6,409,106	162
<b>• 1912</b>			
Republican	William H. Taft of Ohio and Nicholas M. Butler of New York (James S. Sherman of New York had been nominated. He died Oct. 30, 1912, and electoral votes were cast for Butler)	3,483,922	8
Democratic	Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana	6,286,214	435
Progressive	Theodore Roosevelt of New York and Hiram Johnson of California	4,216,020	88
<b>• 1916</b>			
Republican	Charles E. Hughes of New York and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana	8,538,221	254
Democratic	Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana	9,129,606	277
<b>• 1920</b>			
Republican	Warren G. Harding of Ohio and Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts (Pres. Harding died Aug. 2, 1923)	16,152,200	404
Democratic	James E. Cox of Ohio and Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York	9,147,353	127
<b>• 1924</b>			
Republican	Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts and Charles G. Dawes of Illinois	15,725,016	382
Democratic	John W. Davis of West Virginia and Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska	8,383,586	136
Progressive	Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Burton K. Wheeler of Montana	4,822,856	13

# FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

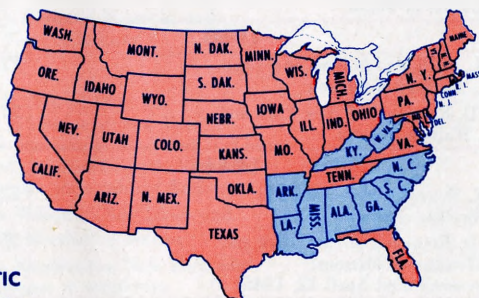
Party	Name and Official Residence	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
<b>• 1928</b>			
Republican	Herbert C. Hoover of California and Charles Curtis of Kansas	21,392,190	444
Democratic	Alfred E. Smith of New York and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas	15,016,443	87
<b>• 1932</b>			
Republican	Herbert C. Hoover of California and Charles Curtis of Kansas	15,761,841	59
Democratic	Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and John N. Garner of Texas	22,821,857	472
<b>• 1936</b>			
Republican	Alfred M. Landon of Kansas and W. Frank Knox of Illinois	16,679,583	8
Democratic	Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and John N. Garner of Texas	27,476,673	523
<b>• 1940</b>			
Republican	Wendell L. Willkie of Indiana and Charles L. McNary of Oregon	22,304,755	82
Democratic	Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Henry A. Wallace of Iowa	27,243,466	449
<b>• 1944</b>			
Republican	Thomas E. Dewey of New York and John W. Bricker of Ohio	22,006,278	99
Democratic	Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Harry S. Truman of Missouri (Pres. Roosevelt died April 12, 1945)	25,602,505	432
<b>• 1948</b>			
Republican	Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Earl Warren of California	21,970,065	189
Democratic	Harry S. Truman of Missouri and Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky	24,105,812	303
States Rights	J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi	1,169,021	39
Progressive	Henry A. Wallace of Iowa and Glen H. Taylor of Idaho	1,157,175	--
<b>• 1952</b>			
Republican	Dwight D. Eisenhower of New York and Richard M. Nixon of California	33,936,252	442
Democratic	Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and John J. Sparkman of Alabama	27,314,992	89
<b>• 1956</b>			
Republican	Dwight D. Eisenhower of New York Richard M. Nixon of California	35,585,316	457
Democratic	Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and Estes Kefauver of Tennessee	26,031,322	74

# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1948 - 1952 - 1956



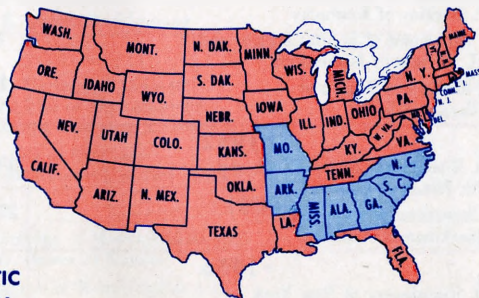
■ DEMOCRATIC  
■ REPUBLICAN  
■ THIRD PARTY

1948



■ DEMOCRATIC  
■ REPUBLICAN  
■ THIRD PARTY

1952



■ DEMOCRATIC  
■ REPUBLICAN  
■ THIRD PARTY

1956

## OFF-YEAR ELECTION RESULTS — 1958

Detailed analysis of results in an off-year election can often point up special areas of concern that can be expected to take on critical importance in the up-coming presidential election year. The 1958 elections represented the largest Democratic landslide since 1936. The following table shows Senate seats taken and plus or minus changes in the House for each party resulting from the election.

STATE	SENATE	GOVERNOR	HOUSE SEATS	
			Dem. Chg.	GOP Chg.
Alabama	No vacancy	Patterson (D)	9	0
Alaska	Bartlett (D) (Short term) Gruening (D)	Egan (D)	1	0
Arizona	†Goldwater (R)	Fannin (R)	1	1
Arkansas	No vacancy	†Faubus (D)	5	-1*
California	Engle (D)	Brown (D)	16	+3
Colorado	No vacancy	†McNichols (D)	3	+1
Connecticut	Dodd (D)	†Ribicoff (D)	6	+6
Delaware	†Williams (R)	No vacancy	1	+1
Florida	†Holland (D)	No vacancy	7	1
Georgia	No vacancy	Vandiver (D)	10	0
Idaho	No vacancy	†Smylie (R)	1	1
Illinois	No vacancy	No vacancy	14	+3
Indiana	Hartke (D)	No vacancy	8	+6
Iowa	No vacancy	†Loveless (D)	4	+3
Kansas	No vacancy	†Docking (D)	3	+2
Kentucky	No vacancy	No vacancy	7	+1
Louisiana	No vacancy	No vacancy	8	0
Maine	Muskie (D)	Clauson (D)	2	+1
Maryland	†Beall (R)	Tawes (D)	7	+3
Massachusetts	†Kennedy (D)	†Furcolo (D)	8	+1
Michigan	Hart (D)	†Williams (D)	7	+1
Minnesota	McCarthy (D)	†Freeman (D)	4	-1
Mississippi	†Stennis (D)	No vacancy	6	0
Missouri	†Symington (D)	No vacancy	10	1
Montana	†Mansfield (D)	No vacancy	2	0
Nebraska	†Hruska (R)	Brooks (D)	2	+2
Nevada	Cannon (D)	Sawyer (D)	1	0
New Hampshire	No vacancy	Powell (R)	0	2
New Jersey	Williams (D)	No vacancy	5	9
New Mexico	†Chavez (D)	Burroughs (D)	2	0
New York	Keating (R)	Rockefeller (R)	19	+2
North Carolina	†Jordan (D) (Short term)	No vacancy	11	1
North Dakota	†Langer (R)	†Davis (R)	1	+1
Ohio	Young (D)	DiSalle (D)	9	+3
Oklahoma	No vacancy	Edmondson (D)	5	1
Oregon	No vacancy	Hatfield (R)	3	1
Pennsylvania	Scott (R)	Lawrence (D)	16	+3
Rhode Island	†Pastore (D)	Del Sesto (R)	2	0
South Carolina	No vacancy	Hollings (D)	6	0
South Dakota	No vacancy	Herseth (D)	1	1
Tennessee	†Gore (D)	Ellington (D)	7	2
Texas	†Yarborough (D)	†Daniel (D)	21	1
Utah	Moss (D)	No vacancy	1	+1
Vermont	Prouty (R)	Stafford (R)	1	+1
Virginia	†Byrd (D)	No vacancy	8	2
Washington	†Jackson (D)	No vacancy	1	6
West Virginia	Byrd (D)	No vacancy	5	+1
	Randolph (D) (Short Term)			
Wisconsin	†Proxmire (D)	Nelson (D)	5	+2
Wyoming	McGee (D)	Hickey (D)	0	1

D—Democrat; R—Republican; †—Incumbent; \*Arkansas: Democrats lost one seat to an independent.

# OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE



Many of the freedoms we have in this country are so obvious that we forget we have them. You can hop a plane to Miami or Anchorage to visit a friend without a passport or police protection. You can walk off your job this afternoon and open

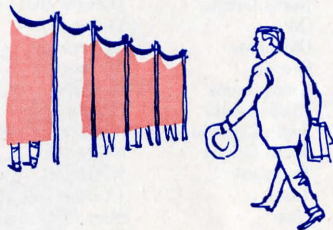


a hot dog stand and succeed or fall flat. You can write your representative, tell him off and sign your name. You can put your money in the bank or blow it on a flashy car. You can fritter away your Wednesday evenings watching TV or haranguing your neighbors to do something about the world situation.

All these and other freedoms we enjoy are backed up by the Constitution of the United States, a document that also makes demands that are at once the most difficult and the most rewarding in fulfillment of those of any federal constitution. It calls for discussion, moderation and united effort among informed citizens. When it was written and accepted it amounted to a revolution in political thought, introducing as it did for the first time the principle of equality in representative government, and uniting the divergent views and interests of thirteen independent states under the executive, legislative and judicial power of one government.

The challenge of the Constitution to each new generation is to seek and earn its privileges anew by living up to the responsibilities of free citizens. Our American heritage in that document and in the ideals and experience of those who have gone before is tremendously rich in resources. But our destiny lies in our response to that heritage and to the unprecedented moral challenge of our time — a challenge which requires that we draw on our deepest sources of courage and responsibility.

The opportunity is ours to create and continue to cultivate an informed citizenry — to be clear in our own minds about what makes a good candidate, what the major issues facing the public are, how legislation is introduced, how our own local, state and national governments are run — to know more exactly what we're doing when we go to the polls and to participate more fully in running our own affairs. These opportunities are our heritage and their fulfillment our obligation as American citizens.



# SO YOU'RE GOING TO VOTE!

If you're new at this business of voting or even if you have been voting for years, but in a perfunctory way — here's your chance to take a fresh approach that will bring you satisfying experience strictly in the line of duty.

No. 1: Be sure you are registered or have checked and can meet the requirements for voting of your local precinct. Minimum age (generally 21, 18 in Georgia and Kentucky), and in certain states literacy tests or poll taxes are also requirements.

No. 2: Make an honest effort to prepare yourself to vote as your conscience dictates. It's been said that no one, even if he were to spend a life time at it, could be fully informed on all the candidates and issues on which he's asked to vote. But when every voter puts forth normal effort, as a group we're usually wiser than we think.

## • THREE WAYS TO VOTE

You can vote on the basis of your own judgement of (1) candidates, (2) party, (3) issues — or any combination of these.

If you feel that an individual candidate's ability to judge each issue fairly is the strongest consideration for any particular office, it is good policy to vote for that individual regardless of party affiliation or stand on any particular issue.

If you feel that a party platform or program expresses the best interests of the country, it is good policy to vote a straight ticket for the candidates who have taken their stands on issues by pledge to that platform.

If you feel that a single issue is more important than other considerations, it is good policy to vote for people who support your view of that issue.

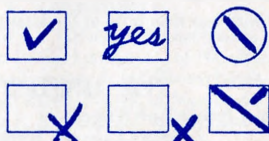
## • MAKE IT A GOOD BALLOT!

Any local official or a local chapter of the League of Women Voters can give you information on the mechanics of voting. If your precinct has voting machines, you're entitled to receive full instructions regarding their use. If you mark your ballots, as about two-thirds of the nation's voters still do, use a cross and make sure the lines intersect inside the circle or square.

### THESE MARKS ARE LEGAL



### THESE SPOIL YOUR BALLOT



You may vote a straight ticket by simply marking an X at the head of the column of party candidates you're voting for. You can vote a split ticket in two ways: either leave the head space blank and X individuals in either column, or X the head of the party column in which most of your candidates appear, and X individually those candidates in the other party for whom you wish to vote.

## SENATORS WHOSE POSITIONS WILL BE FILLED BY ELECTION IN 1960

STATE		PARTY
Alabama	John Sparkman	Democratic
Alaska	E. L. (Bob) Bartlett	Democratic
Arkansas	John L. McClellan	Democratic
Colorado	Gordon Allott *	Republican
Delaware	J. Allen Frear, Jr.	Democratic
Georgia	Richard B. Russell	Democratic
Idaho	Henry Dworshak	Republican
Illinois	Paul H. Douglas *	Democratic
Iowa	Thomas E. Martin *	Republican
Kansas	Andrew F. Schoeppel	Republican
Kentucky	John S. Cooper *	Republican
Louisiana	Allen J. Ellender	Democratic
Maine	Margaret Chase Smith	Republican
Massachusetts	Leverett Saltonstall *	Republican
Michigan	Pat McNamara *	Democratic
Minnesota	Hubert H. Humphrey	Democratic
Mississippi	James O. Eastland	Democratic
Montana	James E. Murray *	Democratic
Nebraska	Carl T. Curtis	Republican
New Hampshire	Styles Bridges	Republican
New Jersey	Clifford P. Case *	Republican
New Mexico	Clinton P. Anderson	Democratic
North Carolina	B. Everett Jordan	Democratic
Oklahoma	Robert S. Kerr	Democratic
Oregon	Richard L. Neuberger *	Democratic
Rhode Island	Theodore Francis Green	Democratic
South Carolina	Strom Thurmond	Democratic
South Dakota	Karl E. Mundt	Republican
Tennessee	Estes Kefauver	Democratic
Texas	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic
Virginia	A. Willis Robertson	Democratic
West Virginia	Jennings Randolph	Democratic
Wyoming	Joseph C. O'Mahoney *	Democratic

\* Elected with less than 55% of the total vote



### THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice-	Earl Warren	California	1953	}	Date Seated
	Hugo Lafayette Black	Alabama	1937		
	Felix Frankfurter	Massachusetts	1939		
	William Orville Douglas	Connecticut	1939		
Associate	Tom C. Clark	Texas	1949		
Justices	John Marshall Harlan	New York	1955		
	William Joseph Brennan, Jr.	New Jersey	1956		
	Charles Evans Whittaker	Missouri	1957		
	Potter Stewart	Ohio	1958		

THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF TIME OF PUBLICATION.



## GOVERNORS WHOSE POSITIONS WILL BE FILLED BY ELECTIONS IN 1960

STATE		PARTY
Arizona	Paul Fannin	Republican
Arkansas	Orval Faubus	Democratic
Delaware	J. Caleb Boggs *	Republican
Florida	LeRoy Collins	Democratic
Illinois	William G. Stratton *	Republican
Indiana	Harold W. Handley	Republican
Iowa	Herschel C. Loveless *	Democratic
Kansas	George Docking	Democratic
Louisiana	Earl K. Long	Democratic
Massachusetts	Foster Furcolo	Democratic
Michigan	G. Mennen Williams *	Democratic
Minnesota	Orville L. Freeman	Democratic
Missouri	James T. Blair, Jr.*	Democratic
Montana	J. Hugo Aronson *	Republican
Nebraska	Ralph G. Brooks *	Democratic
New Hampshire	Wesley Powell *	Republican
New Mexico	John Burroughs *	Democratic
North Carolina	Luther H. Hodges	Democratic
North Dakota	John E. Davis *	Republican
Rhode Island	Christopher Del Sesto *	Republican
South Dakota	Ralph Herseth *	Democratic
Texas	Price Daniel	Democratic
Utah	George D. Clyde *	Republican
Vermont	Robert T. Stafford *	Republican
Washington	Albert Rosellini *	Democratic
West Virginia	Cecil H. Underwood *	Republican
Wisconsin	Gaylord A. Nelson	Democratic

\* Elected with less than 55% of the total vote.

NOTE: Thirty-four states elect their governors for four year terms.

The other sixteen elect governors every two years.

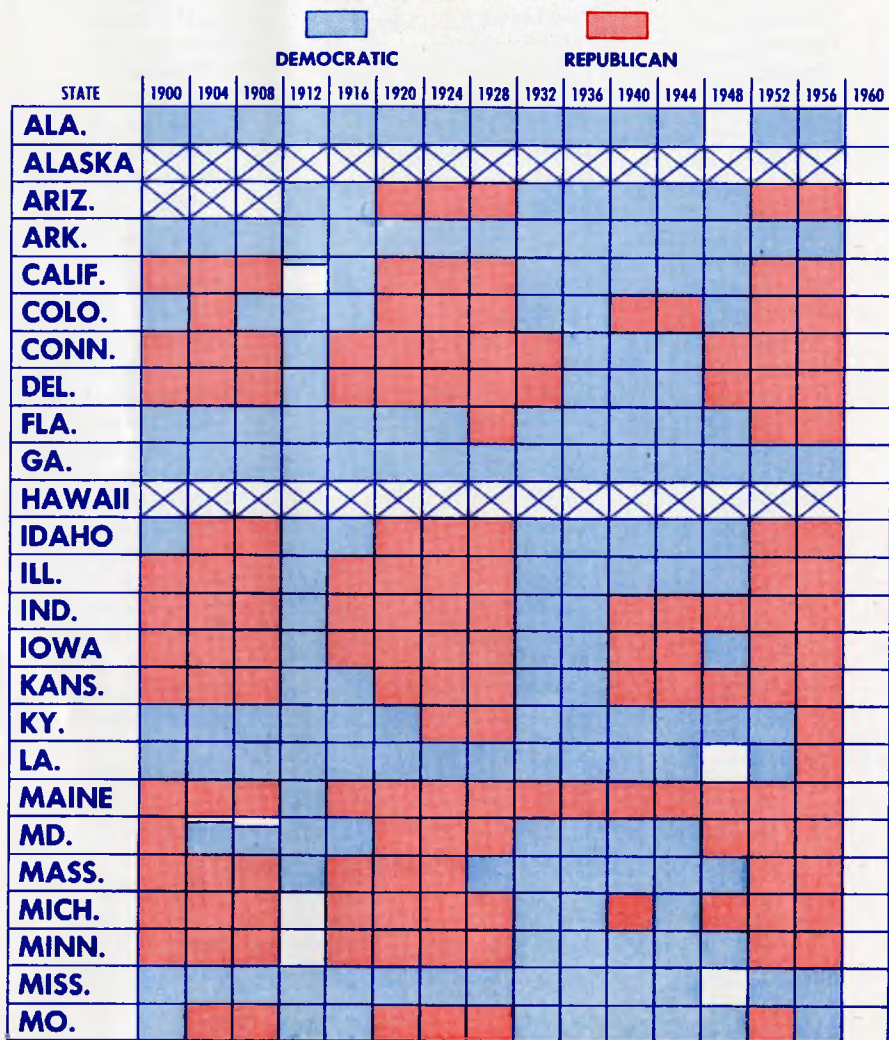
## ★ ★ ★ ★ PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S CABINET

Secretary of State	Christian A. Herter, of Massachusetts
Secretary of the Treasury	Robert Bernard Anderson, of New York
Secretary of Defense	Thomas S. Gates, Jr., of Pennsylvania
Attorney General	William Pierce Rogers, of Maryland
Postmaster General	Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan
Secretary of the Interior	Fredrick A. Seaton, of Nebraska
Secretary of Agriculture	Ezra Taft Benson, of Utah
Secretary of Commerce	Frederick H. Mueller, of Michigan
Secretary of Labor	James P. Mitchell, of New Jersey
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Arthur S. Fleming, of Ohio

The President appoints his own Cabinet, subject to the approval of the Senate. The first session of Congress established the departments of State, Treasury and War in 1789. The department of Health, Education and Welfare is the newest, having been created in 1953.

THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF TIME OF PUBLICATION.

# RECORD OF HALF CENTURY'S



★ ★ ★

Of all the presidents, the second, John Adams, attained the greatest age. Ninety years old at death, he had lived to see his own son, John Quincy Adams, inaugurated as the 6th president.

# VOTING BY STATE 1900-1956

STATE	THIRD PARTY								TERRITORY							
	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952	1956	1960
MONT.																
NEBR.																
NEV.																
N. H.																
N. J.																
N. M.	X	X	X													
N. Y.																
N. C.																
N. D.																
OHIO																
OKLA.	X	X														
ORE.																
PA.																
R. I.																
S. C.																
S. D.																
TENN.																
TEXAS																
UTAH																
VT.																
VA.																
WASH.																
W. VA.																
WIS.																
WYO.																



The youngest president-elect thus far was Theodore Roosevelt, inaugurated at the age of 42. The oldest was William Henry Harrison who became president at 68 and served 1 month before his death.

# YOUR RECORD OF THE

Here's a form for keeping your own record of voting by states as returns are reported by radio and television. You can fill in the

ELECTORAL VOTE	STATE	1st REPORT		2nd REPORT		3rd REPORT		FINAL REPORT	
		DEM.	REP.	DEM.	REP.	DEM.	REP.	DEM.	REP.
11	ALA.								
3	ALASKA								
4	ARIZ.								
8	ARK.								
32	CALIF.								
6	COLO.								
8	CONN.								
3	DEL.								
10	FLA.								
12	GA.								
3	HAWAII								
4	IDAHO								
27	ILL.								
13	IND.								
10	IOWA								
8	KANS.								
10	KY.								
10	LA.								
5	MAINE								
9	MD.								
16	MASS.								
20	MICH.								
11	MINN.								
8	MISS.								
13	MO.								
TOTAL									

FINAL REPORT

DEMOCRATIC \_\_\_\_\_

# 1960 ELECTION RETURNS

blanks by checking the trend in the party columns (D-Democratic, R-Republican), or entering the actual vote by state as reported.

ELECTORAL VOTE	STATE	1st REPORT		2nd REPORT		3rd REPORT		FINAL REPORT	
		DEM.	REP.	DEM.	REP.	DEM.	REP.	DEM.	REP.
4	MONT.								
6	NEBR.								
3	NEV.								
4	N. H.								
16	N. J.								
4	N. M.								
45	N. Y.								
14	N. C.								
4	N. D.								
25	OHIO								
8	OKLA.								
6	ORE.								
32	PA.								
4	R. I.								
8	S. C.								
4	S. D.								
11	TENN.								
24	TEXAS								
4	UTAH								
3	VT.								
12	VA.								
9	WASH.								
8	W. VA.								
12	WIS.								
3	WYO.								
TOTAL									

REPUBLICAN \_\_\_\_\_ GRAND TOTAL

## "MINORITY PRESIDENTS"

Thirteen former candidates received less than 50% of the total popular vote but were successful in becoming President.

In the election of 1824 Andrew Jackson received 99 electoral votes, Henry Clay—37, William H. Crawford—41 and John Quincy Adams—84. Because no candidate had a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives was required to select a President from among the top three candidates. This requirement left Clay out. Clay threw his votes to Adams, who was elected.

Samuel Tilden in 1876 and Grover Cleveland in 1888 both received the largest popular vote in election but did not get a majority in the electoral college. After the 1876 election—the validity of votes was questioned—an Electoral Commission elected Rutherford B. Hayes instead of Tilden by one vote.

The tabulation shows, by percentage, votes received by "minority presidents".

Year	President	Electoral Vote%	Popular Vote%
1824	John Q. Adams	31.8	29.8
1844	James K. Polk	61.8	49.3
1848	Zachary Taylor	56.2	47.3
1856	James A. Buchanan	58.7	45.3
1860	Abraham Lincoln	59.4	39.9
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	50.1	47.9
1880	James A. Garfield	57.9	48.3
1884	Grover Cleveland	54.6	48.8
1888	Benjamin Harrison	58.1	47.8
1892	Grover Cleveland	62.4	46.
1912	Woodrow Wilson	81.9	41.8
1916	Woodrow Wilson	52.1	49.3
1948	Harry S. Truman	57.1	49.5

## ANNUAL SALARIES OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS

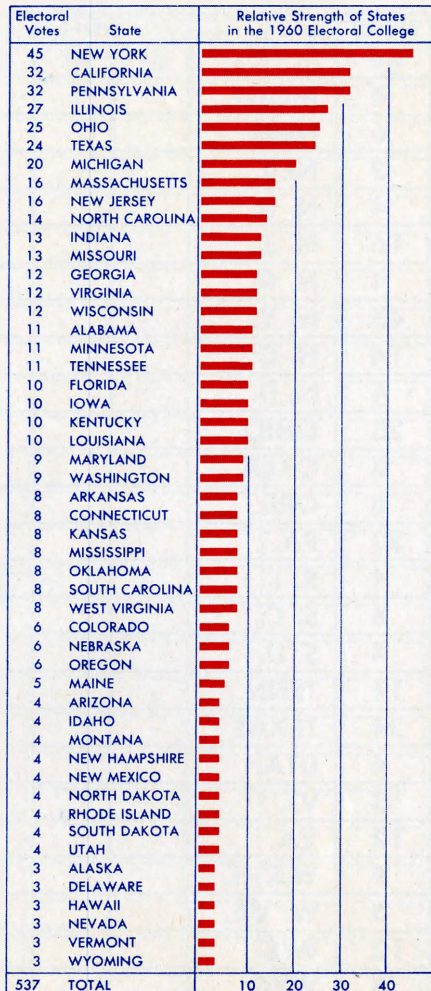
President of the United States	\$100,000 (a)
Vice President of the United States	35,000 (b)
Cabinet Members	25,000
Senators and Representatives	22,500 (c)
Speaker of the House	35,000 (b)
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	35,500
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court	35,000

(a) Plus \$50,000 for expenses and \$40,000 a year for travel and official entertainment. (b) Plus \$10,000 a year for expenses. (c) Of which \$3,000 is tax-exempted to compensate for having to main-

tain two houses—one at home and one in Washington. Senators and Representatives get additional allowances for mileage, office expenses, staff, postage, telephone, supplies, etc.

## RELATIVE STRENGTH OF STATES IN 1960 ELECTORAL COLLEGE

States are allotted as many members in the Electoral College as they have Senators and Representatives. The number of Representatives for each state is based on the population as of the 1950 Census.



tain two houses—one at home and one in Washington. Senators and Representatives get additional allowances for mileage, office expenses, staff, postage, telephone, supplies, etc.

## SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY

If a President cannot serve, the Constitution says: "In case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

No person who does not meet the qualifications set up by law for the Presidency may be named to that position. It is entirely possible that a man named in the Presidential succession is not constitutionally eligible for the Presidency.

By acts of Congress in 1947 and 1948 this is the line of succession:

The Vice President	Attorney General
Speaker of the House	Postmaster General
Senate Pres. Pro Tem	Secretary of the Interior
Secretary of State	Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of the Treasury	Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Defense	Secretary of Labor

## REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

The President, Vice President and all civil officers may, according to the Constitution, be removed from office on impeachment for — and conviction of — "treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The term "civil officers" is construed as not applying to members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Military officers, being subject to court martial, may not be impeached.

Only the House of Representatives has the power to impeach ("accuse"), and a majority vote is required. After the House has voted for impeachment the case is turned over to the Senate which acts as a court. When a President is being tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is required for removal of any officer.

Only once has there been a serious effort to remove a President—Andrew Johnson—by impeachment. The charges were offenses in attacks on Congress, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections, breaking the Tenure of Office

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law. On the first vote of the major charge — the attacks on Congress—the Senate voted 35 to 19 for conviction. Those voting to convict lacked one vote of the necessary two-thirds vote to effect the conviction. Later a vote was taken on two other charges, but because there was no change in the voting, charges were dropped.

In a total of 12 impeachment hearings of Federal officials, there have been only 4 convictions.

## DID YOU KNOW?

Harvard University lays claim to more of the nation's Presidents than any other institution of higher learning; both Adamsses and both Roosevelts attended there. Nine of the Presidents, including Washington and Lincoln, were not college men.

Six other Presidents besides Abraham Lincoln were born in log cabins. They were Presidents Jefferson, Jackson, Fillmore, Buchanan, Garfield and Arthur.

While George Washington was the first President elected under the Constitution, he was preceded by nine Presidents of the United States in Congress Assembled under the Articles of Confederation. They were Thomas McKean, John Hanson, Elias Bordinot, Thomas Mifflin, R. E. Lee, John Hancock, Nathaniel Gorham, Arthur St. Clair and Cyrus Griffin. They were each elected for one year terms, and served in the order listed during the period, 1781-89.

The President of the United States cannot be arrested.

Under the Presidential succession law of his day, David Rice Atchison, as President pro tempore of the Senate, became President of the United States on Sunday, March 4, 1849, and served until Zachary Taylor took the oath of office the next day. President Polk's term expired on Sunday and President-elect Taylor was not inaugurated until Monday.

The largest plurality of electoral votes ever given any President was received by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936 at the end of his first term in office. Of the total of 531 votes, he received 523.



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