

DEMOCRATIC MANUAL

for the

**Democratic National Convention
of 1968**

Originally Prepared By

CLARENCE CANNON

THE OFFICIAL MANUAL

for the

Democratic National Convention of 1968

Originally Prepared by
CLARENCE CANNON

for the
Democratic National Committee

At the Instance of
JOHN M. BAILEY
Chairman

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FOREWORD

The National Conventions, because of their unwieldy membership and their special requirements, have developed in the last hundred years a system of procedure peculiar to themselves and differing in many respects from general parliamentary law and the rules of the House of Representatives. The purpose of this Manual is to provide a compact and authoritative digest of this procedure, as expressed in the rules, the decisions of chairmen, and the customs and usage of the Convention.

One of the notable results derived from the use of the Manual has been a material decrease in the questions of order raised on the floor and in time consumed in debate on procedure. Questions which otherwise would have been submitted to the Chair for decision with attendant discussion giving rise to rancor and delay are answered by the turn of a page, and obstructive tactics are nullified by a compendium which indicates at a glance the fallacy of mistaken points of order before they are presented. In this way the Manual has contributed to Party harmony, unity of action and the prompt and orderly dispatch of the business of the Convention.

References, as (1884-68), are to year and page of the proceedings of the several National Conventions. The citation "in conference" refers to opinions of Chairmen of Conventions rendered after formal hearings in private at which all parties in interest were represented and acquiesced in the decision. Such hearings are frequently held by Chairmen in order to avoid delay and controversy on the floor and, while publicly noted at the time, do not appear in the printed proceedings of the Convention.

Clarence Cannon

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Democratic National Committee is the permanent agency authorized to act in behalf of the Party during intervals between Conventions. It is the creature of the National Convention and, therefore, subordinate to its control and direction. Between Conventions the Committee exercises such powers and authority as have been delegated specifically to it and is subject to the directions and instructions imposed by the Convention which created it.

(The National Committee was organized in 1848 as the outgrowth of a "central committee" of similar character appointed in 1844 to "promote the election of Polk and Dallas." Prior to the organization of the National Committee, conventions were called by the Democratic members of the New Hampshire Legislature.)

Membership

The Committee is composed of one man and one woman from each State, Territory, and District (1944-100; 1952-276). At present it consists of 110 members, 55 men and 55 women (1932-335), representing respectively the 50 States, the Canal Zone, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (1948-211).

Methods of Nomination

Candidates for membership on the National Committee are nominated in the manner prescribed by the laws of their respective States and Territories and are certified to the Convention for ratification and confirmation. In States and Territories in which no statutory provision is made for their nomination, that method of selection is followed which conforms to established Party customs and precedents or to regularly adopted Party rules and regulations (1924-222; 1940-247; 1952-276, 279).

Methods of selection observed in the different States are as follows:

1. *By State Primary*: Alabama, Alaska, District of Columbia, and Oregon.

2. *By State Convention*: Colorado, Delaware, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Virgin Islands, and Wisconsin.

3. *By Delegates to National Convention*: California, Canal Zone, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Vermont.

4. *By State Committee*: Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Committeemen and committeewomen must be residents of the State, Territory, or District from which elected (1932-363; 1936-300, 1940-247). No further qualifications are prescribed for membership on the National Committee and the recommendations of the States are invariably ratified by the Convention.

Election

Nominations submitted by States, Territories, and District of Columbia are reported to the next succeeding National Convention for ratification (1932-335, 371; 1952-276, 279, 556). Although selected by their respective States, National Committeemen and National Committeewomen are, in effect, officials of the Convention and, therefore, do not assume office until duly confirmed by the Convention itself.

Contests

Contests as to membership on the National Committee are referred by the National Convention to the incoming Committee for adjudication and final disposition (1952-556). Such contests are taken up by the new Committee at its organization meeting, the first meeting after adjournment of the Convention (1944-382, 395; 1952-556).

A subcommittee, usually appointed by the Chairman on motion, hears evidence, considers briefs filed by parties litigant and reports to the Chairman of the Committee. The findings of the subcommittee when approved by the Chairman are final (1932-612; 1936-433).

Term of Office

The National Committee is chosen for four years and serves from Convention to Convention. Members-elect do not take office at the Convention at which confirmed, but assume their seats at the first meeting following the close of that Convention and serve until the adjournment of the next succeeding Convention, or until their successors are elected (1924-222; 1932-335; 1940-247; 1948-298; 1952-276).

The ratification of the new National Committee is one of the later items of business on the Convention program and, as a rule, shortly precedes final adjournment, Having adopted a platform and nominated candidates for President and Vice President, the Convention commits its program to the new Committee, which takes charge of the national campaign and remains in office through the following National Convention.

Filling Vacancies

Vacancies on the National Committee occurring during the interim between Conventions are filled by the State or central committee of the State, Territory or District involved (1920-424; 1924-222; 1932-336; 1936-300; 1940-247; 1952-176, 276, 279; Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952, Vol. V, page 244). That is provided for by law in some states, as in Oregon (Rev. stat. 1953, §§160, 248) designating the State Central Committee; Pennsylvania (Stat. Ann. 1938, tit. 25 §2836), designating the State Committee.

Officers of the Committee

The officers of the National Committee consist of a Chairman, not more than six Vice Chairmen, a Secretary

and a Treasurer, and such other officers as in the judgment of the Committee are necessary for the conduct of the business and affairs of the Committee (1944-101; 1952-276, 279). These officers are elected by the Committee (1952-176) with or without suggestion from the Convention, and may or may not be chosen from the membership of the National Committee (1944-300). The wishes of the nominee for the presidency naturally exercise a determining influence in the selection of the major officers of the Committee. On resignation of the Chairman, a Chairman pro tem may be elected (1944-294), but ordinarily the Committee proceeds to election of a successor (1944-294, 295, 318, 320).

The Committee is authorized to appoint committees and subcommittees (1952-279) and usually maintains several standing committees, ordinarily including an executive committee (1944-352, 355), a finance committee, a credentials committee and others, as occasion may require (1932-363; 1944-391).

Sessions of the Committee

The National Committee meets "not later than March 1 of each year" (1944-337). Otherwise the Committee convenes on the call of the Chairman (1944-314, 356), as follows:

1. The National Committee shall meet immediately after the adjournment of the National Convention on the call of the Chairman.

2. At least two meetings of the National Committee shall be held each year upon call of the Chairman and after reasonable notice to members, unless any such meeting is dispensed with by prior vote of a majority of the full membership of the National Committee.

3. Upon the written petition of thirty (30) or more of the members of the National Committee, filed with the Chairman concurrently or separately within a period of thirty (30) days, it shall be the duty of the Chairman within fifteen (15) days from receipt of such petition or petitions to issue a call for a meeting of the National Committee, to be held in Washington, D. C., or such city

as may be indicated in such petition or petitions to be the common choice of not less than thirty (30) members of said National Committee. The date of such meeting shall be fixed by the Chairman not later than thirty (30) days nor earlier than fifteen (15) days from the date of the call.

Duties and Powers of the Committee

The duties and powers of the National Committee are derived from the Convention creating it and, while subject to variation as the Convention may provide, ordinarily include:

1. Control and direction of the national campaign.
2. Creation of committees and subcommittees deemed necessary to the proper prosecution of its work (1940-247; 1952-176).
3. Election or appointment of additional officers or committees (1932-363; 1948-423; 1952-276, 279), who may or may not be members of the National Committee. (Conversely, the Committee would have power to remove at will any officer appointed under authority granted by the Convention.)
4. Adjudication of contests for membership on the National Committee (1932-371, 612; 1944-382, 395).
5. Maintenance of national headquarters at Washington and in the Convention city during the sessions of the Convention, supplying information, enlisting Party cooperation, carrying out Party mandates and contributing to fulfillment of Party pledges.
6. Maintenance of press, radio and television service, speakers' bureaus, club and organization supervision, supplying literature, speakers, organizers and Party representatives.
7. Financing of Convention and campaign expenses and supervision of related expenditures (1944-325, 362).
8. Provision for the National Convention, involving:
 - a. Selection of time and place (1932-372; 1936-325; 1952-556);

b. Authorization of call and determination within authority granted by last National Convention of representation from States, Territories and Districts (1952-556);

[The number of delegates and alternates for the Canal Zone, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands is fixed by the National Committee (1932-372; 1940-77).]

c. Preparation of temporary roll of delegates accepted as prima facie correct pending action on contests reported by the Committee on Credentials for disposition of the Convention (1948-102);

d. Physical arrangements for Convention, including hotel reservations, granting of concessions, adjustment of auditorium to requirements, installation of telephone, telegraph, radio, television, press and motion picture facilities (1944-332);

e. Arrangements for seating of delegations, press, radio, television and visitors;

[Tickets for visitors and spectators are usually distributed through two channels. Each State receives a quota based on number of delegates, Party vote at last election and proximity to the convention city. A quota is allotted to the representatives of the city entertaining the Convention, which is distributed to those financing the enterprise. Requests for tickets from State quotas are made to the respective national committeemen and committeewomen.]

[Seats unoccupied one half hour after scheduled time of opening of each session are thrown open to the public, but reserved ticket holders arriving after that time may claim original seats.]

[Under the supervision of the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, seating arrangements for correspondents of daily newspapers are made by the standing committee of the Congressional Press Gallery and assignment of seats for radio and television by the Radio Correspondents Association (1948-423).]

f. Designation of temporary officers, subject to the approval of the Convention, including the Temporary Chairman, who sounds the keynote of the campaign (1944-15).

9. Filling of vacancies on the national ticket occurring by reason of death, declination or resignation of any nominee of the Convention (1936-302; 1940-250; 1944-196; 1948-225; 1952-556).

(Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, nominated for Vice President in 1860, declined the nomination and the place on the ticket was filled by the National Committee.)

(In the event of the death, resignation or disability of a nominee of the party for President or Vice President, the Democratic National Committee is authorized to fill the vacancy or vacancies, by a majority vote of a total number of votes possessed by the States, Territories and District at the preceding National Convention; the full vote of each state and territory shall be cast by its duly qualified member, or members, of the National Committee 1956-145.)

(Should the two members disagree, each shall cast one-half of the full vote of the State (1956-45, 46).

10. While the National Committee sometimes submits recommendations for the consideration of the Convention, such as that of August 11, 1924, suggesting increase of the Committee on Resolutions, that of January 9, 1936, recommending abolition of the two-thirds rule, that of February 5, 1940, proposing election of women as half of the delegates-at-large, that of November 17, 1955, recommending modification of the rules on loyalty, polling of delegations and filling vacancies on the national ticket and that of September 16, 1959, covering the same proposals as those of November 17, 1955, such proposals are merely suggestive and carry no official mandate. The Committee, in capacity of citizens, without authority or direction from the Convention, has also memorialized Congress, as on January 22, 1944 when it recommended to the Congress the enactment of legislation affording all members of the armed forces opportunity to vote in the national election (1944-332).

The duties and powers of the National Committee are derived from the Convention creating it and no Convention has authorized the formulation of proposals which might be construed to be in the nature of platform declarations.

["The Democratic National Committee has no authority, express or implied, to prescribe issues for the Democratic rank

and file." Chairman Cordell Hull, Congressional Record, third session Seventy-first Congress, p. 6616.]

["The Chair holds that while this committee has no power to write platforms, it has full power, and its duty and responsibility is, to discuss those things which in its judgment it believes for the best interests of the Party, and its power enables it, as a result of such discussions and deliberations, to make such recommendations to the National Convention for its consideration as it may see fit." Chairman John J. Raskob (1932-448).]

11. The National Committee is empowered to expel members for cause and has exercised this prerogative, as in 1896 when it expunged from its rolls the names of members actively opposing the election of the presidential nominee.

(In 1896 the Committee struck from its rolls the name of a Pennsylvania committeeman who aggressively supported John M. Palmer, the "gold-Democrat" candidate for President. In 1898 a committeeman from New York was expelled from the Democratic National Committee because of failure to support the National Ticket in the previous election. In 1949 the names of a number of committee men from various States, after notice and opportunity for hearing, were expunged from the rolls of the National Committee on the ground that they were actively opposing the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic Party.)

(It is the duty of every member of the Democratic National Committee to declare affirmatively for the nominees of the Convention and that his or her failure to do so shall be cause for the Democratic National Committee or its duly authorized subcommittee to declare his or her seat vacant after notice and opportunity for hearing (1956-145; 1960-transcript-78).)

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

(Democratic Congressional Committees, including membership from both House and Senate, were in existence as early as 1842 when "a committee of the Democratic members of the Congress" published "a declaration of principles for General Harrison's administration.")

(Permanent organization was effected in 1866 when the Democratic members of the two Houses, supporting President Johnson against the efforts of his own party to impeach him, "appointed a National Congressional Committee" to manage the Congressional campaign of that year. The committee was continued in that form through succeeding campaigns until the division into the separate organization of House and Senate committees for the mid-term election preceding the first Cleveland administration.)

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee is composed of members of the House of Representatives and was organized in 1882 for the purpose of aiding in the election of Democratic members of the House. It employs a permanent staff and maintains offices in Washington. It accepts contributions for campaign purposes.

The Congressional Campaign Committee consists of one member from each State and Territory having Democratic representation in the House, and is charged especially with the direction of the congressional campaign. Its members are selected by the respective Democratic delegations from the several States and Territories at the opening of each Congress and thereupon become members of the Committee without further action or ratification by Party caucus or the Committee itself.

States without Democratic representation in the House are not represented on the Committee.

At the opening of each Congress the Committee meets and organizes by the election of a Chairman, three Vice Chairmen, Director, Secretary, Treasurer, Director of Publicity and Sergeant-at-Arms, who may or may not be members of the Committee. It ordinarily maintains four standing committees, the Executive Committee, the

Finance Committee, the Research Committee, and the Speaker's Committee, and directs its activities independently but in cooperation with other Party organizations.

The Committee does not participate in primary campaigns for the Party nomination but supports the officially chosen Democratic nominee for election to the House by acting in an advisory capacity, providing financial aid and supplying voting records, reports on issues and candidates, campaign literature, Party speakers and routine campaign facilities.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee is a working group of Democratic Senators, organized to help elect or re-elect the Democratic Party's officially-chosen nominees for the United States Senate. It was established in 1916, following adoption of the constitutional provision for the direct election of Senators, although Democratic members of the Senate had participated in Congressional campaign organizations as early as 1842.

The Chairman, chosen by the Democratic Leader of the Senate, appoints the remaining Committee members. The number has varied. The present Committee is comprised of 12 Senators. Membership is for two years, with re-appointment the custom, but no Senator serves on the Committee when he himself is a candidate for re-election.

The Committee acts in an advisory capacity to Democratic senatorial nominees and provides them with financial aid and other campaign services, including research and publicity assistance. A Washington office is maintained with a small staff. Although its efforts are coordinated with the National Committee, the Congressional Campaign Committee, and other groups in the Party on a national and local level, the Senatorial Campaign Committee has no organic connection with other Democratic organizations and operates independently. The Committee receives contributions from individuals and groups interested in the election of Democratic Senators.

CALL FOR THE 1968 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

January 9, 1968

To Whom It May Concern:

By authority of the Democratic National Committee, the National Convention of the Democratic Party is hereby called to meet in the International Amphitheatre, West 43rd and Halsted Streets, Chicago, Illinois, on the 26th day of August, 1968, at an hour to be determined at a later date for the purpose of selecting nominees for President and Vice President of the United States of America, to adopt and promulgate a platform and to take such other action with respect to any other matters as the Convention may deem advisable.

Notice is hereby given that the following resolutions have been approved by the Democratic National Committee with recommendation that they be adopted as rules applicable to the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Democratic National Committee that:

(1) It is the understanding that a State Democratic Party, in selecting and certifying delegates to the Democratic National Convention, thereby undertakes to assure that voters in the State, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, will have the opportunity to participate fully in Party affairs, and to cast their election ballots for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees selected by said Convention, and for electors pledged formally and in good conscience to the election of these Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees, under the Democratic Party label and designation;

(2) It is understood that the Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, when certified by the State Democratic Party are bona fide Democrats who have the interests, welfare and success of the Democratic Party at heart, and will participate in the Convention in good faith and therefore no additional assurances shall be required of Delegates to the Democratic National Convention in the absence of credentials contest or challenge;

(3) It is the duty of every member of the Democratic National Committee to declare affirmatively for the nominees of the Convention, and that his or her failure to do so shall be cause for the Democratic National Committee or its duly authorized subcommittee to declare his or her seat vacant after notice and opportunity for hearing;

(4) The language incorporated in Section (1) was mandated by the Democratic National Convention in 1964 as a result of the report of the Credentials Committee of that Convention.

Distribution of Votes, Delegates and Alternates

The distribution of votes, delegates and alternates for said 1968 Democratic National Convention shall be as follows:

State	A 1968 Con- vention Vote	B Nat'l. Comm. Mem- bers*	C Maximum No. ** of Delegates to be selected (From Cols. 2E and 2D)	D Maximum No. of Alternates to be Selected	E Maximum Total *** Dele- gation
Alabama...	32	2	# 56 with 30 votes	30	88
Alaska...	22	2	20 " 20 "	20	42
Arizona...	19	2	# 32 " 17 "	17	51
Arkansas...	33	2	# 52 " 31 "	31	85
California...	174	2	172 " 172 "	172	346
Colorado...	35	2	# 40 " 33 "	33	75
Connecticut...	44	2	42 " 42 "	42	86
Delaware...	22	2	20 " 20 "	20	42
Florida...	63	2	61 " 61 "	61	124
Georgia...	43	2	64 " 41 "	41	107
Hawaii...	26	2	24 " 24 "	24	50
Idaho...	25	2	# 24 " 23 "	23	49
Illinois...	118	2	# 136 " 116 "	116	254
Indiana...	63	2	# 66 " 61 "	61	129
Iowa...	46	2	# 50 " 44 "	44	96
Kansas...	38	2	# 40 with 36 votes	36	78
Kentucky...	46	2	# 60 " 44 "	44	106
Louisiana...	36	2	# 50 " 34 "	34	86
Maine...	27	2	# 28 " 25 "	25	55
Maryland...	49	2	47 " 47 "	47	96
Massachusetts...	72	2	# 80 " 70 "	70	152
Michigan...	96	2	# 100 " 94 "	94	196
Minnesota...	52	2	# 60 " 50 "	50	112
Mississippi...	24	2	# 44 " 22 "	22	68
Missouri...	60	2	# 76 " 58 "	58	138
Montana...	26	2	# 30 " 24 "	24	56
Nebraska...	30	2	# 30 " 28 "	28	60
Nevada...	22	2	# 28 " 20 "	20	50

Distribution of Votes, Delegates and Alternates (Continued)

State	A 1968 Con- vention Vote	B Nat'l. Comm. Mem- bers*	C Maximum No. ** of Delegates to be selected (From Cols. 2E and 2D)	D Maximum No. of Alternates to be Selected	E Maximum Total *** Dele- gation
New Hampshire...	26	2	24 " 24 "	24	50
New Jersey...	82	2	80 " 80 "	80	162
New Mexico...	26	2	# 32 " 24 "	24	58
New York...	190	2	# 226 " 188 "	188	416
North Carolina...	59	2	# 72 " 57 "	57	131
North Dakota...	25	2	23 " 23 "	23	48
Ohio...	115	2	# 126 " 113 "	113	241
Oklahoma...	41	2	# 56 " 39 "	39	97
Oregon...	35	2	33 " 33 "	33	68
Pennsylvania...	130	2	# 160 " 128 "	128	290
Rhode Island...	27	2	# 32 " 25 "	25	59
South Carolina...	28	2	# 40 " 26 "	26	68
South Dakota...	26	2	24 " 25 "	24	50
Tennessee...	51	2	# 64 " 49 "	49	115
Texas...	104	2	# 120 " 102 "	102	224
Utah...	26	2	24 " 24 "	24	50
Vermont...	22	2	20 " 20 "	20	42
Virginia...	54	2	# 64 " 52 "	52	118
Washington...	47	2	# 52 " 45 "	45	99
West Virginia...	38	2	# 48 " 36 "	36	86
Wisconsin...	59	2	# 60 " 57 "	57	119
Wyoming...	22	2	# 26 " 20 "	20	48
Dist. of Columbia...	23	2	21 " 21 "	21	44
Canal Zone...	5	2	# 6 " 3 "	3	11
Guam...	5	2	# 6 " 3 "	3	11
Puerto Rico...	8	2	# 12 " 6 "	6	20
Virgin Islands...	5	2	# 6 " 3 "	3	11
TOTALS...	2622	110	2989 " 2512 "	2512	5611

*Each National Committee member has an automatic vote within his delegation; no alternates may be substituted.

**Excludes National Committee members.

***Includes National Committee members.

The basis for the foregoing distribution of votes, delegates and alternates is the resolution adopted by the Democratic National Committee on January 8, 1968, which reads as follows:

(1) Each State shall have three (3) Convention votes for each of the Electors from that State in the Electoral College.

(2) Each State shall have a popular vote bonus equal to one Convention vote for each 100,000 popular votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that State in 1964 for Electors who either voted for the nominees of the 1964 Democratic National Convention or who were not elected but ran on the ticket of voting for said nominees provided that there shall be a minimum of one such bonus vote for each State.

(3) There shall be a victory bonus of ten (10) Convention votes for each State which cast its Electoral votes for the nominees of the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

(4) Each member of the Democratic National Committee elected by the 1964 Democratic National Convention or subsequent thereto by the Democratic National Committee shall have one Convention vote, said vote to be personal and to be incapable of exercise by any alternate.

(5) Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands shall have twenty-three (23) Convention votes, inclusive of the votes of members of the Democratic National Committee, distributed as follows:

Canal Zone	5
Guam	5
Puerto Rico	8
Virgin Islands	5

FURTHER RESOLVED, that in selecting individuals to cast Convention votes other than the votes of members of the Democratic National Committee, each State shall select a delegate for each vote and an alternate for each vote, except that a State shall be entitled to select the same number of individuals to serve as delegates as it was authorized to select for the 1964 Democratic National Convention, and if such number of individual delegates exceeds the number of Convention votes authorized for delegates selected by the State then fractional votes (consisting of one-half vote per delegate) may be assigned to the extent necessary, provided that this exception shall not apply to alternates.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the allocation of votes, whether on a Congressional district, at-large or other

basis, shall be determined within each State, it being recommended that, to the extent permitted by State law, consideration be given to the foregoing principles underlying the determination of National Convention votes and equitable allowances provided on the basis thereof.

JOHN M. BAILEY, Chairman
Democratic National Committee

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

(The first Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, May 21, 1832, at the suggestion of New Hampshire Democrats.)

The Democratic National Convention is composed of accredited delegates and alternates chosen every four years and selected prior to 1960 on a basis of four delegates-at-large from each state, two delegates from each congressional district, and a varying number of contingent delegates and delegates from the District of Columbia and the Territories. The ratio of representation from the states prior to 1960 was twice the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. The number from other civil divisions is arbitrarily fixed by the National Committee under authorization of the Convention.

(No qualification of delegates had been prescribed by any national convention prior to 1952 when resolutions were adopted requiring a pledge of all delegates (1952-74, 137, 149), which requirement was later in effect abrogated by vote of the Convention (1952-379).)

(It is understood that a State Democratic Party, in selecting and certifying delegates to the Democratic National Convention, thereby undertakes to assure that voters in the State will have the opportunity to cast their election ballots for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees selected by said Convention, and for electors pledged formally or in good conscience to the election of these Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, under the Democratic Party label and designation.)

(It is understood that the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, when certified by the State Democratic Party, are bona fide Democrats who have the interests, welfare and success of the Democratic Party at heart, and will participate in the Convention in good faith, and therefore no additional assurance shall be required of delegates to the Democratic National Convention in the absence of credentials contest or challenge (1956-144; 145; 1960-transcript-77, 78).)

In 1956 and prior thereto, four additional delegates-at-large, each with a full vote, were allotted those states which had cast their electoral votes for the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President in the preced-

ing election (not applicable to the District of Columbia or the territories) (1936-190; 1940-201, 250; 1948-226, 398, 425). These bonus votes were not authorized for the 1960 National Convention but in the 1968 Convention each State is allotted a popular vote bonus equal to one Convention vote for each 100,000 popular votes cast in that State in 1964 for Electors who voted for the nominees of the 1964 Democratic National Convention. The allocation of bonus votes to states which had supported the presidential ticket in the previous election was made first in 1944 and followed through 1956.

Apportionment

Prior to 1960, two votes were given to each state for each member of the Congress. This system was adopted in 1852. Delegations from territories and possessions were first admitted in 1896.

Strict observance of the resolution of the National Committee under which the Convention is called limits delegates to a minimum of one-half vote each (1940-201, 250; 1944-334, 336, 368). By the same rule, one alternate is now provided for each full vote, whether that vote is represented by one or two delegates.

Selection of Delegates

The method of selecting delegates to the National Convention varies. In some jurisdictions the method is prescribed by statute; in others by custom, as follows:

1. *By primary*: Alabama (Code 1940, title 17, §372, option of State Committee), California (Code 1955, ch. 1458), District of Columbia, Florida (Laws 1955, ch. 29947), Illinois (Rev. Stat. 1949, ch. 46, delegates-at-large by state Convention), Massachusetts (Laws 1966, ch. 407), Nebraska (Code 1951, §§254-257), New Hampshire (Rev. Laws 1942, ch. 38; amended Laws 1945, ch. 86), New Jersey (R.S. supp. 1950, §19), New York (McKinney's Ann. 1949, §§21, 108, delegates-at-large by state convention), Ohio (Code 1948, §1785), Oregon (Laws 1945, ch. 450, §2), Pennsylvania (Stat. Ann. Supp. 1950, title 25, §2753, dele-

gates-at-large by state committee), South Dakota (Code 1939, §16,0211), West Virginia (Code 1949, §66).

2. *By State Convention*: Alaska, Colorado (Stat. Ann. Supp. 1950, ch. 59), Connecticut (Rule of State Central Committee), Delaware (Revised Code, 1935, §1802), Hawaii, Idaho (Code 1947, §34), Indiana (Laws 1953, ch. 193, 29-6319), Iowa (Code 1950, §43.1), Kansas (delegates-at-large by state convention; district delegates by district conventions), Kentucky (delegates-at-large by state convention; district delegates by district conventions), Maine (Rev. Stat. 1944, ch. 4,4.), Maryland (Laws 1945, ch. 934), Michigan (delegates-at-large by state convention; district delegates by district conventions), Minnesota (at-large delegates by state convention, district delegates by district convention) (Laws 1959, ch. 67), Mississippi (Laws 1948, ch. 312), Missouri (R.S. 1939, §11395), Montana (Revised Code 1955, §§23-902.909, 1006, 1112), Nevada (NRS 293.163) New Mexico (Stat. Ann. 1941, §56-901), North Carolina (Gen. Stat. Supp. 1951, §163), North Dakota (Rev. Code 1949, Supp. §16-17181), Oklahoma (Stat. 1941, title 26, §111), South Carolina (Laws 1950, No. 858, §6-H), Tennessee (Code Ann. 1934, §§2046-2227), Texas (Laws 1951, H.B. 6, §235), Utah (Code Ann. Supp. 1951, §§25-3-57), Vermont (Laws 1934, Ex. No. 1, §23), Virginia (Code 1950, §§24-347, 363, 366), Washington (Laws Supp. 1943, §5198), Wyoming (Compiled Statutes, 1945, §31-932), Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam.

(Where district delegations are elected by State conventions, the representatives from the respective districts usually caucus, either by custom or statutory provision, and submit recommendations which are approved by the Convention.)

3. *By State Committee*: Arizona (Code Ann. Supp. 1949, §55-1024), Arkansas (Stat. Ann. 1947, §3-304), Georgia (unless primary ordered by executive committee), (Code Ann. Supp. 1950, §34-3201), Louisiana (Rev. Stat. 1950, title 18, §1381-1382) Rhode Island, Wisconsin (Stats. Ann. (West 1967) §8.12 as amended by ch. 90 of the laws of 1967), State Central Committee authorized method of selection of delegates and alternates by Exec. Board of

each Cong. district, based on Presidential Preference Primary vote in that district, subject to approval of winning candidate, who could replace slate where dissatisfied. State Central Committee selected the at-large delegates. (Pg. 149-150 Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President.)

Officers of the Convention

The Convention invariably elects as its temporary and permanent officers the officers and staff of the National Committee, with the exception of the temporary and permanent chairmen, who are selected primarily for the purpose of delivering the two principal addresses of the Convention (1948-117) and acting as temporary and permanent presiding officers of the Convention.

The Temporary Chairman, who delivers the keynote address, is nominated with the other temporary officers by the National Committee, but other candidates may be nominated from the floor, as at Baltimore in 1912 and at Chicago in 1932, and in such cases the vote on Temporary Chairman is a test of strength and usually indicates the control of the Convention.

The Permanent Chairman is nominated with the other permanent officers by the Committee on Permanent Organization (1936-179), but any member of the Convention may offer an amendment to the report substituting another name or may move to recommit the report with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment substituting the names of other candidates.

State Delegations

Prior to the opening of the Convention, each State delegation caucuses and selects a delegation chairman (1940-165), who represents it on the floor of the Convention, a vice chairman, who presides in the absence of the chairman, and a delegation secretary, who records the caucus proceedings.

The chairman is assigned to the seat beside the State standard where the officers of the Convention can readily

distinguish him when recognition is desired and where he may be found by those seeking the State spokesman.

(State standards should be kept free of placards as they interfere with view of platform from floor and of floor from platform.)

In leaving his station even temporarily, the chairman delegates his duties to the vice chairman or, in his absence, to some other member of the delegation (1924-1962) who occupies the seat in his absence. Others should be seated elsewhere to avoid confusion and inconvenience. The chairman speaks for the delegation, announces the vote of the State on roll call (1868-74) and his statements, where unchallenged, are accepted as final (1924-346, 847; 1932-191). An announcement by the State spokesman has been corrected by a subsequent announcement by another member of the delegation (1944-102), but a question as to the accuracy of a statement by the chairman of the State delegation is not entertained by the Convention (1944-83).

(The delegation microphone is located in front of the seat reserved for the chairman and is tagged with the name of the delegation and is controlled by the chairman. The microphone will be connected with the platform only after recognition has been obtained from the Chairman of the Convention.)

(When a delegation is polled a special microphone will be supplied for the use of the members polled. Usually the best talking distance is about six inches from the microphone.)

The names of the delegation officers are reported to the platform with the name of the delegate to be recognized when the State is reached in the call of the roll for nominations for President and Vice President (1932-193).

At the State caucus, the delegation selects two representatives, a man and a woman, to serve on each of the following major committees: the Committee on Permanent Organization, the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, the Committee on Credentials, and Committee on Resolutions and Platform (1956-146; 1960-transcript-80).

Although the 1956 Convention requested that the names of representatives on the standing committees be selected at least seven days in advance of the opening of the Convention (1956-146), the 1960 Convention requested the

submission of names at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the opening of the Convention (1960-transcript-81).

The committee assignments are confirmed by vote of the Convention following the keynote speech of the Temporary Chairman (1956-69). Members of such committees should note attentively announcements from the platform of time and place of meeting and attend promptly.

The caucus also nominates members to represent the State as Honorary Vice President of the Convention, Honorary Assistant Vice President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Assistant Secretary, who are announced and voted on at the time of the confirmation of the members of the National Committee.

The 1956, 1960 and 1964 Conventions provided:

1. Delegates on the temporary roll of the Convention may not vote on their own credentials.

2. Members of the four major committees shall meet in the Convention city on the call of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee at times and places designated by him, at any time prior to the opening of the Convention, and proceed with the work of the respective committees as *de facto* bodies, in anticipation of later confirmation as *de jure* committees by action of the Convention.

3. Members of the four major committees attending meetings thereof in advance of the opening of the Convention shall be paid a per diem expense allowance in an amount determined by the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee for the days of early attendance (1956-146, 147; 1960-transcript-80, 81).

A State delegation in disagreement on the nature of its instructions or its vote, or unable to announce its decision for other cause, is passed when reached in the call of States and is called at the end of the list (1912-220), and no member of the delegation may be recognized to debate such delegation proceedings not before the Convention (1852-41; 1876-148; 1944-264).

TENTATIVE CONVENTION PROGRAM

(Each National Convention is a law unto itself and adopts its own agenda and order of business. Even after adoption, such orders of business may be amended or discontinued at any time at the will of the Convention and necessarily vary from day to day with the progress made. But long-established custom has prescribed forms and orders of procedure best adapted to the needs and purposes of the Convention as indicated in the following tentative program.)

FIRST SESSION

1. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee calls the Convention to order.

2. Invocation.

3. Address of welcome by the Mayor of the entertaining city.

4. Remarks by the Presiding Officer. (Recommendations of National Committee.)

5. By direction of the Presiding Officer the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee reads the Convention Call.

(State delegations should promptly send to the platform the names of the delegation chairman and secretary, and the names of members of the delegation to be recognized when the State is reached in the call of States for nomination of President and Vice President.)

6. The Presiding Officer submits the list of temporary officers of the Convention recommended by the Democratic National Committee which is read by the Secretary.

7. Election of Temporary Officers.

(Any delegate may nominate other candidates than those proposed by the National Committee. The motion to close nominations or the motion to elect by acclamation are in order at any time. If no further nominations are offered, the Presiding Officer may declare nominations closed and put the question.)

8. The Presiding Officer appoints a committee to escort the Temporary Chairman to the platform.

9. Keynote address by the Temporary Chairman.

10. Adoption of resolution providing temporary rules and order of business.

(Usually includes adoption of the rules of the National House of Representatives as the temporary rules of the Convention when applicable and provision for reference of all petitions and resolutions except those relating to the rules and order of business to the Committee on Resolutions without reading or debate. The two proposals are sometimes incorporated in one resolution or may be presented as separate resolutions.)

11. Adoption of resolution authorizing roll call by States for nomination of members from each State delegation for each of the following:

(The roll call is sometimes omitted and delegations are asked to send the list of their nominations to the platform.)

Committee on Credentials.

Committee on Permanent Organization.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

Committee on Resolutions and Platform.

Committee to Notify Candidate for President.

Committee to Notify Candidate for Vice President.

Honorary Vice President of the Convention.

Honorary Secretary of the Convention.

(When these committees are reached in the order of business, the chairman of the committee is recognized to submit his report and may either read it himself or have it read by other members of the committee or by the reading clerk of the Convention. At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the chairman has 30 minutes in which he may (1) speak to the report, (2) yield time to others to speak, or (3) move the previous question (1956-322).)

12. Adoption of resolution or motion confirming committees as reported.

(No business then in order until committees report.)

13. Announcements, including announcements by the Secretary of time and place of meeting of committees.

14. Memorial resolutions and optional speeches.

15. Adjournment of session.

SECOND SESSION

16. The Temporary Chairman calls the Convention to order at the hour fixed on the previous day.

17. Invocation.

18. Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.

(The temporary Chairman recognizes the chairman of the committee who reads the report nominating the permanent officers and staff of the Convention. Motions to amend or adopt the report are then in order. In the absence of such motions the Temporary Chairman puts the question on agreeing to the report or announces that without objection the report is adopted.)

19. Appointment by the Temporary Chairman of a committee to escort the Permanent Chairman to the rostrum.

20. Address of the Permanent Chairman.

21. Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business (1948-108).

(The Chairman of the committee having concluded the reading of the report moves its adoption. Minority reports are then in order or amendments may be offered from the floor.)

(The order of business provided in the report having been agreed to may be dispensed with only by unanimous consent, on resolution from the Committee on Rules, or on motion to suspend the rules.)

22. Report of Committee on Credentials.

(The report having been read, a separate vote may be demanded on any contest, and debate is in order unless the previous question is ordered.)

23. Report by States of nomination for National Committeemen and National Committeewomen, and consideration of resolution of confirmation.

24. Resolution authorizing the Democratic National Committee to fix the time and place of the next Democratic National Convention.

25. General announcements and optional speeches.

26. Adjournment of session.

THIRD SESSION

27. The Permanent Chairman calls the Convention to order at the hour fixed by the adjournment motion of the previous day.

28. Invocation.

29. Report of Committee on Resolutions and Platform.

(If report of the committee is delayed, the Convention may provide for presentation of candidates for President while awaiting report, balloting to be deferred until after adoption of platform. The report of the committee when presented is subject to debate and amendment (1940-164). Amendments, if any, are usually offered in the form of minority reports (1948-178, 179, 180, 181, 192), and debate is ordinarily limited by an unanimous consent agreement fixing control of time and ordering the previous question.)

30. Roll call by States for speeches placing in nomination candidates for President of the United States.

(States are called in alphabetical order and representatives may nominate a candidate for President, or second a nomination, or may yield for a State not yet called. Nominating and seconding speeches for President shall not exceed a total of 15 minutes for each candidate and nominating and seconding speeches for Vice President shall not exceed a total of 10 minutes for each candidate (1960-transcript-79).)

31. Adjournment of session.

FOURTH SESSION

32. Convention is called to order by the Chairman at the hour previously designated.

33. Invocation.

34. Continuation of nominating speeches for candidates for President on roll call by States if not concluded on previous day.

35. Chairman directs roll call for ballot on candidates for President.

36. Chairman directs call of States for nomination of candidates for Vice President.

37. Balloting for candidate for Vice President.

38. Resolutions of thanks.

39. Adjournment of session.

CONVENTION PROCEDURE

(Each National Convention, like each National Congress, proceeds de novo. A Convention, however, is governed by the rules of the preceding National Convention until the Committee on Rules has made its report and rules for the Convention have been adopted by the delegates. Otherwise, a Convention is not bound by rules or resolutions of previous Conventions and may not so bind succeeding Conventions (1884-194; 1896-370). As a matter of practice, however, the National Conventions for many years have adopted the rules and procedure of preceding Conventions with little variation (1884-9). Accordingly, there has grown up a system of Convention procedure based on decisions rendered by chairmen and presiding officers in interpreting the rules of the House of Representatives as applied to Conventions proceedings, in construing the stated exceptions to those rules, and in enforcing rules peculiar to the Convention, as the two-thirds rule and the unit rule, which is recognized as authoritative. While lack of space prevents a detailed review, the accompanying summary touches briefly those questions which experience has shown arise most frequently on the floor of the Convention. The first figure of the citation refers to the year of the Convention in which the decision was made and the last figure to the page of the proceedings on which it is recorded.)

Adjournment

Motion to adjourn may be made at any time recognition is secured for that purpose (1920-411), but such recognition is not in order during roll call (1884-117; 1892-156; 1924-328, 726; 1932-300, 314, 319) and has been denied because the custom is to adjourn from day to day (day certain) until business of Convention has been finally disposed of (1952-400). While motion to adjourn to meet at designated time is not admitted in House of Representatives, it is in order in the Convention (1912-40, 278; 1924-645). Simple motion to adjourn is not debatable (1912-278), and may not be laid on table (1912-198; 1924-220), but motion to adjourn to certain time is debatable, is subject to amendment (1924-156) and may be tabled (1952-380, 392). Motion to adjourn to day certain to meet at another place is in order (1860-83; 1924-751), and is decided by a majority vote (1924-753).

Alternates

[Alternates are seated together on the floor of the Convention but, if possible, not with the delegation (1940-43.)]

As authoritatively established in the 1960, 1964 and 1968 Conventions, States are represented by an alternate for each full vote, regardless of the number of delegates the State is entitled to send.

Earlier Conventions had permitted an alternate for each delegate (1936-71).

Resolutions of state conventions or state central committees sometimes authorize delegates to appoint alternates (1912-238; 1924-321, 840, 846), but, unless so authorized, delegates have no power to name alternates (1912-339), and, where not so authorized, a resolution by the delegation designating alternates will not be recognized (1932-310, 311). But in the absence of written deputation certifying to appointment of alternate under authorization to designate one, the statement of chairman of the delegation is accepted as accurate and vote of alternate so appointed will be recorded (1924-847). In the absence of his delegate, an alternate has all the privileges of voting and debate to which his principal is entitled, but, unless specifically authorized by instructions, an alternate for one principal may not vote in the absence of another principal (1912-217; 1920-390; 1924-324, 635, 894). Unless otherwise authorized the first alternate on the list is alternate for the first delegate on the list and for no other (1932-292, 294), but in the absence of the opposite alternate another on the list may be substituted where the credentials so provide (1932-293). Where both delegate and his alternate are absent, the alternate for another delegate from that state may cast the ballot unless otherwise instructed (1952-463). However, where twelve delegates and only six alternates are certified, the alternate first on the list serves in the first vacancy and so on down the list (1924 in conference; 1932-312), but an alternate may not vote the second time on the same ballot after all alternates have voted and a further vacancy develops (1932-213).

In view of the adoption of the rule providing for one alternate for each full vote, the Chairman would be warranted in holding that an alternate would be permitted to vote twice if serving for two delegates with one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) vote each, when both were absent on a single roll call.

Where an alternate votes in the absence of his principal, the vote is automatically cancelled on the appearance of the delegate prior to announcement of result and the vote of the delegate is registered instead (1932-296). Where under a state statute delegates and alternates are elected by districts, the alternate receiving the highest number of votes is presumed to fill the first vacancy and the alternate polling the next highest number of votes, the next vacancy (1932-311, 322). In the absence of both delegate and alternate the vote cannot be counted unless the unit rule is invoked (1912-408; 1924-706), but a delegate or alternate absent when their names are called may vote on arrival if prior to announcement of result of the ballot (1932-297, 306). An alternate may challenge accuracy of vote of delegation in absence of his principal (1944-255).

Amendments

Amendments are required to be submitted in writing (1924-223) and must be germane to the proposition to which offered (1880-12). Agreement to motion to lay amendment on the table carries with it proposition to which amendment is offered (1880-12). Majority and minority reports from committees are subject to amendment from the floor unless the previous question is operating (1876-42; 1904-85; 1932-200; 1940-164).

Chairman of Convention

The Chairman may not appoint to preside temporarily in his stead any one not a member of the Convention (June 24, 1924; July 4, 1924). No appeal from decision of chair is in order on recognition, or when dilatory, in response to parliamentary inquiry or during roll call (1924-237, 329).

Chair does not decide hypothetical questions or inquiries not directly raised by the proceedings (1876-25, 107; 1920-209; 1924-336; 1932-246), and does not pass on disagreements within a delegation (1944-264). Chairman may direct Sergeant-at-Arms to remove disorderly spectators (1876-135).

(Members, officials and visitors should appreciate the fact that the platform of a national convention in session, like the bridge of a battleship in action, must be kept clear at all times and should not apply for admission until presence is required and should leave promptly on conclusion of duties. Publicity seekers attempting to crash the gate, especially when pictures are being taken, are rendering a disservice to their Party.)

Challenging Vote

On roll call by States, a delegation shall be polled on challenge by any member of the delegation. Demand for poll or delegation or challenge of accuracy of count must be made when vote is reported and comes too late after the next State is called (1924-337, 939; 1932-300; 1944-269), or after intervening business (1944-108). Such demand may not be made by any one not a member of the delegation, and no delegate may request poll of any other delegation than his own (1924-326, 327). Only method by which poll of delegation may be had is by challenging accuracy of count or report (1924-315, 337), but such challenge is in order on any vote regardless of character of instructions by which delegation is bound (1924-453). If poll is requested and accuracy is not challenged, delegation must take its own poll and report at end of roll call (1944-251; 1948-205). Demand for poll of vote may not apply to single delegate only but must include entire delegation (1912-202). Demand for poll may be withdrawn at any time before poll starts (1924-598, 636, 658). Chairman of Convention may defer poll until conclusion of roll call (1924-158, 314, 315). When a delegation is polled, the delegates in responding to their names are restricted to the bare announcement of their vote and explanations or comments of any character are not in order (1948-275). (See Voting, hereinafter.)

The Convention Chairman may send a representative to the delegation to conduct the poll and, in the discretion of the Convention Chairman, the roll call by States may continue instead of awaiting the result of the delegation poll.

The determination of the Convention Chairman's representative of the result of the poll so challenged shall be spread upon the records of the Convention and shall be conclusive unless an open poll in the hearing of the entire Convention is demanded by one-third of the delegates of the State involved.

A demand for poll may be withdrawn at any time. In the event a demand for a poll is withdrawn, the vote announced by the Chairman of the delegation shall stand unchallenged but the Convention Chairman's representative shall offer other members of the delegation opportunity to request continuance of the poll (1956-145; 1960-transcript-78).

Committees

A rule of the Convention customarily provides for the reference of all resolutions and communications, except those relating to rules and order of business, to the committee having jurisdiction, without reading or debate (1884-68, 86), and such reference is in order before committees are appointed (1884-17), but the point of order that a resolution should be referred to a committee under the rule will not lie when the subject matter is being considered under the adopted order of business (1920-90). Reports on special orders of business are admissible at any time and may not be recommitted (1920-87). When committees are recognized to report, the chairman of the committee may read the report himself or have it read by the reading clerk of the Convention. At the conclusion of the reading of the report the chairman has thirty minutes in which he may (1) speak to the report, (2) yield time to others to speak or (3) move the previous question. When committee reports are submitted, the question on agreeing to the report is considered as pending (1928-201). Minority reports from committees are presented and read immediately following majority report and both are open to de-

bate (1916-132), and amendment (1876-42; 1904-85), unless previous question is ordered, but no minority report shall be entertained unless personally signed by not less than ten percent of the members of the committee (1952-149), and minority reports cannot be considered after the majority report has been adopted (1952-177). Where more than one minority report is submitted, all are presented before consideration begins (1924-247), and are taken up in the order presented (1924-249). Question comes first on minority reports and then on majority report or majority report as amended (1912-76).

Contests

By direction of the Convention (1932-372), the names of all delegates and alternates are certified to the National Committee not less than thirty days prior to the opening of the Convention. Within this thirty days the National Committee meets, hears and decides all contests, and compiles the temporary roll (1956-147). In hearing contested election cases, each side is given 30 minutes, any part of which may be reserved for rebuttal. Briefs may be filed in advance or at the time. Under the order of business, contests are referred to the Committee on Credentials without discussion and no motion relating to such contests is in order from the floor until the committee has reported back to the convention (1944-361). When the committee report is taken up in the Convention, the report or a motion to seat one of the contesting delegations is subject to amendment but is usually decided without debate (1932-524, 549). Delegates on the temporary roll are seated, assigned to committees, recognized for debate, and vote on all questions, pending adjudication of contests by the Convention (1896-112; 1906-119), but may not vote on questions directly pertaining to contests for their own seats (1956-146; 1960-transcript-80).

The names of the delegates and alternates shall be certified not less than thirty (30) days prior to the opening of the Convention.

The National Committee may require any contesting group to file its brief, setting forth its position on the facts and laws, with the National Committee in Washington, in advance of the movement of the Committee's officers to the Convention city.

The National Committee is authorized to deputize commissions to hear interested parties in credentials contests and make inquiry in the field and to report to the National Committee (1956-146, 147).

In the Convention, all contests for seats are referred without debate to the Committee on Credentials (1892-33), which meets and hears contestants, individually or by counsel, and reports its conclusions to the Convention in the form of a majority report designating the permanent roll (1920-41; 1924-46; 1928-35; 1932-52).

[The Committee on Credentials, however, may not report proposals to seat delegates from civil divisions not included in the official call (1904-86).]

Following the reading of the majority report, dissenting members of the Committee on Credentials are recognized to submit minority reports proposing the seating of delegations other than those included in the majority report, and debate is in order until closed by the previous question (1916-132; 1920-200).

[Amendments from the floor are admissible (1876-42; 1904-85; 1944-85, 91, 96, 100). The point of order that, under the rules, motions and resolutions shall be referred to the committee having jurisdiction is not pertinent when raised against amendments to propositions authorized by the adopted order of business (1920-90).]

Debate having been concluded, either by agreement or operation of the previous question, the vote is taken on the minority reports in the order in which presented and then recurs on the adoption of the majority report establishing the permanent roll (1912-76; 1920-54).

[In lieu of submitting a minority report, a motion is in order to recommit the majority report to the Committee on Credentials with instructions to report it back forthwith with an amendment substituting a contesting delegation for one named in the report (1900-68). If the motion to recommit is agreed

to, the chairman of the committee immediately submits the report as amended without consulting his committee or retiring from the hall and the permanent roll is adopted as amended. Contests are sometimes resolved by seating both contesting delegations with half the State vote to each (1944-85, 106).]

Debate

Recognition for debate is within discretion of the Chair, but members of committees reporting the proposition under discussion, or entitled to the floor under prevailing orders of business, take precedence. Chairman of a committee is entitled to close debate on report of committee (1944-90).

Although recognition in the House of Representatives is for one hour, the established rules of the Convention now provide that no delegate shall occupy the floor in debate for more than ten minutes without the unanimous consent of the Convention (1956-146; 1960-transcript-79), but on occasion the rules have been suspended, and time increased by a two-thirds vote (1948-167).

Nominating and seconding speeches for President shall not exceed a total of 15 minutes for each candidate and nominating and seconding speeches for Vice President shall not exceed a total of 10 minutes for each candidate (1960-transcript-79). On one occasion the Convention was even more restrictive and limited nominating speeches for Vice President to five minutes and seconding speeches for Vice President to two two-minute speeches (1956-423). However, in the Convention, as in the House, the number of speeches or the time for speaking may be limited by motion (1904-255; 1952-150; 1956-423). A delegate desiring to interrupt the speaker shall address the Chair and secure consent of the speaker (1920-118). Ordinarily time consumed in applause is not taken into account, but the Chairman, within his discretion, may allow for interruptions by hecklers (1932-76, 160, 245, 255). Debate is not in order during roll call, either by states, or in poll of delegation (1896-358; 1920-265), and no delegate may be recognized to speak or to explain a vote while roll call is pending (1924-316, 320, 892; 1948-275). Debate by mem-

bers of a delegation on interpretation of its instructions or on the application of the unit rule or other questions involving a demand for poll of the delegation is not in order unless invited by the Chair (1852-41; 1876-148), although on such occasion the Chairman has allotted each side five minutes in which to state its contention (1924-425). When reports of committees or other warmly contested issues are before the Convention, it is customary to enter into a unanimous consent agreement or to secure an order through suspension of the rules limiting debate and fixing control of time without reference to usual rules of debate (1920-208; 1924-249; 1932-58).

["I ask unanimous consent that debate on the report be limited to one hour, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bryan, and one-half by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Glass, and that at the expiration of the hour the previous question be considered as ordered on the report and all amendments thereto.

"Is there objection? Objection is heard.

"Then I move that the rules be suspended and the order be adopted as stated.

"Two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to" (1920-207).]

Decorum

Delegates and guests are expected to be seated and to refrain from loud conversation during sessions of the Convention. Admission to floor of Convention is limited to officers of the Convention, delegates, alternates and representatives of press, radio and television (1944-195). Aisles and platform must be kept clear and smoking is forbidden on the floor or in the galleries (1884-226; 1920-170; 1940-18). Disorder in the galleries gives rise to a question of privilege, but such questions may not interrupt roll call (1912-263). The Sergeant-at-Arms maintains decorum under direction from the Chairman of the Convention (1920-118). All persons on the platform are required to be seated during proceedings. Only the speaker entitled to recognition and the Chairman stand. All others who cannot be seated should retire promptly.

Delegates

Delegates shall be residents of the States, Territories or Districts which they represent. While the number of votes apportioned to the states is fixed, the number of delegates at large is within discretion of the state convention and a larger number may be accredited with fractional votes (1912-17), but not less than one-half vote each (1944-October 29, 1947).

The Convention accepts the temporary roll of delegates prepared by the National Committee as *prima facie* correct, and contested delegations are accepted, seated, assigned to committees and permitted to vote without restriction until action on contest by the Convention (1896-112; 1908-119). A delegate listed on the printed roll on unofficial credentials and reported to Convention by Committee on Credentials is not entitled to sit or vote if it appears that his name is not on the roll officially certified to the Convention by state authority cited in report of Credentials Committee (1924-903). A delegate absent when his name was reached in roll call may vote on return before the result is declared regardless of whether his alternate has voted in his absence (1932-296, 297, 306). Those delegates present and voting constitute the delegation although a majority of the delegation may be absent (1912-249). Delegations may be authorized by state convention to fill vacancies (1912-16), but spokesman of delegation citing such authorization shall produce documentary evidence. Remaining votes may be cast pending submission of authorization for such disputed vote (1944-252). A delegate announcing he would not abide by the decision of the Convention was held not entitled to participate in its deliberations (1864-33), and delegates failing to observe the rules and orders of the Convention are subject to expulsion by a two-thirds vote (1912-130).

Division

A division of the question, and a separate vote on each substantive proposition contained in a committee report or any pending question, may be requested by any delegate

(1904-87; 1912-96; 1932-203), and such a request is in order even after the previous question is demanded (1860-44).

Instructions

Where a state convention has instructed its delegation, the Convention will enforce that instruction (1892-91; 1952-474). But the Convention takes no cognizance of private agreements among members of a delegation and will not consider proposition to enforce such personal agreements (Walsh in conference, July 4, 1924). The burden of proof of instruction rests on proponents and it is incumbent upon delegates alleging instructions to produce documentary evidence thereof (1912-274). But if certificate is not immediately available, the statement of the delegation chairman will be accepted pending procurement of documents (1940-244).

Likewise the Convention declines to assume responsibility for instructions imposed in a primary, holding that such instructions may be disregarded at will as a matter between the delegate and his constituency (1922-222, 320; 1924-427; 1952-464). Where instructions from states and Congressional districts conflict, the state instructions govern. Representation in the Convention is from the state and not from subdivisions thereof, and instructions from the latter are not recognized unless authorized by mandatory statute providing for election of delegates from districts without subjecting them to state authority. Under such statutes, instructions imposed by state authority do not apply (1904-248; 1912-222; 1920-85; 1924-458, 708). But where instructions are imposed by vote invoked by voluntary agreement and not by statute, delegation is bound by the instruction and unit rule so imposed may not be abrogated (1932-70, 297, 323).

A candidate for delegate, having declared before election "I hereby declare to the voters of my political party that if elected I shall to the best of my ability support that candidate for the Presidency who shall have received the highest number of votes cast in my district", was permitted to cast his vote for another candidate on the

grounds that the Convention declines to assume responsibility for instructions imposed at a state primary, holding that such instructions are a matter between the delegate and his constituency (1952-440, 447).

A state committee has no authority to cancel, annul or modify instructions imposed by a state convention, and telegrams to the Convention and the delegation from a state committee purporting to release the delegation from instruction relating to support of candidates and the operation of the unit rule imposed by convention were disregarded (1932-246, 292).

Under instructions "to vote as a unit on questions as a majority may determine", delegates by refusing to vote may not subtract such votes from the total and the entire vote of the delegation will be recorded as directed by the majority (1924-345).

Instructions to vote for a candidate "until two-thirds determine that he cannot be nominated" were construed literally and a two-thirds vote was required to absolve from instruction (1919-209), but was construed as meaning two-thirds of those present and voting and not two-thirds of the entire delegation (1912-297).

Resolutions by state convention "requesting" delegation to vote as a unit were interpreted as if reading "instructed" to vote as a unit (1860-460; Barkley in conference, June 28, 1932), and resolutions "recommending" that the delegation be bound by unit rule were construed as if reading "instructing" that delegation be bound by unit rule (1860-51).

Instructions to vote for candidate "as long as there is reasonable hope of his nomination" were construed as giving majority of delegation right to decide when "reasonable hope" could no longer be entertained (1912-245).

Instructions to vote for a candidate "until released by him or his authority" were held not to invoke unit rule and each member of delegation was entitled to determine for himself the responsibility to his constituency in casting his vote (1912-322).

Instructions to vote for a candidate "as long as there is a reasonable chance of his nomination" were held to confer on majority of delegation right to determine when "reason-

able chance" no longer obtained. However, when half of delegation voted for and half against continuing support, it was held that unit rule, though it might be inferred from the text of the instructions, was not specifically imposed and was not in effect and delegates might vote individually (1924-378, 383, 486, 799).

Instructions to vote for a designated candidate are to be distinguished from instructions to vote under the unit rule. Both may be imposed in same instructions, but one does not imply the other (1924-784) and the Convention will not enforce instructions to vote for certain candidate unless such instructions also invoke the unit rule, although where unit rule is also imposed the vote of the entire delegation will be recorded in accordance with the vote of the majority (1924-949). Where delegations under the unit rule but uninstructed as to candidates voted half and half, it was held that delegation must break deadlock for itself, and, in event of failure to do so, that rule did not apply and votes were cast half for one candidate and half for the other (Walsh in conference, July 3, 1924).

Instructions to "vote as a unit on all matters pertaining to the business before the convention" were held to apply to balloting for nomination of President as well as to other votes (1912-258), but, where instructions invoked the unit rule "on all questions affecting his nomination," they were held not to apply to questions other than those affecting his nomination (1912-15), and, where delegation was instructed to vote under the unit rule in "nominating a candidate for President," it was held that the unit rule was not invoked on other propositions (1924-311).

Instructions to vote as a unit for a candidate for a specific time were held not to continue the unit rule in support of another candidate subsequent to expiration of such time (1912-246, 273), and, where instructions were imposed in behalf of one candidate, it was held that, when ineffective with reference to that candidate, they could not be transferred to another candidate (Walsh in conference, July 4, 1924).

Instructions to vote for a candidate "until released by him," once released, although merely for purpose of casting complimentary vote, are thereby vitiated and may not

be invoked again. (Oklahoma delegation instructed for Murray, temporarily released to vote for Will Rogers, Walsh in conference, June 30, 1932).

The Convention, by suspension of the rules, may release all delegates "from all pledges or instructions of any kind whatsoever relating to any candidate for the nomination for President" (1924-816), but such action was held not to abrogate the unit rule where in operation in any delegation (1924-818, 824).

Motions and Resolutions

Delegates must secure recognition from the Chair in order to offer a motion, and Chair may inquire for what purpose the delegate rises and, after hearing the motion, may decline recognition. After an order of business is adopted, no motions are admissible unless in order under the pending item of business or at that particular stage of the proceedings. Under the rules of the House of Representatives adopted by the Convention, a second is not required (1884-35; 1932-223), and motions decided adversely may not be renewed before other business has intervened (1884-132). Motions or resolutions may be withdrawn at any time before action by the Convention (1924-793), even after order for yeas and nays providing roll call has not begun (1932-315).

A rule of the Convention provides for reference to appropriate committees without reading or debate (1920-27), of all resolutions, petitions and communications introduced, except those pertaining to the rules and order of business, and such reference is in order even before committees have been appointed (1884-17). In fact any paper of any character on which the Convention is not required to vote may be read by unanimous consent only (1860-40). However, the rule requiring reference of resolutions to committees is not applicable when such resolutions relate to business then in order (1920-87, 90), and a committee to which a resolution is referred under the rule may be discharged from its consideration on motion by majority vote (1920-92).

Nominations

[Names of all delegates expecting to make nominating or seconding speeches should be filed with the Chairman as early as possible (1952-279).]

A delegation when reached in the call of states for nomination of President or Vice President has choice of four options: 1. To pass; 2. To nominate a candidate; 3. To second the nomination of a candidate; or 4. To yield to another state (1944-197).

Delegates may vote for any person whether placed in nomination or not (1920-384).

States or candidates may withdraw nominations at any time before announcement of the vote (1940-195, 197, 223, 231).

The roll call is by states. However, any delegate is entitled to recognition in his order to nominate or second a nomination and the call by states is merely a convenient and orderly method of procedure (1932-235; 1940-232). The Convention enforces instructions, and instructions which precluded voting for another candidate preclude nominating another candidate. But where a delegation is uninstructed, any member of the delegation may nominate or second a nomination when his state is reached in the call (1880-85). When one state yields to another, it is called subsequently when the State to which it yielded would have been called (1944-65, 80; 1948-289; 1952-325). A delegate instructed for one candidate, or a member of a state delegation instructed under the unit rule for a certain candidate, is not precluded from nominating, or seconding the nomination, of another candidate (1932-212, 235, 236; 1940-184, 221, 233, 236).

A motion to limit the length and number of nominating speeches is privileged before the call of the roll for nominations begins (1904-255; 1940-75). Nominating speeches, formerly elastic in duration (1916-92; 1920-84; 1924-92; 1928-93; 1932-140; 1940-214, 230), and on one occasion as rigorously restricted as five minutes for each candidate for Vice President, with seconding speeches limited to two two-minute speeches for each candidate (1956-423), are now strictly limited. The total time for both nominating

and seconding speeches for each candidate for President is limited to 15 minutes. The total time for both nominating and seconding speeches for each candidate for Vice President is limited to 10 minutes (1960-transcript-79). (See Debate herein.)

Participation in floor demonstrations following nominating speeches is limited to duly elected delegates and alternates and such demonstrations shall not exceed 10 minutes for each Presidential candidate (1960-transcript-79). Demonstrations for candidates for Vice President are prohibited (1960-transcript-79). In nominating or seconding the nomination of a candidate, delegates may address the Convention from the floor or from the platform as preferred (1932-256; 1944-197).

It is not in order in nominating a candidate to attack another candidate (1876-118; 1884-124).

A state failing to respond when called in its turn may be recognized subsequently if it asks recognition before balloting begins (1932-254, 287). The call of the states for nominations when reached in the order of business is the only business in order and may not be interrupted by motions to recess, adjourn, fix the time at which to adjourn or other motions, until the call has been completed (1884-117; 1892-140), but a motion to suspend the rules and recess or adjourn is admissible (1884-129; 1920-149), and, if carried, the call of states comes up as the unfinished business at the next session of the Convention (1884-152).

The call of states for nominations having been concluded, a roll call can be dispensed with only by unanimous consent or on motion to suspend the rules (1888-85; 1892-158; 1916-106).

Acclamation is a unanimous viva voce vote and any objector may raise a point of order, but by long custom the Chairman puts the question "to suspend the rules and declare _____ nominated for President of the United States by acclamation." The motion to nominate by acclamation is sometimes made before roll call starts (1888-85; 1916-106) and sometimes after roll call in which a candidate has secured a nominating majority (1892-158;

1920-419; 1940-196, 198, 247), but roll call having been started may not be interrupted by motion to suspend rules and elect by acclamation. Chair declines to recognize for that purpose (1944-265, 266).

Order of Business

As soon as permanent organization is completed, the Convention adopts an order of business (1924-91), which, once agreed to, fixes permanently the parliamentary program of the Convention and may be amended or dispensed with only (a) by unanimous consent (1944-64, 85), (b) by adoption of a report from the Committee on Rules, or (c) by agreeing to a motion to suspend the rules. Under such order of business, a resolution offered between ballots for President that Convention remain in session until nomination be made was held not to be in order (1924-614).

Points of Order

Points of order against a proceeding come too late after debate has begun or other business has intervened (1876-25; 1912-96). Debate on questions of order is within discretion of the Chair (1912-295). Points of order arising during a roll call are decided peremptorily and are not subject to appeal (1924-327).

Previous Question

Previous question when ordered precludes both debate and amendment (1916-131). Committeeman presenting report may move previous question, but, if ordered before any debate is had on the question at any time, 40 minutes debate is allowed, 20 minutes on each side. If motion is offered and agreed to after even one or two sentences of debate, no further debate is in order. An order for the previous question usually accompanies a unanimous consent request for control and limitation of time in debate (1932-58).

Proxies

Neither delegates nor alternates may vote by proxy, unless deputation of proxy is specifically authorized by state convention or other authority selecting delegates (1912-217, 286; 1920-408; 1924-312, 313; 1932-310, 311), and, even where duly authorized, persons holding proxies though entitled to vote are not entitled to recognition for debate (1920-390).

Quorum

A quorum is necessary to the transaction of any business either in the Convention or its Committees and is always presumed to be present unless otherwise determined.

A quorum consists of a majority of the elected and qualified delegates, as required by the Constitution for the transaction of the business of the House of Representatives.

As in the House, any delegate may raise the question of a quorum and a point of no quorum is in order at any time.

In the absence of a quorum, the motion to adjourn has precedence over the motion to secure a quorum.

Recess

The motion to recess while not admitted in the House of Representatives is by long custom held in order in the Convention (1924-226), but is not debatable (1904-273).

Reconsideration

When a motion is carried or lost, any member of the majority may move reconsideration on the same or following day. The majority is construed to mean the prevailing side or, in case of a tie vote, the negative side. The motion is highly privileged and takes precedence over all motions except motion to adjourn.

Suspension of the Rules

Motion to suspend the rules interrupts the regular order of business and is in order at any time except during roll call (1884-129), but recognition to move suspension is within discretion of the Chair (1876-104), and requires a two-thirds majority (1920-168; 1924-680, 747). Motion to suspend the rules may not be amended (1924-678, 687, 747), may not be reconsidered (1924-700), and may not be laid on the table (1912-131; 1924-679, 759, 923). Motion to go into executive session in balloting on nomination of President was held not to have been in order, but motion to suspend the rules and go into executive session was held to be in order (1924-677). Motion to drop lowest candidate was not admitted (1920-377), but motion to suspend rules and drop candidate receiving lowest vote was admitted between roll calls on nominations (1924-741, 756). However, adoption of such motion has no binding effect as delegates may vote for any person whether placed in nomination or not (1920-384). Motion to suspend rules and nominate by acclamation has been invoked in most conventions (1888-85; 1892-158; 1916-106; 1920-419; 1940-198), but is not in order during roll call (1944-265, 266).

Table

The motion to lay on the table is used for final summary disposition without debate, and a matter once laid on the table cannot be taken up again except by unanimous consent or suspension of the rules. The motion is not debatable and may not be amended, but the simple motion to adjourn (1912-198; 1924-220) and motion to suspend the rules may not be laid on the table (1912-131; 1924-679, 759, 923). However the motion to adjourn to a day certain is subject to motion to lay on the table (1952-380, 392). An amendment laid on the table carries with it the proposition to which the amendment was offered (1880-12).

Two-Thirds Rule

(The two-thirds rule was formally abrogated at Philadelphia in 1936 (1936-192), but, as it is subject to adoption by any Convention, it is included in the resume of Convention procedure.)

Beginning with the Convention of 1832 (1876-24), the Democratic National Convention required a two-thirds vote for the nomination of President and Vice President (1860-72; 1868-63; 1876-24; 1892-29; 1896-322; 1920-384; 1924-1038; 1936-71). Even on the one occasion on which the two-thirds rule was not specifically mentioned in the resolution adopting the rules of the Convention, it was held to be a requirement authorized through immemorial usage (1920-381). The two-thirds vote required was not two-thirds of the number of votes in the Convention, but two-thirds of the votes cast, a quorum being present (1852-8; 1892-29; 1896-322). Affirmative action on a motion to suspend the rules and drop the low candidate while balloting on the nomination of President was held not to suspend the rule requiring a two-thirds vote for nomination (1920-382), but a motion to suspend the rules and abrogate the two-thirds rule, if agreed to, was held to permit nomination of a candidate for President by a majority vote (1924-785). The motion to suspend the rules and abrogate the two-thirds rule is in order at any time except during roll call (1884-192; 1924-907, 923). Between ballots for nomination of candidate for President, the motion to drop the low candidate was not admitted (1920-377), but motion to suspend the rules and drop lowest candidate was entertained (1920-384). On July 4, 1924, Chairman Walsh in conference held that adoption of motion to drop lowest candidate could not circumscribe right of delegate to vote for such candidate, but Convention might decline to record such vote.

(The two-thirds rule was adopted by the first Democratic National Convention at the instance of President Jackson to insure the nomination of his protege, Martin Van Buren, for Vice President. By a coincidence, it was the means of defeating Van Buren's renomination for the presidency in 1844. It has proved effective on only two occasions since that time,

when it deadlocked the Convention of 1860 compelling adjournment from Charleston to Baltimore before Stephen A. Douglas could muster two-thirds of the remnant of the delegates who attended, and again when it brought about the nomination of Woodrow Wilson over Speaker Champ Clark at the Baltimore Convention of 1912.)

Unanimous Consent

Any action may be taken and any proceeding had by unanimous consent regardless of the rules or pending order of business (1944-64, 85). But recognition to move unanimous consent is within discretion of the Chair and may not be granted except for routine matters or under exceptional circumstances.

Unit Rule

[The unit rule was adopted formally in 1860, although a resolution along somewhat similar lines appeared in the Convention of 1848. The rule has been amended only once since 1860 when a resolution modifying the rule to prevent conflict with direct primary laws was adopted (1912-222; 1920-319).]

The Democratic National Convention recognizes the unit rule under which a majority of the delegates from a state may cast the entire vote of the state regardless of the preference of the minority. Where a state convention has instructed its delegation to observe the unit rule, the Convention will enforce it (1892-91; 1904-118; 1920-319, 336; 1940-193). Delegation can not abrogate action of state convention in adoption of unit rule. Michigan delegation voted 25 to 7 to discard rule adopted by Michigan State Convention in 1952, but National Convention held the unit rule adopted by state convention was in effect (1952-474; Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952, Vol. 4, page 63). The application of the rule and its interpretation are governed by the terms of the resolution of the state convention imposing it (1912-14), but such terms are strictly construed and, although the rule may be inferred from their instructions, unless it is specifically invoked in terms it will not be held to apply (1924-799).

Imposition of the unit rule provided in report of the state committee on permanent organization at state convention was honored by the National Convention, notwithstanding the contention by opponents that it was adopted in temporary organization and did not bind the permanent state convention. Delegates were held bound by unit rule whether selected by district caucus or elected by vote of convention (1952-469, 474).

However, since 1912 it has been held that the unit rule may not apply to those states in which delegates are selected by primary (1912-222, 320; 1920-319; 1924-427, 458), delegates so elected being responsible to their constituents only (1952-465). Provision is made by law for selection of delegates and alternates by primary in Alabama (delegates-at-large are selected ex-officio), California, Florida, Illinois (delegates-at-large by state convention), Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York (delegates-at-large by state committee), Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania (delegates-at-large by state committee), South Dakota, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. In those states where all or some delegates-at-large are elected by state convention or state committee and district delegates are elected by primary, only the delegates-at-large may be bound by the unit rule. Delegates from the remainder of the states and territories are elected by state conventions, by state committees or at primaries held not in pursuance of statutes and, therefore, are subject to the unit rule where imposed.

(The following States hold presidential primaries: Arkansas (by petition), California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, and also the District of Columbia.)

Under the unit rule a majority of the delegates from a state cast the entire vote of the state regardless of the number of delegates absent (1924-792, 906) or the number refusing to vote (1884-223; 1924-346), but where a majority vote of the delegation has not been cast for any one candidate the unit rule does not apply (1952-416).

The Convention, by agreeing to a motion to suspend the rules, may abrogate the unit rule by a two-thirds vote

(1924-759, 760), and where a state delegation has by unanimous consent [cannot bind themselves except by unanimous consent (1940-194)] imposed the unit rule upon itself (1924-955), or where given the prerogative of so dispensing with the unit rule by resolution of the state convention imposing it (1912-258), a majority of the delegates present, even though constituting a minority, may abrogate the rule with reference to the delegation (1924-314).

Voting

On a call of the states the vote of the state is announced by the chairman of the delegation (1868-74), or, in his absence, by the vice-chairman (1924-162). Delegations not prepared to announce their vote may be passed and called at the end of the roll (1912-220). Delegations have been permitted to withdraw from the hall for consultation even when such withdrawal delayed the vote by states (1876-145), but have been denied that privilege when the Chairman submitted the question to the Convention (1868-102) and, when they retired without leave, the call of states was deferred until their return (1868-133).

Where the majority of the members of a delegation present concur, the entire vote of the delegation is cast although members may be absent (1924-163; 1952-348, 359, 362). Personal agreements among delegates as to the fraction of vote to be cast will not be recognized by the Convention when not in accordance with the fractional vote accredited such delegates in the official certificate from the state convention (1924-726). In order to vote, a delegate must sit with his delegation and may not deputize another to cast his vote for him (1912-217). A delegate may decline to vote (1896-302) and may change his vote at any time after call of States has been concluded (1944-262) and prior to final announcement of the result of the ballot (1924-161, 329, 333; 1932-300; 1940-195, 245; 1952-347, 351). A delegate proposing to change his vote must rise in his place and personally request the change. It is not sufficient for the chairman of the delegation to submit the

request (1924-319, 321, 337). A delegate may also change his vote on recapitulation providing the final result of the vote has not previously been announced (1924-329, 332).

Recapitulation is ordered at the option of the Chair and may not be demanded or moved (1924-326), but is usually ordered where the vote is close (1884-229; 1912-263).

A delegate may secure a poll of his own delegation (1924-337; 1940-191, 193), but of no other delegation (1924-326; 1952-353), by challenging the accuracy of count or report (1924-315; 1952-419), but vote can not be challenged until announced at desk (1952-411), and request for a poll (1932-300; 1944-269) or to change a vote (1952-359) comes too late after the next state has been called. On such poll delegates are restricted to bare announcement of their vote and explanation or comment is not admissible (1948-275; 1952-457, 492).

Polls of delegations are, under the rule, deferred to the end of the roll call (1952-349).

The 1956 Convention provided:

(a) On roll call by States, a delegation shall be polled on challenge by any member of the delegation;

(b) The Convention Chairman may send a representative to the delegation to conduct the poll; and, in the discretion of the Convention Chairman, the roll call may continue instead of awaiting the result of the polling;

(c) The determination of the Chairman's representative of the result of the poll so challenged shall be spread upon the records of the Convention and shall be conclusive unless an open poll in the hearing of the entire Convention is demanded by one-third of the delegates of the State involved;

(d) A demand for poll may be withdrawn at any time. In the event a demand for poll is withdrawn, the vote announced by the Chairman of the delegation shall stand unchallenged, but the Convention Chairman's representative shall offer other members of the delegation opportunity to request continuance of the poll (1956-145).

Any delegate may demand a division of a question containing more than one substantive proposition and a separate vote on any or all of the proposition included (1860-44; 1904-87; 1912-96; 1932-203).

A roll call for the yeas and nays is ordered upon the demand of a majority of any eight delegations (1956-1460).

Roll call may not be interrupted by debate (1896-301; 1912-232; 1920-265) or to permit a delegate to explain his vote (1896-358; 1912-239); by a parliamentary inquiry (1912-263); by motion for recess (1884-117; 1952-352); by motion to adjourn (1892-140, 156; 1932-300, 314, 319); or by motion to make vote unanimous (1912-235). A motion on which the vote is being taken may not be withdrawn after roll call begins (1924-939; 1932-315). But motions to go into executive session have been admitted between ballots for nomination of President (1924-883), and motion to suspend the rules is always in order except during roll call (1924-686). Error in announcement of a vote is corrected by subsequent announcement (1944-109). States which pass are called at the end of the roll (1948-268). (See *Challenging Vote*, *supra*.)

OFFICERS OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Year	Temporary Chairman	Permanent Chairman	Year	Chairman National Committee	Secretary National Committee
1832	Robert Lucas, Ohio	Robert Lucas, Ohio	1832	No committee	Not organized
1836	Andrew Stevenson, Va.	Andrew Stevenson, Va.	1836	No committee	Not organized
1840	Isaac Hill, N. H.	William Carroll, Tenn.	1840	No committee	Not organized
1844	Hendrick B. Wright, Pa.	Hendrick B. Wright, Pa.	1844	No committee	Not organized
1848	J. S. Bryce, La.	Andrew Stevenson, Va.	1848	B. F. Hallett, Mass.	W. F. Ritchie, Va.
1852	Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, N. C.	John W. Davis, Ind.	1852	Robert McLane, Md.	R. H. Stanton, Ky.
1856	Samuel Medary, Ohio	John E. Ward, Ga.	1856	David A. Smalley, Va.	No data
1860	Francis B. Flournoy, Ark.	Caleb Cushing, Mass.	1860	August Belmont, N. Y.	Frederick O. Prince, Mass.
1864	William Bigler, Pa.	Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1864	August Belmont, N. Y.	Frederick O. Prince, Mass.
1868	Henry L. Palmer, Wis.	Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1868	August Belmont, N. Y.	Frederick O. Prince, Mass.
1872	Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Va.	James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1872	Augustus Schell, N. Y.	Frederick O. Prince, Mass.
1876	Henry M. Watterson, Ky.	Gen. John A. McClelland, Ill.	1876	William H. Barnum, Conn.	Frederick O. Prince, Mass.
1880	George Hoadly, Ohio	John W. Stevenson, Ky.	1880	William H. Barnum, Conn.	Frederick O. Prince, Mass.
1884	Richard D. Hubbard, Tex.	William F. Vlas, Wis.	1884	William H. Barnum, Conn.	Frederick O. Prince, Mass.
1888	Stephen M. White, Calif.	Patrick A. Collins, Mass.	1888	William H. Barnum, Conn.	Simon P. Sheerin, Ind.
1892	William C. Owens, Ky.	William L. Wilson, W. Va.	1892	C. S. Brice, Ohio	Simon P. Sheerin, Ind.
1896	John W. Daniel, Va.	Stephen M. White, Calif.	1896	William F. Harrity, Pa.	C. A. Walsh, Iowa
1900	Charles S. Thomas, Colo.	James D. Richardson, Tenn.	1900	James K. Jones, Ark.	C. A. Walsh, Iowa
1904	John Sharp Williams, Miss.	Henry D. Clayton, Mo.	1904	James K. Jones, Ark.	Urey Woodson, Ky.
1908	Theodore A. Bell, Calif.	Champ Clark, Mo.	1908	Thomas Taggart, Ind.	Urey Woodson, Ky.
1912	Alton B. Parker, N. Y.	Ollie M. James, Ky.	1912	Norman E. Mack, N. Y.	Joseph E. Davies, Wis.
1916	Martin H. Glynn, N. Y.	Ollie M. James, Ky.	1916	William F. McCormbs, N. Y.	Joseph E. Davies, Wis.
1920	Homier Cummings, Conn.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	1920	Vance C. McCormbs, N. Y.	E. G. Hoffman, Ind.
1924	Pat Harrison, Miss.	Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.	1924	Cordell Hull, Tenn.	Charles A. Greathouse, Ind.
1928	Claude G. Bowers, Ind.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	1928	John J. Raskob, Md.	Charles A. Greathouse, Ind.
1932	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.	1932	John J. Raskob, Md.	Robert Jackson, N. H.
1936	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	1936	James A. Farley, N. Y.	W. Forbes Morgan, N. H.
1940	William B. Bankhead, Ala.	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	1940	James A. Farley, N. Y.	Lawrence W. Robert, Ga.
1944	Robert S. Kerr, Okla.	Samuel D. Jackson, Ind.	1944	Robert E. Hannegan, Mo.	Dorothy M. Vredenburgh, Ala.
1948	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	Sam Rayburn, Tex.	1948	J. Howard McGrath, R. I.	Dorothy M. Vredenburgh, Ala.
1952	Paul A. Dever, Mass.	Sam Rayburn, Tex.	1952	Frank E. McKinney, Ind.	Dorothy M. Vredenburgh, Ala.
1956	Frank G. Clement, Tenn.	Sam Rayburn, Tex.	1956	Paul M. Butler, Ind.	Dorothy M. Vredenburgh, Ala.
1960	Frank Church, Idaho	LeRoy Collins, Fla.	1960	Paul M. Butler, Ind.	Dorothy M. Vredenburgh, Ala.
1964	John O. Pastore, R. I.	John W. McCormack, Mass.	1964	John M. Bailey, Conn.	Dorothy V. Bush, Ala.
1968	Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii	Carl Albert, Okla.	1968	John M. Bailey, Conn.	Dorothy V. Bush, Ala.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND NOMINEES

Year	Place	Days	For President	Ballots	For Vice President	Ballots
1832	Baltimore	3	Andrew Jackson, Tenn.	*	Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	1
1836	Baltimore	3	Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	1	Richard M. Johnson, Ky.	1
1840	Baltimore	3	Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	*	By States	-
1844	Baltimore	3	James P. Polk, Tenn.	4	George M. Dallas, Pa.	2
1848	Baltimore	5	Lewis Cass, Mich.	4	William O. Butler, Ky.	2
1852	Baltimore	5	Franklin Pierce, N. H.	49	William R. King, Ala.	2
1856	Cincinnati	5	James Buchanan, Pa.	17	John C. Breckinridge, Ky.	2
1860	Charleston	10	Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.	57	Herschel V. Johnson, Ga.	5
	Baltimore	6		2		
1864	Chicago	3	George B. McClellan, N. J.	1	George H. Pendleton, Ohio	1
1868	New York	5	Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	22	Francis P. Blair, Mo.	1
1872	Baltimore	2	Horace Greeley, N. Y.	1	B. Gratz Brown, Mo.	1
1876	St. Louis	3	Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y.	2	Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind.	1
1880	Cincinnati	3	Winfield S. Hancock, Pa.	2	William H. English, Ind.	1
1884	Chicago	4	Grover Cleveland, N. Y.	2	Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind.	1
1888	St. Louis	3	Grover Cleveland, N. Y.	*	Allen G. Thurman, Ohio	1
1892	Chicago	3	Grover Cleveland, N. Y.	1	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.	1
1896	Chicago	5	William J. Bryan, Nebr.	1	Arthur Sewell, Me.	5
1900	Kansas City	3	William J. Bryan, Nebr.	1	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.	1
1904	St. Louis	4	Alton P. Parker, N. Y.	1	Henry G. Davis, W. Va.	1
1908	Denver	4	William J. Bryan, Nebr.	1	John W. Kern, Ind.	*
1912	Baltimore	9	Woodrow Wilson, N. J.	46	Thomas R. Marshall, Ind.	2
1916	St. Louis	3	Woodrow Wilson, N. J.	*	Thomas R. Marshall, Ind.	*
1920	San Francisco	8	James M. Cox, Ohio	44	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	*
1924	New York	14	John W. Davis, W. Va.	103	Charles W. Bryan, Nebr.	1
1928	Houston	4	Alfred E. Smith, N. Y.	1	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	1
1932	Chicago	6	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	4	John N. Garner, Tex.	*
1936	Philadelphia	4	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	*	John N. Garner, Tex.	*
1940	Chicago	4	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	*	Henry A. Wallace, Iowa	1
1944	Chicago	3	Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y.	*	Harry S. Truman, Mo.	2
1948	Philadelphia	3	Harry S. Truman, Mo.	1	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	*
1952	Chicago	6	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.	3	John J. Sparkman, Ala.	*
1956	Chicago	5	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.	1	Estes Kefauver, Tenn.	2
1960	Los Angeles	5	John F. Kennedy, Mass.	1	Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex.	*
1964	Atlantic City	4	Lyndon B. Johnson, Texas	1	Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.	*

*By acclamation.

