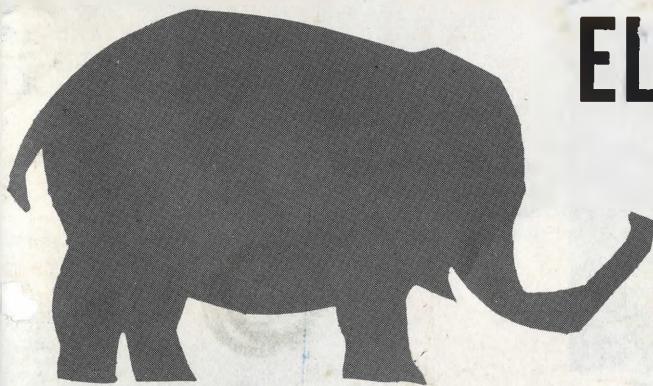




1960



PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTION
MAP
AND
TALLY
SHEET

Courtesy of your Shell Dealer



THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

When the people vote in November they will be voting for the electors of a political party, and only indirectly for a presidential candidate. The party winning the majority of popular votes in any state wins all the electoral votes to which the state is entitled.

This indirect method was suggested by Alexander Hamilton and selected by the Constitutional Convention in 1787. The members of the Convention did not want Congress to elect the President for fear he might then be under its control. They were afraid of direct election by the people, feeling the public might be swayed by emotion rather than cool judgment; also that the voters scattered over a vast territory would not be informed of the qualifications of the individual candidates.

The Electoral College was intended to be a council of the country's ablest men, whose function was to elect a President according to the will of the majority of the people. At first, the electors were usually chosen by the state legislatures, and were to meet to discuss the merits of the various presidential candidates, then cast their votes. However, newly formed political parties began to present their own candidates. It, therefore, became the custom for the electors to pledge their votes to one party or the other. Thus the original intent of the Electoral College was lost sight of and, for all practical purposes, the President is chosen by the people. The main steps in this complicated election system are as follows:

STATE CONVENTIONS OR PRIMARIES. For each major political party each state selects a number of electors equal to its combined representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. These electors are usually nominated at state conventions, or primaries, and are pledged to support the candidates nominated at national conventions. Delegates and alternates to the national conventions are frequently elected at the same time.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS. A national convention is held by each major political party to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President.

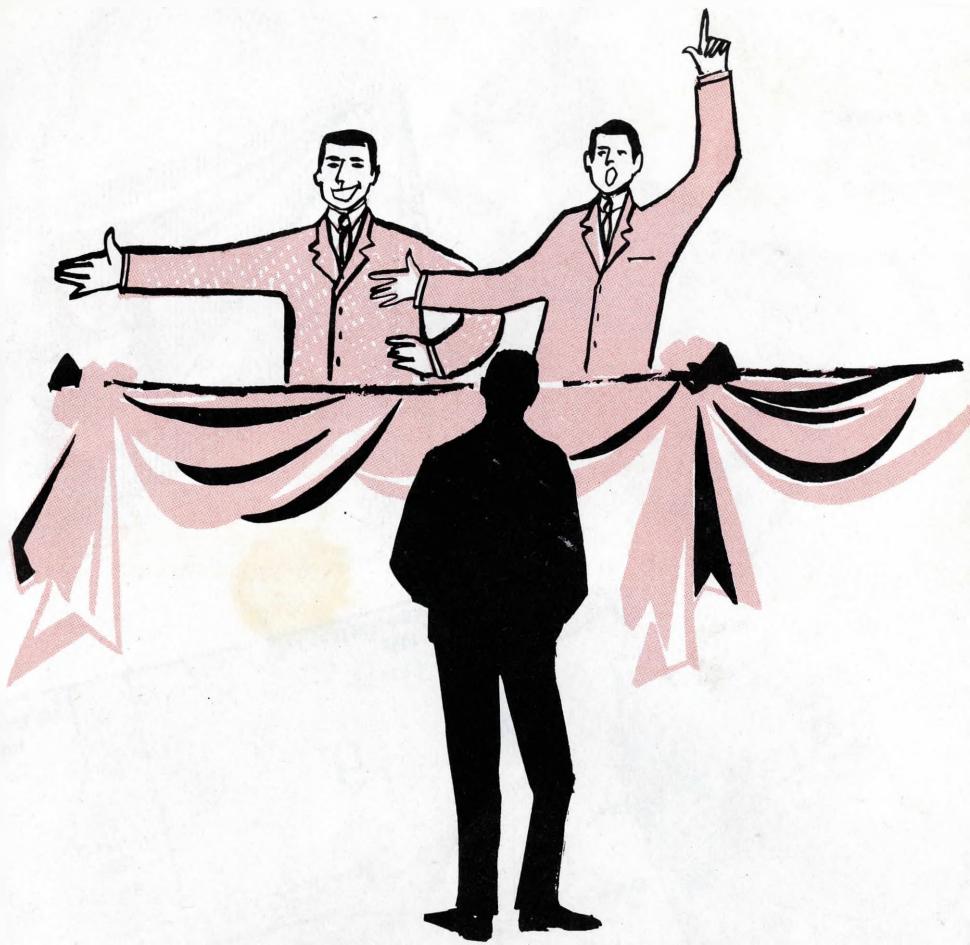
NATIONAL ELECTION. In November of years evenly divisible by four, the people of the country vote for the slates of previously appointed electors. Some states list the presidential and vice presidential candidates on the ballots, and others list the slate of electors. In either case, the people vote for electors who are pledged to cast all the state's electoral votes for one candidate, in accordance with the majority vote of the state.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE ELECTION. In December, following the national election, the 537 members of the Electoral College meet in their respective state capitals and each casts one vote for President and Vice President. Certificates of these votes are sent, by several routes, to the president of the United States Senate. The Electoral College of the United States never meets as one body.

COUNTING THE CERTIFICATES. On the sixth of January, following the national election, the presiding officer of the United States Senate opens the certificates of electors' votes, in the presence of both houses of Congress. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes is the duly elected President of the United States. If there is no majority, the House of Representatives has the responsibility of electing the President. Each state is allowed one vote for its choice of the three top candidates. The candidate receiving a majority is then elected President.

Similarly, if there is no majority for Vice President, the Senate votes and chooses one or the other of the two leading candidates. Two Presidents have been chosen by the House of Representatives—Thomas Jefferson in 1800 and John Quincy Adams in 1824. One Vice President has been elected by the Senate—Richard M. Johnson in 1836.

It is possible for a candidate to be elected without a majority of the popular vote; this did occur in 1888 when Benjamin Harrison defeated Grover Cleveland. This happens when the candidate with the largest popular vote receives the majority of the votes in the states with the smaller electoral representation.



PRESIDENTS AND THEIR PARTIES

No Political Parties

1789 **GEORGE WASHINGTON**

Federalists

Anti-Federalists or Republicans

1792 **GEORGE WASHINGTON**

1796 **JOHN ADAMS**

1800

THOMAS JEFFERSON

1804

THOMAS JEFFERSON

1808

JAMES MADISON

1812

JAMES MADISON

Era of Good Feeling (Republicans the only party)

1816 **JAMES MONROE**

1820 **JAMES MONROE**

National Republicans

Democratic Republicans

1824

JOHN Q. ADAMS

Democrats

1828

ANDREW JACKSON

Whigs

1832	ANDREW JACKSON
1836	MARTIN VAN BUREN
1840	WILLIAM H. HARRISON ¹
1841	JOHN TYLER
1844	JAMES K. POLK
1848	ZACHARY TAYLOR ²
1850	MILLARD FILLMORE
1852	FRANKLIN PIERCE
Republicans	
1856	JAMES C. BUCHANAN
1860	ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1864	ABRAHAM LINCOLN ³
1865	ANDREW JOHNSON
1868	ULYSSES S. GRANT
1872	ULYSSES S. GRANT
1876	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
1880	JAMES A. GARFIELD ⁴
1881	CHESTER A. ARTHUR
1884	GROVER CLEVELAND
1888	BENJAMIN HARRISON
1892	GROVER CLEVELAND
1896	WILLIAM McKINLEY
1900	WILLIAM McKINLEY ⁵
1901	THEODORE ROOSEVELT
1904	THEODORE ROOSEVELT
1908	WILLIAM H. TAFT
1912	WOODROW WILSON
1916	WOODROW WILSON
1920	WARREN G. HARDING ⁶
1923	CALVIN COOLIDGE
1924	CALVIN COOLIDGE
1928	HERBERT HOOVER
1932	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1936	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1940	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1944	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT ⁷
1945	HARRY S. TRUMAN
1948	HARRY S. TRUMAN
1952	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
1956	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
1960	JOHN F. KENNEDY

- 1 President Harrison died April 4, 1841 and was succeeded by Vice President John Tyler.
- 2 President Taylor died July 9, 1850 and Vice President Millard Fillmore became President.
- 3 President Lincoln was shot by actor John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre, April 14, 1865. He was succeeded by Vice President Andrew Johnson.
- 4 President Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guiteau on July 2, 1881. He died on September 19 and was succeeded by Vice President Chester A. Arthur.
- 5 On September 6, 1901 President McKinley was shot by Leon Czolgosz at the Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, N.Y. He died on September 14 and Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became President.
- 6 President Harding died August 2, 1923 in San Francisco, Calif. He was succeeded by Vice President Calvin Coolidge.
- 7 On April 12, 1945 President Franklin D. Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Georgia. Vice President Harry S. Truman became President.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution

The Constitution of the United States provides for a **separation of powers** among the branches of the government. Congress has been granted all legislative powers. The executive power is vested in the President and the judicial power has been granted to the Supreme Court.

In addition to the **separation of powers**, the Constitution provides a system of **checks and balances** to guard against the concentration of power in any one part of the government.

For example, the President may veto an act passed by Congress, or may recommend to Congress certain legislation that he feels necessary. The President's power to grant pardons

and reprieves provides a check on the judicial branch. The President also has the power to refuse to carry out the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Congress may check the powers of the President in many ways. By a two-thirds vote of both houses Congress can pass a law over the President's veto. Congress also has the power to impeach the President. To further check the President's powers the Senate has the power to reject Presidential appointments and to refuse to ratify treaties made by the President. Congress also has the power to impeach the judges of federal courts, but it cannot abolish the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court may declare acts passed by Congress or action taken by the President as unconstitutional. It also serves as a check on Congress by interpreting legislation.



The Congress

Senate House

Architect of the Capitol
General Accounting Office
Government Printing Office
Library of Congress
United States Botanic Garden

The President

Executive Office of the President
The White House Office
Bureau of the Budget
Council of Economic Advisers
National Aeronautics and Space Council
National Security Council
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization
President's Advisory Committee on
Government Organization

The Supreme Court of the United States

Circuit Courts of Appeals of the
United States
District Courts of the United States
United States Court of Claims
United States Court of Customs and
Patent Appeals
United States Customs Court
Territorial Courts

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE CABINET

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

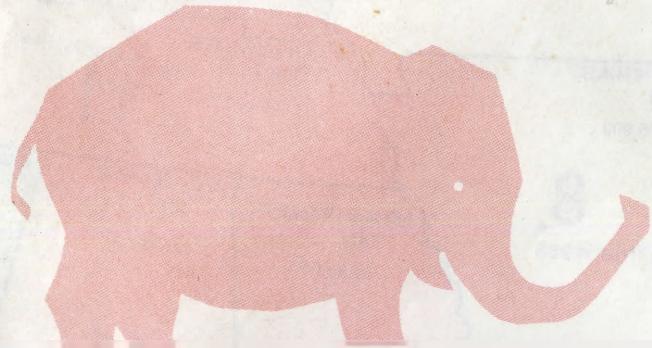
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

INDEPENDENT OFFICES AND ESTABLISHMENTS



SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY

The Constitution provides that in the case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, he is to be succeeded by the Vice President.

The Constitution further provides that should both the President and Vice President become unable to perform the duties of the office, Congress may decide what officer shall become President.

The following order of succession was established by Congress in the Presidential Succession Act of 1947.¹

The Vice President
Speaker of the House
President *pro tempore* of the Senate

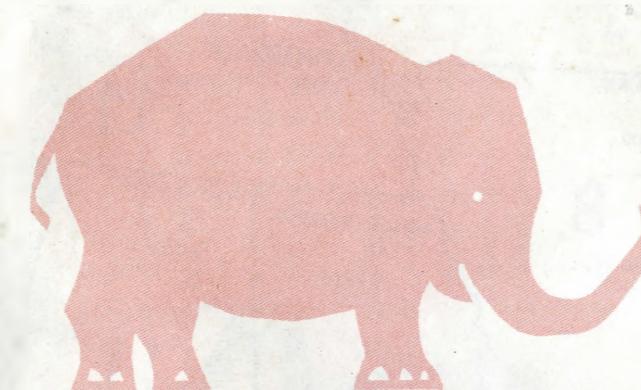
The members of the Cabinet, in this order:

Secretary of State
Secretary of the Treasury
Secretary of Defense
Attorney General
Postmaster General
Secretary of the Interior
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Labor

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The Republican Party came into existence around 1854. However, the party can trace its origin back to Hamilton's Federalists. At the close of the "Era of Good Feeling" those opposed to the Democratic Republicans adopted the name National Republicans. They became known as the Whig Party under the leadership of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and John Calhoun. The Whigs split over the slavery question in 1854 and the Republican Party was then formed.

In June 1856 the Republican Party held its first Convention, and in 1860 Abraham Lincoln became the first Republican President. The Republicans were the dominant party from 1860 until the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, as they were out of office only during the Cleveland and Wilson administrations.



The elephant and donkey were first drawn as symbols for the Republican and Democratic parties by Thomas Nast, who used them in a series of political cartoons in the 1870's.

The Vice President
Speaker of the House
President *pro-tempore* of the Senate

The members of the Cabinet, in this order:
Secretary of State
Secretary of the Treasury
Secretary of Defense
Attorney General
Postmaster General
Secretary of the Interior
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Labor

¹ The Department of Health, Education and Welfare was established in 1953 and, as of this date, no official amendment has been made in the Presidential Succession Act to include the Secretary of this Department.

THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES OF OUR GOVERNMENT

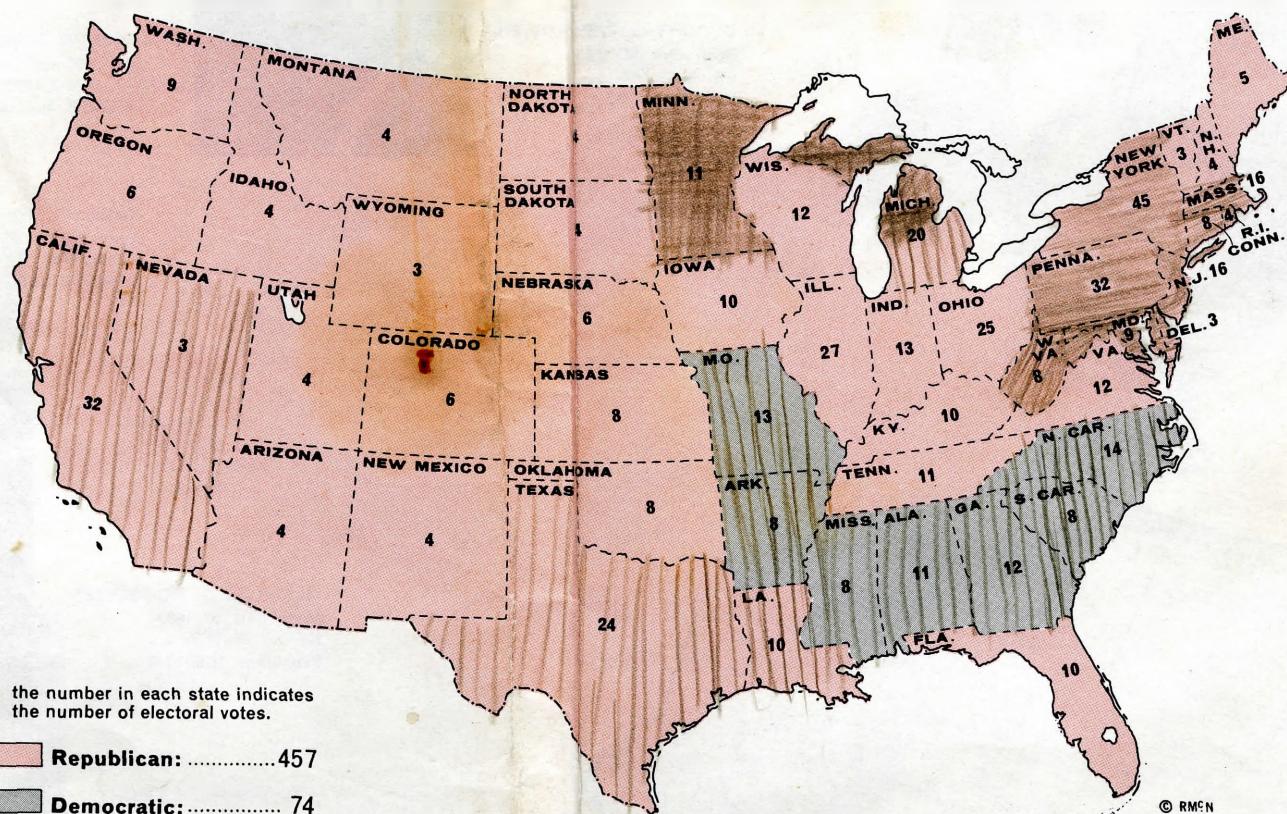
	PRESIDENT	VICE PRESIDENT	CABINET MEMBERS	SENATORS	REPRESENTATIVES	SUPREME COURT
QUALIFICATIONS	A native born citizen; 35 years old; and a resident of the U.S. for 14 years.	Same as those for President.	No specific qualifications, but they may not be members of Congress.	An inhabitant of the state where elected; 30 years old; and a citizen of the U.S. for 9 years.	An inhabitant of the state where elected; 25 years old; and a citizen of the U.S. for 7 years.	No specific qualifications are stated in the Constitution.
TERM OF OFFICE	4 years; may be re-elected once.	4 years; may be re-elected.	Indefinite. However, the President may request the member's resignation.	6 years; may be re-elected.	2 years; may be re-elected.	Justices are appointed for life, unless they are impeached. They may retire at age 65 after 15 years service or at age 70 after 10 years of service.
SALARY	\$100,000 a year, plus expense allowances.	\$35,000 a year, plus expense allowances.	\$25,000 a year.	\$22,500 a year, plus allowances.	\$22,500 a year, plus allowances.	Chief Justice: \$35,500 Associate Justice: \$35,000
ELECTIONS	Elected by a majority vote of the Electoral College on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in years divisible by four.	By the Electoral College, the same as the President.	Not elected. Appointed by the President subject to the approval of the Senate.	One-third of the Senate is elected every two years. The elections are held in even numbered years.	The entire House is elected every two years. The elections are held in even numbered years.	Not elected. Appointed by the President subject to the approval of the Senate.
TERM BEGINS	Inaugurated on January 20 following the election.	Same as the President.	When approved by the Senate after Presidential appointment.	On January 3 following the election.		When approved by the Senate after Presidential appointment.
DUTIES	To see that the laws of the United States are faithfully carried out, and to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.	1. To preside over the Senate. 2. To succeed the President in case of his death, impeachment, or inability to fulfill the duties of his office.	1. To administer their respective departments. 2. To advise the President if he requests it.	To study and enact legislation in accordance with the specific powers and duties allotted to them by the Constitution.		To hear the following types of cases: 1. Cases affecting ambassadors or other foreign ministers or consuls. 2. Cases in which the federal government or a state is involved. 3. Cases appealed from lower courts.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Democratic Party evolved from Jefferson's Anti-Federalist or Republican Party. This allows them the claim of the oldest surviving political party in the United States. About 1816 they became the only political party, as the Federalist Party slowly died out. However, the Republicans soon split into two camps—the Democratic Republicans and the National Republicans. Under Andrew Jackson's leadership the Democratic Republicans adopted the name "Democrats" and have kept this name ever since.

The break between the North and South at the time of the Civil War seriously weakened the power of the Democratic Party. For many years it was the minority party, and Grover Cleveland was the only Democratic President elected after 1856, until Woodrow Wilson defeated Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.





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HOW THE COUNTRY VOTED IN 1956

STATES	ELECTORAL VOTES	DEMOCRATIC PARTY <i>for President</i>			REPUBLICAN PARTY <i>for President</i>		
		<i>for Vice President</i>			<i>for Vice President</i>		
		First Returns	Later Returns	Final Returns	First Returns	Later Returns	Final Returns
Alabama	11						
Alaska	3						
Arizona	4						
Arkansas	8						
California	32						
Colorado	6						
Connecticut	X 8						
Delaware	3						
Florida	10						

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Georgia	12
Hawaii	3
Idaho	4
Illinois	27
Indiana	13
Iowa	10
Kansas	8
Kentucky	10
Louisiana	10
Maine	5
Maryland	9
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	20
Minnesota	11
Mississippi	8
Missouri	13
Montana	4
Nebraska	6
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	16
New Mexico	4
New York	45
North Carolina	14
North Dakota	4
Ohio	25
Oklahoma	8
Oregon	6
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	8
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	11
Texas	24
Utah	4
Vermont	3
Virginia	12
Washington	9
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
TOTALS	537

defeated Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.

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TERM OF OFFICE	4 years; may be re-elected once.
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ELECTIONS	Elected by a majority vote of the Electoral College on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in years divisible by four.
TERM BEGINS	Inaugurated on January 20 following the election.
DUTIES	To see that the laws of the United States are faithfully carried out, and to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.