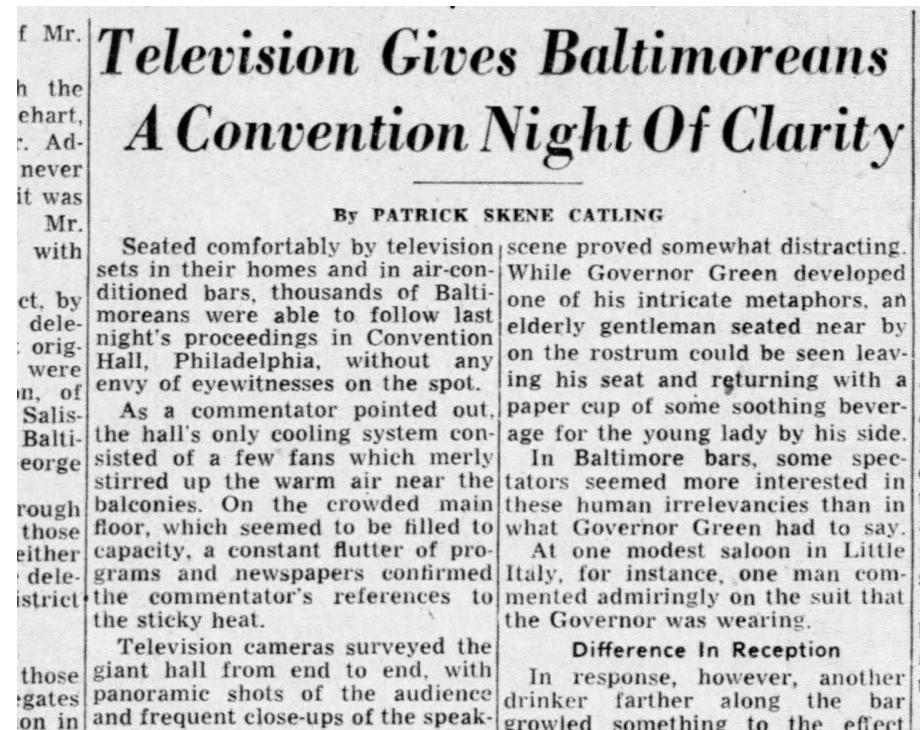




Turning Points of American Politics: 5 Conventions

The nominations for the 1948 presidential election



Course outline

Date	Topic	Readings
10/31	Introduction Presidential nominating conventions for the 1832 election	Genesis of the First National Political Convention: A Case Study in the Development of an American Institution How Political Conventions Began—And Changed .
11/7	Presidential nominating conventions for the 1860 election	Five Conventions, Four Candidates, and Three Parties: Chaos before the Election of 1860
11/14	Presidential nominating conventions for the 1948 election	Sweat, steak, five o'clock shadows: How TV transformed political conventions in 1948
11/21	Presidential nominating conventions for the 1968 election	Revisiting The 1968 Republican Convention ; The rise and fall of the televised political convention
11/28	Presidential nominating conventions for the 1980 election Conclusions	Narratives of the Presidential Nominating Conventions: Branding The Parties And Candidates

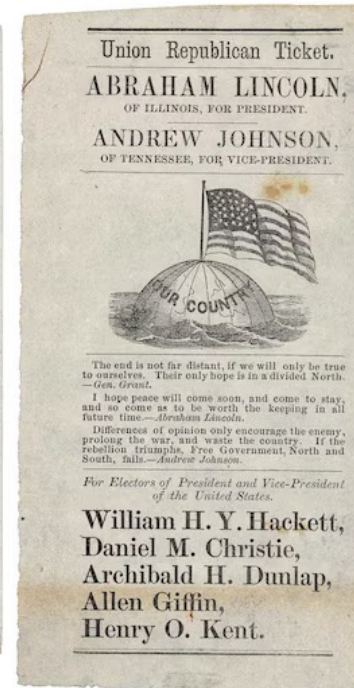
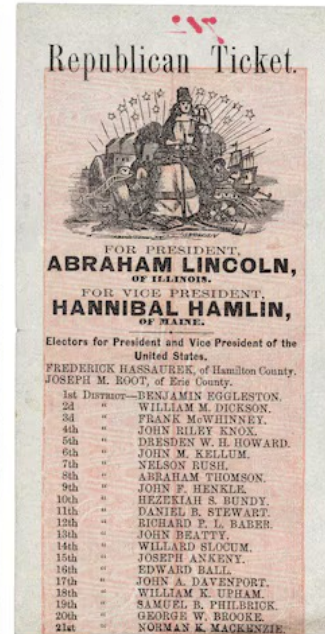
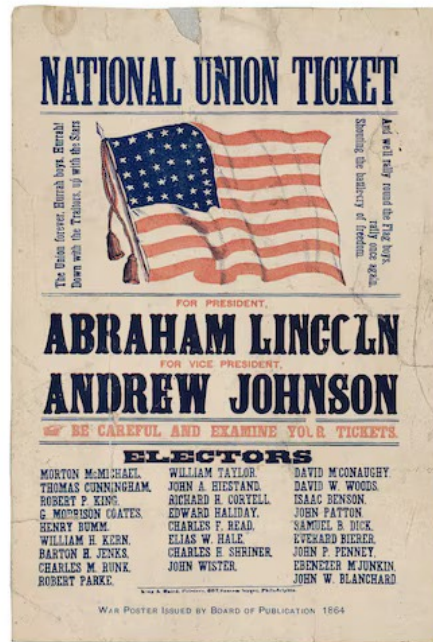




Sweat, steak, five o'clock shadows: How TV transformed political conventions in 1948

Did the politicians in 1948 understand how television changed things?





Ballots in the 1860s





The “Australian Ballot” in Massachusetts in 1889



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

List of Candidates nominated, to be voted for in the town of Upton, November 3, 1908.

SPECIMEN BALLOT.

Wm M. Olin
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Penalty for wilfully defacing, tearing down, removing or destroying a list of candidates or specimen ballot, fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

To vote for Electors of One Party, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name.		To vote for Electors of One Party, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name.		To vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name, or Political Designation.		To vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name, or Political Designation.	
ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT				ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT			
Mark ONCE				Mark ONCE			
BRYAN and KERN Democratic				HISGEN and GRAVES Independence League			
1. Richard Olney of Maine 2. James B. Carter of New York 3. Luke J. Marshall of Wisconsin 4. Woodrow W. Bennett of Nebraska 5. John O'Quinn of Wisconsin 6. Charles A. Roberts of Kansas 7. Humphrey O'Sullivan of Ireland 8. William Shepherd of England				1. George W. Campbell of England 2. Charles P. Warner of Massachusetts 3. William Crockett of Kentucky 4. William A. Payson of Massachusetts 5. Michael A. Laid of Ireland 6. Robert D. Sawyer of Massachusetts 7. George W. Campbell of England 8. Charles P. Warner of Massachusetts 9. William Crockett of Kentucky 10. William A. Payson of Massachusetts 11. Michael A. Laid of Ireland 12. Robert D. Sawyer of Massachusetts			
CHAFIN and WATKINS Prohibition				TAFT and SHERMAN Republican			
1. Henry B. Carroll of Massachusetts 2. John M. Fisher of Massachusetts 3. William P. Brewster of Massachusetts 4. George W. Child of Massachusetts 5. Charles Patterson of Massachusetts 6. Quincy Adams of Massachusetts 7. John B. Lewis, Jr. of Massachusetts 8. Robert W. Martin of Massachusetts				1. Charles N. Butler of Massachusetts 2. John A. Smith of Massachusetts 3. Charles B. Bennett of Massachusetts 4. William C. Pratt of Massachusetts 5. Frank Hartley of Massachusetts 6. John B. Butler of Massachusetts 7. James P. Burwick of Massachusetts 8. Stevens D. Randall of Massachusetts			
DEBS and HANFORD Socialist				Voters inserting names must mark against each one.			
1. Patrick Mahoney of Ireland 2. Eliot White of Massachusetts 3. Henry G. Stephens of Massachusetts 4. Alvin E. Smith of Massachusetts 5. James C. Smith of Massachusetts 6. William B. Stephens of Massachusetts 7. John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts				1. Andrew M. Smith of Massachusetts 2. Charles S. Smith of Massachusetts 3. Samuel A. Smith of Massachusetts 4. John B. Smith of Massachusetts 5. George W. Smith of Massachusetts 6. William B. Smith of Massachusetts 7. John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts			
GOVERNOR Mark ONE				CONGRESSMAN—Twelfth District Mark ONE			
JAMES F. CARY of Maine JOHN A. JAMES of Maine VALERIE J. HALL of Maine WILLIAM H. CROSBY of Maine WILLIAM H. VANEY of Maine WILLARD G. WELLS of Maine				ALBERT D. GEORGE of Wisconsin JESSE C. IFF of Maine JOHN W. WEEKS of Wisconsin J. LOVELL JOHNSON of Wisconsin ARTHUR E. SKAGHAVE of Wisconsin GEORGE F. BIRCH of Wisconsin JOHN P. MEANEY of Wisconsin			
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Mark ONE				SENATOR—Fourth Worcester District Mark ONE			
CHARLES J. BARTON of Massachusetts JAS. CLARKSON of New York JOHN A. FROTHINGHAM of Massachusetts JOHN DALL, Jr. of New York JEREMY J. McCASKEY of England FRANK N. JAMES of England				GEORGE F. BIRCH of Wisconsin JOHN P. MEANEY of Wisconsin			
SECRETARY Mark ONE				REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT Mark TWO			
JAMES F. ATWELL of Massachusetts HAROLD B. GUYTON of Massachusetts GEORGE WILSON of Massachusetts SQUIRE E. PUPPITT of Massachusetts JOHN F. WILLIAMS of Massachusetts				WILLIAM E. BUDICK of Wisconsin ALVIN EASTMAN of Wisconsin FRANK GOODALE of Wisconsin WILLIAM A. WISSEY of Wisconsin			
CLERK Mark ONE				COUNTY COMMISSIONER—Worcester Mark ONE			
CHARLES E. BUTTERWORTH of Massachusetts ARTHUR H. CHAPIN of Massachusetts HENRY C. BIRD of Massachusetts CHARLES C. BUCKROCK of Massachusetts EDWARD KENDALL of Massachusetts LEVIN B. KENNEDY of Massachusetts				WARREN GOODALE of Wisconsin NICHOLAS J. MOONST of Wisconsin			
AUDITOR Mark ONE				COUNTY COMMISSIONER—Worcester Mark ONE			
FRANK BOWEN of Massachusetts JOHN D. BOWEN of Massachusetts GEORGE E. HALL of Massachusetts WILLIAM H. WILSON of Massachusetts				EDWARD A. HARRIS of Wisconsin ARTHUR C. MOORE of Wisconsin			

Massachusetts Ballot in 1908



Accepted No 46,624
1,729

SUBMITTED TO VOTERS OF OREGON NOVEMBER 8, 1910 161

A BILL

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

A bill for a law to amend the direct primary law by extending its provisions to presidential nominations, allowing voters to designate their choice for their party candidate for President and Vice-President; for direct nomination of party candidates for presidential electors; for election by party voters of delegates to their party national nominating conventions, each voter voting for one delegate; for payment of delegates' actual traveling expenses, not exceeding two hundred dollars for each delegate, and extending the publicity rights of candidates in the State nominating and general election campaign books. Vote YES or NO.

356. Yes.

357. No.

6—

Florida passed a law in 1901 that allowed for presidential nominating primaries but didn't require them.

In 1910, Oregon is the first state to use primary elections to choose presidential electors.



TABLE 8.1. *Use of Presidential Primary in 1920 by Size of State*

	Five or Fewer Congressional Districts	Six to Eleven Congressional Districts	Twelve or More Congressional Districts
Provision for Presidential Primary in 1920	Montana New Hampshire North Dakota Oregon South Dakota Vermont	California Maryland Nebraska West Virginia Wisconsin	Illinois Indiana Massachusetts Michigan New Jersey New York Ohio Pennsylvania
No Provision for Presidential Primary in 1920	Arizona Colorado Connecticut Delaware Idaho Maine Nevada New Mexico Rhode Island Utah Washington Wyoming	Iowa Kansas Kentucky Minnesota Oklahoma	Missouri

Ware, Alan. *The American Direct Primary: Party Institutionalization and Transformation in the North*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2002., p. 249





10% DOWN

**SEE! HEAR! THE PRIZE FIGHTS, THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,
THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WITH THE NEW, LOW PRICED**

***Tele-tone* Television**

You can afford television now! Yes, The May Co. and Tele-tone join to bring you "front-row-seat" television at a really low price! Here's a thrilling performance in a beautifully styled mahogany finish table cabinet, designed to afford you excellent reception and true picture brilliance. Easy tuning controls, full channel operation on the 28-square-inch screen. Come in, see, hear and purchase this new, low-priced Tele-tone television set, tomorrow!

149.95

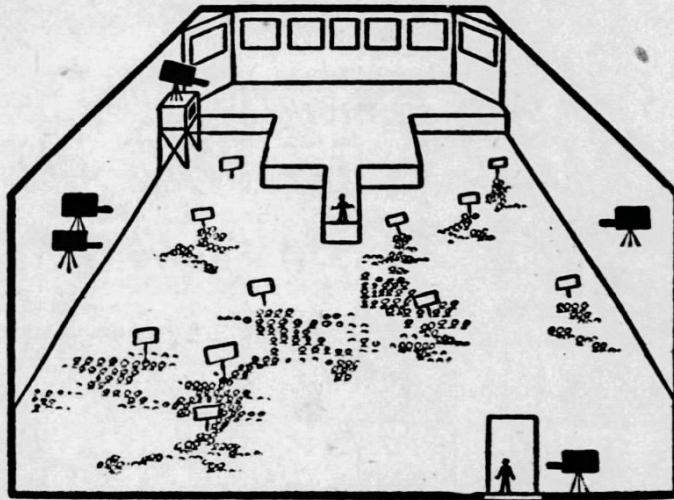
plus 45.00 normal installation
and 1 year guarantee

MAIL ORDERS OR PHONE CA. 5500 ★ Television, Fifth Floor ★ IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Television in 1948 (*Baltimore Sun*, 06-Jun-1948, p. 8)



To See ---WMAR-TV



Anyone watching a television set tuned to WMAR-TV, Channel Two, will have a front-row seat at the Convention.

The most elaborate coverage in the history of television is planned for the Philadelphia Convention and WMAR-TV, the *Sunpapers* television station, will carry the programs of three major networks—Columbia Broadcasting System, Dumont and American Broadcasting Company—direct from the Convention floor.

Five television cameras, as shown in the diagram on the left, will cover the proceedings of the Republican nomination. Watch for the exact dates and times of Convention telecasts in the WMAR-TV program announcements each day in *The Sun* and *The Evening Sun*.

Baltimore Evening Sun, 16-Jun-1948, p. 38



Research Inc., NBC, RMA television set production numbers, and early Hooper ratings, at the time of the 1948 political conventions, 425,000 to 450,000 sets had been sold in the United States, with roughly 340,000 located in the nine cities where viewers could watch the conventions live.

Before the Bloggers: The Upstart News Technology of Television at the 1948 Political Conventions



1948 saw first televised convention

■ **Politics:** Hot glare of TV lights shone on the Republican gathering in a stonyp Philadelphia summer.

By FRED RASMUSSEN
SUN STAFF

In the sweltering summer of 1948, those attending the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia made political history by taking part in the first convention to be broadcast on television.

"Superlatives and red-rimmed eyes are as common as campaign buttons at a national convention but television has added to the number of both at this session of the Republican enclave," reported *The Sun*.

The newspaper estimated that 10 million viewers through 300,000 "television receivers" along the East Coast would see and hear the convention activities. Another 5,000,000 were expected to see it within 24 hours through film versions for "west of the Alleghenies."

Newspaper ads promised Baltimoreans that anyone watching WMAR-TV — then owned by *The Sun* — "will have a front row seat at the Convention."

"The most elaborate coverage in the history of television is planned for the Philadelphia convention," the newspaper reported, adding that "television has firmly established itself as another fixture of the convention scene."

One of those roving the convention hall dressed in a seersucker suit and straw boater was *Sun* reporter H.L. Mencken, who had covered national conventions — which he described as "orgies" — since 1920. He took a different view about the intrusion of television.

"Television will take its first real bite at the statesmen of America tomorrow, and this afternoon there was a sort of experi-



Shining light on democracy: Then Republican National Convention was the first to be televised.

mental gumming or rehearsal in Convention Hall. It passed off well enough, all things considered, and no one was actually fried to death," he wrote.

Sitting in the press stand, Mencken wondered if any politician "no matter how leathery his hide," could survive the "unprecedented glare of light without considerable singeing," when 10,000 watt lamps were turned on to illuminate the hall for the benefit of TV cameras.

"The initial sensation was rather pleasant than otherwise, for it was a good deal like that of loiling on a Florida beach in midsummer. But in a few minutes I began to wilt and go blind, so the rest of my observations had to be made from a distance and through a brown beer bottle," he wrote.

He gently poked fun at Carroll Reece, chairman of the national

committee, who was rehearsing his opening speech before the newscameras and after losing his way, started over again, being somewhat thrown off by what he termed "all of this hocus-pocus."

"Even under the mild newscam lights Reece did some very free sweating. Tomorrow, under the television superglare, he may faint or even catch fire. But no one is worried about that for the National Committee has a blanket accident policy on all participants in the convention, with a very juicy indemnity for the widow of any who is actually put to death."

Mencken observed that the every cosmetic counter in Philadelphia and their wares were suddenly in high demand.

"The ladies who will cavort before them [TV cameras] are running about town tonight seeking

"The initial sensation was rather pleasant than otherwise, for it was a good deal like that of loiling on a Florida beach in midsummer. But in a few minutes I began to wilt and go blind, so the rest of my observations had to be made from a distance and through a brown beer bottle."

H.L. Mencken On the TV lights

advice about television makeup. The report circulates that it differs enormously from makeup for the movies, for the newscams, or even for stoking a blast furnace.

"One female politician told me that she had learned that all the ordinary pigments were ineffective, and that it would be necessary to lay in purple, green and even black grease paints," he wrote.

The Sun reported that in some Baltimore bars, customers grew tired of "all that political baloney" and preferred listening to a baseball game on the radio. In the Terrace Room of the Belvedere, however, "all chairs were occupied — mostly by prosperous-looking men of middle-age — and all eyes were on the television screen."

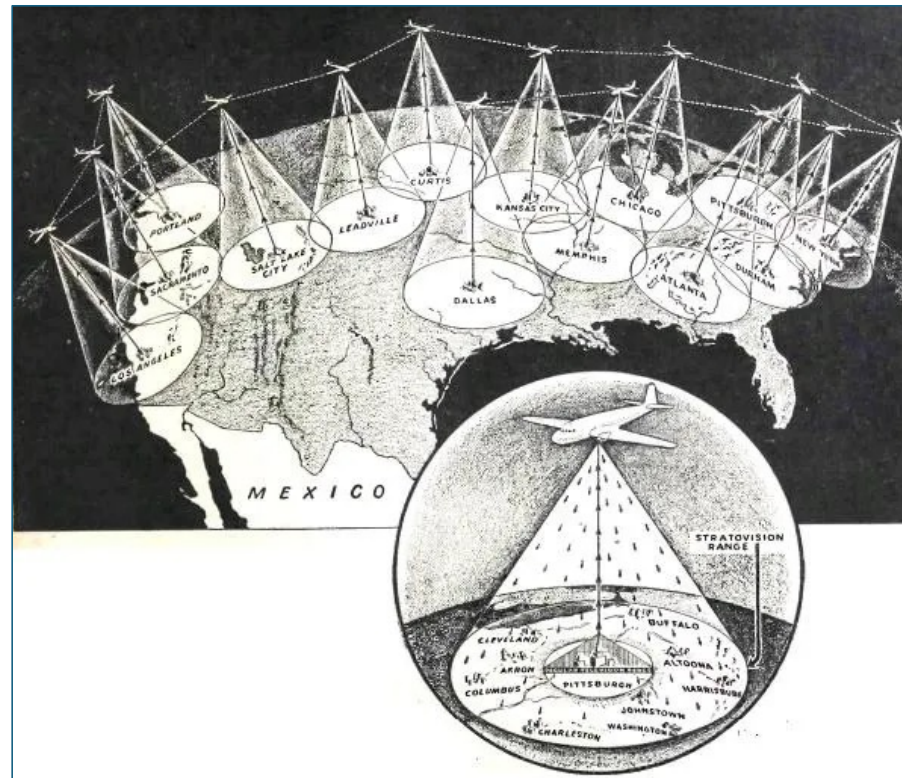
In another amusing moment, a Mid-Western delegation requested that in the future TV engineers give delegations a warning before turning on their cameras.

"When the camera roved over the audience during the keynote speech Monday night, it caught two of the delegates sprawled out on their chairs asleep," said *The Sun*.

Sitting in the press stand, Mencken wondered if any politician "no matter how leathery his hide," could survive the "unprecedented glare of light without considerable singeing," when 10,000 watt lamps were turned on to illuminate the hall for the benefit of TV cameras.

The light and the heat





Enter Stratovision



The Conventions

Dates	Party	Location	Notes
June 21-25	Republicans	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	
July 12-15	Democrats*	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	*Southern walkout
July 17	States' Rights Democratic Party	Birmingham, Alabama	"Dixiecrats"
July 23-25	Progressives	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	





Ticket for television personnel





Press vehicles gather at Republican convention





Civil Rights demonstration outside Republican convention



Present Seven For Nomination

Philadelphia. — (AP) — Amid traditional fanfare and tumult, the republican national convention early today heard the last of seven names presented to it as candidates for the presidency.

Dawn was barely an hour distant when the noisy speech-making session came to a husky-throated end at 4:02 a.m.

Weary, bleary-eyed delegates were told to be back in their places at 2 p.m. (noon, CST) to start the serious business of picking the party's 1948 standard bearer.

Interspersed by demonstrations ranging from two to 38 minutes, the sales-talk oratory presented the names of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Gov. Earl Warren of California, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur of Wisconsin.

Here are some of the...

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The Magnificent Seven



NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1948. THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

41 PENNSYLVANIA VOTES TO DEWEY; INDIANA GIVES HIM 29 AS HIS RIVALS BATTLE TO BLOCK VICTORY TODAY

NAMES PRESENTED

Senator Martin, Urging Dewey, First to Make Nominating Speech

ALABAMA YIELDS TO HIM

Taft, Warren, Stassen and Vandenberg Are Also Named —Balloting Today

By JAMES A. HAGERTY
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 24.—With more than the usual amount of fanfare that customarily accompanies nominating speeches, the candidates for the nomination for President were placed before the Republican National Convention in a session that lasted long after midnight.

At 3:00 A. M. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Gov. Earl Warren of California, Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and Senator Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut had been put in nomination in a series of speeches which were followed by noisy and prolonged demonstrations.

Gov. Kim Sigler of Michigan was announced as the first to speak.

NAMES PRESENTED

A DEMONSTRATION FOR THE NEW YORK GOVERNOR



Delegates parading on the Convention floor when Mr. Dewey was placed in nomination.

The New York Times Facsimile transmission (by Fax)

NEW YORKER GAINS

Halleck Drops 'Favorite Son' Role to Give His Votes to Governor

DRISCOLL ALSO SWINGS

Taft, Stassen Lead Opposition to Dewey—Latter Calls for Free Convention Choice

Excerpts from nominating speeches are on Page 4.

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Thomas E. Dewey's Presidential bandwagon still lurched onward tonight, though every sort of roadblock was being thrown in by coalitions seeking desperately to arrest its progress.

Indiana decided to cast its twenty-nine votes for the New York Governor at the very outset of balloting.

Pennsylvania in formal caucus voted forty-one for Mr. Dewey and twenty-seven for his most determined rival, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, with scattered votes elsewhere.

HALLECK IS CALLED ON PLACE LEADER Dewey 'Bandwagon' Dazzles Rivals, but They Plod Ahead

Dewey “bandwagon still lurched onward” – NYT, 24-Jun-1948



"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

Copyright, 1948, by The New York Times Company.

LATE CITY EDITION

Cloudy, warm with evening show-
ers today. Fair, cooler tomorrow.
Temperature Range Today—Max., 65; Min., 48
Temperature Yesterday—Max., 59; Min., 40
Full U. S. Weather Bureau Report, Page 47

VOL. XCVII. No. 33,025.

Entered as Second-Class Matter,
Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1948.

Times Square, New York 10, N. Y.
Telephone: LAdcawich 4-3000

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

DEWEY UNANIMOUS REPUBLICAN CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT ON THE THIRD BALLOT; RUNNING MATE WILL BE NAMED TODAY

CLAY DECLARES U. S. WON'T QUIT BERLIN SHORT OF WARFARE

But Military Sources Imply
West May Go if Germans
Suffer Under Soviet Curb

TENSION IN CITY MOUNTS

British Stop Ruhr Shipments
to Russians as Latter Cut
Electricity and Milk Supply

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times
HEIDELBERG, Germany, June
24—In a serious appraisal of the

Draft Bill Signed by Truman; Youths Register in Six Weeks

President Acts Without Comment—Rush
Into Guard Units for Exemption Is Halted
—Big Defense Funds Also Approved

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 24—The
draft act requiring military serv-
ice of men from 19 through 25
years of age became law at 5:40
P. M. today when President Tru-
man signed the measure without
comment.

Registration of youths was ex-
pected to begin within six weeks,
but under the law no one could be
drafted until ninety days from to-
day.

In the first year 200,000 to
225,000 men would be called. A
provision of the law also permitted
18- and 19-year-olds to volunteer

COAL OWNERS YIELD ON PAY AND RELIEF TO PREVENT STRIKE

\$1-a-Day More in Wages With
Relief Fund of 100 Million a
Year Won in Lewis Victory

AGREEMENT BEING DRAWN

'Onerous' Clauses Retained by
Union—Steel Company Plants
Go Along 'Reluctantly'

By LOUIS STARK
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 24—John
L. Lewis and the United Mine

DEWEY GIVES CALL

Accepting Nomination,
He Bids People Seek
Unity in New Faith

UNFETTERED, HE SAYS

Praises All Opponents
and Avoids Partisan
Attack on Truman

Text of Governor Dewey's ad-
dress to convention, Page 2.

Special to The New York Times
PHILADELPHIA, June 24—

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT



OPPOSITION FALLS

Taft and Stassen Join
in Urging Selection
of New Yorker

GOP PRECEDENT SET

Dewey Is First Defeated
Candidate to Be
Chosen Again

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times
PHILADELPHIA, June 24—
Thomas E. Dewey was nominated
tonight by the Republicans for the

First defeated candidate chosen again, NYT, 25-Jun-1948



—Summary Of Republican Platform—

Philadelphia, June 22, (AP)—Here are the highlights of the platform approved by the resolutions committee of the Republican National convention for action by the convention itself tomorrow:

"To establish and maintain peace, to build a country in which every citizen can earn a good living with the promise of real progress for himself and his family, and to uphold as a beacon light for mankind everywhere the inspiring American tradition of liberty, opportunity and justice for all—that is the Republican platform."

"Our foreign policy is dedicated to preserving a free America in a free world of free men . . . Prudently conserving our own resources, we shall cooperate on a self-help basis with other peace-loving nations. . . . We believe in collective security. . . . The United Nations should progressively establish international law, be freed of any veto in the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and be provided with the armed forces contemplated by the charter."

"We pledge an attack on the basic causes of inflation, including progressive reduction of the cost of government . . . Stimulation of production . . . Fiscal policies to provide increased incentives, a sound currency, reduction of the public debt."

"The maintenance of armed

services for air, land and sea, to a degree which will insure our national security . . . recognizing the American principle that every citizen has an obligation of service to his country."

"Continuation of efforts . . . to reduce the enormous burden of taxation . . . Withdraw or reduce those taxes which can best be administered by local governments, with particular consideration of excise and inheritance taxes."

"Small business . . . must be encouraged through aggressive anti-monopoly action, elimination of unnecessary controls, protection against discrimination, correction of tax abuses, and limitation of competition by governmental organizations."

"Collective bargaining is an obligation as well as a right, applying equally to workers and employers; and the fundamental right to strike is subordinate only to paramount considerations of public health and safety . . . We pledge continuing study to improve labor-management legislation. . . ."

"A long-term program in the interest of agriculture and consumer . . . An accelerated program of sounder soil conservation; effective protection of reasonable market prices through flexible support prices, commodity loans, marketing agreements . . . encouragement of family-sized farms

. . . Support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives, and sound rural electrification."

"A comprehensive reclamation program . . . with full protection of the rights and interests of the states."

"A realistic and adequate adjustment of (veterans') benefits on a cost-of-living basis."

"Federal aid to the states for local slum clearance and low-rental housing programs only where there is a need that cannot be met either by private enterprise or by the states and localities."

"Extension of the federal old age and survivors' insurance program and increase of the benefits . . . Strengthening of federal-state programs designed to provide more adequate hospital facilities."

"Prompt enactment of legislation to end (lynching) . . . Legislation to maintain the equal opportunity to work and to advance in life . . . abolition of the poll tax . . . We are opposed to the idea of racial segregation in the armed services."

"Vigorous enforcement of existing laws against Communists and enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary to expose the treasonable activities of Communists and defeat their objective of establishing here a Godless dictatorship controlled from abroad."

Republican Platform



THE CONVENTION VIA VIDEO

By R. W. STEWART

TELEVISION fixed its inquisitive eye on the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia last week and turned in its most impressive performance yet at reporting a major news event. The concerted effort of the video industry reflected thoroughness in preparation and alertness in coverage.

A record-breaking tele-gallery estimated at 10,000,000 was rewarded with television's characteristically intimate view while watching proceedings in Convention Hall. The searching lenses of five cameras blanketed the auditorium and its entrance, keeping abreast of the action as interest shifted from point to point. The pictorial account conveyed not only scenes of the unfolding political event but also its atmosphere and the humor of those attending.

The commentary associated with the convention scenes was uniformly good. It was informative and not profuse; it was delivered unexcitedly and with authority. The reporters for video exhibited a nice appreciation of

Television Registers a Notable Triumph in Philadelphia

their function: they identified people and delegations, explained various situations as they arose and supplied whatever background material was called for.

The greater part of the credit for the success of the undertaking in the Quaker City was shared by the National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, DuMont Television Network and the American Broadcasting Company. These networks formed and headed a general television committee for convention coverage, representing the combined facilities of the video industry, to reproduce a complete pictorial account of activities at the nominating assembly.

As television's scope is extended, its influence in politics can be expected to grow as additional viewers are reached. Already the Eastern network runs through regions

of varying political persuasions and interests. It represents an effective medium through which a political party may accomplish missionary work or confirm viewers in their opposition, retain adherents or lose them.

Reaction among various audiences watching scenes of the convention just concluded first reflected curiosity and then critical interest. The curiosity was understandable enough; the vast majority of onlookers before the video screens had never before seen a continuous account of proceedings directly from a political convention. In Convention Hall, which seats about 15,000, there was space for only 4,000 members of the general public and guests not otherwise connected with the Republican meeting.

The Remote Gallery

When the novelty of the scene had dissipated, the convention's remote gallery was ready with opinions. A composite of the remarks would indicate that greater consideration might be taken of the general public—the electorate—when it is looking in. For political conventions are no longer held in partisan ballrooms; television has brought them into the American home and those public places equipped with video receivers.

It follows that tactics and talk calculated to please a partisan gathering can hardly be expected to be equally popular with the dissimilar elements making up the video congregation. In this case, for example, a nonprofessional Democrat—that is to say one whose business is not 'politics'—wouldn't be likely to be captivated by derogatory references to the party in which he believes. Yet it is presumed that no party would willfully antagonize a voter.

Since voters are an important consideration in political circles, it would seem a fair assumption that their presence in the unseen audience and their varied political

CALL LETTERS

Unity Broadcasting Company of New York, the radio corporation backed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has applied to the FCC for the call letters WFDR for the FM station it plans to build in New York City.

Similar requests in the past have been refused, but the new application is buttressed with a letter from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, expressing her approval.

beliefs will be noted. Thus, perhaps it is not too much to say that, in due course, one-sided arguments, name-calling, sarcasm and other oratorical ammunition used at political conventions will disappear from the quadrennial events.

Another convention casualty incurred through television might be the so-called demonstrations and parades. Many viewers indicated that they found the recurrent carnival spirit not in keeping with the dignity they felt should prevail in the business of selecting a Presidential nominee. More pointed, from the politician's standpoint, was the jeering laughter at the antics of the delegates.

Changes Foreshadowed

There was nothing unusual about the Republican convention; it followed the traditional routine of any political convention. It was unusual, though, that 10,000,000 outsiders should be witnessing the routine, which was strange to all but very few of them. Television, all at once, was bringing a new political consciousness to a sizable portion of the population, while it promised to exercise a revisional influence on the convention scene.

It is not suggested that television will alter the basic business of deciding on a Presidential nominee. However, television does bid fair to pare away the bombast and high jinks associated up to now with that business.

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WEDNESDAY! JUNE 30

COAST-TO-COAST
OVER WNBC—9 P.M.

(and the NBC Network)

**JUDY GARLAND
FRED ASTAIRE**

(FROM HOLLYWOOD)

NYT, 27-Jun-1948



OF ALL THINGS

OBSERVERS at Philadelphia report that the nomination of Dewey was accepted by the delegates with widespread, though not unbridled, enthusiasm. The impression one gets is that our Governor is exactly what the Party wants, but not very much.

The choice of Earl Warren as Dewey's running mate was received with relief by citizens of an international frame of mind. There had been some frightening talk about Representative Halleck, a man who does not believe that there is any such place as abroad.

The Democratic Convention is only a couple of weeks away, but Mr. Truman isn't able to devote much time to politics. He is too busy signing bills of which he does not approve.

The Democrats jeer that the G.O.P. was afraid to pick a candidate who had anything to do with the Eightieth Congress. At any rate, both the nominees have airtight alibis.

New Yorker, 3-Jul-1948, p. 66





Democrats also meet in Philadelphia



Truman Wrote of '48 Offer to Eisenhower

 Share full article  

July 11, 2003

A newly discovered diary kept by President Harry S. Truman in 1947 tells of a private conversation in which he urged Dwight D. Eisenhower to seek the Democratic presidential nomination the next year, with Truman as his vice-presidential running mate, the National Archives announced today.

Although there was speculation of such a plan at the time, Truman always denied it. The diary, however, shows that he was concerned that Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then the military governor of Japan, might win the Republican nomination. So he had the idea of countering with another popular World War II hero, Eisenhower.

"Ike and I think MacArthur expects to make a Roman triumphal return to the U.S. a short time before the Republican convention meets in Philadelphia," says the relevant entry, dated July 21, 1947. "I told Ike that if he did that," then Eisenhower should "announce for the nomination for president on the Democratic ticket and that I'd be glad to be in second place, or vice president."

Truman Wrote of '48 Offer to Eisenhower, NYT, 11-Jul-2003





One Question: “Should the Communist Party be outlawed in America?”
Dewey-Stassen radio debate, 17-May-1948, Portland, Oregon



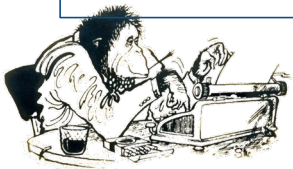


What if this had been televised nationwide?



But MacArthur understood that his chances for the GOP nomination hinged on more than a deadlock at the convention between Dewey and Taft or on the weaknesses of the other dark horse candidates. He also needed to convince Republican wheelhorses that their best prospect for beating Truman was not a lackluster party insider, but a popular, vote-getting military hero. Even in these circumstances, however, General Dwight Eisenhower might be the party's first choice. But MacArthur, who considered Ike nothing but a "good-time Charlie and a New Dealer," assumed correctly that his former aide-de-camp would withdraw from the race. When Eisenhower did withdraw in January by emphasizing that no military man was qualified to be president under the conditions that then prevailed, MacArthur and his supporters' worst fears were aroused. The action reaffirmed their strong conviction that the eastern, internationalist wing of the GOP, with which Eisenhower was identified, was in tacit collusion with the Democrats to undercut MacArthur's presidential prospects. Once the initial shock wore off, however, MacArthur actually felt "encouraged" by Eisenhower's withdrawal, for it "clear[ed] the way" for his own candidacy as the only military figure in the field.¹⁰⁸

Aftermath of war : Americans and the remaking of Japan, 1945-1952, Howard B. Schonberger, p. 76





Democrats in Philadelphia





The Truman Album, 1948



"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

Copyright, 1948, by The New York Times Company.

LATE CITY EDITION

Partly cloudy and mild today.
Increasing cloudiness tomorrow.
Temperature Range Today—Max., 82; Min., 67
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 81; Min., 69
Full U. S. Weather Bureau Report, Page 47

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1948.

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THREE CENTS IN
NEW YORK CITY

TRUMAN, BARKLEY NAMED BY DEMOCRATS; SOUTH LOSES ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 35 WALK OUT; PRESIDENT WILL RECALL CONGRESS JULY 26

MOSCOW REJECTS PARLEY ON BERLIN TO BREAK IMPASSE

Reply to Protests on Blockade
Asserts Any Talks Must
Embrace All of Germany

Stalin Is 'Outraged' By Togliatti Attack

By The United Press.
LONDON, July 14.—The Mos-
cow radio declared tonight that
Premier Stalin and the Soviet
Communist party were "out-
raged" by the attempt to slay
Palmiro Togliatti in Italy.
The broadcast said the follow-
ing telegram was signed by
Premier Stalin and sent by Rus-
sian Communists to the Italian

RIOTS SWEEP ITALY AFTER AN ASSASSIN WOUNDS TOGLIATTI

Six Dead, Scores Hurt as
Reds Battle Police, Who Are
Said to Be in Control

IN A FIGHTING MOOD

'Will Win the Election
and Make the Repub-
licans Like It'

SCORNFUL OF RIVALS

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET



VICTORY SWEEPING

President Wins, 947½ to
263, Over Russell on
the First Ballot

BARKLEY ACCLAIMED

NYT, 15-Jul-1948



TRUMAN ASKS DOUGLAS TO JOIN SLATE; SOUTH'S REVOLT COLLAPSES IN CAUCUS; DEMOCRATS PREPARE TO MEET TODAY

DISSIDENTS GIVE UP

Southerners Fail to Get
Candidate to Contest
Truman on Rights

FLOOR FIGHT IN PROSPECT

Delegates Urged to Continue
Opposition in Move to Sway
the Platform Committee

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The
southern revolt against President
Truman's nomination collapsed
utterly tonight as an effective
force in the Democratic National
Convention.

A long-advertised "states' rights"
caucus of Southerners bitterly op-
posed to the President and to his
civil rights program was unable to
bring forward, after twenty-four
hours of search, an alternative
candidate even to stand symboli-
cally against Mr. Truman in the
convention.

(The Associated Press report-
ed that a committee of South-
ern Democrats proposed early
today that the name of Gov.
Ben Laney of Arkansas be put
before the convention in opposi-
tion to that of President Tru-
man. Mr. Laney's selection still
is subject to approval by a

SOUTHERN GOVERNOR IN ACTION



J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina addressing caucus of
Dixie leaders in Philadelphia as Gov. Ben Laney of Arkansas looks
over his notes.

JURIST'S REPLY DUE

Phone Pleas From Many
Leaders Press Him
to Accept Call

NEW YORKERS BACK HIM

Believe He Can Help Cut Into
Wallace Vote in the State—
Fight on Choice Rises

By JAMES A. HAGERTY
Special to The New York Times.

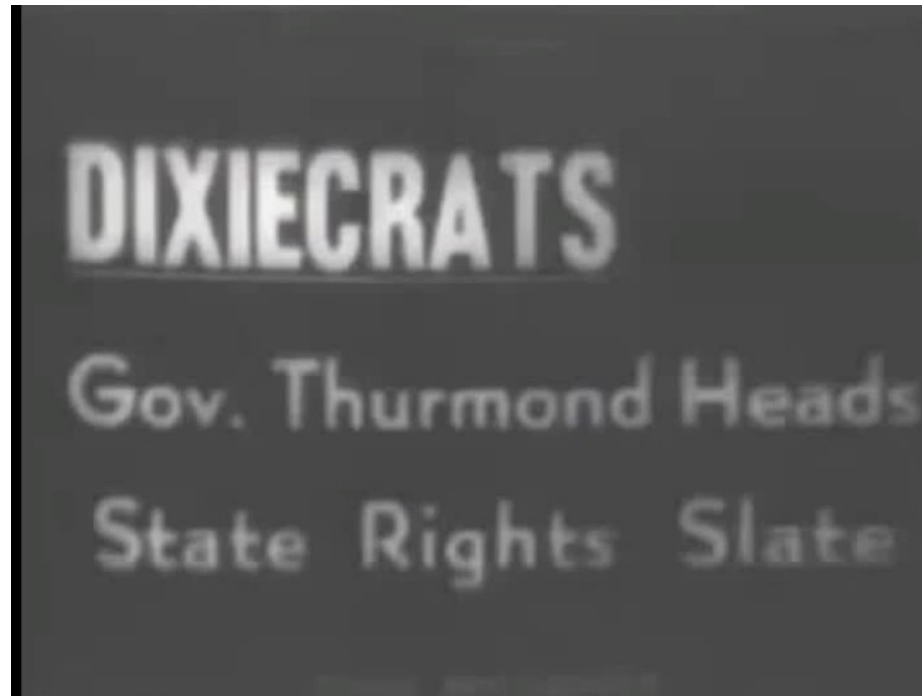
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July
12.—With the Democratic National
Convention scheduled to convene
at 11:30 this morning in the Mu-
nicipal Auditorium, William O.
Douglas, associate justice of the
Supreme Court, is scheduled to be
nominated for Vice President if he
is willing to accept.

In the belief that he would
strengthen the ticket, President
Truman has asked Justice Douglas
to be his running mate. All
through yesterday Justice Douglas,
who is in Portland, Ore., re-
ceived telephone calls from friends
of the President and from members
of groups that had been support-
ing him for the Presidential nom-
ination. A definite answer was
expected from him this morning.

Among those reported to have
talked with Justice Douglas were
Robert E. Hannegan, former Demo-

Looking for a VP, NYT, 12-Jul-1948





Exit Stage Right



Foreign

Reds Again Lay Siege To Konitsa

Guerrillas Fight Their Way Into City's Outskirts

ATHENS — (P) — Fresh guerrilla battalions fought their way into the outskirts of Konitsa last night and re-established their siege, Govt. sources said, after Greek Army troops had broken open the steel lines just long enough to rush a brigade of reinforcements into the beleaguered city.

That brigade and the tired, outnumbered Konitsa garrison, were fighting to beat off desperate guerrilla efforts to seize the city for the capital of the newly-proclaimed rebel Greek Communist state.

The Communist-led guerrillas reportedly were receiving a steady stream of reinforcements from nearby Albania.

A Greek General Staff spokesman said the guerrillas now numbered more than 20,000 men, of whom some 10,000 were deployed in northwestern Greece. His figure on the total rebel strength was 11,000 higher than previous estimates.

In retreating their siege lines the rebels again blocked the Ioannina-Konitsa highway five miles north of Konitsa. This area was the scene of bitter hand-to-hand fighting when the Greek Army brigade cut its way through.

Then the critical sector shifted to the front immediately around Konitsa. Because rebel forces stormed Prophet Elias Hill just outside the city but were pushed back, leaving 30 bodies strewn on the rocky snow-covered slopes. This attack was the latest of a series of guerrilla assaults which began Christmas Day.

Guerrillas then poured forces in the southern edge of Konitsa, officials here said. Scores of rebel troops reportedly were buried in the debris of those columns by the fire of the garrison's artillery.

The rebels, meanwhile were concentrating their artillery strength against Konitsa above.

Military observers said the rebels were suffering heavy losses and expending tremendous amounts of ammunition.

An apparent indication that their objective, Gov. Makras Vafiadis, has ordered his men to take the city at any cost.

A Greek Army spokesman announced conference that Konitsa five miles from the Albanian border, would not fall into the hands of the guerrillas.

His words were echoed by War Minister George Stratos who said the morale of the Athens Govt. forces was higher if possible than that of the rebels when the Greeks rejected the British invitation from Albania.

As an indication of the determination of the Greek Army units, the new Minister pointed out that the Konitsa garrison is not only fighting

Politics

Wallace Announces He'll Run as an Independent

Taylor May Be Wallace Ticket Mate

WASHINGTON — (P) — Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D-Idaho) said last night he is "giving consideration" to the possibility of running for Vice President on an independent ticket headed by Henry A. Wallace.

Meanwhile Wallace's announcement in Chicago of his third party candidacy for President brought the expected reaction in this political capital, with Democrats publicly discounting its effect and Republicans welcoming a development many thought will help their chances of taking over the White House in next November's election. While the Idaho Senator said he doesn't expect to join Wallace, he added that he does not intend to reject the possibility "at least until they select somebody else."

"I have been tentatively approached and I am giving the matter consideration," he said.

Calling Wallace "a very courageous man," Taylor said reporters that the former Vice President will be "called a Russian sympathizer and a fifth columnist but he certainly is fighting the good fight."

"The general feeling policy is just plain stupid," he declared. "The Roosevelt incident was the latest example of how stupid it is. It's an outrageous bully foreign policy."

Sen. John C. McNair (D-Calif.) said that while he expects Wallace's entry to dilute the Republican choice of a Presidential nominee, he doesn't believe the former Cabinet member's strength will be such as to affect the outcome in even such critical states as New York and California.

"I think Pres. Truman will carry both New York and California, no matter who the Republican nominee is," McNair said. "I am sure that the Republican will carry both New York and California, no matter who the Republican nominee is."

McNair said Wallace's "rise will have a very adverse effect on the Republican Party in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and possibly one or two other states."

Even though Mr. Wallace runs a poor chance, it will deeply cut into



HENRY A. WALLACE
... Independent Candidate

Pepper Regrets Wallace Has Left Democrats

PORT MEADE — (P) — Sen. Pepper (D-Pa.) said here last night he regrets Henry Wallace can't be fighting the liberal battle—and for property and peace—inside the Democratic Party.

3rd Parties Have Swung Some Elections

WASHINGTON — (P) — Third parties in U.S. politics have, he said, swung some elections, but they have been unable to do so in the past.

In 1944 James G. Thompson, an anti-slavery Republican, ran as a Liberty Party candidate and polled enough votes so that Henry Clay Wing lost New York State to James E. Folsom, Democrat. This gave Folsom the Presidency.

A Democratic split in 1890 has been credited with the election of Abraham Lincoln. Regular Democrats nominated Stephen A. Dowd, but a Southern pro-slavery

Says Truman And GOP Are Just Alike

CHICAGO — (P) — Henry Wallace announced last night "I shall run as an independent candidate for President of the United States in 1948."

Wallace made the announcement in an address over the Mutual network.

He said "today there's a greater menace than ever before—a menace more serious than has ever confronted the human race."

"That menace can be met and overcome by a new political alignment which requires the organization of a new political party. To that end I assume that I shall run as an independent candidate for President of the United States in 1948."

Wallace added: "Universal military training is the first definite step on the road toward fascism. We will fight it to the limit and all congressmen who vote for it."

"A new party must stand for a positive youth program of scholarship and activity, not security and war. We can prevent depression and we can only organize for peace in the same comprehensive way we organize for war."

Wallace said: "Thousands of people all over the U. S. have asked me to engage in this great fight. The people are on the march. I hope that you who are listening to me tonight will lead the forces of peace, progress and prosperity in your communities and throughout their country."

"Will you let me know that you have come and standing against the forces of evil?"

Wallace declared the Democratic high command "by their actions and finally by their words, have said: 'Henry Wallace, we welcome your support and we will not change our policy.' This the anti-communists of the Democratic Party would prefer to American people of their right to opportunity to choose between progress and reaction in 1948," he added.

He said that in the long run liberals and progressives can bring the people's aims within the Democratic Party.

"The Democratic Party needs me and I feel that in the long run liberals and progressives can bring the people's aims within the Democratic Party."

"The result, that is as I have said in the past, where I shall continue to make the fight for the people and their property and peace."

Wallace said that in the long run liberals and progressives can bring the people's aims within the Democratic Party.

Exit Stage Left





President Harry Truman 1948 Acceptance Speech



NUMBER 20

State's Dixiecrats Bolt National Ticket

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 14.—(P)—States rights Democrats of Oklahoma Saturday renounced the national Democratic party and cheered the candidacies of two southern governors for president and vice-president.

Merritt Gibson of Longview, Tex., national campaign director for the group, was the principal speaker. Former Oklahoma Governor William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray opened the morning session and called for the defeat of President Truman and Sen. Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky this fall.

The Dixiecrats' candidates are Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for president and Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi for vice president.

About 150 persons attended the convention to complete party organization and find a way of getting on the November ballot. Presidential electors and party officers were elected.

Ross Lillard, Oklahoma City attorney, elected permanent chairman, said if the Dixiecrats are denied a place on the ballots they will undertake a "paste-over" campaign.

"If we can't do anything else . . . we'll print a million ballots and they'll be placed in the hands of every voter in Oklahoma," he declared. "Then the ballots with names of our candidates will be pasted over the names of those who claim to be the constitutional Democrats."

City Loses Road Firm To Capital

Officials of the Clarence L. Boyd Co., Inc., road machinery company located here many years, Saturday announced general offices have been moved to Oklahoma City.

The platform approved unanimously by the group called for segregation of the races and condemned the action of the Democratic convention in sponsoring the civil rights program.

**Junior
man** Batson, a former majority leader of the Oklahoma house of representatives during Murray's administration, also addressed the convention.

3. Gang-
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He emphasized that the purpose of the Dixiecrats was not suppression of minorities but to advocate the keeping of police powers in state governments rather than the federal government.

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At the end of the convention, which lasted only four hours, the delegates listened to a re-broadcast of last week's convention of Texas Dixiecrats at Houston.

Convention in Oklahoma City, 14-Aug-1948



REBELS DECLARE THEIR PRINCIPLES

Declaration of Principles Issued at States' Rights Convention

Birmingham, Ala., July 17.—(AP)—The following is the "Declaration of Principles" reported by the resolutions committee of the states rights meeting today:

We affirm that a political party is an instrumentality for effectuating the principles upon which the party is founded; that a platform of principles is a solemn covenant with the people and with the members of the party; that no leader of the party, in temporary power, has the right or privilege to proceed contrary to the fundamental principles of the party, or the letter or spirit of the Constitution of the United States; that to act contrary to these principles is a breach of faith, a usurpation of power, and a forfeiture of the party name and party leadership.

We believe that racial and religious minorities should be protected in their rights guaranteed

See DECLARATION, Page Two.

Convention in Birmingham, 17-Jul-1948

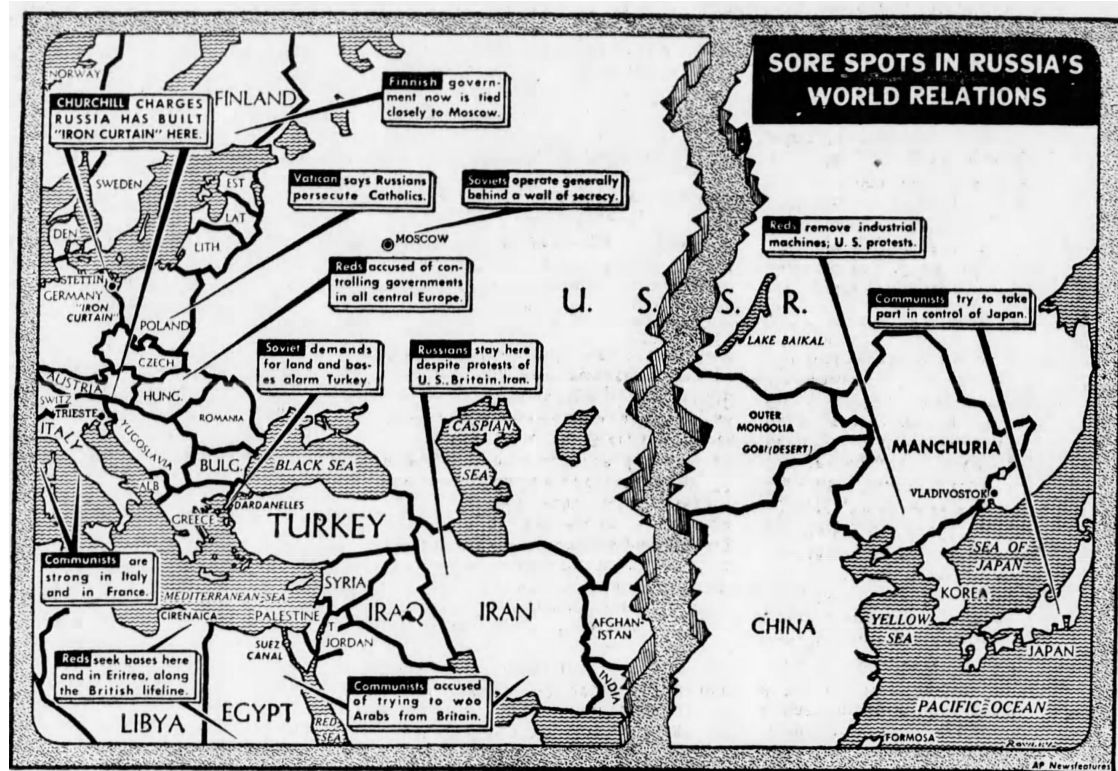




LAST Thursday, little Larry Thomas Long got his picture in The Houston Press as a Dixiecrat. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Long, were attending the big States' Righters meeting in Houston . . . What they didn't know was that the picture had been syndicated. Pete found that out this morning . . . He got a clipping of the picture from C. Gerald Moore, manager of the Occidental Life Insurance Company in Hickory, N. C. Mats of the photograph had been sent out by the National Enterprise Association. . The insurance man also managed for a bit of advertising on his own. He sent Pete a blotter telling about his insurance specialties.

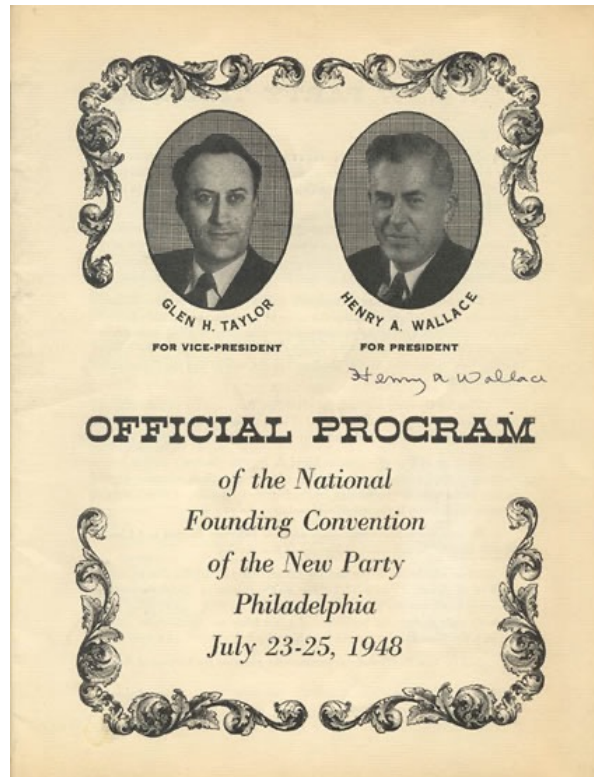
Get 'em while they're young





Churchill and the “Iron Curtain”





“New Party” aka “Progressive Party” program



NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1948.

RID WALLACE PARTY OF COMMUNIST GRIP, ADA LEADER URGES

J. Loeb Jr. Demands Platform
Group Support the ERP and
Condemn All 'Police States'

TUGWELL IN SHARP REPLY

Sees Move by Group to Back
Dewey, as Taylor Asserts
Real 'Reds' Will Do

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The new party's platform committee was plunged into angry debate late today by a demand from non-Communist New Dealers that it demonstrate its independence of communism and totalitarianism by endorsing the European Recovery Program and by condemning all "police states" whether in Mississippi or Russia.

James Loeb Jr., national executive secretary of Americans for Democratic Action, outvoted all efforts to discourage his testimony through delay. He told the committee members to their faces that although Henry A. Wallace was the party's Presidential candidate, this "does not obscure the fact that the Communists and their collaborators guide the major policies and word the major pronouncements of this party."

A few persons sided Mr. Loeb. Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, former Resettlement Administrator, and Dr. Joseph Johnson of Washington, dean of Howard University's medical school, made angry replies on behalf of the Wallace group.

Dr. Tugwell said that the Americans for Democratic Action had resorted to "unscrupulous and demagogic denunciation" and appeared to be getting ready to endorse Gov. Thomas E. Dewey since it already had denounced both President Truman and Mr. Wallace and had failed to persuade

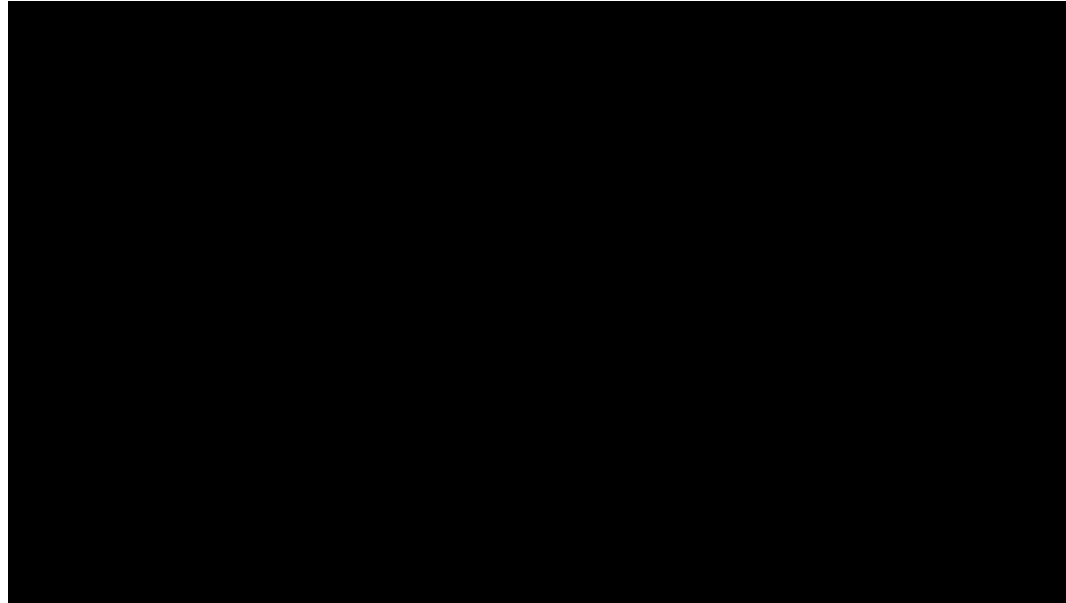
Anti-Communist New Dealers and the New Party, NYT, 23-Jul-1948





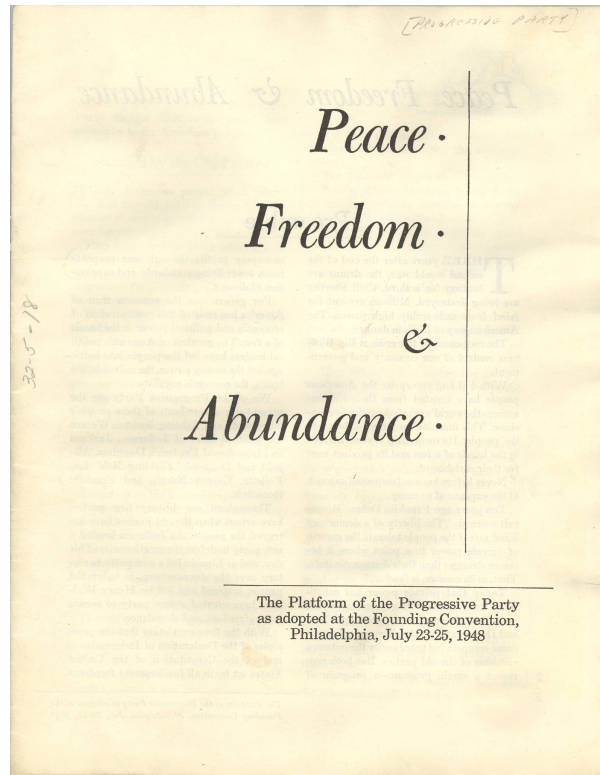
Henry and Pete





Henry Wallace Documentary PBS 2004





Progressive Party Platform



Youngest observer for the Progressive Party Convention is three-month-old Barbara Jo Mahony, of 16 Lawrence st., Yonkers, N. Y.

Barbara Jo is being carried about in a basket, decked with third party ribbons and buttons, by her parents, Ed and Ann Mahony.

Asked what she thought about the speeches, Barbara Jo answered, "Goo." Which is pretty bright for her age.

* * *

Television will have to do something about this.

The Pennsylvania Railroad lounge on the first floor of Convention Hall has been a haven for reporters. They can get a beer and watch the convention proceedings on television sets.

A reporter was seated before the television screen yesterday, sipping his brew, when the television camera swept the press section. He saw his assistant managing editor staring out at him.

Feeling guilty, the reporter tried to hide the beer, tried to hide himself, then realized that the television set works only in one direction.

* * *

The excitement and confusion centering around the Progressive Party Convention had no effect on two newsreel cameramen, once they had taken their quota of pictures for the day.

As the delegates staged a demonstration in Convention Hall to hail the nomination of Senator Glen Taylor, of Idaho, for Vice President, the two camera men, sat on a raised stand in front of the speakers platform, playing, of all things, a game of gin rummy.

News of the convention



Continued on Page 2, Column 7

30,000 Wallace Faithful Near Hysteria at Rally

By JOHN M. McCULLOUGH
Inquirer Convention Bureau

Whipped to a peak of near-hysterical excitement, a massed cheering section of more than 30,000 men and women last night roared salute to their Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the new-born Progressive Party — Henry A. Wallace, of Iowa, and U. S. Senator Glen H. Taylor, of Idaho.

All but the extreme corner of the center field bleachers held close-packed, serried rows of humanity as the candidates—the Vice Presidential nominee first, and then the broadly grinning former Vice President — entered the light-flooded bowl from Lehigh ave.

For two hours and a half, the great throng had been prepared by a series of speakers, an intermittent songfest and a high-pressure fund-raising campaign, for the climactic moment—the moment when the nominees for the third national party formally accepted the nominations conferred upon them, in colorful demonstration and deafening applause, at Convention Hall yesterday afternoon.

The vastness of the ball park, its

diamond protected by a tight wire fence, its outfield populated by an additional several thousand convention and party officials, press, radio and television personnel, diffused the concentrated roar from thousands of throats as Wallace, unchallenged darling of the Convention, passed through a lane of humanity

Continued on Page 3, Column 8

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—brown & black long-haired male pup. Vic. Fox Chase. If you own him or want to, write Mrs. Goetz, 7812 Verree rd., Phila. 11, Pa.

LOST—Frightened black cocker spaniel puppy, red leather collar, male. Last seen Fri. July 23, vic. Penn Fruit, 69th & Chestnut. Reward. Blvd. 4969.

LOST—Irish setter, male, 3 yrs. old. Del. Co. license #1336. Answers to Hunter. Reward. Please call Wayne 2290-R.

LOST—Lady's Gold Girard Perregaux watch, vic. Gtn. or W. Oak la. Rev. LI 9-5989.

LOST—Gold link choker, near Boyd theater. Liberal rew. Phone LO 7-4319.

Additional Lost and Found Advertising
On Page One of the Classified Section



Letters to the Editor

Daley's Storm Troopers Shock Readers



Police vs. protesters in Chicago hand-busting scene.

Abolish Conventions, Chaos

The nomination of Hubert Humphrey for President of the United States was not in the least democratic. The entire convention was dictated by Lyndon Johnson, John Bailey, Richard Daley, and Carl Albert who found it very easy to ignore any motion he did not personally support. The Chicago police, presumably under the direction of the mayor, were the most brutal and Gestapo-like since the Nazis themselves.

From this experience, I hope the "Democratic" Party and the country see the need

to abolish the national conventions and give the people more direct say in the selection of the presidential nominees.

RONALD FERSKY, 1937 Revere Rd., Cleveland Heights.

I was on the borderline of decision. I promised myself I would listen to both the Democratic and Republican Conventions.

Last night, Aug. 27, after watching the Democratic Convention, I told myself, "Isn't that typical of the chaos and lawlessness we've had for the past eight years."

I'm not on the borderline of decision any more. My choice will be Richard M. Nixon.

ANN H. WAGNER, 15782 Muskingum Rd., Brook Park.

After watching the sadistic and completely immoral conduct of the Chicago police on the night of Aug. 28, I have a feeling of revulsion and outrage.

Having had two sons in the marines, one wounded three times in Vietnam, it makes me wonder what they had been fighting for. Was it the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, or to make our beloved country a fascist bastion?

Since when is it not the prerogative of U.S. citizens to walk the streets, unarmed, without fear of being beaten for being on the street? The scenes displayed for all the world to see that night were reminiscent of the days of Hitler and his S.S. Corps.

HAROLD A. DeBOE, 1550 E. 248th St., Euclid.

"The whole world is watching" was the chant and the nations viewing the Democratic Convention fiasco must surely be wondering if the U.S. is a democracy or lunacy.

Outside the convention hall a peaceful demonstration was turned into a bottle-throwing, head-splitting free for all thanks to Mayor Daley's storm troopers and their night sticks. Newsmen were clubbed, and cameras smashed in an effort to prevent this display of unnecessarily harsh brutality to be seen by the rest of the nation and the world.

Inside the convention hall Mayor Daley sat complacent and smug with his old political cronies, shouting insults while a Senator was trying to deliver a nominating speech to the delegates. It's time the old tyrannical party bosses were deposed and the whole ugly machinery they built be dismantled and dumped for so much junk.

MRS. JOHN MORE, 9029 Pearl Rd., Strongsville.

I know that the news media will heap abuse on the Chicago Police Dept., but the point remains that the beatniks and hippies went to that city to disrupt the convention and cause trouble. The fact that the police beat them at their own game is not relevant here. The point that is relevant is how long is the average, hard-working American going to put up with these insane, dirty, morons?

Next Week



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**3rd Parties Have
Swung Some
Elections**

WASHINGTON — (P) — Third parties in U.S. politics have, on occasion, swung Presidential elections but they have been notably unsuccessful in electing their own candidates.

In 1844 James G. Birney, an anti-slavery Kentuckian, ran as a Liberty Party candidate and polled enough votes so that Henry Clay, Whig, lost New York State to James K. Polk, Democrat. This gave Polk the Presidency.

A Democratic split in 1860 has been credited with the election of Abraham Lincoln. Regular Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas but a Southern pro-slavery

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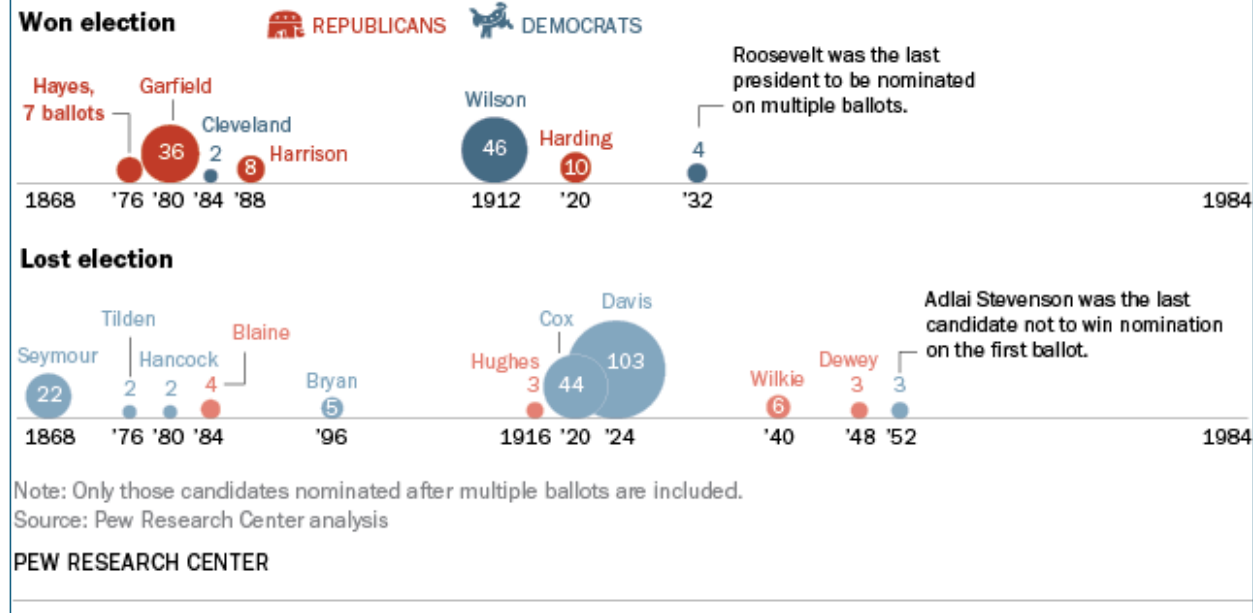
"For mys
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Why do we keep trying third (or fourth) parties when they never win?



Contested conventions in presidential races, 1868–1984

General election outcome for candidates nominated on multiple ballots



Contested presidential conventions, and why parties try to avoid them

