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A Guide to
PRESIDENTIAL
Elections



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All information herein is correct at time of publication as far
as our research can determine.



George Washington
First President 1789-1797

Electing the President and Vice President

The United States Constitution mandates that a Presidential election be held once every fourth year. The process of choosing a President is a long one that begins months, and sometimes years, before election day. Over the last two centuries the process has evolved into a more complex series of events.

While the election gives all citizens of legal age the opportunity to vote in a national election, the President is not elected by a direct popular vote. The Constitution requires that a process known as the Electoral College ultimately decides the winner of a presidential election. The Electoral College is a system of indirect popular election, in which voters cast their ballots for electors, who then vote for the actual presidential candidates. Each state is apportioned a number of electors equal to the total number of their Congressional delegation. After election day, the electors assemble and cast their ballots.

The challenge of electing a President and Vice President begins long before election day. Candidates from both parties begin raising money and campaigning for their party's nomination at least one, and sometimes two years, before each party's national con-

vention. These battles often create factions within political parties and affect the policies and agendas of the politicians themselves. The candidates begin courting party leaders and activists early on, in an attempt to shore up as much support as they can in the early period of the nominating process.

The nominating process officially begins with the first state primaries and caucuses, which are held in February of the election year. At these primaries and local caucuses, the voters are given their first opportunity to participate in choosing the nation's next President. The state party organization, through either a primary or caucus system, will select delegates for the national convention. These delegates cast votes for the candidates at the national conventions. In order to win the party's nomination, one candidate must receive a majority of the delegates' votes. This means that delegates usually vote several times before one candidate receives a majority of votes.

The selection of delegates to the national conventions ultimately decides who will become a party's nominee, but there are many other factors that influence the public's view of candidates. Countless media reports, opinion polls, sur-

veys and straw ballots weigh heavily in determining the strengths and weaknesses of candidates in the months leading up to the primaries and caucuses. These other factors, especially the media, also play an extremely significant role in shaping the voters' images of the candidates long before the nomination process officially begins.

Throughout the spring of election year, candidates vigorously campaign in primaries and caucuses throughout the nation. This part of the process comes to its conclusion at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. At the conventions, the candidate who can garner a majority of delegates' votes will be nominated. The conventions themselves have a parade-like atmosphere, with red, white and blue decorations and balloons, and patriotic music. Every state delegation announces its votes on the floor of the convention in a roll call vote. The outcome of these conventions can sometimes be predicted before the convention takes place, but it is never certain. This year, the Republicans will hold their convention in San Diego, California and the Democrats will hold theirs in Chicago, Illinois.

After a national convention selects a party's Presidential candidate, the delegates endorse a candidate for Vice President. Generally, the parties allow the Presidential candidates to choose their own running mates, but the official state-by-state

roll call process of endorsement is still used. Presidential candidates often select a running mate who will balance the ticket in some way, either by being extremely popular in a specific region or state or by representing a specific set of interests or an ideology.

If a President is running for re-election, he must also go through this nominating process. Even though the President may not face opposition from within his own party, the national convention will still go through the pageantry and showmanship of a Presidential nomination. It is not uncommon for a sitting President to receive a primary challenge from within his own party. Recently, this happened to President Carter in 1980, and President Bush in 1992.

From time to time there are third party candidates who, while having no chance of winning an election, may alter the outcome of the election. This occurred in 1992, when Ross Perot received much of his support from voters who usually voted for Republican candidates. Many believe that the outcome of the 1996 election may be altered by a third party candidate.

After the parties have held their national conventions and nominated their candidates, the race becomes a contest between the two major parties. For the most part, all of the factions and divisions that develop within a party during the nomination battles are

set aside, and the entire party unites behind its candidate. The candidates campaign without end, until election day, when the nation finally selects its President. They will travel across the country, attending and speaking at countless dinners, breakfasts, town hall meetings and campaign events. The parties and the candidates' campaigns will coordinate massive direct mailings, get out the vote drives, and telephone campaigns. Campaign activists will also distribute campaign literature at the grass roots level and never miss an opportunity to plug their candidate, while the candidates themselves will meet and shake hands with millions of Americans.

This year the nation will go to the polls for our 53rd presidential election on Tuesday, November 5, 1996. While the results of the election will be known by Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, the election is

not official for a few months. After the election, the Electoral College casts the final ballot.

On January 6, 1997, the President of the Senate officially announces the results of the election. The President-elect and Vice President-elect will take the oath of office and be inaugurated on January 20, 1997.

It is every citizens' right and duty to take part in this process and assist in choosing the next President of the United States of America. We are privileged to live in a country governed by a constitution that gives all of its citizens an opportunity to vote for their leaders. Take this responsibility seriously, learn about the candidates and choose wisely.

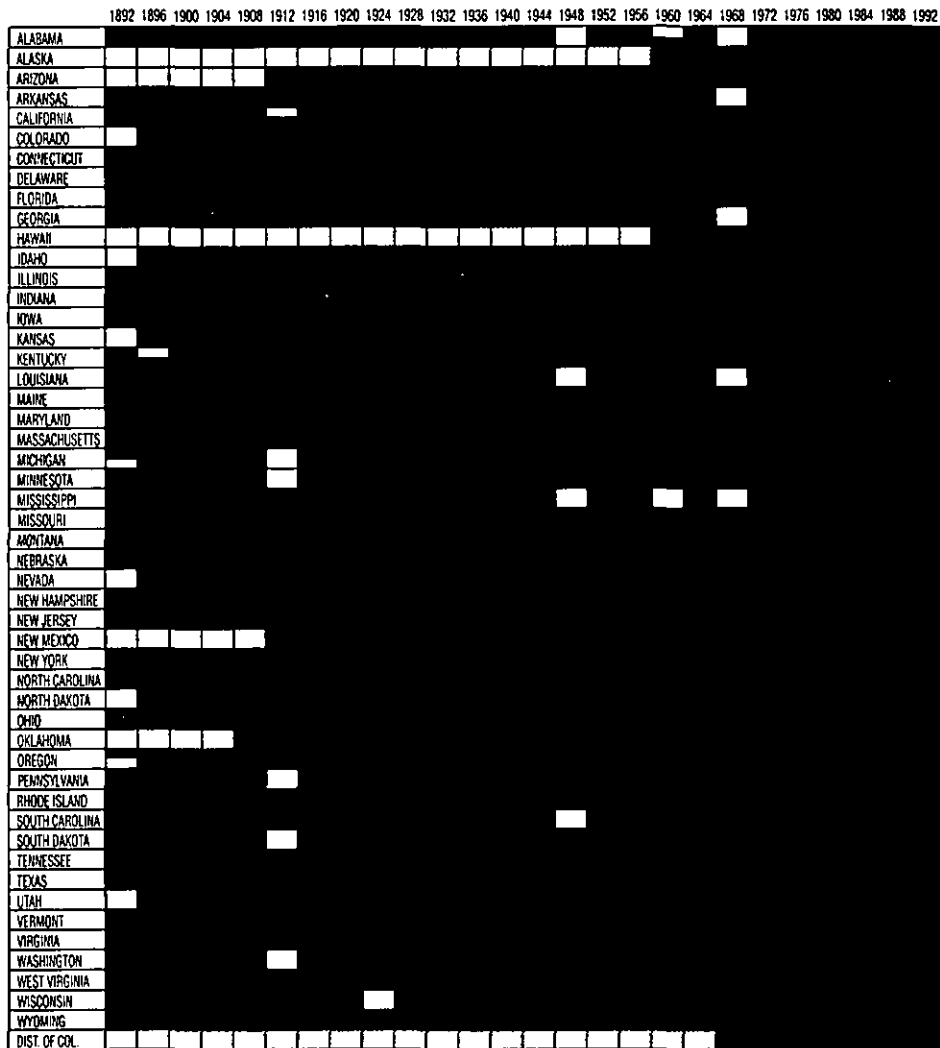


The Presidential Oath of Office

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A Century's Voting by State*

Democratic
 Republican
 Other parties or candidates
 No Vote in state or not counted
 Territory (no vote)



*This chart represents a breakdown of state-by-state party victories for the last 100 years

The Presidents of The United States

Name	Political Party	Born	State of Birth	Education	Occupation or Profession
1. George Washington	Federalist	Feb. 22, 1732	Virginia	Common School	Planter
2. John Adams	Federalist	Oct. 30, 1735	Massachusetts	Harvard	Lawyer
3. Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	Apr. 13, 1743	Virginia	William and Mary	Lawyer
4. James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	Mar. 16, 1751	Virginia	Princeton	Lawyer
5. James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	Apr. 28, 1758	Virginia	William and Mary	Lawyer
6. John Quincy Adams	no party	July 11, 1767	Massachusetts	Harvard	Lawyer
7. Andrew Jackson	Democrat	Mar. 15, 1767	South Carolina	Self-taught	Lawyer
8. Martin Van Buren	Democrat	Dec. 5, 1782	New York	Common School	Lawyer
9. William H. Harrison	Whig	Feb. 9, 1773	Virginia	Hampden-Sidney	Soldier
10. John Tyler	Whig	Mar. 29, 1790	Virginia	William and Mary	Lawyer
11. James K. Polk	Democrat	Nov. 2, 1795	North Carolina	University of North Carolina	Lawyer
12. Zachary Taylor	Whig	Nov. 24, 1784	Virginia	Common School	Soldier
13. Millard Fillmore	Whig	Jan. 7, 1800	New York	Common School	Lawyer
14. Franklin Pierce	Democrat	Nov. 23, 1804	New Hampshire	Bowdoin College	Lawyer
15. James Buchanan	Democrat	Apr. 23, 1791	Pennsylvania	Dickinson	Lawyer
16. Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Feb. 12, 1809	Kentucky	Self-taught	Lawyer
17. Andrew Johnson	Nat.-Union	Dec. 29, 1808	North Carolina	Self-taught	Tailor
18. Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Apr. 27, 1822	Ohio	West Point	Soldier
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	Oct. 4, 1822	Ohio	Kenyon College	Lawyer
20. James A. Garfield	Republican	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio	Williams College	Lawyer
21. Chester A. Arthur	Republican	Oct. 5, 1830	Vermont	Union College	Lawyer
22. Grover Cleveland	Democrat	Mar. 18, 1837	New Jersey	Public School	Lawyer
23. Benjamin Harrison	Republican	Aug. 20, 1833	Ohio	Miami University, Ohio	Lawyer
24. Grover Cleveland	Democrat	Mar. 18, 1837	New Jersey	Public School	Lawyer
25. William McKinley	Republican	Jan. 29, 1843	Ohio	Allegheny Coll./N.Y. Albany Law Sch.	Lawyer
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	Oct. 27, 1858	New York	Harvard	Author
27. William H. Taft	Republican	Sept. 15, 1857	Ohio	Yale/Cincinnati College	Lawyer
28. Woodrow Wilson	Democrat	Dec. 28, 1856	Virginia	Princeton/University of Virginia	Educator
29. Warren G. Harding	Republican	Nov. 2, 1865	Ohio	Ohio Central College	Editor
30. Calvin Coolidge	Republican	July 4, 1872	Vermont	Amherst	Lawyer
31. Herbert Hoover	Republican	Aug. 10, 1874	Iowa	Stanford	Engineer
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democrat	Jan. 30, 1882	New York	Harvard	Lawyer
33. Harry S. Truman	Democrat	May 8, 1884	Missouri	High School	Business
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	Oct. 14, 1890	Texas	West Point	Soldier
35. John F. Kennedy	Democrat	May 23, 1917	Massachusetts	Harvard	Author
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	Democrat	Aug. 27, 1908	Texas	SW Texas State Teacher's College	Teacher
37. Richard M. Nixon	Republican	Jan. 9, 1913	California	Whittier College/Duke University	Lawyer
38. Gerald R. Ford	Republican	July 14, 1913	Nebraska	University of Michigan/Yale	Lawyer
39. James E. Carter	Democrat	Oct. 1, 1924	Georgia	U.S. Naval Academy	Business
40. Ronald W. Reagan	Republican	Feb. 6, 1911	Illinois	Eureka College	Actor
41. George Bush	Republican	June 12, 1924	Massachusetts	Yale	Business
42. Bill Clinton	Democrat	Aug. 19, 1946	Arkansas	Georgetown/Oxford/Yale	Lawyer

Wife's Name	Highest Public Office	Age at Inaug.	Term of Office	Age at Death	Died	Place of Burial
Martha	Pres. Con Conv.	57	1789-1797	67	Dec. 14, 1799	Mt. Vernon, VA
Abigail	Vice-President	61	1797-1801	90	July 4, 1826	Quincy, MA
Martha	Vice-President	57	1801-1809	83	July 4, 1826	Monticello, VA
Dolly	Sec. of State	57	1809-1817	85	June 28, 1836	Montpelier, VA
Elizabeth	Sec. of State	58	1817-1825	73	July 4, 1831	Richmond, VA
Louise	Sec. of State	57	1825-1829	80	Feb. 23, 1848	Quincy, MA
Rachel	U.S. Senator	61	1829-1837	78	June 8, 1845	Hermitage, TN
Hannah	Vice-President	54	1837-1841	79	July 24, 1862	Kinderhook, NY
Anna	U.S. Senator	68	1841-1 mo.	68	Apr. 4, 1841	North Bend, Ohio
Letitia/Julia	Vice-President	51	1841-1845	71	Jan. 18, 1862	Richmond, VA
Sarah	Speaker of the House	49	1845-1849	53	June 15, 1849	Nashville, TN
Margaret	None	64	1849-1850	65	July 9, 1850	Louisville, KY
Abigail/Caroline	Vice-President	50	1850-1853	74	Mar. 8, 1874	Buffalo, NY
Jane	U.S. Senator	48	1853-1857	64	Oct. 8, 1869	Concord, NH
(Unmarried)	Sec. of State	65	1857-1861	77	June 1, 1868	Lancaster, PA
Mary	Member of Congress	52	1861-1865	56	Apr. 15, 1865	Springfield, IL
Eliza	Vice-President	56	1865-1869	66	July 31, 1875	Greenville, TN
Julia	Sec. of War	46	1869-1877	63	July 23, 1885	New York, NY
Lucy	Governor, Ohio	54	1877-1881	70	Jan. 17, 1893	Fremont, OH
Lucretia	Member of Congress	49	1881-6 mo.	49	Sep. 19, 1881	Cleveland, OH
Ellen	Vice-President	50	1881-1885	56	Nov. 18, 1886	Albany, NY
Frances	Governor, N.Y.	47	1885-1889	71	June 24, 1908	Princeton, NJ
Caroline/Mary	U.S. Senator	55	1889-1893	67	Mar. 13, 1901	Indianapolis, IN
Frances	Governor, N.Y.	55	1893-1897	71	June 24, 1908	Princeton, NJ
Ida	Governor, Ohio	54	1897-1901	58	Sep. 14, 1901	Canton, OH
Alice/Edith	Vice-President	42	1901-1909	60	Jan. 6, 1919	Oyster Bay, NY
Helen	Secretary of War	51	1909-1913	72	Mar. 8, 1930	Arlington, VA
Ellen/Edith	Governor of N. J.	56	1913-1921	67	Feb. 3, 1924	Washington, DC
Florence	U.S. Senator	55	1921-1923	57	Aug. 2, 1923	Marion, OH
Grace	Vice-President	51	1923-1929	60	Jan. 5, 1933	Plymouth, VT
Lou	Sec. of Commerce	54	1929-1933	90	Oct. 20, 1964	West Branch, IA
Eleanor	Governor, N.Y.	51	1933-1945	63	Apr. 12, 1945	Hyde Park, NY
Bess	Vice-President	60	1945-1953	88	Dec. 26, 1972	Independence, MO
Mamie	None	62	1953-1961	78	Mar. 28, 1969	Abilene, KS
Jacqueline	U.S. Senator	43	1961-1963	46	Nov. 22, 1963	Arlington, VA
Claudia	Vice-President	55	1963-1969	65	Jan. 22, 1973	Stonewall, TX
Patricia	Vice-President	56	1969-1974	81	April 22, 1994	Yorba Linda, CA
Elizabeth	Vice-President	61	1974-1977			
Rosalynn	Governor, Georgia	52	1977-1981			
Nancy	Governor, California	69	1981-1989			
Barbara	Vice-President	64	1989-1993			
Hillary	Governor, Arkansas	46	1993-Present			



Abraham Lincoln
Sixteenth President 1861-1865

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Every fourth year, the citizens of the United States participate in electing an individual to the most powerful office in the world. This event is without parallel, and the office of the Presidency itself is without peer. Dozens of prominent politicians will compete for a chance at this office, and will collectively spend hundreds of millions of campaign dollars in pursuit of this end.

Presidential elections, however, have not always been this elaborate. Our first President, George Washington, was elected with almost no contest. Washington never really had to campaign, since there was an overwhelming national conviction that the General who guided the nation to independence ought to be the first President of the new constitutional government. Never again would selecting a chief executive be such an easy process. Obviously, the nation has changed a great deal since the days of the Washington Presidency!

After George Washington, no President ever enjoyed such national support. In all of the following elections, political parties became involved in this process of selecting a President. The seeds of political parties were sown the moment the Constitution became the law of the land. The first political parties con-

sisted of the Federalists, who supported the new constitution, and the Anti-Federalists, who were weary of the new Federal Government's power.

These new political parties were more loose and informal than today's political parties, but they did make politics adversarial. In the election of 1796, John Adams ran against his old friend, Thomas Jefferson, in a hotly contested race. Adams won in 1796, but Jefferson and his new Democratic Republican party defeated him in the 1800 election. This election was so divisive that Adams and Jefferson, who had been very close friends and who had worked together in Europe as diplomats during the Revolutionary War, refused to speak with one another after the election. Indeed, Adams would not even attend Jefferson's inauguration! The two became friends again in 1812, when Benjamin Rush, a mutual friend, persuaded the two former Presidents to reconcile their differences.

The Election of 1800 marked a change in political parties. The Federalist party began to decline, while Jefferson's new Democratic Republican party, which would eventually become the modern Democratic party, began to gain support. Jefferson's party represented rural interests and was

especially strong in the South. It became the dominant party until the Civil War, winning twelve of the next sixteen elections. As the Federalist party withered away, the Democratic Republicans were the only major national party. This was the case until the 1830's, when the Whig party was born from the ashes of the Federalist party. The Whigs were stronger in New England and their supporters included urban dwellers and merchants.

After the election of 1800, presidential elections cooled off for a few years in what came to be known as the "Era of Good Feelings". The Democratic Republican party was almost entirely dominant and elections were less divisive.

Nevertheless, by 1824 this moment in history had passed. At this point, the nature of presidential elections changed and became more factional. The power and organization of political parties increased. The election of 1824 was a very heated race. The Democratic Republican party began to splinter, as two prominent politicians, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, fought a bitter battle for the Presidency. In the 1824 election, none of the candidates received a majority of electoral college votes, and thus the election had to be decided by the House of Representatives. (The electoral college provisions are discussed on page 24.) While Andrew Jackson had received the most votes in the election, the House chose John

Quincy Adams. Jackson was furious and vowed to defeat Adams in the next election. In 1828, Jackson defeated Adams and the badly splintered Democratic Republicans began calling themselves the Democratic party.

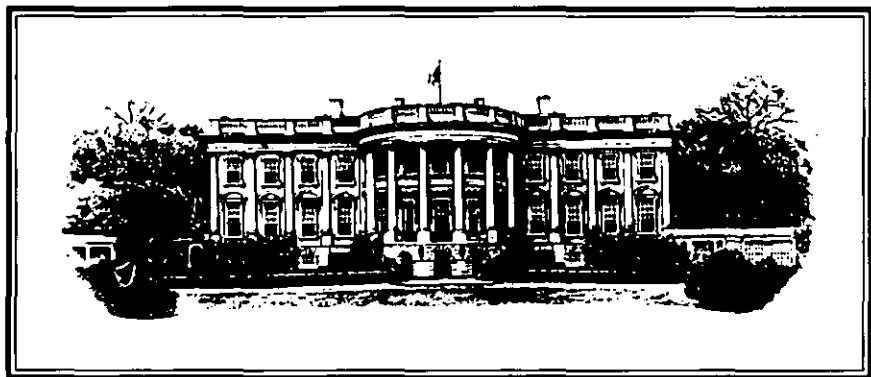
By the 1830's, political parties had become more organized. In 1832 the Democratic party held the first national convention, and the process of political party nominations was born when the convention nominated Andrew Jackson for a second term. This increased activity and organization was a reaction to increased competition, not only from the Whig party, but also from within the Democratic party itself. The election of 1824 and 1828 had split the Democratic Republicans, and by 1836 a second national party, the Whigs, had become a major player in presidential politics.

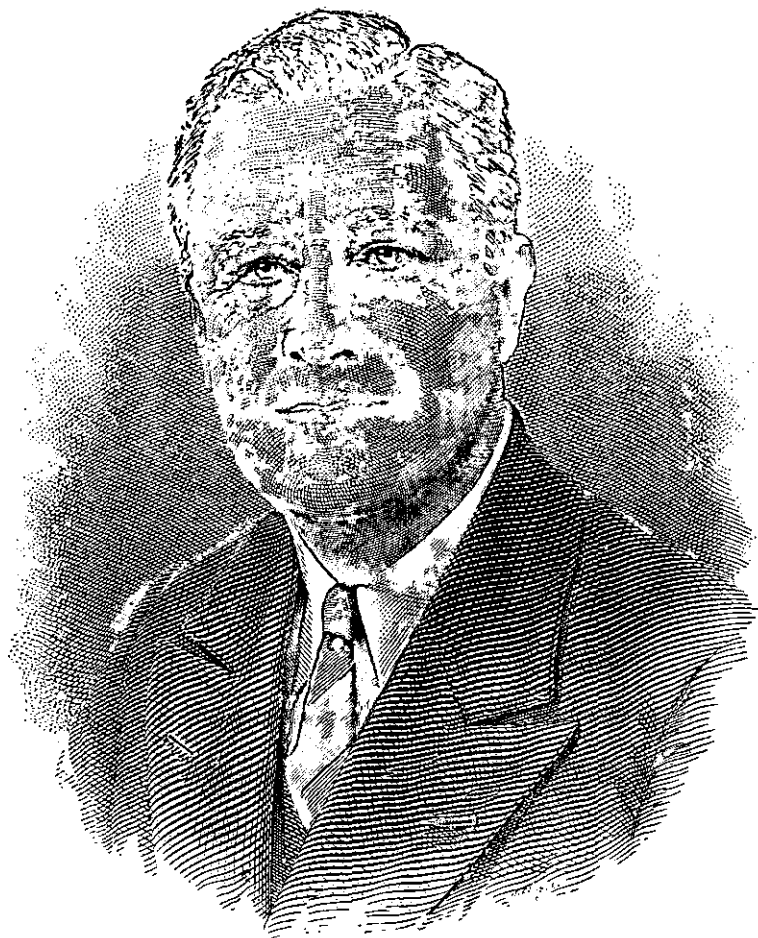
The Whigs and the Democrats were the two major parties for the next two decades. During this period the two-party system was born. Elections became a series of battles and skirmishes between these two parties. In 1856, with the Whigs having died out, the Republican party held its first national convention and ran its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont. In 1860, the Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln as their candidate for the Presidency. Lincoln won the election and the Republicans dominated Presidential politics for the next three decades.

The Republicans carried much of the old Whig constituency in New England and urban areas, but they also became immensely popular in the midwestern farm states.

The Democrats and the Republicans have been the only major political parties for the last one hundred and thirty-five years. There have been many attempts to create third parties, but these efforts have always failed. While the two major parties are based on different political philosophies, both strive to represent a broad range of ideological and geographical interests. Conversely, third parties often focus on a specific issue or geographical region of the nation, and thereby reduce their opportunity for any broad based support.

Under the two-party system, candidates initially compete with members of their own party for the party's nomination. The nomination is decided by a long and arduous campaign for votes in state caucuses and primaries, which select delegates to the national convention. The party's nomination belongs to the candidate who receives a majority of the delegates' votes. The nomination process is described on page 4. After the convention, the parties assemble all of their campaign machinery behind their candidates. The political parties and the candidates campaign unceasingly until election day, battling tirelessly in order to win your support and your vote.





Franklin D. Roosevelt
Thirty-Second President 1933-1945

STATE RETURNS FOR 1992 ELECTION

State	POPULAR VOTE			ELECTORAL VOTE		
	Clinton Democrat	Bush Republican	Perot Independent	Clinton	Bush	Perot
Alabama	690,080	804,283	183,109	0	9	0
Alaska	78,294	102,000	73,481	0	3	0
Arizona	543,050	572,086	353,741	0	8	0
Arkansas	505,823	337,324	99,132	6	0	0
California	5,121,325	3,630,574	2,296,006	54	0	0
Colorado	629,681	562,850	366,010	8	0	0
Connecticut	682,318	578,313	348,771	8	0	0
Delaware	126,054	102,313	59,213	3	0	0
District of Columbia	192,619	20,698	9,681	3	0	0
Florida	2,071,651	2,171,781	1,052,481	0	25	0
Georgia	1,008,966	995,252	309,657	13	0	0
Hawaii	179,310	136,822	53,003	4	0	0
Idaho	137,013	202,645	130,395	0	4	0
Illinois	2,453,350	1,734,096	840,515	22	0	0
Indiana	848,420	989,375	455,934	0	12	0
Iowa	586,353	504,891	253,468	7	0	0
Kansas	390,434	449,951	312,358	0	6	0
Kentucky	665,104	617,178	203,944	8	0	0
Louisiana	815,971	733,386	211,478	9	0	0
Maine	263,420	206,504	206,820	4	0	0
Maryland	988,571	707,094	281,414	10	0	0
Massachusetts	1,318,639	805,039	630,731	12	0	0
Michigan	1,871,182	1,554,940	824,813	18	0	0
Minnesota	1,020,997	747,841	562,506	10	0	0
Mississippi	400,258	487,793	85,626	0	7	0
Missouri	1,053,873	811,159	518,741	11	0	0
Montana	154,507	144,207	107,225	3	0	0
Nebraska	216,864	343,678	174,104	0	5	0
Nevada	189,148	175,828	132,580	4	0	0
New Hampshire	209,040	202,484	121,337	4	0	0
New Jersey	1,436,206	1,356,865	521,829	15	0	0
New Mexico	261,617	212,824	91,895	5	0	0
New York	3,444,450	2,346,649	1,090,721	33	0	0
North Carolina	1,114,042	1,134,861	357,864	0	14	0
North Dakota	99,168	136,244	71,084	0	3	0
Ohio	1,984,942	1,894,310	1,036,426	21	0	0
Oklahoma	473,066	592,929	319,878	0	8	0
Oregon	621,314	475,757	354,091	7	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,239,164	1,791,841	902,667	23	0	0
Rhode Island	213,299	131,601	105,045	4	0	0
South Carolina	479,514	577,507	138,872	0	8	0
South Dakota	124,888	136,718	73,295	0	3	0
Tennessee	933,521	841,300	199,968	11	0	0
Texas	2,281,815	2,496,071	1,354,781	0	32	0
Utah	183,429	322,632	203,400	0	5	0
Vermont	133,590	88,122	65,985	3	0	0
Virginia	1,038,650	1,150,517	348,639	0	13	0
Washington	993,037	731,234	541,780	11	0	0
West Virginia	331,001	241,974	108,829	5	0	0
Wisconsin	1,041,066	930,855	544,479	11	0	0
Wyoming	68,160	79,347	51,263	0	3	0
TOTAL	44,908,254	39,102,343	19,741,065	370	168	0

These totals are a true and accurate representation of our research



Harry S. Truman
Thirty-Third President 1945-1953

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	Political Party	Term	State of Birth	Birth and Death	President Served Under
1. John Adams	Federalist	1789-1797	Massachusetts	1735-1826	Washington
2. Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	1797-1801	Virginia	1743-1826	J. Adams
3. Aaron Burr	Dem.-Rep.	1801-1805	New Jersey	1756-1836	Jefferson
4. George Clinton	Dem.-Rep.	1805-1812	New York	1739-1812	Jefferson & Madison
5. Elbridge Gerry	Dem.-Rep.	1813-1814	Massachusetts	1744-1814	Madison
6. Daniel D. Tompkins	Dem.-Rep.	1817-1825	New York	1774-1825	Monroe
7. John C. Calhoun		1825-1832	South Carolina	1782-1850	J. Q. Adams & Jackson
8. Martin Van Buren	Democrat	1833-1837	New York	1782-1862	Jackson
9. Richard M. Johnson	Democrat	1837-1841	Kentucky	1780-1850	Van Buren
10. John Tyler	Whig	1841	Virginia	1790-1862	W. H. Harrison
11. George M. Dallas	Democrat	1845-1849	Pennsylvania	1792-1864	Polk
12. Millard Fillmore	Whig	1849-1850	New York	1800-1874	Taylor
13. William R. King	Democrat	1853	North Carolina	1786-1853	Pierce
14. John C. Breckinridge	Democrat	1857-1861	Kentucky	1821-1875	Buchanan
15. Hannibal Hamlin	Republican	1861-1865	Maine	1809-1891	Lincoln
16. Andrew Johnson	Union	1865	North Carolina	1808-1875	Lincoln
17. Schuyler Colfax	Republican	1869-1873	New York	1823-1885	Grant
18. Henry Wilson	Republican	1873-1875	New Hampshire	1812-1875	Grant
19. William A. Wheeler	Republican	1877-1881	New York	1819-1887	Hayes
20. Chester A. Arthur	Republican	1881	Vermont	1830-1886	Garfield
21. Thomas A. Hendricks	Democrat	1885	Ohio	1819-1885	Cleveland
22. Levi P. Morton	Republican	1889-1893	Vermont	1824-1920	B. Harrison
23. Adlai E. Stevenson	Democrat	1893-1897	Kentucky	1835-1914	Cleveland
24. Garrett Hobart	Republican	1897-1899	New Jersey	1844-1899	McKinley
25. Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	1901	New York	1858-1919	McKinley
26. Charles W. Fairbanks	Republican	1905-1909	Ohio	1852-1918	T. Roosevelt
27. James S. Sherman	Republican	1909-1912	New York	1855-1912	Taft
28. Thomas R. Marshall	Democrat	1913-1921	Indiana	1854-1925	Wilson
29. Calvin Coolidge	Republican	1921-1923	Vermont	1872-1933	Harding
30. Charles G. Dawes	Republican	1925-1929	Ohio	1865-1951	Coolidge
31. Charles Curtis	Republican	1929-1933	Kansas	1860-1936	Hoover
32. John N. Garner	Democrat	1933-1941	Texas	1868-1967	F. D. Roosevelt
33. Henry A. Wallace	Democrat	1941-1945	Iowa	1888-1965	F. D. Roosevelt
34. Harry S. Truman	Democrat	1945	Missouri	1884-1972	F. D. Roosevelt
35. Alben W. Barkley	Democrat	1949-1953	Kentucky	1877-1956	Truman
36. Richard M. Nixon	Republican	1953-1961	California	1913-1994	Eisenhower
37. Lyndon B. Johnson	Democrat	1961-1963	Texas	1908-1973	Kennedy
38. Hubert H. Humphrey	Democrat	1965-1969	South Dakota	1911-1978	Johnson
39. Spiro T. Agnew	Republican	1969-1973	Maryland	1918-	Nixon
40. Gerald R. Ford	Republican	1973-1974	Nebraska	1913-	Nixon
41. Nelson A. Rockefeller	Republican	1974-1977	Maine	1908-1979	Ford
42. Walter F. Mondale	Democrat	1977-1981	Minnesota	1928-	Carter
43. George Bush	Republican	1981-1989	Massachusetts	1924-	Reagan
44. J. Danforth Quayle	Republican	1989-1993	Indiana	1947-	Bush
45. Al Gore	Democrat	1993-Present	Washington, D.C.	1948-	Clinton

THE ORIGINS OF THE PRESIDENCY: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR A COMMITTEE OF TEN

When the Founding Fathers gathered in Philadelphia for the Constitutional Convention, there was much disagreement over the issue of executive power. The Constitutional Convention had been called because the Articles of Confederation, the first document governing the newly independent states, was a failure. The Articles of Confederation had failed to grant the first national government any power to execute laws on a national level. In many respects, the Constitutional Convention was called in order to solve this problem and create a functional national government with jurisdiction over all states.

While the Founding Fathers understood that a national executive authority was needed for the laws of the new national government to be enforced, many were weary of allowing one person to possess too much power. After all, the Revolutionary War had been fought in order to dispel the tyranny of King George and preserve American liberty. The colonists loved their freedom, and many saw a single chief executive as being nothing less than a new version of the English King.

Eventually, the idea of having one chief executive, the President, triumphed. Nevertheless, this decision did not come to pass without enormous debate. The staunchest advocate of a single, powerful and supreme executive was Alexander

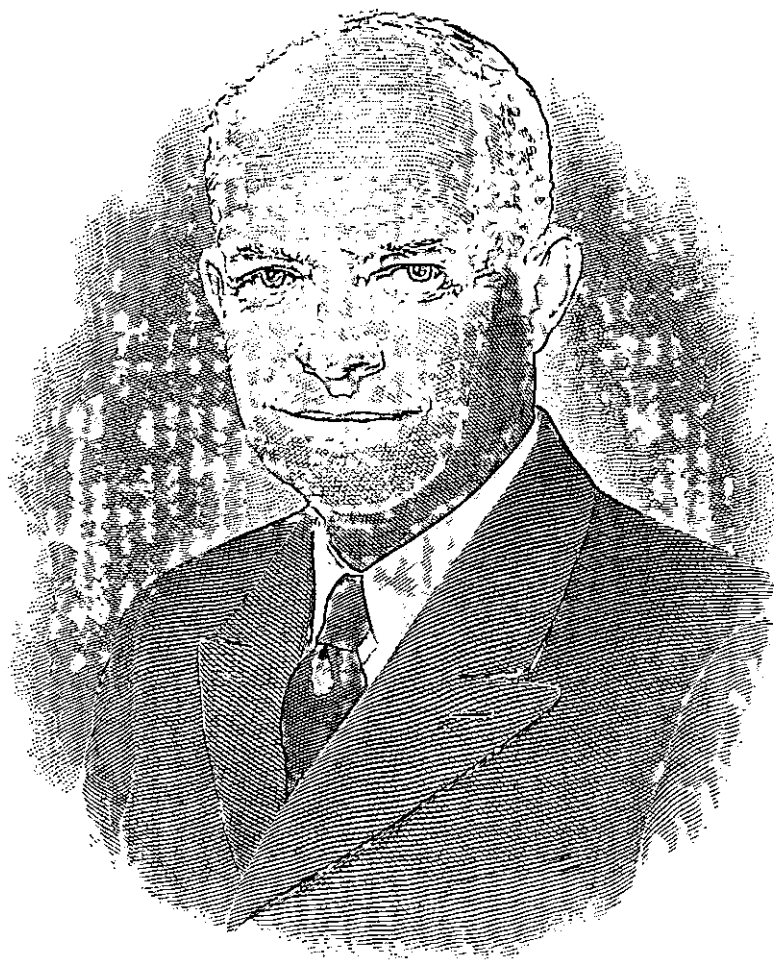
Hamilton. Hamilton wanted the chief executive to possess broad and sweeping powers. His version of the chief executive bore close resemblance to that of the English King, with its provision that election to the position of chief executive be for life. Indeed, Hamilton was unabashed in his views, and gave a six hour speech in favor of his proposal for a single chief executive. He argued that the English system of government was the best one on earth and that the American Government would be the one that closely resembled the English model.

Ironically, two men who would serve as Presidents of the United States were opposed to the idea of a single chief executive. James Monroe and James Madison thought that placing executive power over the armed forces and the entire government, even if only for a short term, was dangerous. For this reason, they thought that some of that power of the chief executive should be vested in a committee and not in the hands of a single man.

Ultimately, the Founding Fathers decided on a single chief executive. After even more debate, they named this executive the President. Imagine how much different American history might have been if the executive powers had been vested in a council of ten people rather than in one person!

Election Returns 1892-1992

Year	Party	Presidential Candidate	Vice Pres. Candidate	Popular	Electoral
1892	Dem. Rep.	Grover Cleveland Benjamin Harrison	Adlai E. Stevenson Whitelaw Reid	5,556,918 5,176,108	277 145
1896	Rep. Dem.	William McKinley William J. Bryan	Garret A. Hobart Arthur Sewall	7,104,779 6,502,925	271 176
1900	Rep. Dem.	William McKinley William J. Bryan	Theodore Roosevelt Adlai Stevenson	7,207,923 6,358,133	292 155
1904	Rep. Dem.	Theodore Roosevelt Alton B. Parker	Charles W. Fairbanks Henry G. Davis	7,623,486 5,077,911	336 140
1908	Rep. Dem.	William H. Taft William J. Bryan	James S. Sherman John W. Kern	7,678,908 6,409,104	321 162
1912	Dem. Rep.	Woodrow Wilson William H. Taft	Thomas R. Marshall James S. Sherman	6,293,454 3,484,980	435 8
1916	Dem. Rep.	Woodrow Wilson Charles E. Hughes	Thomas R. Marshall Charles W. Fairbanks	9,129,606 8,538,221	277 254
1920	Rep. Dem.	Warren G. Harding James E. Cox	Calvin Coolidge Franklin D. Roosevelt	16,152,200 9,147,353	404 127
1924	Rep. Dem.	Calvin Coolidge John W. Davis	Charles G. Dawes Charles W. Bryan	15,725,016 8,386,503	382 136
1928	Rep. Dem.	Herbert C. Hoover Alfred E. Smith	Charles Curtis Joseph T. Robinson	21,391,381 15,016,443	444 87
1932	Dem. Rep.	Franklin D. Roosevelt Herbert C. Hoover	John N. Garner Charles Curtis	22,821,857 15,761,841	472 59
1936	Dem. Rep.	Franklin D. Roosevelt Alfred M. Landon	John N. Garner W. Frank Knox	27,751,597 16,679,583	523 8
1940	Dem. Rep.	Franklin D. Roosevelt Wendell L. Willkie	Henry A. Wallace Charles L. McNary	27,244,160 22,305,198	449 82
1944	Dem. Rep.	Franklin D. Roosevelt Thomas E. Dewey	Harry S. Truman John W. Bricker	25,602,504 22,006,285	432 99
1948	Dem. Rep.	Harry S. Truman Thomas E. Dewey	Alben W. Barkley Earl Warren	24,105,695 21,969,170	303 189
1952	Rep. Dem.	Dwight D. Eisenhower Adlai E. Stevenson	Richard M. Nixon John J. Sparkman	33,778,963 27,314,992	442 89
1956	Rep. Dem.	Dwight D. Eisenhower Adlai E. Stevenson	Richard M. Nixon Estes Kefauver	35,581,003 25,738,765	457 73
1960	Dem. Rep.	John F. Kennedy Richard M. Nixon	Lyndon B. Johnson Henry Cabot Lodge	34,227,096 34,107,646	303 219
1964	Dem. Rep.	Lyndon B. Johnson Barry M. Goldwater	Hubert H. Humphrey William E. Miller	42,825,463 27,146,969	486 52
1968	Rep. Dem.	Richard M. Nixon Hubert H. Humphrey	Spiro T. Agnew Edmund S. Muskie	31,785,480 31,275,165	301 191
1972	Rep. Dem.	Richard M. Nixon George S. McGovern	Spiro T. Agnew R. Sargent Shriver, Jr.	47,167,319 29,168,509	520 17
1976	Dem. Rep.	James E. Carter Gerald R. Ford	Walter F. Mondale Robert J. Dole	40,828,657 39,145,520	297 240
1980	Rep. Dem.	Ronald W. Reagan James E. Carter	George Bush Walter F. Mondale	43,899,248 35,481,435	489 49
1984	Rep. Dem.	Ronald W. Reagan Walter F. Mondale	George Bush Geraldine Ferraro	53,428,357 36,930,923	523 15
1988	Rep. Dem.	George Bush Michael S. Dukakis	J. Danforth Quayle Lloyd Bentsen	48,886,097 41,809,074	426 111
1992	Dem. Rep. Ind.	Bill Clinton George Bush H. Ross Perot	Al Gore J. Danforth Quayle James B. Stockdale	44,908,254 39,102,343 19,741,065	370 168 0



Dwight D. Eisenhower
Thirty-Fourth President 1953-1961

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY

The Presidency has outlasted the thrones of emperors and kings to become the world's principal seat of power. The story of the great office is one of triumph and tragedy, success and failure, crisis, compromise and courage.

When the Founding Fathers were drafting the United States Constitution, the question of a single executive posed many problems. It was feared that the Presidency would be an elective monarchy, that the person elected would hold office for life with unrestrained power. In response to these concerns, the framers provided for a government of separate institutions which would share in, and compete for, political power. This system of checks and balances gives the Congress the power to make the laws, the President the power to administer them, and the Supreme Court the power to interpret them.

The President is required to be many people in one. The President is Chief of State, Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The President also administers and enforces the laws and recommends legislation, and receives and signs or vetoes all bills passed by Congress.

In addition, the President nominates members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, ambassadors and ministers, heads of boards, agencies and commissions—all subject to Senate approval. The President directs the nation's foreign policy and conducts all official business with foreign nations. With the consent of a two-thirds vote of the Senate, the President negotiates and

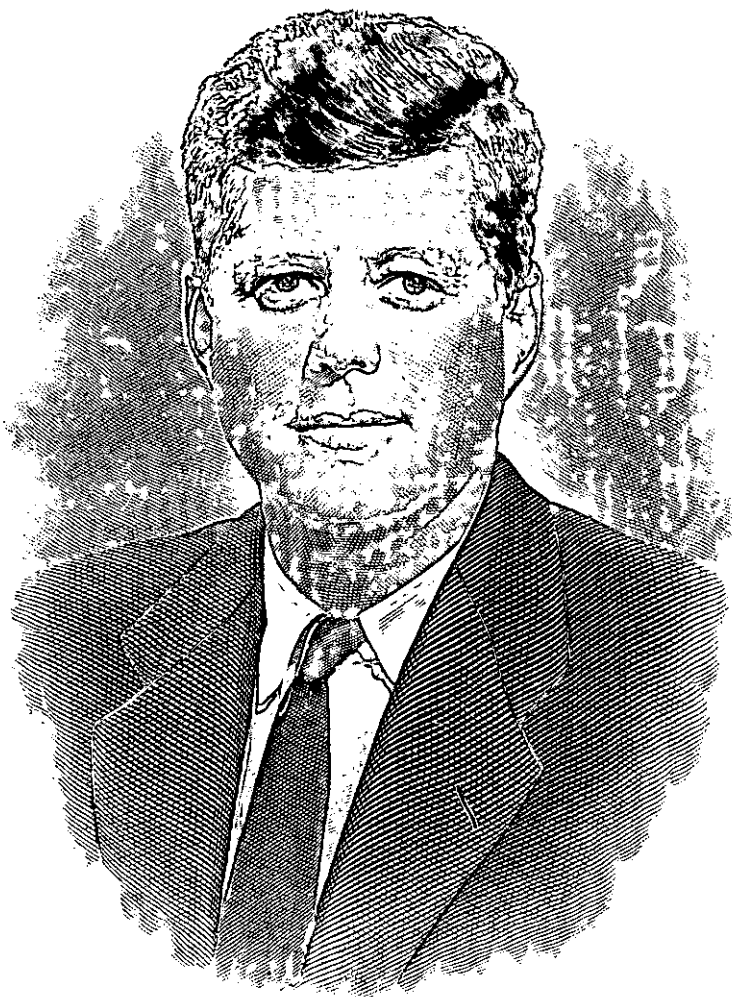
enters into treaties with other nations. The President appoints thousands of people to Federal offices which do not require Senate approval. The President is the national leader of the political party in power. Essentially, the President's decisions shape the destiny of every citizen and, to a large extent, the future of the world.

When these broad Presidential powers were originally put into writing, it was with the assumption that George Washington would interpret and limit them in a responsible manner. It is generally agreed that he used his veto power sparingly and was sensitive to the needs of the nation.

At that time, and for the next few decades, little reliance was placed on the President as a decisive force. Men holding the office were extremely cautious in putting their powers into action.

Today we know that the Presidency did not turn into an elective monarchy, that this unique governmental office has been a vital force in the making of a great nation. As America has grown, so has the office of the Presidency.

Through the years, the group of advisers surrounding the executive office has experienced vast growth. During Washington's term, the executive department was small and included only the Departments of State, War, Treasury and Attorney General. However, as the burdens of the Presidency steadily mounted, additional assistance was needed. The executive office now includes many persons to aid the President in the execution of his duties.



John F. Kennedy
Thirty-Fifth President 1961-1963

VOTING RIGHTS IN AMERICA

The right to vote has been a tumultuous theme in the history of America. When the United States Constitution was drafted, standards of voter qualifications were left as a matter for the states to decide. Consequently, few people were given this right in the next several years.

Women were denied the right to vote everywhere, and in some states the vote was limited to male taxpayers. Slaves were not allowed to vote and men in some states had to meet religious tests before they could go to the polls.

But these conditions didn't last long. White men 21 years of age and older were soon gaining an increasing electoral voice and most religious requirements were dropped by 1811.

Two large groups of Americans, however, remained on the sidelines — Black Americans and women. Their struggles to secure the vote have been among the most significant movements in our history.

The 13th and 14th Amendments gave Black Americans their freedom, but the 15th Amendment was the one that gave them the right to vote. Despite this landmark decision, racial minorities continued to be denied voting rights through strictly administered literacy tests and other discriminatory practices.

In 1920, the 19th Amendment was enacted. Finally, women were granted the right to vote, but only after more than 40 years of active crusading and a series of dramatic movements in Congress and in numerous state legislatures.

For the next three decades the voting picture remained relatively quiet. Then in the 1950's a new civil rights movement began. Civil rights acts passed by Congress in 1957, 1960 and 1964 provided Blacks with legal means to obtain the ballot for federal elections when confronted by discriminatory registration or voting practices. Another hurdle was removed when the

24th Amendment, outlawing the use of the poll tax as a pre-requisite to voting in federal elections, was ratified.

But it was the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which finally went to the heart of the problem. In broad terms, this act suspended literacy tests and other voter qualification devices. It authorized federal supervision of voter registration and new voting laws in certain states and counties. This act was renewed in 1975 and its protection was extended to Spanish-speaking Americans and other "language minorities." It was again extended in 1982.

A significant and permanent provision of the 1970 Voting Rights Act was the lowering of the voting age to 18. It also established uniform residency requirements for voters. However, this court ruling caused some confusion because it only covered federal elections and only three states were allowing 18-year-olds to vote in state and local elections. The 26th Amendment, ratified in 1971, eliminated this confusion by allowing 18-year-olds the right to vote in all elections held in the United States.

Even after the years of demonstrations and the public outcry that all Americans be allowed to vote, after all the legislation to secure every citizen that right, there are many Americans who do not vote. The 1995 Information Please Almanac estimates that only 57.4% of registered voters participated in the 1984 presidential election. It also states that voter turnout for the presidential election of 1992 was the largest since 1972 with 61% of the voting age population going to the polls.

Remember that these are percentages of registered voters. What about the many citizens who never bother to register?

The right to freedom is the cornerstone of American freedom. It is a priceless heritage and a responsibility to be exercised by every eligible citizen. Your vote counts!

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College is a method of indirect popular election of the President of the United States. The authors of the Constitution hoped that this system would promote calm deliberation and selection of the best qualified candidate for President. Therefore, the Constitution provides for a body of electors whose duty it is to elect the President. Voters in each state actually vote for the electors who, in turn, vote for the candidate of their choice.

At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the proposal that the Congress elect the President was rejected because he would then be under the control of the legislature. Another proposal that the people elect the President was also rejected because it was felt that the common people didn't have the time or the opportunity to get to know the candidates, and, therefore, would not be able to vote wisely.

In those days, each state's electors gathered together and each elector named two men on his ballot. A clerk listed all the names with the number of votes for each and forwarded the list to Washington. The person with the most votes became President, if his total vote was the majority of all the electors. The second high-

est candidate became Vice President. If no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives was empowered to choose the President.

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

Electors may not be Federal office holders or members of Congress. Each state has as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives, plus three electoral votes from the District of Columbia. Customarily, electors are nominated by their parties at their state conventions.

Electors cast their votes at their state capitals on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December. Legally, they may vote for someone other than the party candidate, but generally they do not because of their pledge to one

party and its candidate on the ballot. Therefore, the candidate who receives the most votes in each state at the general election is also the candidate for whom the electors later cast their votes.

Because the winner in each state is awarded all of that state's electoral votes, it is possible for a candidate to receive a majority of the electoral votes even though he did not receive a majority of the total popular votes. This is very rare, but it did happen in 1824, 1876 and 1888.

The votes of the Electors are sent to Congress where the President of the Senate opens the certificates, and they are counted in the presence of both Houses on January 6, unless that date falls on a Sunday. In this case,

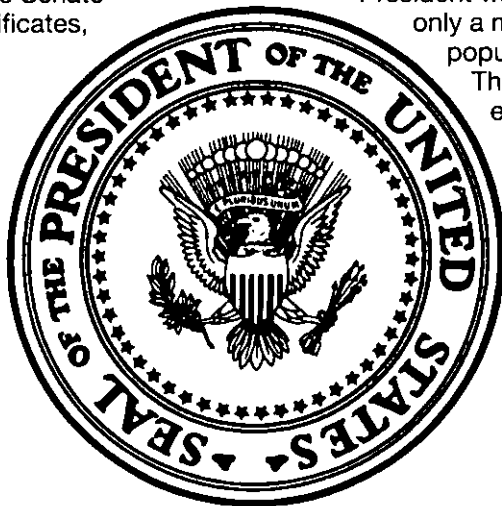
the electoral votes are counted on the next day.

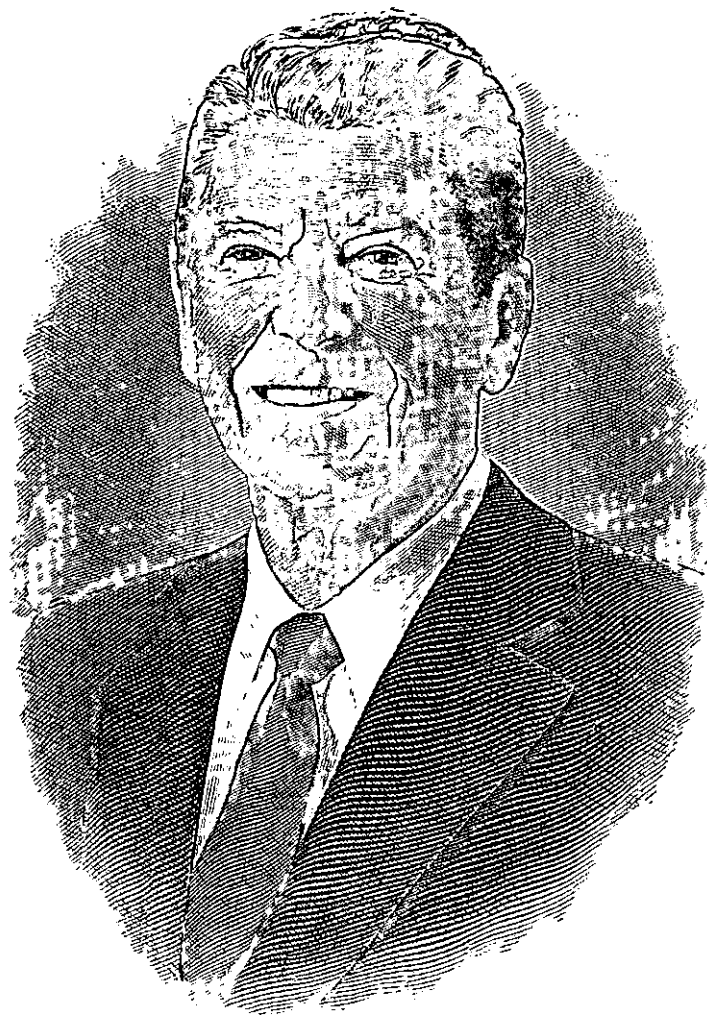
If no candidate receives a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives chooses a President from among the three highest candidates, with each state having one vote.

There have been frequent proposals for abolishing the Electoral College and having direct election of the President by the people. However, it is feared that this would reduce the importance of states in our system of government. Such an amendment could also result in the election of a

President who received only a minority of the popular votes cast.

This could very easily happen if there were many candidates for President on the ballot.





Ronald W. Reagan
Fortieth President 1981-1989

YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE

Our American form of democracy begins with You. Ours is a system of checks and balances between the governed and those who govern. Our forefathers spelled it out in the Constitution of the United States. The Bill of Rights guarantees to each individual citizen freedom of religion, speech and press. The citizen has the right to bear arms and to trial by jury. Citizens cannot be forced to testify against themselves, nor may their homes or personal possessions be taken without due process of law. They are protected against cruel and unusual punishment. Most important, powers not delegated to the federal government, nor prohibited to the several states, "are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

It was in the summer of 1787 that our American Constitution was written. Through four long months of debate, George Washington, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin and others like them, formulated the basic law of our land. Each of them, as private citizens and delegates of the states, donated a part of their personal lives to go to Philadelphia for the solemn business of founding a nation. It was they who gave us the principles that have guided us through over 200 years of war and peace. On Election Day, every American citizen is asked to give a portion of their life, just a few minutes, for the purpose of voting to maintain our freedoms. It is at the ballot box that we exercise our most cherished heritage, our proudest legacy, the right to vote.

As citizens of a free country, we have both the privilege and responsibility to make choices that determine how and by whom we will be governed. It is the right to vote in a secret ballot that makes a democracy strong or weak. Your vote may help elect a school board member, a judge, a mayor. Your vote may result in increased police protection or improved facilities for health and sanitation. Your vote may mean the building of a library or a new city hall. Your vote may provide funds for a playground or a park. Your vote elects a President! Know the issues. Know the candidates — and VOTE!



PRESIDENTIAL PERSONALS

While George Washington was one of the wealthiest men of his age, he was "land poor." He owned a great deal, but had little in cash. Indeed, the first President of the United States had to borrow money from a friend in order to travel to New York for his inauguration in 1789.

During his presidency, John Quincy Adams made a habit of waking up a few hours before dawn and swimming naked in the Potomac. One morning his clothes were stolen and he was forced to ask a young man to go to the White House and fetch some clothing for him.

Andrew Jackson was a man of enormous courage and bravado. As a young man, he agreed to a duel with another young man who had slighted Jackson's wife, Rachel. In order to defend his wife's honor, Jackson agreed to a

duel with one of the best shots in Kentucky. Jackson took a bullet in the chest, but his loose coat had obscured his opponent's shot. Jackson shot the man dead.

In 1813, Andrew Jackson became involved in a bitter and violent dispute with Thomas Hart Benton. This dispute resulted in Jackson taking a bullet in the shoulder. When the bullet was removed in 1832, Jackson was President and Benton was one of Jackson's staunchest supporters in the Senate. Benton, while in the Senate, often joked that "Andrew Jackson is a great man, and I shot him."



William Henry Harrison died shortly after taking office. Harrison wrote a very lengthy inaugural address that said much about Roman history and little about current affairs. Harrison's friend, Daniel Webster, had pleaded with

him to shorten the speech and make it more relevant, but it was to no avail. Harrison was adamant about making the speech; so adamant that he read all two hours of it on the cold, rainy and windy morning of his inauguration. The cold and rain made him sick, and he died a short time after giving his inaugural address.

Upholding one's principles sometimes comes at great personal expense. Shortly after the defeat of the South in the Civil War, Andrew Johnson, who was Vice President under Lincoln at the time, went home to Tennessee. He was hated and despised in his home state and in the South for siding with the North during the Civil War. Even though he was being burned and hung in effigy throughout the South, and even though he was kicked, beaten, spit upon and nearly hanged at various stops on his train ride home in 1865, he never backed away from the confrontations. Indeed, at one stop near his home he exclaimed "I am Andy Johnson, and I am a Union Man!" in the face of angry

defeated Southerners.

From time to time a President surprises the public by doing an about-face after taking office. Chester Arthur was commonly known to be a less than honest political boss who had run the New York Port Authority like the captain of a pirate ship. Ironically, Arthur undertook the most sweeping Civil Service reform. The old political hack became a champion of reform.

Lyndon Johnson was a very aggressive politician who was not afraid to use his large physical presence to his advantage. When he was attempting to persuade other politicians, he sometimes resorted to putting his arms around them and kicking them in the shins in order to motivate them.

Ronald Reagan had a great sense of humor. Just before having serious surgery for a gunshot wound sustained in an assassination attempt, Reagan made all of the doctors assure him that they were all good Republicans.



THE POLITICAL VOCABULARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coalition: An alliance of persons, parties or states.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mandate: A message from the voters to a legislative body and the President to follow a certain course of action.

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

Plank: One of the principles of a political platform.

Platform: The document stating the principles of a political party.

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

Polls: The place where U.S. citizens register and vote.

Referendum: The submission of a proposed public measure or law, which has been passed upon by a legislature or convention, to a vote by the people for ratification or rejection.

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

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

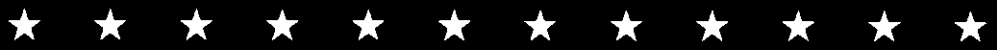
Steam roller: Campaign tactics intended to crush the opposition in order to win.

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

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

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

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



KNOW YOUR ELECTED OFFICIALS

In a democracy, it is important for us all to be familiar with our elected officials. We have provided spaces below for you to enter the names of your elected officials.

GOVERNOR: _____

SENATORS: _____

REPRESENTATIVE: _____

STATE LEGISLATORS: _____

MAYOR: _____

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS: _____

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS: _____

OTHER: _____

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