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Voters' Information

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS

1982

ISABEL R. DODD

A. PATRICIA MOORE

*Commissioners
of Elections*

Your Right / Your Duty / Your Privilege



Prepared by

Nassau County Board of Elections

MINEOLA, L.I., NEW YORK

ISABEL R. DODD

Republican

A. PATRICIA MOORE

Democratic

Commissioners of Elections

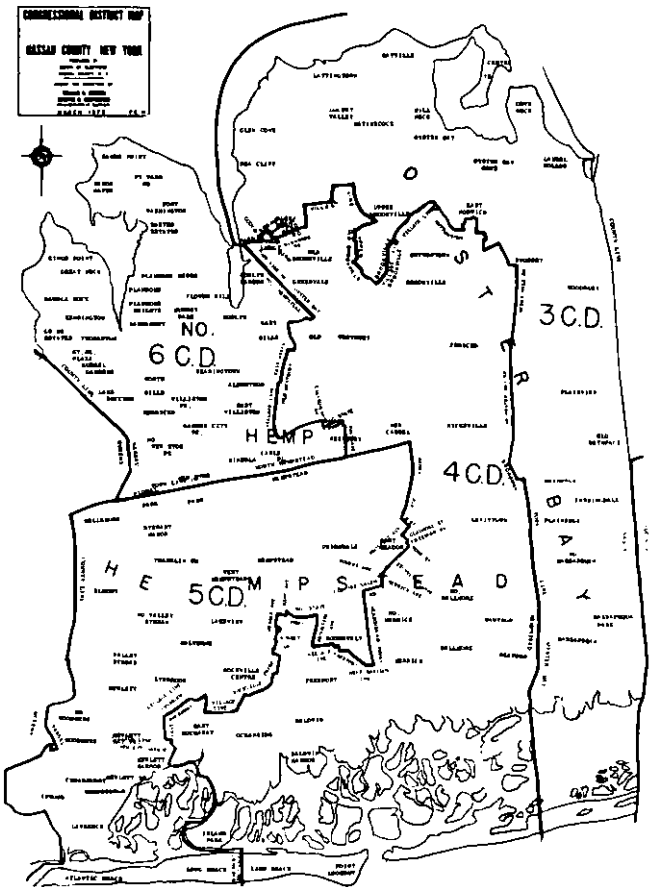
VOTE, and the Choice is Yours

DON'T and the Choice is Theirs

REGISTER, or You have no Choice

Phone number for voter information: 535-2411

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MAP



- 3rd CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - Nassau - Suffolk
 Member of Congress Gregory W. Carman -R
- 4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
 Member of Congress Norman F. Lent -R
- 5th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
 Member of Congress Raymond J. McGrath -R
- 6th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - Nassau - Queens
 Member of Congress John LeBoutillier -R

ISABEL R. DODD



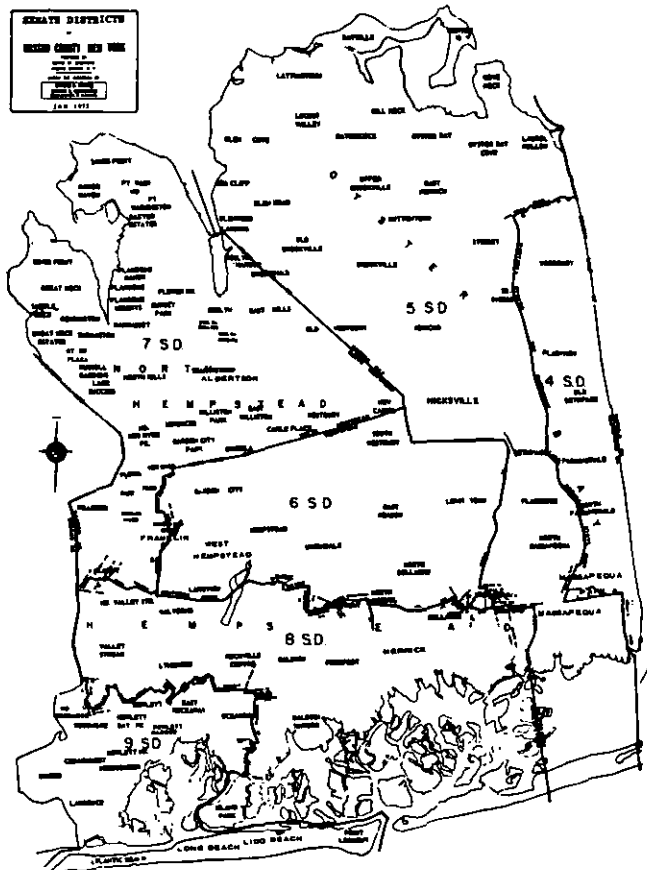
Isabel R. Dodd has been the Republican Commissioner of the Nassau County Board of Elections since January 1st, 1973.

Prior to having been appointed as Republican Commissioner of the Board of Elections she held the elective post of Town Clerk of Oyster Bay and before that had been a Deputy Commissioner at the Board. In addition, for over 14 years Commissioner Dodd acted as Legislative Secretary to two members of the New York State Assembly.

Due to the broad base of knowledge she acquired during her years of experience, added to by her dedication, hard work and knowledge of the elective process, the Board of Elections of this County is known throughout the State for its efficiency and service to the electorate.

It is Commissioner Dodd's belief that the Board must provide not only adequate but accurate means by which those who are qualified to register and cast their votes may do so in the most convenient manner possible, as it is a right and privilege they have as citizens.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT MAP



Senatorial Districts

- 4th - State Senator Owen H. Johnson -R
Nassau - Suffolk
- 5th - State Senator Ralph J. Marino -R
- 6th - State Senator John R. Dunne -R
- 7th - State Senator*
- 8th - State Senator Norman J. Levy -R
- 9th - State Senator Carol Berman -D
Nassau - Queens

*Special Election April 20
Vacancy caused by death

A. PATRICIA MOORE



A. Patricia Moore assumed her duties as Democratic Commissioner of the Nassau Board of Elections in January of 1982. A resident of Nassau County since 1934, she graduated from Hofstra University, received a Master's Degree from Columbia University and graduated from Hofstra University Law School in 1974.

Moore taught high school in Nassau County schools for fifteen years and was a Fulbright Exchange Teacher in England in 1963-64. She served as President and Chairman of the Board of the Hofstra Alumni Association and serves on the Board of Directors of the Hofstra University School of Law Alumni. In 1979, she was elected Democratic Trustee of the Village of Hempstead.

Moore is concerned with increasing the out-reach efforts of the Board of Elections to inform the residents of Nassau County of their right to register and vote. "The quality of government is directly related to the degree of citizen participation in the democratic process."

The opportunity to vote in open and free elections is not a privilege granted the people by a benevolent government. It is an inherent right, a basic right the government cannot take away.

It cannot be denied, yet far too many people in our nation fail to exercise this right. They disenfranchise themselves. In doing so, they leave critical decisions about their own futures up to other people. Too often people airily dismiss the voting process, which is simple and brief, only to complain later about government.

The right to vote is denied more than 65 per cent of the people around the world. Only 35 per cent of the more than four billion people on earth have any say in their lives through the ballot. That vast majority of people without a say in government are the most oppressed of all. Just consider recent problems in various countries, Poland for one, where people have been forced to desperate lengths to achieve simple rights.

Every American should take full advantage of his voting right. If you are not now registered to vote, contact the Nassau Board of Elections in Mineola for information on when, where and how you can do so. Then, on Election Day go to your community voting place and cast your ballot. Don't leave the decisions to others.

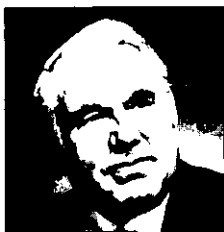
Our founding fathers were confident that an informed electorate would share actively in the processes of government. In fact, it is citizen participation which has distinguished us from other political systems throughout the world.

Today Americans influence their government in a number of ways: by writing to their elected officials, by lobbying and supporting various interest groups, by attending public meetings of legislative bodies.

Yet these activities merely supplement the ultimate measure of our participation in government, the right to vote in free elections. The ballot provides us with an affirmative means to record our opinions. It is one time we can be sure that our voice carries equally with every other citizen's.

It is disheartening, therefore, that with each passing election, fewer citizens exercise their franchise. This results in the election of people who represent and may feel responsible to ever smaller segments of the population. This unfortunate situation must be reversed if our democracy is to remain viable.

I urge you to register and to exercise your right to vote on Election Day.



FRANCIS T. PURCELL
County Executive



HANNAH KOMANOFF
Supervisor
City of Long Beach

This voters' information booklet has been prepared especially for you - to inform you - step by step - exactly what you must do to become a voter.

In order to have an efficient administration so that our representative form of government shall survive, the greatest care should be exercised to safeguard the rights of every citizen and qualified voter so that your right to cast your ballot may be asserted and protected.

The Commissioners of Elections and all the employees of the Board of Elections have a sacred trust to every legal voter insuring that you can cast your vote in a simple and convenient manner in accordance with the election law of the State of New York.

"It is not only your right to vote, but it is your duty if you are indeed freemen and American citizens. I want to see every man vote. I would rather have you come to the polls even if you voted against me than have you shirk your duty."

**Theodore Roosevelt
October 29, 1898**

VOTER'S QUALIFICATIONS

Check the qualifications below to be sure that you are qualified to vote.

1. A citizen of the United States.
2. Eighteen years of age on or before the day after election day (the voting age was lowered from 21 in 1971).
3. A resident of New York State and of the county, city or village for 30 days immediately preceding election day, and duly registered from his residence address. The term of residence usually dates from the day of closing title or signing lease on one's home.
4. A naturalized citizen registering in New York State must furnish the following information: when and where his papers were issued; name of person to whom issued; and relationship of that person to the registrant.
5. Anyone born in the United States is a citizen. Qualifications for derivative citizenship for a foreign-born child have varied as federal laws have been changed over the years. Questions should be answered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (212-349-8735) or by the County Clerk's office (516-535-2773).
6. Married Women – Citizenship
 - a. Native-born American women married to aliens:

Prior to March 2, 1907, they did not lose citizenship by such a marriage.

From March 2, 1907 to September 22, 1922, they lost the privilege of citizenship by marriage to aliens.

Since September 22, 1922, they have not lost citizenship by such a marriage.

b. Alien women married to citizens:

Prior to September 22, 1922, and after September 10, 1855, they became citizens by such a marriage.

After September 22, 1922, citizenship was not acquired by such a marriage.

7. Married Women - Domicile:

A married woman may fix her domicile for voting purposes at a different place from that of her husband.

8. There is no longer a literacy requirement.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM REGISTRANT



NASSAU COUNTY
BOARD OF ELECTIONS
REGISTRATION WORK SHEET

Serial Number
Registration Date.....
A.D..... E.D..... Town.....

1. NAME (please print).....
Last name First name or initial Middle name or initial
2. RESIDENCE.....
House # Street Apt. # Post Office Zip
Side of street: ()N ()S ()E ()W; between..... and.....
(closest side streets)
If you live in an incorporated village, give name of village.....
3. How long have you lived at your present address?.....
If less than one year, on what date did you move to this address?.....
4. IF YOU WERE PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED IN NEW YORK STATE:
Name under which registered: ()Same Other.....
Address where registered.....
Have you previously voted in a General Election in New York State? ()Yes ()No
If yes, in what year did you last vote?.....
5. Date of birth..... Name at birth, if different.....
6. Place of birth: Country..... State..... Town or City.....
7. If not born in U.S., give naturalization information:
Papers: ()Own ()Mother
()Spouse ()Father (name of person to whom papers issued)
Date..... City & State..... Court.....
Or indicate other explanation of citizenship.....
8. Name & address of employer or school.....
9. Sex..... Height..... Color of eyes..... Color of hair.....

REGISTRATION

YOU MUST REGISTER IN ORDER TO VOTE

Central Registration – Qualified citizens may register centrally at the Board of Elections, 400 County Seat Drive, Mineola, N.Y. 11501, during regular office hours (9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday), throughout the year, except:

- a. Within 10 days before and five days after a primary or special election.
- b. Within 30 days before the first day of local registration and thirty days after election day.

Local Registration takes place on specified days in early October at numerous locations for the convenience of all residents. These days are published in newspapers.

Registration-by-Mail forms may be obtained directly from the Board of Elections or from Town, Village or City Halls, Post Offices or public libraries. An application with a U.S. Postal Service postmark 30 days before election is valid for that election if received at the Board by the 25th day; if hand-delivered it must be received by the 30th day.

REGISTERING IN PERSON

When a prospective voter applies by personal appearance for registration, he is helped by two inspectors representing the two major parties. They will assist the applicant in filling out a Permanent Personal Registration Worksheet. This form should be filled out carefully and accurately as the information entered on it is transcribed onto the voter's permanent record.

The inspectors make up two registration cards. The voter then signs the face of each card and the back of the buff card, and the inspectors sign the cards as witnesses. The buff card (registration poll record) travels to and from the polling place at voting time. The inspectors instruct the voter to sign the back of the buff card at the bottom. That signature is used for comparison with the voter's signature when he votes. At each succeeding election, when he votes, he again signs this card.

A Voter Identification Card is issued to a registrant if requested. These cards are accepted as identification in some circumstances.

Each August, a non-forwardable post-card is mailed to every registrant by the Board of Elections. On the face of the card are the voter's name, address, zip code, serial number, senate district, congressional district, town or city, assembly district, election district and polling place. On the back of the card the voter is informed that the communication is a routine check to ascertain that he still resides at the address indicated on the card. The voter is advised that if he moves from that address he must re-register. Also the dates for local registration and the primary and general elections are supplied. The voter is further advised to notify the Board of Elections if he finds any discrepancy on his record.

Special Provision

Any qualified person who moves within the county within the period after local registration has closed and ten days before election day can register centrally at the Board of Elections during its regular office hours.

WHAT IS PERMANENT PERSONAL REGISTRATION?

Before 1955 in Nassau County, all persons who wished to vote had to register anew each year. Now, under the state system of permanent personal registration, all registrants are kept on the active rolls—as long as they DO NOT MOVE, and as long as they VOTE IN AT LEAST ONE GENERAL, PRIMARY OR SPECIAL ELECTION EVERY FOUR YEARS.

WHEN IS RE-REGISTRATION NECESSARY?

1. If a person has moved to a new address (even in the same election district, or in the same apartment house) he must re-register.
2. If a person's registration has been cancelled for failure to vote, he must re-register exactly as if he were registering for the first time.

NOTE: A registrant whose name has been changed need not re-register. He or she may inform the Board of Elections in writing, or inform the inspectors at the time of voting, and the existing records will be corrected.

ENROLLMENT

Enrollment entitles a person to a voice in his political party's decisions on Primary Day. A person cannot vote in a primary contest unless he has enrolled in the party in which the contest occurs.

State Election Law provisions concerning party enrollment were substantially liberalized in 1976. Previously, the general rule was that the party enrollment of a person registering to vote did not take effect until the following year (unless he was entitled to a "special enrollment" — see page 15); that is, he could not vote in a primary election in the same year in which he registered.

The changes enacted by the Legislature in 1976 now permit the following:

1. A person who was not registered as of the last previous general election may register, enroll and be eligible to vote in the next primary, up to 60 days before that primary;

2. A person whose previous registration has been cancelled since the last general election for failure to vote can re-register and be eligible to vote in the next primary, up to 60 days before that primary — IF he enrolls in the SAME party in which he was previously enrolled.

3. Party enrollment may now be transferred from one county to another within New York State, instead of only within the same county, if the person re-registers at least 30 days before the next primary.

A citizen registering in person is given an enrollment blank, on which he marks with a check or a cross the circle under the party of his choice, using the voting booth or other device provided for privacy. He signs the form, and deposits it in a locked box (unless he is registering at the Board of Elections and is entitled to immediate enrollment under the law). If he does not wish to enroll in a party, he leaves all the circles blank.

A person registering by mail simply completes the Enrollment section of the registration application.

CHANGE OF ENROLLMENT

A registered voter may change his party in person, during the period of central registration at the Board of Elections or on one of the days of local registration, by requesting a change-of-enrollment form. Or he may change by mail, using the Registration-by-Mail form, up to the last day of local registration.

A changed enrollment is placed in a locked box until after the next general election; that is, it is not effective until the following year.

TRANSFER, CORRECTION AND SPECIAL ENROLLMENT

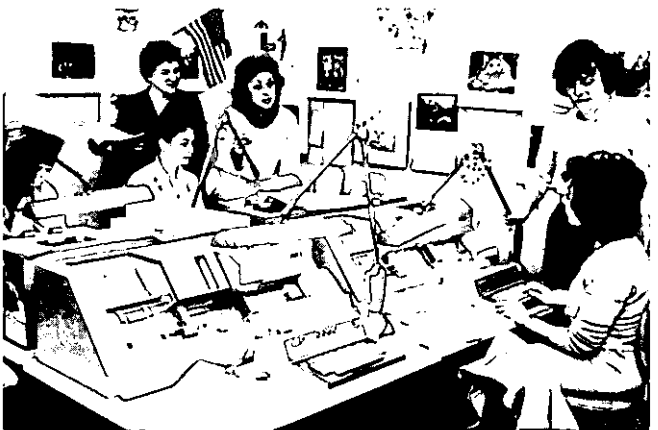
- A. A voter who moves within New York State can transfer his enrollment when he re-registers from his new address, but only until thirty days before the primary election.
- B. The law provides for correction of the enrollment of a voter who makes an error or claims that an error was made as to the name of the party designated on his enrollment blank.
- C. Special enrollment (an enrollment that takes effect immediately) is available to persons who are otherwise qualified, up until thirty days before primary day, as follows:
 - 1. Those who have become of age since the last election day.
 - 2. Those who have become naturalized citizens since the last day of the previous local registration period.
 - 3. Those who did not meet the residence requirements by the last election day.
 - 4. Those who could not enroll during the previous enrollment period because of illness.
 - 5. Members of the armed forces, and the spouse, parent or child of such members who were absent from the county by reason of accompanying them.
 - 6. Those who were in a veteran's hospital outside the state during all previous times for enrollment, or were accompanying spouse, parent or child of such person.



Checking ballot on voting machine



Printing enrollment books



Key punching registration and voting data

ABSENTEE BALLOTS CIVILIAN

Absentee ballots are available to the following persons, upon application, who are already registered:

1. An inmate of a veteran's hospital.
2. A person whose duties, occupation, education or vacation requires him to be outside Nassau County on election day.
3. An ill or physically disabled person who is unable to appear at his polling place on election day.
4. The spouse, parent or child of a person entitled to an absentee ballot if they will be accompanying that person outside Nassau County on election day.

The last day to postmark an application for an absentee ballot is 7 days before election. A change in the law in 1978 permits a voter to apply *in person* up to and including the day before election. Also, a voter taken ill less than 10 days before election may have someone file an application and pick up a ballot for him, through the day before election. All ballots must be received at the Board of Elections in Mineola (not taken to polling place) by 9 p.m. on election day. (Exception: Special Federal and Special Presidential voters' ballots may be delivered directly to the polling place.)

NOTE: Under an Election Law amendment passed in 1974, both civilian and military voters may vote absentee in primary elections, in the same circumstances in which they would be eligible for absentee ballots in general elections, if there is a contest in the political party in which they are enrolled.

SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTER

A person now permanently residing outside the U.S. may register and vote absentee from his last domicile in the U.S., in all general, primary and special elections for President and Vice-President, U.S. Senators, Representatives in Congress, and delegates to a national convention. Application forms may be obtained from the Board of Elections, or the person may use the federal postcard application form obtainable from any U.S. Consulate. The completed registration application must be received by 30 days before the election, or by the last day of local registration, whichever is later.

SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTER

Anyone who is a duly qualified and registered voter, and who moves from one county to another in the state, or out of the state, less than 30 days before election day, may obtain from the Board of Elections of the county where he is registered, up to seven days before election day, an application for a special Presidential Ballot. He need not apply in person; the application can be mailed to him. The Board of Elections will mail his ballot to his new address.

MILITARY REGISTRATION AND BALLOTS

Military service includes: military service of the state, or of the United States, including the army, navy, marine corps, air force, coast guard, including all components thereof, and the coast and geodetic survey, or the public health service and the national guard when in the service of the United States pursuant to call as provided by law; also cadets or midshipmen of the United States Military, Naval, Air Force and Coast Guard Academies.

The spouse, parent or child of a military voter, if a qualified voter, a resident of the same Election District as the military voter, and accompanying him, is entitled to the privilege extended to military voters. Such

persons are also qualified for regular absentee ballots if otherwise qualified.

A member of the armed forces who is a qualified voter of New York State may apply to the Nassau County Board of Elections, 400 County Seat Drive, Mineola, N.Y. 11501 by letter, postcard or any form of writing. This application must state the applicant's home and military address and must state that he wishes to be registered and receive a military ballot for the general election.

The application for voting must be signed by the serviceman unless he is serving outside the continental limits of the United States, in which case the application may be signed by spouse, parent or adult child.

APPLICATIONS FOR MILITARY REGISTRATION AND BALLOT

1. Applications may be filed by mail either with the Division for Servicemen's Voting, Albany, N.Y. 12210, or with the Nassau County Board of Elections, up to seven days before election.
2. The following persons may apply in person at the Board of Elections and receive a military ballot on or before the day preceding election day:
 - a. A military voter who has not previously applied, or who has not received his ballot;
 - b. A military voter who is honorably discharged within 30 days of an election;
 - c. A person entering military service who has not taken the oath of allegiance prior to 30 days before an election, provided he is actually in military service on or before election day.

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM VOTING

1. Persons convicted of a felony and sentenced to prison - unless they have been pardoned or restored to the rights of citizenship, or unless their maximum sentence has expired or they have been discharged from parole.
2. Persons adjudged incompetent - unless they are thereafter adjudged competent.

CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION FOR FAILURE TO VOTE

A person who fails to vote at least once in four consecutive years receives notice that his registration has been cancelled. This notice is incorporated in a new mail registration application, which the person may complete and return to the Board of Elections.

YOU ARE NOW REGISTERED AND READY TO VOTE

THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS YOURS. WITH IT YOU ACCEPT A SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITY TO YOURSELF, TO YOUR FAMILY AND TO YOUR NEIGHBORS . . . TREAT YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE AS YOU WOULD A TREASURED POSSESSION..

1. PREPARE YOURSELF TO BE AN INFORMED VOTER.
2. GET TO KNOW ABOUT THE CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUES BEFORE YOU GO TO THE POLLS.
3. BE SURE THAT YOU KNOW THE LOCATION OF YOUR POLLING PLACE. MOST POLLING PLACES ARE IN A PUBLIC BUILDING LOCATED IN OR NEAR YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT.
4. REMEMBER THAT EACH VOTER IS ALLOWED ONLY THREE MINUTES IN

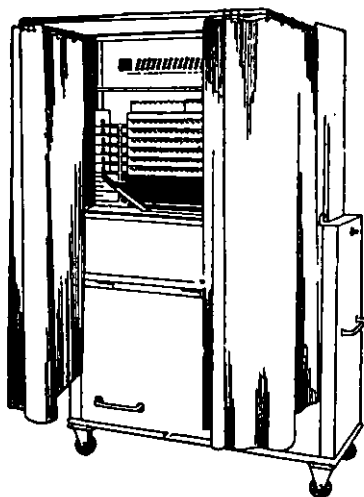
THE VOTING BOOTH. DO NOT DELAY OTHER VOTERS WAITING ON LINE.

5. VOTE EARLY IN ORDER TO AVOID THE RUSH.
6. RELATE ANY PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE TO THE INSPECTORS BEFORE ENTERING THE VOTING BOOTH.
7. IT IS NOT REQUIRED TO HAVE A VOTER IDENTIFICATION CARD IN ORDER TO VOTE.
8. POLLS SHOW THAT THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE VOTE BETWEEN 8 A.M. AND NOON (28.9%) AND AFTER 6 P.M. (21.2%).

WHAT HAPPENS . . . WHEN YOU VOTE ON ELECTION DAY

1. The polls are open from 6:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
2. You, the voter, must sign your name in full, in the same manner as your registration. If you are unable to sign, you should so inform the inspectors, who will note "unable to sign" in the signature space. The inspectors will also record your reason in the remarks column.
3. You will step into the voting booth and pull the large handle to the right, thereby closing the curtains. If you are illiterate or disabled, assistance can be given to you by TWO inspectors (one from each party), or, if you prefer, by a close relative. If you are blind, assistance may be given by any person of your choosing.
4. You make your selections by pushing down the voting levers above the names of the candidates for whom you wish to vote. Leave the levers down. Your vote is automatically registered as you pull the large handle to the left and open the curtain.

**THE VOTING MACHINE PRESENTLY
BEING USED IN NASSAU COUNTY**



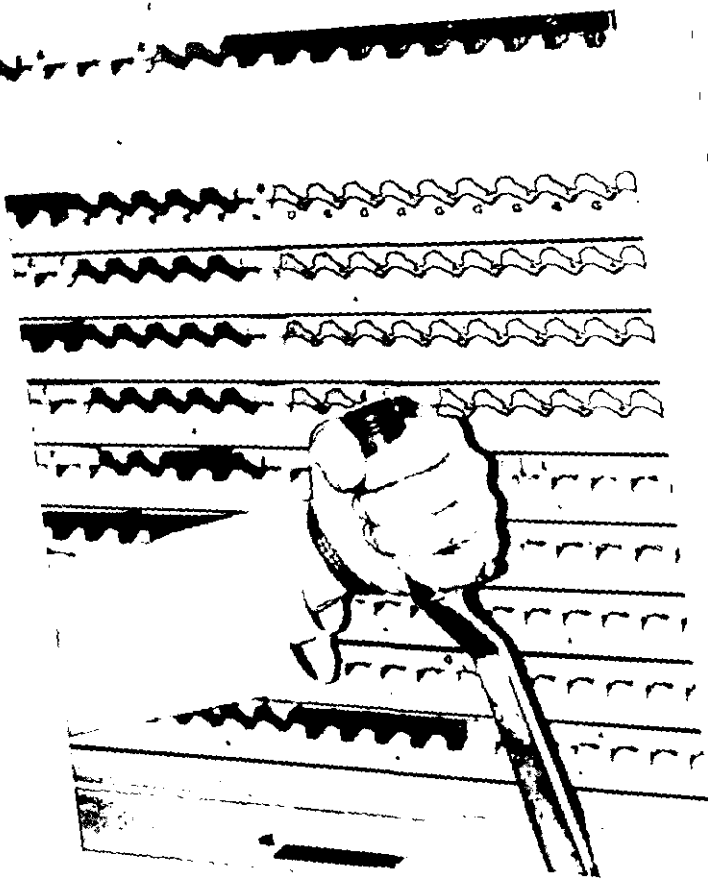
FACE OF MACHINE WITH CURTAIN OPEN



VOTER CLOSING CURTAIN BEFORE VOTING

Upon entering the booth, pull the large handle to the right to close the curtain.

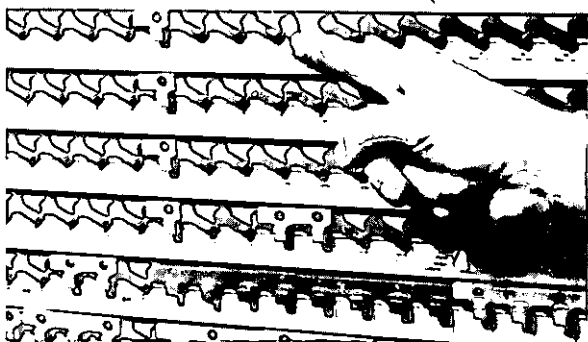
Enter your vote. (See page 21)







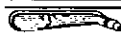







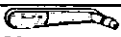















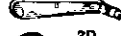







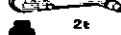



You will find that all the names of the candidates are at eye level where they can be read conveniently without stooping.

Pull the large handle to the left to record your vote and open the curtain.

ALONE IN THE VOTING BOOTH YOU REGISTER YOUR VOTE



To indicate your choice - after closing the curtains - turn down the voting levers above the names of the candidates for whom you wish to vote. You must leave the levers down. Your vote is registered when you open the curtain.

	1	2	3
	(Vote once)	(Vote for one)	(Vote for one)
DEMOCRATIC   A	 1A  Democratic JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE	 2A  Democratic JOHN DOE	 3A  Democratic JOHN DOE
REPUBLICAN   B	 1B  Republican JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE	 2B  Republican JOHN DOE	 3B  Republican JOHN DOE
CONSERVATIVE   C	 1C  Conserv. JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE	 2C  Conserv. JOHN DOE	 3C  Conserv. JOHN DOE
RIGHT TO LIFE   D	 1D  Rt. to Life JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE	 2D  Rt. to Life JOHN DOE	 3D  Rt. to Life JOHN DOE
LIBERAL   E	 1E  Liberal JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE	 2E  Liberal JOHN DOE	 3E  Liberal JOHN DOE

THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS: ITS FUNCTION

The Board of Inspectors consists of two qualified appointees from each of the two political parties that received the largest number of votes at the last gubernatorial election. The Board may function as long as at least one Inspector from each party is present.

The Inspectors have full authority and responsibility for conducting an election or local registration, in accordance with the Election Law and instructions given them by the Board of Elections.

The Board of Inspectors, and each member thereof, is charged with preserving order and has the power to order the arrest of anyone disturbing their proceedings, violating the law, or disobeying the Inspectors' lawful commands.

Each Inspector has the power to challenge a voter if there is a question as to his eligibility. (However, if a voter answers all questions put to him and takes the "Qualification Oath", the Inspectors must permit him to vote.) Any Inspector may also challenge an absentee ballot, but it must be counted unless a majority of the Inspectors agree that it should not be.

The Inspectors are instructed to render the best possible service to electors, including answering any questions about operating the voting machine, or the electoral process generally to the extent of their knowledge.

ELECTIONEERING

It is a misdemeanor to electioneer or to display political posters or placards within 100 feet of the entrances (designated by the inspectors) to a building used for registration, primary, special or general election on the days thereof.

ELECTIVE OFFICES - NASSAU COUNTY

County Offices	Term of Office
County Executive	4 Yrs.
County Comptroller	4 Yrs.
County Clerk	3 Yrs.
District Attorney	4 Yrs.
Chairman, Board of Assessors	6 Yrs.
Town and City Offices	
Town of Hempstead.	
Presiding Supervisor	2 Yrs.
Supervisor	2 Yrs.
6 Councilmen	4 Yrs.
Town Clerk	2 Yrs.
Receiver of Taxes	4 Yrs.
Town of North Hempstead	
Supervisor	2 Yrs.
4 Councilmen	4 Yrs.
Town Clerk	2 Yrs.
Receiver of Taxes	4 Yrs.
Town of Oyster Bay	
Supervisor	2 Yrs.
6 Councilmen	4 Yrs.
Town Clerk	2 Yrs.
Receiver of Taxes	4 Yrs.
City of Glen Cove	
Mayor-Supervisor	2 Yrs.
6 Council Members	2 Yrs.
City Judge	4 Yrs.
City of Long Beach	
Supervisor	4 Yrs.
5 Councilmen	2 for 4 Yrs., 3 for 2 Yrs.
City Judge	6 Yrs.

Elective Judicial Offices		Term of Office
1	Judge of Surrogate's Court	10 Yrs.
12	County Court Judges	10 Yrs.
8	Family Court Judges	10 Yrs.
1	District Court Judge, 1st Dist.	6 Yrs.
14	District Court Judges, 2nd Dist.	6 Yrs.
5	District Court Judges, 3rd Dist.	6 Yrs.
6	District Court Judges, 4th Dist.	6 Yrs.

Elective State Offices

Governor	4 Yrs.
Lieutenant Governor	
Comptroller	4 Yrs.
Attorney General	4 Yrs.
6 State Senators*	2 Yrs.
12 Assemblymen*	2 Yrs.
40 Supreme Court Justices, 10th Judicial District (23 assigned to Nassau, 17 to Suffolk)	14 Yrs.

Elective Federal Offices

President of the United States	4 Yrs.
Vice President	
2 United States Senators	6 Yrs.
4 Members of Congress*	2 Yrs.

*Subject to change by 1982 reapportionment.

RECOGNIZED PARTIES

Order on General Election Ballot

DEMOCRATIC
 REPUBLICAN
 CONSERVATIVE
 RIGHT TO LIFE
 LIBERAL

Color of Primary Ballot

DEMOCRATIC, Green
 REPUBLICAN, Cherry
 CONSERVATIVE, Granite
 RIGHT TO LIFE, Goldenrod
 LIBERAL, Sky Blue

HOW CANDIDATES ARE NOMINATED

A person may be nominated for public office in either of two ways:

1. If he seeks to run as the candidate of one of the five recognized political parties, he must obtain, on a designating petition of the party in which he is enrolled, the number of signatures required for the office he seeks. Details as to these petitions are given in Sec. 6-130 through 6-136 of the Election Law. If there is no contest for his party's nomination for that office, there is no voting on Primary Day and he automatically becomes the candidate of his party in the general election.*
2. If he seeks to run as an independent, he must obtain the required number of signatures on an independent nominating petition (as specified in Sec. 6-138, 6-140 and 6-142 of the Election Law). There is no Primary contest for an independent nomination, and if the petition is valid, the person's name will appear on the ballot for the general election, along with the candidates of the recognized political parties. *
3. All petitions for offices wholly contained within Nassau County are filed with the Board of Elections. Petitions for offices that cross county lines are filed with the State Board of Elections, Albany, N.Y. 12210.

* Normally the Legislature enacts a complete political calendar each year, including the date of the Primary itself and the dates for circulating and filing petitions. The Election Law contains a permanent time-table, however, which is used if the Legislature does not pass an annual calendar.

THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The governing body of the County is the Board of Supervisors, which consists of six Supervisors: two from the Town of Hempstead, one from the Town of North Hempstead, one from the Town of Oyster Bay, one from the City of Glen Cove and one from the City of Long Beach.

The Presiding Officer of the Board is the County Executive who is elected at large throughout the County of Nassau.

Each Supervisor sits on the County Board by virtue of his election as head of his municipality, except for the Long Beach Supervisor, who has no other function.

The Board meets every Monday at 11:00 A.M. at the County Executive Building, except during summer months, when it meets every two weeks. The sessions are open to the public. (Phone 535-3511)



County Executive Building
1 West Street
Mineola, N.Y. 11501
535-3511

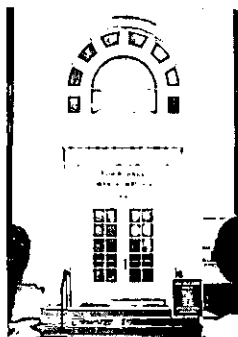
THE TOWN BOARDS

The Town Board is the town's governing body. It is made up of an elected Supervisor, who presides over its meetings (except in the Town of Hempstead, which elects a Presiding Supervisor and a Supervisor) and the town's elected Councilmen. Supervisors are elected for two years, and Councilmen for 4-year staggered terms.

The Town Boards usually meet on Tuesday morning at the Town Halls. The sessions are open to the public.



Hempstead Town Hall
Town Hall Plaza
(Cor. of Washington
Ave. & Peninsula)
Hempstead, N.Y. 11550
IV 9-5000



**North Hempstead
Town Hall**
220 Plandome Road
Manhasset, N.Y. 11030
MA 7-0590



Oyster Bay Town Hall
Audrey Avenue
Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771
WA 2-5800

THE CITY GOVERNMENTS

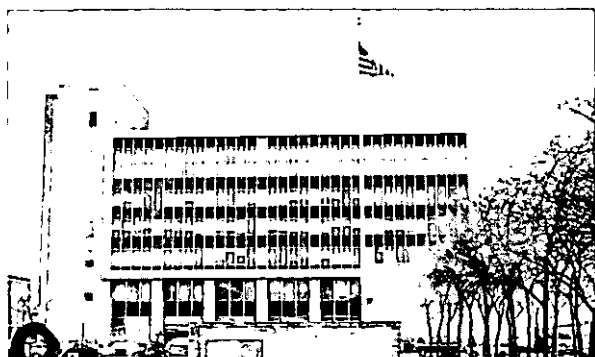
Glen Cove is governed by a Mayor (who is also its County Supervisor) and six Council Members, all elected for 2-year terms. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

Long Beach has no Mayor. It is governed by five City Councilmen, who appoint a City Manager and who meet on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Three Councilmen are elected in each odd-numbered year. The two highest vote-getters serve 4-year terms; the third serves two years.



Glen Cove City Hall
Bridge Street
Glen Cove, N.Y. 11542
676-2000



Long Beach City Hall
1 W. Chester Street
Long Beach, N.Y. 11561
431-1000

THE HISTORY OF NASSAU COUNTY

The history of this part of Long Island goes back to the Marsapeaque, Mericock and Rockaway Indians who sold a ten mile strip of land from Long Island Sound to the Atlantic Ocean to an adventurous group of settlers from Connecticut. However, the history of Nassau County begins in 1899. Prior to that date Nassau was merely a part of Queens County. In 1899 the western part of Queens decided to join Greater New York. The people in the eastern part determined to "have a county free from any entangling alliances with the great City of New York", organized Nassau County, named in honor of King William III of England, son of William II of Nassau who was the "Prince of Orange". The seal and flag of Nassau County today is the flag of the "House of Orange", the golden lion of Flanders rampant on an azure blue field, encircled by seven gold bars or billets.

Long Island was a rural, agricultural area. Many of the tunnels and bridges connecting it with Manhattan had not been built. At the time of Nassau's first election in 1898, its population was 55,000 and the total vote was under 10,000. It shared one Congressman with all of Suffolk and Queens. But growth was phenomenal for 60 years: 300,000 population by 1930; 675,000 by 1950; 1,300,000 by 1960. The peak vote cast was just over 700,000 in 1972. Now growth has virtually ceased; and the total vote is actually declining, though to a lesser extent than the national trend. Nassau voters, like other voters across the country, are increasingly independent: witness a Democratic margin of 130,000 in 1964 and a Republican margin of 190,000 in 1972.

The north shore of Nassau County came to be known as the "Gold Coast" because of a few wealthy men who built their large country homes there. Among these were J.P. Morgan of Glen Cove, Charles S. Appleby, and Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun. Another famous man who lived on the North Shore, in Oyster Bay, was our president, Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1918 the legislature of the county consisted of a Board of Supervisors, with two members chosen in Hempstead Town and one

each in North Hempstead and Oyster Bay Towns. The cities of Glen Cove and Long Beach had not yet come into existence and so were not separately represented on the Board. Supervisors were chosen every odd-numbered year, while members of the state and national legislatures were elected every even-numbered year. County officials such as Judges, Sheriff and District Attorney were elected for three year terms. The County Executive and Chairman of the Board of Assessors are positions added by the charter of 1938, at which time, the County Treasurer, previously elected, was made an appointed official. This charter was the first such form of county government established in the United States. Nassau County's rapid growth had given it a larger population and greater assessed valuation than many of the smaller states. A centralized county government, operating under an executive, was needed for the efficient administration of government services, without destroying the influence of local and town government. It has been copied by other counties throughout the nation. "Home Rule" is an achievement of which Nassau County residents may be proud.

Through the years, aviation history was made in Nassau County, starting with the flight of Glen Curtiss in the "Gold Bug" in 1909. The first airmail flight, and then the first appearance of army aviation followed. General Jimmy Doolittle's first blind flight and many other record flights took off from Nassau. Roosevelt Field was established and named for Quentin Roosevelt, "T.R.'s" son who was killed in action over France. Mitchel Field was established in 1918 as a military base. Charles A. Lindbergh, the "lone eagle," gained international fame with his stirring solo trans-Atlantic flight in 1927 from Roosevelt Field.

World War I changed Nassau from rural farmland to a bustling suburb. The stupendous population boom sparked demands for increased government services in health, roads and schools. World War II was followed by another population explosion. From 450,745 in 1945, the county population expanded to 1,428,838 in 1970. It has now dropped slightly to approximately 1,321,000 in 1980.

FACTS ABOUT THE NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The keystone of American government is the right of all qualified citizens to vote for a candidate of their choice! The word "election" means a choice between candidates of differing political parties.

The Nassau County bi-partisan Board of Elections is the largest single county operation in the state to provide all the means for voting to all people. Nassau was the first populous county to adopt permanent personal registration. (PPR).

The Board, composed of Isabel R. Dodd, the Republican Commissioner, A. Patricia Moore, the Democratic Commissioner, a Republican and a Democratic Deputy Commissioner and an equal number of Republicans and Democrats in all departments, has approximately 150 permanent employees and 4300 election officials (consisting of four inspectors for each of the 989 election districts as well as extra clerks for election day).

The Board prints enrollment books wherein are found the names, addresses and party affiliations of all registered voters. The Board creates and revises election districts to reflect changes in voter population, and prints individual maps of the districts.

The Board registers voters by mail or in person at its office at 400 County Seat Drive, Mineola, N.Y., and employs Inspectors of Elections who register voters during the annual days of local registration. The Board trains the Inspectors of Elections by conducting instruction sessions for them.

The Boards of Inspectors man the polling places on Primary Day, on Local Registration Days, and on Election Day.

The Board of Elections selects all polling places; conducts Primary, General and Special Elections; rules on the sufficiency of candidates' petitions; and compiles, canvasses and records all official election results throughout the County.

The Board of Elections rents voting machines for Water, Sewer, Park, School, Garbage, Fire, Village and Union Elections.

The Board prints in both English and Spanish all materials used directly by voters in registering and voting, to comply with a 1974 Federal court order relating to all areas where there are any persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

YEAR	TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICTS
1900	42 E.D.'s
1910	44 E.D.'s
1920	119 E.D.'s
1930	207 E.D.'s
1940	302 E.D.'s
1950	440 E.D.'s
1961	790 E.D.'s
1965	851 E.D.'s
1966	875 E.D.'s
1969	945 E.D.'s
1971	949 E.D.'s
1972	971 E.D.'s
1973 - 1976	985 E.D.'s
1977	984 E.D.'s
1978	988 E.D.'s
1979-82	989 E.D.'s

FACTS ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Why the President & Vice President of the United States are elected by Presidential Electors

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

At the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, between May 14 and Sept. 17, 1787, the famous document was framed after long debate. Much of the oratory revolved around whether the executive branch of the government, or presidency, should be entrusted to one man. On May 25, George Washington was unanimously chosen to preside.

On June 1, James Wilson of Pennsylvania proposed that the National Executive Branch should consist of one man. Seven states voted approval. Against the plan were Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey.

Delegate Oliver Ellsworth on July 19 proposed that the President be chosen by electors appointed by the legislatures of the states — one for each state not exceeding 200,000 people, two for each state above this figure, and not exceeding 300,000 and three for those states having 300,000 or more citizens. This became the yardstick.

On Sept. 17, 39 delegates signed the Constitution. Three refused to add their signatures — George Mason, Edmund Randolph, and Elbridge Gerry. Mason demurred on the grounds it contained no declaration of rights. He feared it "because dangerous power and structure of the government will set out a moderate aristocracy; it is at present impossible to foresee whether it will, in its operation produce a monarchy, or a corrupt, tyrannical aristocracy; it will most probably vibrate some years between the two, and then terminate in the one or the other." Benjamin Franklin, saying he did not wholly subscribe to the Constitution, declared: "I agree to this Constitution, with all its faults, if they are such."

The autumn Congress had decided the temporary capital would be New York City. On Sept. 13, 1788, Congress passed this resolu-

tion: "That the first Wednesday in January, next, be the day for appointing electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president; and that the first Wednesday in March, next, be the time, and the present seat of Congress the place, for commencing proceedings under the said constitution." (The inaugural date was changed to January 20 by constitutional amendment, effective in 1937.)

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

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

The custom has long been that the electors of a state will cast all their votes for the candidate who receives the highest number of popular votes. The losing candidate in the state receives no electoral votes; even though he may have come very close to carrying the state, his millions of popular votes will not show up in the electoral count. If a candidate loses enough states by a close vote, he may end up with the highest number of popular votes, yet lose the election by electoral votes. When there are three major candidates in an election, it is quite common for the winning candidate to poll less than 50% of the popular vote, and yet easily win a majority of the electoral votes.

NEW YORK STATE'S ELECTORS

In 1980 New York had 41 electors, reflecting its 39 Representatives plus two Senators. Based on the 1980 census, it loses five Representatives and therefore will have only 36 electors in 1984 and 1988.

From a peak of 47 electoral votes (1932 through 1948), New York declined to 45 (1952 through 1960), to 43 (1964 and 1968) and 41 in 1972.

Voting For Electors

To preserve the voters' right to write in a candidate for any office, the law provides for a "Split Electors Card," available at the polling place. The voter may write in a complete slate of electors for a candidate who is not on the ballot, or he may delete from and add to the list of electors supporting a candidate who is on the ballot. He writes on one of the gummed slips from the Split Electors Card and pastes it into the write-in slot above Column 1, instead of pulling down a lever in that column.

The Thirty-Six Highest Electors are Elected

When the tallies are taken, the 36 Electoral Candidates receiving the highest total of votes are declared elected.

Since the electors run as a Presidential slate, a majority of the popular vote will swing all the electors of a slate to a winning candidate. In voting for a President, the voter votes for 36 electors, and, even if the Republican ticket leads only by 100 votes, the 36 electors on that ticket will each have 100 more votes than the 36 electors on the Democratic ticket, and therefore, will be elected.

When they subsequently meet, they will, in all probability, cast their votes for the Republican candidate for President.

Electors Meet to Cast Their Vote

The Constitution of the United States provides that the electors of each state shall meet as provided by the respective State Legislatures and cast their ballots.

In New York State, the Legislature has provided that the electors chosen at the polls shall meet in the State Capitol, Albany, to

organize and cast their vote for President and Vice President on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December. The Electoral College met on December 15, 1980.

Returns Sent to Washington

The electors cast their votes and send the returns to the President of the United States Senate. He opens the returns from the various states in the presence of the newly convened Senate and the House of Representatives. The votes are then counted and the candidate for President receiving the highest number of electoral votes is declared elected. This occurs some two months after the November election.

A Majority Necessary for Election

According to the Federal Constitution a majority of all the electoral votes is necessary for election.

If No Majority for President

If there is no majority cast for the President of the United States, then the election is decided by the House of Representatives from among the three candidates having the greatest number of votes.

The rules governing the determination by the House are as follows: —

1. Two-thirds of the states' delegations must be present to constitute a quorum.
2. Each state has only one vote, regardless of the size of the delegation.
3. A majority of all the states is necessary to elect.

If No Majority for Vice-President

If the Electors fail to select a Vice-President of the United States by a majority of all the Electors, then the election is decided by the United States Senate, where the following rules prevail:

1. Two-thirds of all the Senators constitute a quorum.
2. A majority of all the Senators is necessary to elect.

THE PRESIDENCY

During his term of office the President is exempt from trial by any court but is subject to impeachment by the House of Representatives and trial by the Senate for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." He is usually looked upon as the leader of the political party which elected him, and his ability to have laws passed is strengthened when his party holds a governing majority in both Houses of Congress.

He receives a salary of \$200,000 per year.

THE PRESIDENT'S OATH

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

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

The Oath of the President is administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at an inauguration ceremony. It is general practice that the President-elect, when taking the oath, place his left hand on the Bible and raise the right hand and add to the oath of the words "So help me God."

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

1. Vice President; 2. Speaker, House of Representatives; 3. President Pro Tempore, Senate; 4. Secretary of State; 5. Secretary of the Treasury; 6. Secretary of Defense; 7. Attorney General; 8. Secretary of the Interior; 9. Secretary of Agriculture; 10. Secretary of Commerce; 11. Secretary of Labor; 12. Secretary of Health and Human Services; 13. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; 14. Secretary of Transportation; 15. Secretary of Energy; 16. Secretary of Education.

Note: An official cannot succeed to the Presidency unless he meets the Constitutional requirements.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

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

PLACE AND TIME AND DELEGATES

The Constitution makes no mention of either political parties or nominations of candidates. Conventions, then, are extra-legal bodies, not subject to state or federal law, and bound only by party rules.

The Convention of each party is held on call of the National Party Committee. The

committee meets about a year in advance of the election and selects the time and place for the convention.

FACTS – ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS

The average age at which the Presidents were inducted into office was 55 years.

25 of the Presidents were lawyers by occupation.

Ronald Reagan, at 69, was the oldest President at the time of his inauguration. When President McKinley died, his Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt, at 42, became the youngest President. He was elected President in his own right at age 46 in 1904. His Summer White House was Sagamore Hill, now a National Shrine, located in the hamlet of Oyster Bay. John F. Kennedy was the youngest man to be elected President, at age 44.

The largest electoral vote ever received was 523 of the 531 votes cast in 1936. Franklin D. Roosevelt held Alfred M. Landon to 8 Electoral votes.

16 Generals have been nominated for the Presidency but no admiral has ever been nominated. The first graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy to be elected President was Jimmy Carter.

The only President who retained a cabinet unchanged for a four year term was Pierce.

Virginia has supplied our country with eight of its Presidents.

Twelve Presidents have been elected to a second term.

Seven Ohio natives have been elected to the Presidency.

30 Presidents have lived to be over 60 years of age.

Lincoln was the tallest President at 6 feet 4 inches.

Madison was the smallest President in physical stature at 5 feet 4 inches and about 100 pounds.

Two Presidents were wounded in battle. Monroe at the Battle of Trenton in 1776 and Rutherford Hayes was wounded four times while serving in the Union Army.

Since 1856 the Republicans have elected 16 Presidents and the Democrats have elected 10.

Nine Presidents have been defeated in attempts at re-election.

The only President ever to resign was Richard M. Nixon, in 1974. Only two Vice-Presidents have resigned: John C. Calhoun in 1832, and Spiro T. Agnew in 1973.

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

William Henry Harrison served the shortest time as President, only one month.

John Quincy Adams, the sixth President, was the son of John Adams, the second President.

For nearly one hundred years the President's salary remained at the original \$25,000 per year. This sum was raised to \$50,000 in 1873, to \$75,000 in 1909, to \$100,000 in 1949, and in 1969 to \$200,000.

John Tyler was the first Vice-President to succeed to the office of Chief Executive upon the death of the President. He succeeded William Henry Harrison in 1841.

To Henry Clay belongs the palm for length of time during which he was a candidate for presidential nomination – from 1824 to 1848 – 24 years.

Four Presidents were first defeated for the Presidency before they ran successfully: Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison and Richard M. Nixon.

Three ex-Presidents have headed third party tickets after they left the White House – Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Two Presidents were elected by the Electoral College although they lacked a plurality of the popular vote: Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876 and Benjamin Harrison in 1888.

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

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

Gerald R. Ford and Nelson A. Rockefeller were the first President and Vice-President ever to serve simultaneously without having been elected to those offices.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The official residence of the President is located on Pennsylvania Ave. in Washington, D.C. The 16-acre site was chosen by President Washington and Pierre L'Enfant. The architect was James Hoban.

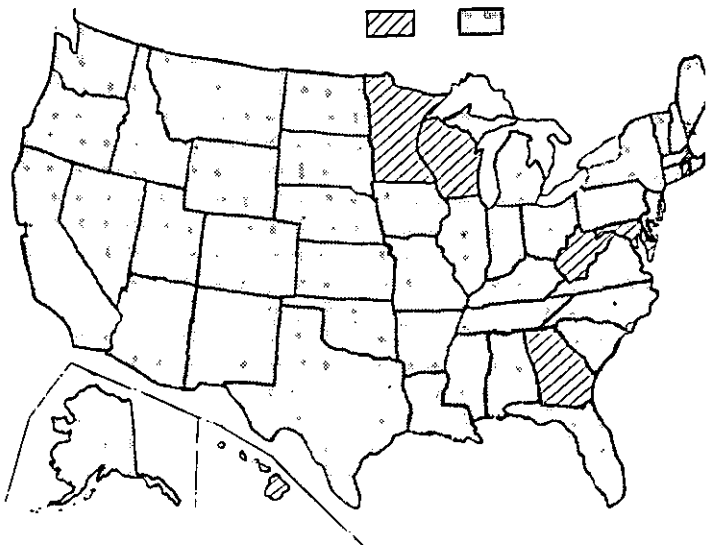
The design of the mansion is said to have been suggested by the Duke of Leinster's Palace in Ireland. On October 13, 1792, the cornerstone was laid and the first occupants were President and Mrs. John Adams in November of 1800. In 1814 the building was burned by the British and in 1815 the sandstone exterior was painted white.

In 1902 a three-story addition was built on the west end of the White House. In 1942 a three-story addition was made to the East End, which now serves as the main entrance to the White House. In 1948, a second story balcony was added inside the Ionic pillars of the South portico.

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

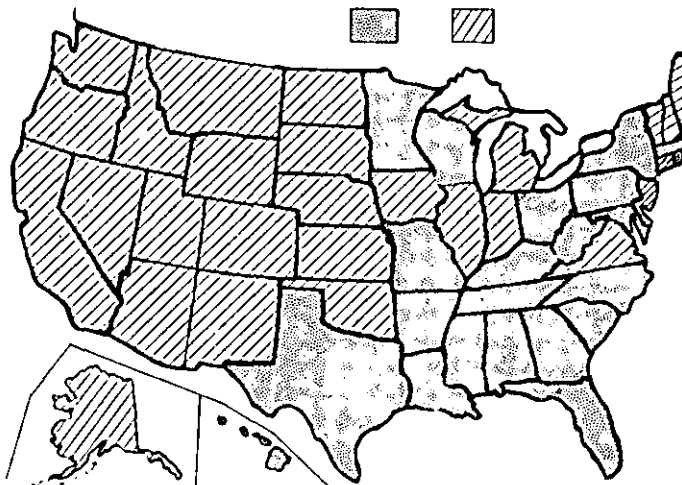
1980 ELECTION PERCENT OF POPULAR VOTE AND STATES CARRIED

Carter	Reagan	Others
41.02	50.75	8.23





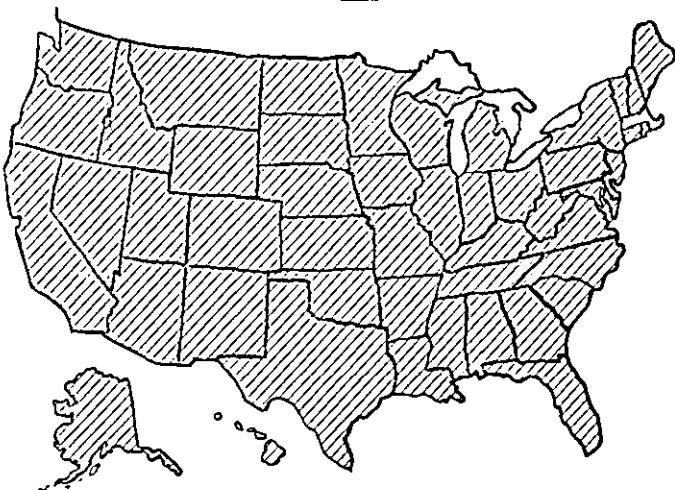
1976 ELECTION PERCENT OF POPULAR VOTE AND STATES CARRIED

Carter	Ford	Others
49.98	47.92	2.10






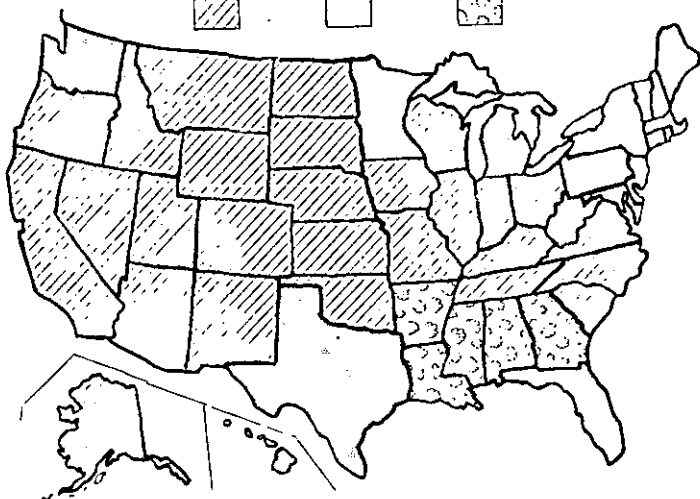
1972 ELECTION PERCENT OF POPULAR VOTE AND STATES CARRIED

Nixon	McGovern	Others
61.7	38.2	.1
		-



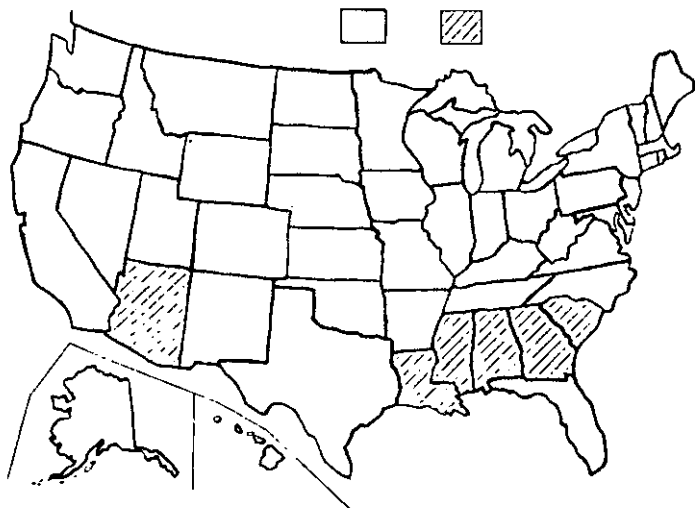
1968 ELECTION PERCENT OF POPULAR VOTE AND STATES CARRIED

NIXON	HUMPHREY	WALLACE	OTHER
43.3	42.6	13.5	.6
			-



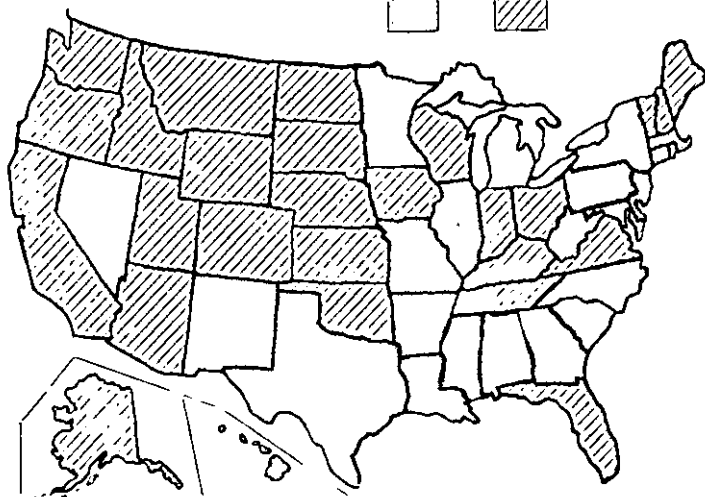
**1964 ELECTION
PERCENT OF POPULAR VOTE
AND STATES CARRIED**

Johnson	Goldwater	Other
61.3	38.6	.1



**1960 ELECTION
PERCENT OF POPULAR VOTE
AND STATES CARRIED**

Kennedy	Nixon	Other
49.7	49.5	.6



NASSAU REGISTRATION AND VOTE

YEAR	REGISTRATION	TOTAL VOTE**
1900	*	11,485
1904	*	13,711
1908	*	15,546
1912	24,693	17,628
1916	28,650	22,849
1920	61,049	43,317
1924	91,457	65,031
1928	139,133	114,731
1932	178,001	147,486
1936	207,783	174,932
1940	257,233	219,263
1944	277,974	241,222
1948	335,335	268,732
1952	512,112	441,928
1956	585,033	543,347
1960	670,115	592,460
1964	719,298	640,721
1968	725,590	651,349
1972	829,612	702,979
1976	746,096	641,708
1980	702,313	605,007

*Not available

**Including blank ballots

COUNTY IN PRESIDENTIAL YEARS

VOTE FOR DEMOCRAT	VOTE FOR REPUBLICAN	VOTE FOR OTHERS
Bryan 4,436	McKinley 6,900	146
Parker 5,627	Roosevelt 7,904	180
Bryan 5,620	Taft 9,123	803
Wilson 6,832	Taft 4,534	5,747—Roosevelt 515—Other
Wilson 8,408	Hughes 13,871	212
Cox 8,591	Harding 33,091	1,252—Debs 383—Other
Davis 14,320	Coolidge 45,824	4,699—LaFollette 185—Other
Smith 40,077	Hoover 71,012	1,900—Thomas 145—Other
Roosevelt 61,752	Hoover 78,544	3,521—Thomas 283—Other
Roosevelt 72,586—D 1,646—ALP	Landon 94,968	3,301—Thomas 278—Other
Roosevelt 68,356—D 4,815—ALP	Willkie 143,672	369—Thomas 81—Other
Roosevelt 68,137—D 5,616—ALP 4,759—L	Dewey 159,713	417—Thomas 159—Other
Truman 67,191—D 3,301—L	Dewey 184,284	8,121—Wallace 2,190—Thomas 182—Other
Stevenson 118,307—D 11,960—L	Eisenhower 305,900	1,669—Hallinan ALP 254—Other
Stevenson 155,270—D 11,376—L	Eisenhower 372,358	697
Kennedy 243,283—D 20,020—L	Nixon 324,255	761
Johnson 353,755—D 28,835—L	Goldwater 248,886	788
Humphrey 247,987—D 30,612—L	Nixon 329,792	30,860—Wallace 3,597—Other
McGovern 239,024—D 13,807—L	Nixon 399,435—R 39,288—C	1,875
Carter 290,661—D 12,208—L	Ford 295,009—R 34,167—C	3,852
Carter 207,602	Reagan 303,108—R 30,459—C	44,758—Anderson

THE PRESIDENTS OF

	NAME and PARTY	BORN	NATIVE STATE
1	George Washington, F.	Feb. 22, 1732	Virginia
2	John Adams, F.	Oct. 19, 1735	Mass.
3	Thomas Jefferson, D-R	Apr. 13, 1743	Virginia
4	James Madison, D-R	Mar. 16, 1751	Virginia
5	James Monroe, D-R	Apr. 28, 1758	Virginia
6	John Quincy Adams, D-R	July 11, 1767	Mass.
7	Andrew Jackson, D.	Mar. 15, 1767	So. C.
8	Martin Van Buren, D.	Dec. 5, 1782	New York
9	William H. Harrison, W.	Feb. 9, 1773	Virginia
10	John Tyler, W.	Mar. 29, 1790	Virginia
11	James K. Polk, D.	Nov. 2, 1795	No. C.
12	Zachary Taylor, W.	Nov. 24, 1784	Virginia
13	Millard Fillmore, W.	Jan. 7, 1800	New York
14	Franklin Pierce, D.	Nov. 23, 1804	New Ham.
15	James Buchanan, D.	Apr. 23, 1791	Penna.
16	Abraham Lincoln, R.	Feb. 12, 1809	Kentucky
17	Andrew Johnson, *	Dec. 29, 1808	No. C.
18	Ulysses S. Grant, R.	Apr. 27, 1822	Ohio
19	Rutherford B. Hayes, R.	Oct. 4, 1822	Ohio
20	James A. Garfield, R.	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio
21	Chester A. Arthur, R.	Oct. 5, 1830	Vermont
22	Grover Cleveland, D.	Mar. 18, 1837	N. Jersey
23	Benjamin Harrison, R.	Aug. 20, 1833	Ohio
24	Grover Cleveland, D.	Mar. 18, 1837	N. Jersey
25	William McKinley, R.	Jan. 29, 1843	Ohio
26	Theodore Roosevelt, R.	Oct. 27, 1858	New York
27	William H. Taft, R.	Sept. 15, 1857	Ohio
28	Woodrow Wilson, D.	Dec. 28, 1856	Virginia
29	Warren G. Harding, R.	Nov. 2, 1865	Ohio
30	Calvin Coolidge, R.	July 4, 1872	Vermont
31	Herbert C. Hoover, R.	Aug. 10, 1874	Iowa
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt, D.	Jan. 30, 1882	New York
33	Harry S. Truman, D.	May 8, 1884	Missouri
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower, R.	Oct. 14, 1890	Texas
35	John F. Kennedy, D.	May 29, 1917	Mass.
36	Lyndon B. Johnson, D.	Aug. 27, 1908	Texas
37	Richard M. Nixon, R.	Jan. 9, 1913	California
38	Gerald R. Ford, R.	July 14, 1913	Michigan
39	Jimmy Carter, D.	Oct. 1, 1924	Georgia
40	Ronald Reagan	Feb. 6, 1911	Illinois

*Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, nominated Vice-President by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union Ticket.

THE UNITED STATES

OCCU.	AGE AT INAUG.	SERVED	AGE AT DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL
Planter	57	1789-1797	67	Mount Vernon, Va.
Lawyer	61	1797-1801	90	Quincy, Mass.
Pltr.-Lwyer	57	1801-1809	83	Monticello, Va.
Lawyer	57	1809-1817	85	Montpelier, Va.
Lawyer	58	1817-1825	73	Richmond, Va.
Lawyer	57	1825-1829	80	Quincy, Mass.
Lawyer	61	1829-1837	78	Hermitage, Tenn.
Lawyer	54	1837-1841	79	Kinderhook, N.Y.
Farmer	68	1841-1 mo.	68	North Bend, Ohio
Lawyer	51	1841-1845	71	Richmond, Va.
Lawyer	49	1845-1849	53	Nashville, Tenn.
Soldier	64	1849-1850	65	Springfield, Ky.
Lawyer	50	1850-1853	74	Buffalo, N.Y.
Lawyer	48	1853-1857	64	Concord, N.H.
Lawyer	65	1857-1861	77	Lancaster, Pa.
Lawyer	52	1861-1865	56	Springfield, Ill.
Tailor	56	1865-1869	66	Greenville, Tenn.
Soldier	46	1869-1877	63	New York City
Lawyer	54	1877-1881	70	Fremont, Ohio
Lawyer	49	1881-6½ mo.	49	Cleveland, Ohio
Lawyer	50	1881-1885	56	Albany, N.Y.
Lawyer	47	1885-1889	71	Princeton, N.J.
Lawyer	55	1889-1893	67	Indianapolis, Ind.
Lawyer	55	1893-1897	71	Princeton, N.J.
Lawyer	54	1897-1901	58	Canton, Ohio
Publicist	42	1901-1909	60	Oyster Bay, N.Y.
Lawyer	51	1909-1913	72	Arlington, Va.
Educator	56	1913-1921	67	Washington, D.C.
Editor	55	1921-1923	57	Marion, Ohio
Lawyer	51	1923-1929	60	Plymouth, Vt.
Engineer	54	1929-1933	90	West Branch, Iowa
Lawyer	51	1933-1945	63	Hyde Park, N.Y.
Farmer	60	1945-1953	88	Independence, Mo.
Soldier	62	1953-1961	78	Abilene, Kansas
Legislator	44	1961-1963	46	Arlington, Va.
Legislator	55	1963-1969	64	Johnson City, Texas
Lawyer	56	1969-1974		
Lawyer	61	1974-1977		
Farmer	52	1977-1981		
Actor	69	1981-		

F - FEDERALIST D - DEMOCRAT

R - REPUBLICAN W - WHIG

NASSAU COUNTY REGISTRATION AND VOTE IN GUBERNATORIAL YEARS

YEAR	REGISTRATION	TOTAL VOTE**	VOTE FOR DEMOCRAT	VOTE FOR REPUBLICAN	VOTE FOR OTHERS
1898	N.A.	9,944	Van Wyck 4,153	*T. Roosevelt 5,415	376
1900	N.A.	11,485	Stanchfield 4,436	*Odell 6,900	149
1902	N.A.	10,459	Coler 4,630	*Odell 5,605	224
1904	N.A.	13,711	Herrick 5,627	*Higgins 7,904	180
1906	N.A.	12,401	Hearst 4,716	*Hughes 7,516	169
1908	N.A.	15,546	Chanler 5,620	*Hughes 9,123	803
1910	N.A.	15,672	*Dix 7,741	Stimson 7,222	709
1912	24,693	17,628	*Sulzer 6,832	Hedges 4,534	Bull Moose 5,963 Other 299
1914	25,170	17,516	Glynn 6,089	*Whitman 8,547	3,087
1916	28,650	22,908	Seabury 7,713	*Whitman 13,385	470
1918	42,171	25,889	*Smith 10,333	Whitman 14,539	722
1920	61,049	43,645	Smith 15,282	*Miller 24,804	2,511
1922	68,944	43,236	*Smith 18,792	Miller 21,527	1,402
1924	92,919	66,815	*Smith 23,856	T. Roosevelt, Jr. 39,427	1,526
1926	94,983	63,447	*Smith 24,721	Mills 36,152	1,183
1928	139,145	114,781	*Roosevelt 45,080	Ottinger 64,924	2,247
1930	131,664	81,453	*Roosevelt 34,534	Tuttle 41,604	3,852

YEAR	REGISTRATION	TOTAL VOTE**	VOTE FOR DEMOCRAT		VOTE FOR REPUBLICAN		VOTE FOR OTHERS	
1932	179,852	147,487	*Lehman	64,578	Donovan	75,959		3,921
1934	168,248	120,978	*Lehman	52,084	Moses	61,481		4,320
1936	207,783	174,933	*Lehman	67,402	Bleakley	100,949		3,638
1938	206,040	159,143	*Lehman	48,663	Dewey	108,337		449
1942	226,473	153,374	Bennett	36,732	*Dewey	109,980		5,550
1946	273,535	195,819	Mead	40,647	*Dewey	152,650		8
1950	368,016	261,268	Lynch	72,219	*Dewey	176,612		8,862
1954	503,444	366,012	*Harriman	130,202	Ives	230,130		1,962
1958	593,322	482,733	Harriman	175,711	*Rockefeller	299,027		2,209
1962	656,251	505,050	Morgenthau	163,605	*Rockefeller	312,956	Cons.	18,335
							Other	1,604
1966	714,751	554,931	O'Connor	149,220	*Rockefeller	288,926	Cons.	64,890
							Lib.	42,412
							Other	2,827
1970	701,996	581,861	Goldberg	206,928	*Rockefeller	316,787	Cons.	48,367
							Other	1,336
1974	749,875	542,937	*Carey	269,536	Wilson	243,997		3,818
1978	698,415	482,343	*Carey	218,022	Duryea	233,957	R.T.L.	20,660
							Other	3,642

N.A. - Not Available

**Including blank ballots

*Elected

NASSAU COUNTY REGISTRATION AND VOTE IN COUNTY EXECUTIVE YEARS

YEAR	REGISTRATION	TOTAL VOTE*	VOTE FOR DEMOCRAT	VOTE FOR REPUBLICAN	VOTE FOR OTHERS
1937	191,169	127,162	Alley 38,237	Sprague 81,458	391
1940	257,233	219,263	Block 73,228	Sprague 132,412	4,380
1943	216,496	122,290	Block 28,023	Sprague 87,381	2,448
1946	273,535	195,819	Lovellace 48,491	Sprague 138,869	—
1949	320,751	205,508	Sigman 64,346	Sprague 127,897	2,697
1952	512,112	441,928	Sigman 126,332	Patterson 283,218	12,784
1955	412,181	342,389	Anderson 124,867	Patterson 201,360	4,393
1958	593,322	482,633	Suozzi 210,715	Patterson 248,929	—
1961	640,273	445,085	Nickerson 216,096	Dill 208,465	7,056
1964	719,298	639,888	Nickerson 358,475	Burns 264,925	—
1967	677,855	548,739	Nickerson 241,096	Wachtler 238,233	62,360
1970	701,996	581,861	DiPaola 236,211	Caso 278,177	44,436
1973**	779,395	469,307	Deeiey 151,777	Caso 242,683	59,376
1977	719,476	425,873	Landes 161,375	Purcell 213,100	42,942
1981	667,011	359,971	Matthews 121,676	Purcell 214,927	10,074

**Term changed to 4 years

* Including blank ballots

HOW TO ADDRESS PUBLIC OFFICIALS

President:

THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.

Washington D.C., 20500

(Salutation: Sir or Dear Mr. President)

Governor:

HONORABLE JOHN DOE

Governor of New York

Executive Chamber

State Capitol

Albany, New York 12224

(Salutation: Sir or Dear Governor Doe)

County Executive:

HONORABLE JOHN DOE

Office of the Executive

Nassau County Executive Building

Mineola, New York 11501

(Salutation: Sir or Dear County
Executive Doe)

U.S. Senator:

HONORABLE JOHN DOE

United States Senate

Senate Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515

(Salutation: Dear Senator Doe)

U.S. Representative:

HONORABLE JOHN DOE

House of Representatives

House Office Building

Washington, D.C., 20515

(Salutation: Dear Mr. (Mrs.) Doe)

State Senator:

HONORABLE JOHN DOE

New York State Senate

State Capitol

Albany, New York 12248

(Salutation: Sir or Dear Senator Doe)

Assemblyman:

HONORABLE JOHN DOE

New York State Assembly

State Capitol

Albany, New York 12248

(Salutation: Sir or Dear
Assemblyman Doe)

HISTORY OF VOTING

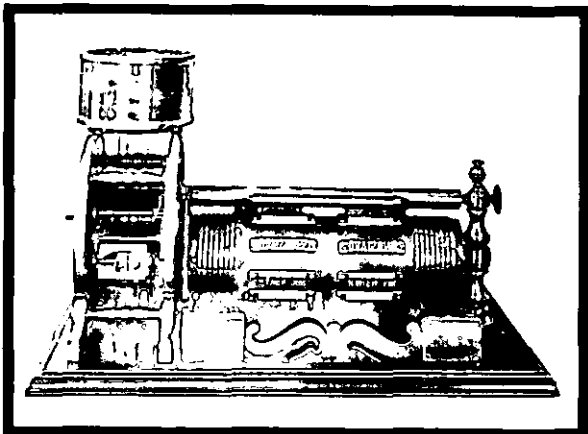
The ancient Greeks voted by acclamation by groups or divisions. They balloted with pills and brown discs of different sizes. Another method consisted of placing a pebble or little ball in an urn — hence the word ballot from the Italian “Ballota” meaning little ball.

In 139 B.C. the word ballot was first used in Rome — in the year 1872 secret voting for public officials was adopted in England. The first record of the use of the ballot in America was in 1629 when the members of the Salem Church chose their pastor. A few years later the Colony of Massachusetts used ballots to elect magistrates. During this time there was little secrecy afforded the voter in marking his ballot. Every party or faction printed and distributed its own ballots among the voters. In many cases these ballots were printed on colored paper so it was easy to determine which ballot the voter selected. The Australian ballot was introduced in this country in 1888. Under this system the ballots were printed at the public expense by the officials charged with the conduct of such elections. All candidates' names were grouped on the same ballot and the voter indicated his choice by marking an X for the candidate each favored.

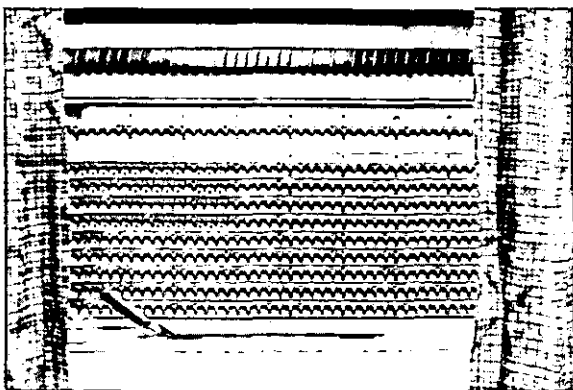
The history of the voting machine began quite appropriately with America's most famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison. In 1869, the first patent ever granted to Mr. Edison was for a device proposed by him for recording and counting the votes cast by Congressmen. Although it was never actually used, it was, nevertheless, the first workable voting machine proposed for use in the United States. (See photo on page 57.)

Nearly twenty years elapsed before Jacob H. Myers, a Rochester, N.Y. safemaker, developed and built a mechanical voting machine for public use to, “protect mechanically the voter from rascaldom, and make the process of casting the ballot perfectly plain, simple, and secret.”

The machine was used for the first time on April 15, 1892 in a town meeting in Lockport, N.Y. and attracted wide attention. Spectators from far and near journeyed to Lockport to observe the revolutionary device in action.



Edison Voting Machine. (see page 56)



Modern Voting Machine

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FRANCIS T. PURCELL
County Executive