

Turning Points of American Politics: 5 Conventions

The nominations for the 1968 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
No class meeting next Friday		
12/5	Presidential nominating conventions for the 1980 election Conclusions	Narratives of the Presidential Nominating Conventions: Branding The Parties And Candidates



The Rise and Fall of the Televised Political Convention

by
Zachary Karabell

Discussion Paper D-33
October 1998

The Joan Shorenstein Center

PRESS • POLITICS



• PUBLIC POLICY •

Harvard University
John F. Kennedy School of Government

All this year, NPR has been looking back at the significant moments in 1968, a turbulent time for the country - assassinations, anti-Vietnam War protests, unrest in major cities. The Democratic convention in Chicago in late August of that year was very much a reflection of the times. It was dominated by demonstrations and discord.

(SOUNDBITE OF ARCHIVED RECORDING)

UNIDENTIFIED CROWD: (Chanting).

GONYEA: But the Republican Convention, which came first that summer, was different, opening 50 years ago this weekend. The GOP event nominated Richard Nixon and was mostly quiet and orderly. Republicans wanted to present their party as a picture of a buttoned-down organization.

(SOUNDBITE OF SONG, "NIXON'S THE ONE")

CONNIE STEVENS: (Singing) Stand up, and let's strike the band up.

GONYEA: And if it was all no more cutting-edge than this Nixon campaign jingle sung by pop star Connie Stevens (ph), all the better.

(SOUNDBITE OF SONG, "NIXON'S THE ONE")

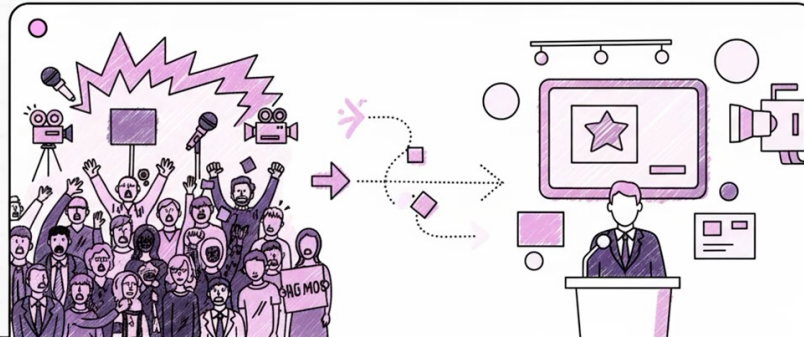
STEVENS: (Singing) I said that Nixon's the one.

GONYEA: In 1968, Richard Nixon arrived in Miami Beach the overwhelming frontrunner, though still short of the needed delegates. Bill Plante was a reporter for CBS News. Now retired, he recalls a background briefing with

Readings



From Drama to Infomercial



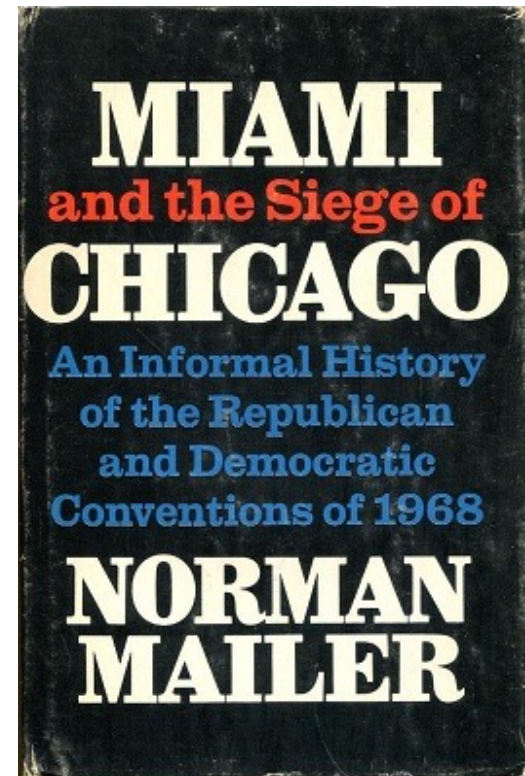
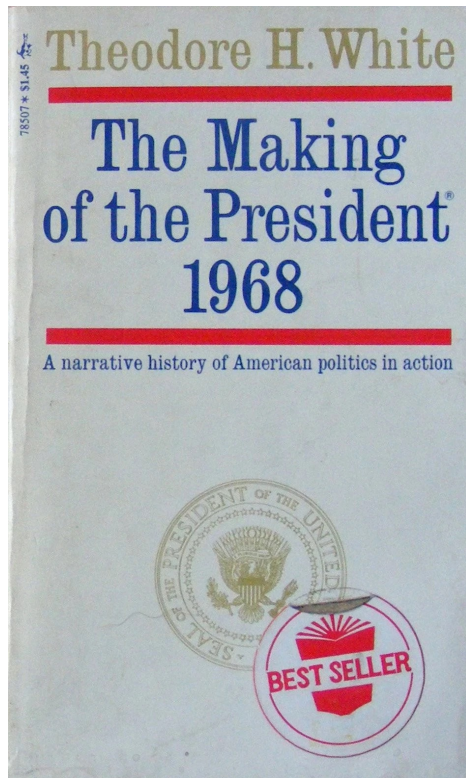
A video recap





What do you remember about the 1968 RNC or DNC conventions?





Additional references





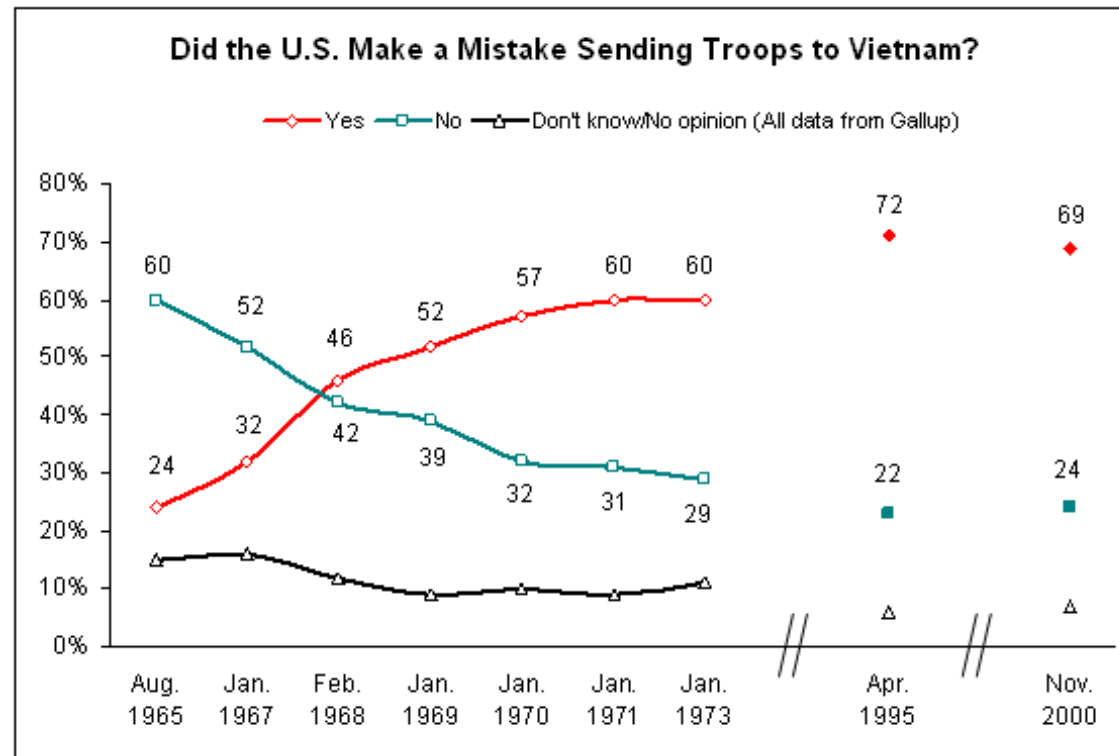
“You won’t have Nixon to kick around anymore.” – 7-Nov-1962





"Whatever Became of You, Hubert?"





Public sentiment on Vietnam had been shifting for years





Walter Cronkite, “Report from Vietnam,” 27-Feb-1968





Columbia students take over campus buildings – 27-Mar-1968





LBJ announces that he will not seek re-election – 31-Mar-1968



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Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. – 4-Apr-1968





Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy – 6-Jun-1968



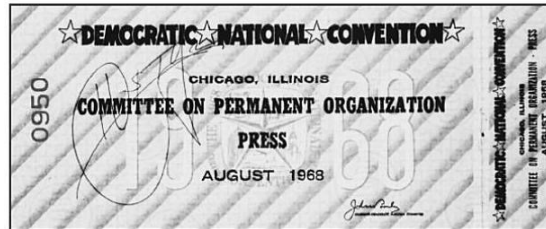
As if we hadn't
suffered enough





Norman Mailer in Chicago and Miami





*Thompson's press pass for
the 1968 Democratic National
Convention in Chicago.*
(COURTESY OF HST ARCHIVES)



*Self-portrait,
Woody Creek, 1968.*
(PHOTO COURTESY OF HST ARCHIVES)



*Juan Thompson, age four, views a
bullet-riddled portrait of FBI director
J. Edgar Hoover, summer 1968.*
(PHOTO COURTESY OF HST ARCHIVES)

Hunter S. Thompson in Chicago



Wallace Backers Sound Out Montana for 1968 Ballot

Missoulian State Bureau
HELENA — Supporters of George Wallace for president have made preliminary inquiries about placing the former Alabama governor's name on the 1968 general election ballot.

Secretary of State Frank Murray's office has received two letters from Wallace groups asking about Montana election laws. Other candidates and parties also have inquired about how presidential candidates, not running as Republicans or Democrats, can get their names before the Montana voters.

Most likely route to accomplish that appears to be a state convention, at which electors pledging their support to a candidate would be selected. Wallace supporters already are reported to be planning a national convention for their new "American independent party" and a CBS news reporter said Tuesday that the Alabamian hopes to get on the ballot in all states except Ohio.

The 1968 general election ballot listed presidential nominees from the National States Rights, Prohibition and Socialist Workers parties, as well as Democrat and Republican candidates.

But nominees of the three minor parties collected a total of only 1,350 votes out of the 278,628 cast.

But Wallace might do considerably better. He got about 5 per cent of the vote cast by Montanans for their first-choice presidential nominee in the recent grassroots ballots conducted by the Missoulian and other Lee newspapers. A Montana Poll released last October showed the former governor getting from 5 to 18 per cent of the vote in three-way races between him, President Johnson and each of five potential Republican nominees.

Some predictions are that Wallace will draw enough votes nationally to throw the election into the House of Representatives.

The presidential candidate of a minor party making the best showing in Montana in recent years was former Vice President Henry A. Wallace, who drew 7,313 votes in 1948.

In addition to the Wallace group, Murray's office has received inquiries about getting on the presidential ballot from Jacob J. Gordon, a Democrat from Worcester, Mass.; Socialist Worker party out of New York City; Independent American party, Salt Lake City, and the Citizens for LeMay, which listed a Mt. Vernon, Ohio, address.

EVELYN WO

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11:

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walking into her tent's cage and lecturing her on the need for a sound dollar.

He then reached across the counter and shook hands with Mrs. Venetia Vezirgiantnki, who was waiting for Mrs. Clancy with several \$10 bills.

In the afternoon, Mr. Romney visited three home headquarters in Somersworth, Durham and Portsmouth before leaving for a short rest in Hampton.

Presents Petition

By JOHN H. FENTON

Special to The New York Times

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12—Governor Romney, an acknowledged underdog in the New Hampshire primary, was first in line among major candidates today at the opening of the filing period to qualify for the Presidential preference ballot on March 12.

Mr. Romney appeared in person at the State House to present his petition bearing the names of 192 New Hampshire voters. The state was saved the expense of postage or telegraph rates when Secretary of State Robert L. Stark handed him a letter informing him that his name had been proposed on the petition of at least 50 voters from each of the two Congressional districts for printing on the ballot.

Mr. Romney completed the exchange of documents by handing Mr. Stark a letter saying he accepted the proposal. Under New Hampshire statutes, the Secretary of State must notify a prospective candidate "by the most expeditious means" that his name has been proposed and that he had 10 days after receiving notice to ask that his name be withdrawn. Otherwise, he is in the contest.

Mr. Romney was not officially the first Presidential candidate to appear. The first was Jacob J. Gordon, a Worcester, Mass., businessman, who has asserted he can end the war in Vietnam in 72 hours. He was on hand at 8:30 A.M., when the State House opened, to file his papers for the Democratic ballot.

Other Presidential aspirants have until Jan. 31 to file their intentions of running in the preferential phase of the primary. Delegates to the convention have until Feb. 10.

Nixon Declines Comment

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—A spokesman for Mr. Nixon said today he had no comment on Governor Romney's challenge to a series of debates in the New Hampshire primary campaign.



Getting on the ballot – 13-Jan-1968

Afterbeat Jockey Around For President?

A Chicago Good Humor man, a California jockey, a man who campaigns in an Uncle Sam suit.

These are among the presidential candidates you won't be seeing on Oregon's primary election ballot. They all wanted to be listed but Secretary of State Clay Myers didn't think they were generally advocated and none was able to get 1,000 voters to sign petitions to make them candidates.

Some, like Lar Daly, are after political jobs year after year.

Daly has attained a degree of fame by his campaigning dressed as Uncle Sam. He calls himself "Mr. America First."

He has come up with an unusual platform which includes "All known dope peddlers of records must be shot on sight," but only by law enforcement officers.

He tried to get on the New Hampshire ballot where he needed only 100 names on a petition. He was able to get 89.

Then there is Don DuMont, the Chicago Good Humor man.

He has a dandy slogan, "The Only Thing False About This

Candidate for President in 1968 Is His New Teeth."

Another of his sayings is "Less Taxes—More Pay With Liberty and Good Humor" as

By
Douglas
Seymour

Capital
Journal
Reporter



he gets in his plug for his product.

The jockey is Charles C. Compton, Sierra Madre, Calif., who bills himself as "Dark Horse Entry Candidate."

He likes that description so much that he has an official certificate from the State of California listing it as his "Fictitious Firm Name."

Compton says he is striving for the creation of an international free city dedicated as a constructive educational center and "City of Hope, where through education, understanding will be won for all humanity."

Another would-be candidate is Jacob J. Gordon, Worcester, Mass.

He modestly promises to end the Vietnam War in 72 hours, eliminate the draft, resolve racial problems to the satisfaction of all Americans, eliminate corruption in federal courts and Congress, provide a \$300 minimum federal payment to all elderly American couples, cut federal taxes in half, eliminate inflation, reorganize the banking system, eliminate the cost of all public welfare programs and arrest all of the conspirators now in high government jobs who participated in the Kennedy assassination.

But he doesn't give any indication of how he plans to get this done.

All of these candidates and others sent stacks of material to the secretary of state's office in efforts to get their names on this year's presidential ballot.

But it was all in vain. If you want to vote for any of them you'll have to write in their names.

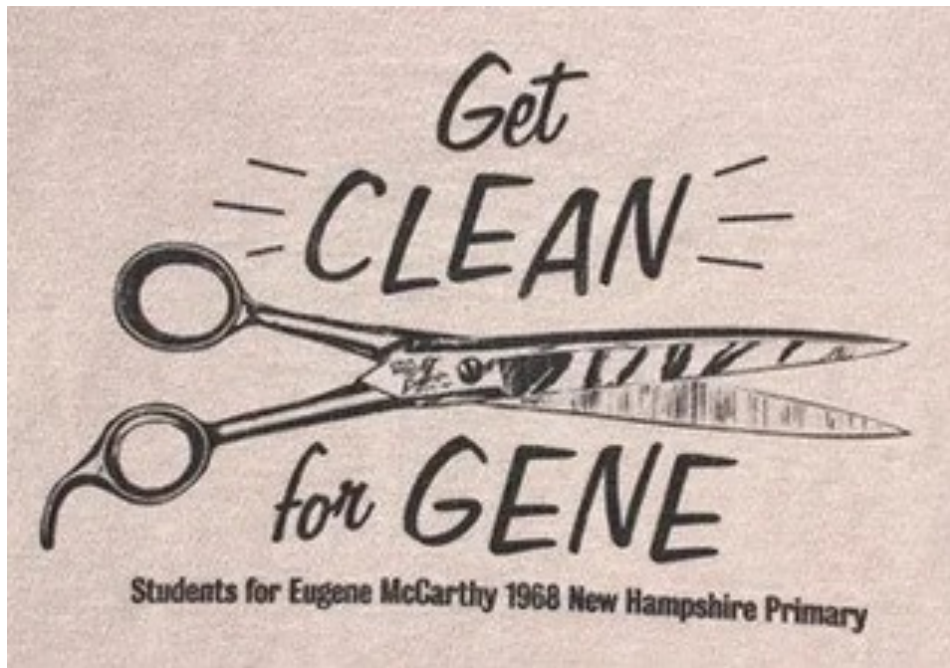
Gordon's platform





It starts in New Hampshire





M'CARTHY GETS ABOUT 40%, JOHNSON AND NIXON ON TOP IN NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTING

Friends Say Rockefeller Has Decided to Make Bid

By R. W. APPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 12—Governor Rockefeller has decided to campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, according to close friends, but has still not decided upon tactics.

The Governor has told intimates this week that he will choose within the next 10 days one of three courses of action—which he believes will best keep alive his chances for the nomination. He has emphasized that his hesitation grows out of a strategic problem, not out of reluctance to seek the nomination or lack of confidence in his ability to make a strong race.

These are the options open to Governor Rockefeller:

1. Wage a full-scale campaign for the Oregon primary elec-

tion on May 28 in the hope of stopping the drive of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon toward the nomination and dramatically demonstrating his own grass roots popularity.

2. Allow his name to remain in the campaign there, leaving the field work to the draft-Rockefeller committee in that state. He is to meet with leaders of the committee either here or in Manhattan next weekend.

3. File an affidavit of withdrawal from the Oregon primary, in which the Governor's name has been entered by the Oregon Secretary of State. Under the election regulations, such an affidavit

Continued on Page 32, Column 1

ROCKEFELLER LAGS

Senator Exceeds Top

Primary Pre on PeaceCa

By WARREN W.
Special to The New York Times

CONCORD, N. H.—President John F. Kennedy's lack of a strong campaign in the first 1968 Democratic primary tonight, but the Minnesotan has 40 per cent of the vote.

In the parallel contest, Richard M. Nixon, a write-in effort of Governor Rockefeller of New York, held current Presidential to about 10 per cent.

Although the write-in candidate, for certain victory

Although the President, a write-in candidate, was headed for certain victory in the popularity contest with nearly 90 per cent of the vote in, incomplete returns indicated that Mr. McCarthy had won about 20 of New Hampshire's 24 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

This happened because the total Johnson vote was divided among 45 candidates for the 24 delegate openings, while the McCarthy forces had prudently limited their slate to 24, each of whom got the full benefit of the Senator's strength.

Democratic Vote

McCarthy wins while losing



Ap- ich	Hampshire secretary of State: (X-name printed on ballot.)	Gov 4,84
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	x William Evans Jr. 151	ney
	x Herbert F. Hoover 247	poir
	x Richard M. Nixon 80,667	Fish
	George Romney 1,743	
	x Harold Stassen 429	Ol
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Ba-	Eugene McCarthy 5,511	the
	Paul Fisher 374	Vi
	Lyndon Johnson 1,778	Hun
	Ronald Reagan 362	in t
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lis-	Lyndon Johnson 27,243	ed l
	Richard Nixon 2,529	Joh
up	Paul Fisher 504	339;
of-	Robert F. Kennedy 600	Nix
lon	Nelson Rockefeller 243	bam
ice	George Wallace 197	44.
it	All others 152	A
not		date

Out of 55,184
.14%

The final New Hampshire tally



POGO

By WALT KELLY



LBJ drops from race – 31-Mar-1968



SAMPLE BALLOT		SAMPLE BALLOT.	
PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE		PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE	
Republican Party		Democratic Party	
<p>MARK THIS BALLOT IN ONE SPACE ONLY. You have one of 3 choices, you may either:</p> <p>Express your preference for one of the persons whose names are printed on this ballot (in that case, make a cross or other similar mark in the space after that person's name); or:</p> <p>Vote against all of the names printed on this ballot, thus in fact expressing your preference for an uninstructed delegation from Wisconsin to the national convention of the Republican party (in that case, make a cross or other similar mark in the space following "None of the names shown"); or:</p> <p>Write in the name of another person to become the presidential candidate of the Republican party (in that case, write his name into the space following "Write-in Candidate").</p>		<p>MARK THIS BALLOT IN ONE SPACE ONLY. You have one of 3 choices, you may either:</p> <p>Express your preference for one of the persons whose names are printed on this ballot (in that case, make a cross or other similar mark in the space after that person's name); or:</p> <p>Vote against all of the names printed on this ballot, thus in fact expressing your preference for an uninstructed delegation from Wisconsin to the national convention of the Democratic party (in that case, make a cross or other similar mark in the space following "None of the names shown"); or:</p> <p>Write in the name of another person to become the presidential candidate of the Democratic party (in that case, write his name into the space following "Write-in Candidate").</p>	
HAROLD E. STASSEN	()	LYNDON B. JOHNSON	()
or		or	
RONALD W. REAGAN	()	EUGENE J. McCARTHY	()
or		or	
RICHARD M. NIXON	()	None of the names shown	()
or		Write-in Candidate (_____)	
None of the names shown	()		
Write-in Candidate (_____)			

Wisconsin





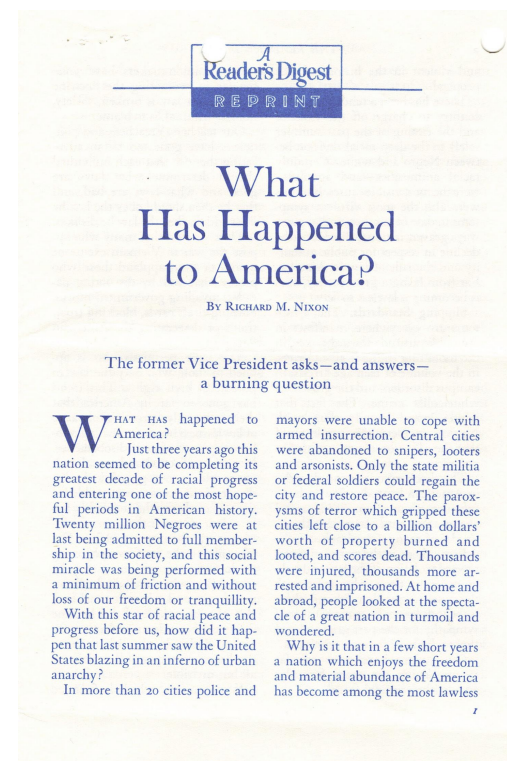
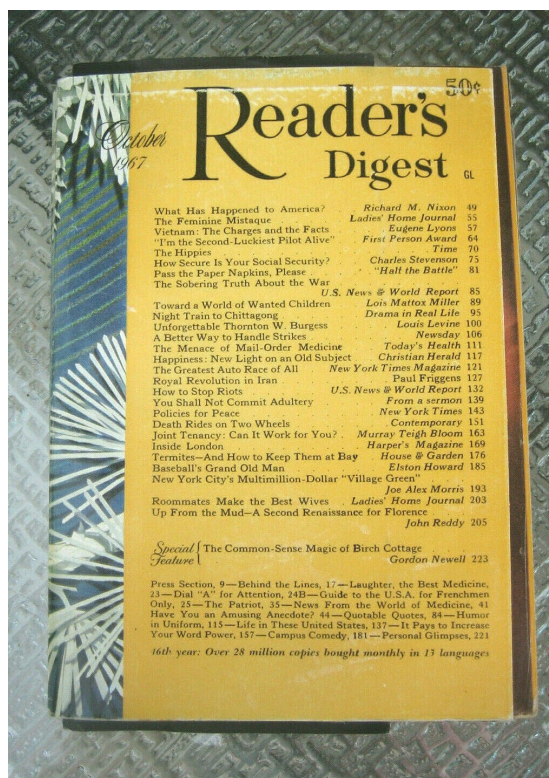
Wisconsin





California Primary





Nixon in *Reader's Digest* – October 1967





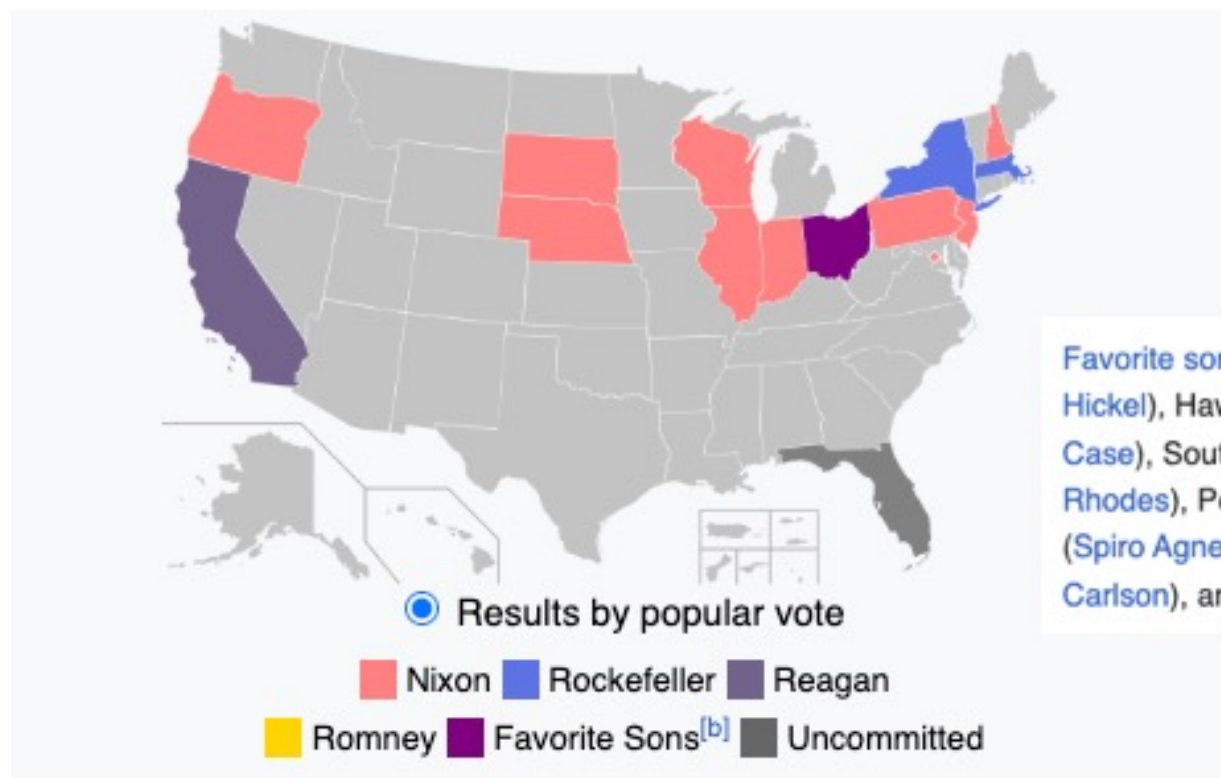
Nixon on Johnny Carson (22-Nov-1967)





Nixon and Television





Results of 1968 Republican Primaries



1,333 delegates to the [Republican National Convention](#)
667 (majority) votes needed to win



Candidate	Richard Nixon	Nelson Rockefeller	Ronald Reagan
Home state	New York ^[a]	New York	California
Delegate count	619 ^[1]	267 ^[1]	192 ^[1]
Contests won	10	2	1
Popular vote	1,679,443	164,340	1,696,632
Percentage	37.5%	3.7%	37.9%

Delegate Count



Delegate Count Shows Nixon In Firm Lead

By ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Los Angeles Times-Washington Post Service

MIAMI BEACH — Richard M. Nixon clung to his position yesterday as the strong favorite to win the Republican presidential nomination this week.

He does not have the nomination locked up. Yet if he is to be stopped, it will take such things as a large shift of Southern delegates to California Gov. Ronald Reagan and a strong line-up of favorite sons supporting New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

However, Rockefeller's hold on two key favorite sons—Govs. James A. Rhodes of Ohio and Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland—remained most precarious yesterday.

Nixon's Strength Holding Up

Furthermore a Los Angeles Times survey of delegates in 11 Southern states indicated yesterday that Nixon's strength is holding up well. The figures show that on the first ballot he will get perhaps 247 votes from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. By contrast Reagan is likely to receive 57 and Rockefeller 7.

The survey indicated that Nixon now has 652 delegate votes, Rockefeller 297 and Reagan 180, with the remaining 204 uncommitted or backing favorite sons. The number needed for the nomination is 667.

Nixon with nearly enough to clinch nomination



GOP Platform's Highlights

MIAMI BEACH (AP) — The 1968 Platform issued by the Republicans Sunday:

— Calls for a courageous and understanding new leadership of America "that will recapture control of events, . . . thus restoring our confidence in ourselves and in our future."

—Pledges "a vigorous effort, nationwide, to transform the blighted areas of cities into centers of opportunity and progress, culture and talent." —Declares "we will not tolerate violence" and promises an all-out crusade against crime.

—Combines a call for greater participation by youth in the nation's political process with proposals for a wide range of aid to education.

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—Blames the Democratic administration for inflation, spending, high interest rates and the dollar drain and promises to "restore fiscal integrity and sound monetary policies, encourage sustained economic vitality."

—Favors a foreign policy seeking peace through international cooperation, more selective use of foreign aid, limits on trade with the Communists, arms shipments to Israel for her protection and avoiding making "the United States a world policeman."

—Pledges to push peace negotiations to end the Vietnam war while avoiding "a camouflaged surrender" to the Communists.

—Accuses the Administration of letting U.S. security deteriorate in the face of growing Soviet power and pledges to "restore the pre-eminence of U.S. military strength."

A rather dovish platform



Winthrop
Rockefeller

State	Total Delegates Vote	PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION—FIRST BALLOT VOTING BEFORE SWITCHES										
		Nixon	W. Rockefeller	Reagan	Rhodes	Romney	Cant	Carlson	W. Rockefeller	Fong	Stassen	Lincoln
ALABAMA	26	14		12								
ALASKA	12	11	1									
ARIZONA	16	16										
ARKANSAS	18								18			
CALIFORNIA	86			86								
COLORADO	18	14	3									
CONNECTICUT	16	4	12									
DELAWARE	12	9	3									
FLORIDA	34	32	1	1								
GEORGIA	30	21	2	7								
HAWAII	14											
IDaho	14	9		5								
ILLINOIS	58	50	5	3								
INDIANA	26	26										
IOWA	24	13	8	3								
KANSAS	20							20				
KENTUCKY	24	22	2									
LOUISIANA	26	19	7	7								
MAINE	14	7										
MARYLAND	26	18	8									
MASSACHUSETTS	34		34									
MICHIGAN	48	4				44						
MINNESOTA	26	9									1	1
MISSISSIPPI	70	70										
MISSOURI	24	16	5	3								
MONTANA	14	11		3								
NEBRASKA	16	16										
NEVADA	12	9	3									
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8	8										
NEW JERSEY	40	18						22				
NEW MEXICO	14	8	1	5								
NEW YORK	92	4	88									
NORTH CAROLINA	26	9	1	16								
NORTH DAKOTA	8	5	2	1								
OHIO	58	2	1	7	55						1	
OKLAHOMA	22	14										
OREGON	18	18										
PENNSYLVANIA	64	22	41	1								
RHODE ISLAND	14		14									
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	22										
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	14										
TENNESSEE	28	28										
TEXAS	56	41		15								
UTAH	8	2				6						
VERMONT	12	9	3									
VIRGINIA	24	22	2									
WASHINGTON	24	15	3	6								
WEST VIRGINIA	14	11	3									
WISCONSIN	30	30										
WYOMING	12	12										
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	9	6	3									
PUERTO RICO	5		5									
VIRGIN ISLANDS	3		1									
TOTAL	1,333	692	277	182	55	50	22	20	18	14	2	1

Republican's nomination final vote, (*Making of the President, 1968*)





Accepting the Republican Nomination, 1968



[I]n truth he was left by the television set with the knowledge that for the first time he had not been able to come away with an intimation of what was in a politician's heart, indeed did not know if he was ready to like Nixon, or detested him for his resolutely non-poetic binary system, his computer's brain, did not know if the candidate were real as a man, or whole as a machine, lonely in his sad eminence or megalomaniacal, humble enough to feel the real wounds of the country or sufficiently narcissistic to dream the tyrant's dream—the reporter did not know if the candidate was some last wry hope of unity or the square root of minus one, a rudder to steer the ship of state or an empty captain above a directionless void, there to loose the fearful nauseas of the century. He had no idea at all if God was in the land or the Devil played the tune.

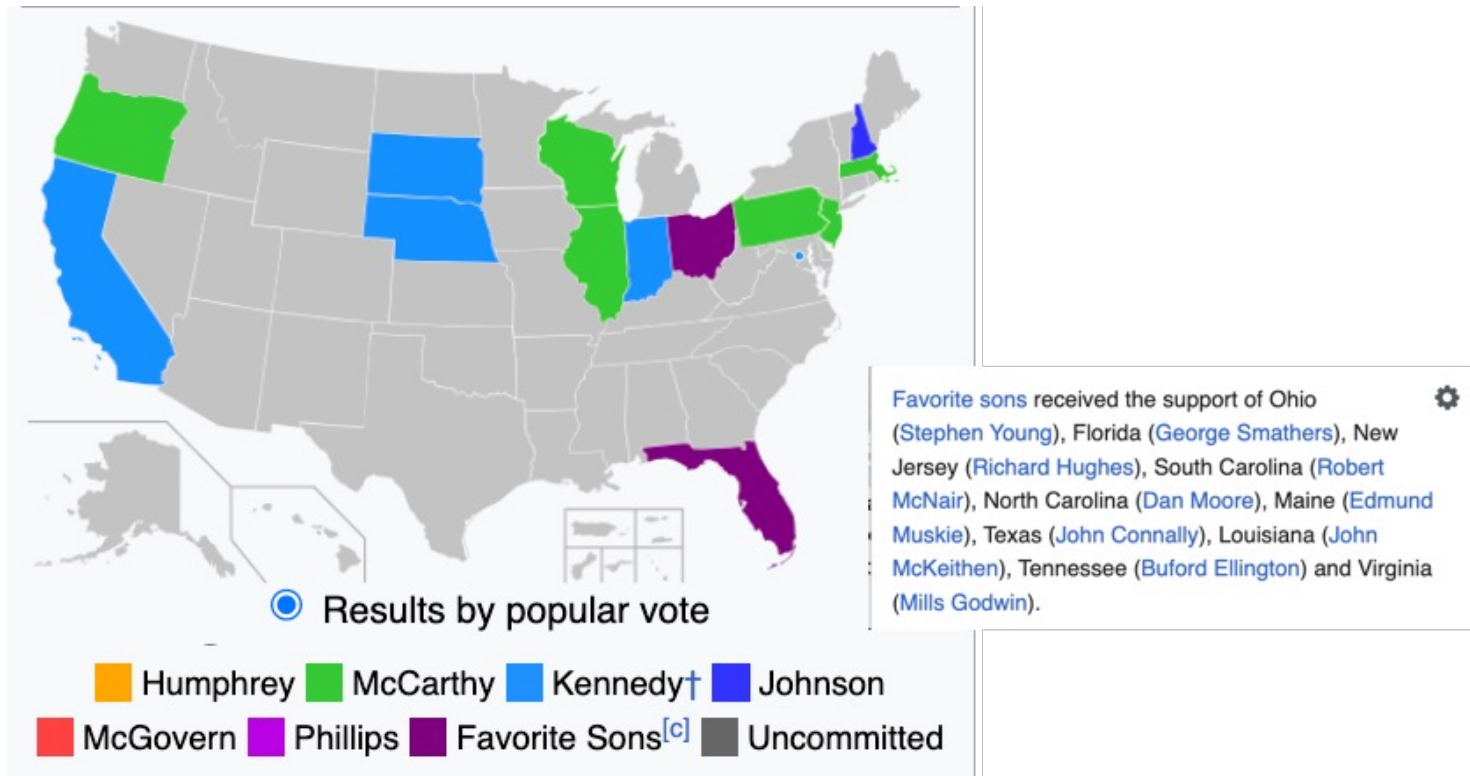
The last words come from Mailer





Democrats in Chicago





Results of 1968 Democratic Primaries



2,607 delegates to the Democratic National Convention
1,304 (majority) votes needed to win



Candidate	Eugene McCarthy	Robert F. Kennedy†
Home state	Minnesota	New York
Delegate count	379.2 487.5 ^[a]	340.5 393.5 ^[a]
Contests won	6	5
Popular vote	2,914,933	2,305,148
Percentage	38.7%	30.6%



Candidate	Hubert Humphrey	Lyndon B. Johnson ^[b]
Home state	Minnesota	Texas
Delegate count	258 1,159.5 ^[a]	12
Contests won	0	1
Popular vote	166,463	383,590
Percentage	2.2%	5.1%

Democrat Delegate Count





Our hometown boy



Key Planks of Democratic Platform Accepted by Convention Platform Committee

Justice and Law

The platform committee has accepted the plank on justice and law, which calls for the strengthening of the judicial system and the protection of civil liberties.

Health

The platform committee has accepted the plank on health, which calls for the strengthening of the public health system and the protection of the environment.

The World

The platform committee has accepted the plank on the world, which calls for the strengthening of international relations and the protection of human rights.

Toward a Single Society

The platform committee has accepted the plank on a single society, which calls for the strengthening of the social safety net and the protection of the vulnerable.

Vietnam and Asia

The platform committee has accepted the plank on Vietnam and Asia, which calls for the strengthening of our commitment to the region and the protection of our interests.

Employment Standards

The platform committee has accepted the plank on employment standards, which calls for the strengthening of labor rights and the protection of workers.

National Defense

The platform committee has accepted the plank on national defense, which calls for the strengthening of our military and the protection of our country.

Older Citizens

The platform committee has accepted the plank on older citizens, which calls for the strengthening of social security and the protection of the elderly.

People in Need

The platform committee has accepted the plank on people in need, which calls for the strengthening of social welfare and the protection of the poor.

Section II Asia

The platform committee has accepted the plank on section II Asia, which calls for the strengthening of our relations with the Asian countries and the protection of our interests.

Vietnam Planks Compared

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (UPI)—Following is a comparison of highlights of the Vietnam plank approved by the Democratic platform committee and the Republican platform approved in Miami Beach on Aug. 6.

Democrats	Republicans
<p>POLICY</p> <p>"We strongly support the Paris talks and applaud the initiative of President Johnson which brought North Vietnam to the peace table."</p> <p>NEGOTIATIONS</p> <p>"Our most urgent task in Southeast Asia is to end the war in Vietnam by an honorable and lasting settlement which respects the rights of all people of Vietnam."</p> <p>SURRENDER</p> <p>"We reject as unacceptable a unilateral withdrawal of our forces which would allow that aggression and subversion to succeed. We have never demanded, and do not now demand, unconditional surrender by the Communists."</p> <p>STRATEGY</p> <p>"We want no bases in South Vietnam; no continued military presence and no political role in Vietnamese affairs."</p> <p>MILITARY</p> <p>"Stop all bombing of North Vietnam when this action would not endanger the lives of our groups in the field; this action should take into account the response from Hanoi."</p>	<p>POLICY</p> <p>"The Administration's Vietnam policy has failed — militarily, politically, diplomatically, and with relations to our own people."</p> <p>NEGOTIATIONS</p> <p>"We will sincerely and vigorously pursue peace negotiations as long as they offer any reasonable prospect for a just peace. We pledge to develop a clear and purposeful negotiating position."</p> <p>SURRENDER</p> <p>"We pledge a program for peace in Vietnam — neither peace at any price nor camouflaged surrender of legitimate United States or allied interests . . ."</p> <p>STRATEGY</p> <p>"We pledge to adopt a strategy relevant to the real problems of the war, concentrating on the security of the population, and developing a greater sense of nationhood and on strengthening the local forces; it will be a strategy permitting a progressive de-Americanization of the war, both military and civilian."</p> <p>MILITARY</p> <p>"The Administration's piecemeal commitment of men and matériel has wasted our massive military superiority and frittered away our options. The result has been a prolonged war of attrition."</p>

Democratic Party Platform





“The Whole World is Watching”



Third party registration has unusual combinations

By TONY CIMARUSTI
Copley News Service

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles County provided George Wallace's American Independent Party with a big portion of the number of registered voters it needed to place it on the California ballot, 51,154, county registrar-reclorder Ray E. Lee revealed Monday.

The anti-Vietnam war group, the Peace and Freedom Party, also registered more than half of the 66,000-plus voters needed for ballot placement by obtaining 36,788 registrants in the county.

The two new parties accounted for more than half of the 120,053 minor party registrations in the county, according to Lee's figures, as of Jan. 2.

There are 91 designations other than Republican or Democrat, indicating the widespread deviations from the normal affiliations.

In the non-partisan category were 22,133 persons, and 8172 listed themselves as independents.

The Prohibitionists are still going fairly well with 763 registrants.

Some of the other designations appear rather unique.

In fact, if some of these names came from other than an official county list, you might think somebody was putting you on.

For instance, there are two persons registered as Democratic Republicans.

And apparently some county residents haven't shaken their English ties, since two registered as Monarchists and one person registered as a Royalist.

There are some who want to make it clear they are not tied to any party or anybody. Three persons registered as non-affiliated.

Other rather unique designations with one or more registrants include Bull Moose, Cynic, God, Technocrat, Russian Imperialist, Third, Exceptionalist and Syndicalist.

There are some with dilutions

of grandeur, as perhaps the people for Humane and Honest Government, which managed to get only one person registered.

Somewhat, only one person in the county registered as a Communist, and only one registered as an American Nazi.

There is even one person registered for the Earth Party, and one registered as an agnostic.

More usual and not so unusual designations and number of persons registered include:

All Partisan, 3; Anarchist, 2; Black Panther, 3; By Partisan, 15; Conservative, 31; Constitutional, 62; Freedom for Peace,

3; Independent American, 4; Independent Democrat, 2; Independent Progressive, 65; Independent Republican, 4; Labor, 2; Liberal, 10; Naturalists, 7; Neutral, 7; Non-Committed, 4; Non-Political, 4; Non-Affiliated, 18; Patriotic, 11; Progressive, 18; Socialist, 98; Social Labor, 42; Socialist Workers, 5; Townsend, 2; Unaffiliated, 4; Undecided, 34; Undeclared, 2; Veterans, 2; Wallace, 6.

But perhaps the most careful of all the 260,112 persons who registered in the county was the one who registered this way—Non-Partisan Democratic Republican.

New parties may miss June ballots

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Two new and vigorously opposed political parties stood officially qualified for California's ballot today, but they face more legal obstacles in getting on the June 4 primary ticket.

As had been expected, Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan announced Monday that the American Independent party and the Peace and Freedom party rounded up far more than the required 66,059 signatures of registered voters to meet ballot requirements.

The Peace and Freedomites base their appeal on two main goals — an end to the Vietnam war including immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops, and more help for Negroes in big city slums.

The American Independents, rallying behind the undeclared presidential candidacy of former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, are for increased effort in Vietnam and support his racial segregation stand.

H. P. Sullivan, assistant secretary of state, said there would be no problem for the parties to

The Peace and Freedom group wound up with 105,100 registrants in a much less costly campaign which took a last-minute effort to reach the goal.

Both the Republican and Democratic state chairmen conceded they had lost some members to the new organizations.

Democratic Chairman Charles Warren of Los Angeles noted that Democrats opposed to the Vietnam war left their party for the new one.

But that, in turn, will take away support from Sen. Eugene McCarthy, D-Minn., who will challenge President Johnson on an antiwar platform in California and other primaries, Warren pointed out.

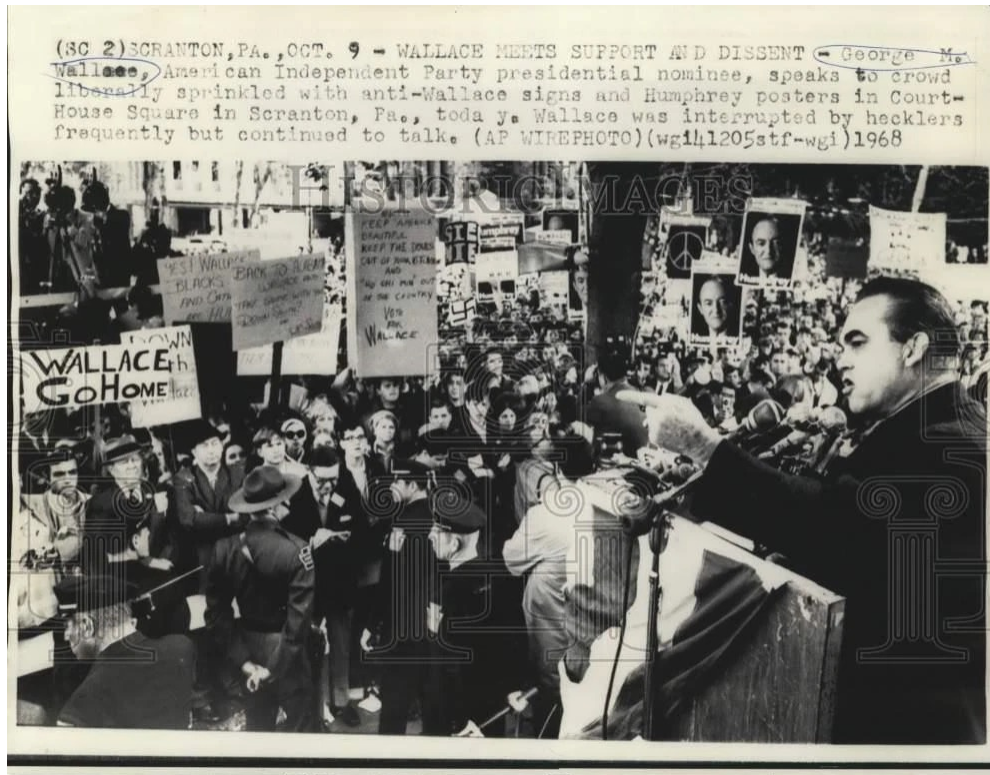
Jordan's figures also showed that Democrats continue to outnumber registered Republicans by about a 43 margin. Democratic registration is at 3,829,243, up 200,000 from Jan. 1, 1967, while Republicans have 2,934,061 a boost of 125,787.

Tides

(All times are Pacific Standard)
JAN. 23: HIGH—3:08 A.M., 5.2;
LOW—10:02 A.M., 2.2

News-Pilot San Pedro, California • Tuesday, January 23, 1968





George Wallace and the American Independent Party



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a rabble-rouser in contest with Father Coughlin, or too disorganized to contemplate entering national politics.

The American Independent Party is not to have a national convention. Wallace's campaign headquarters is the national committee, but it has enough organization to have got on to the ballots of most states. The refusal of Ohio is being contested in the court.

Nothing quite like this has happened before in American history. Other third parties have never gone so far. Wallace now has one-fifth of the vote, according to the polls, and his support is still growing.

Of course, he desires that

American Independent Party not having a national convention

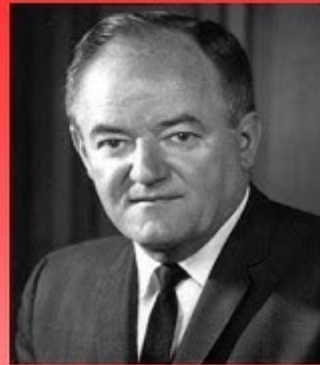


The Presidential Election of 1968



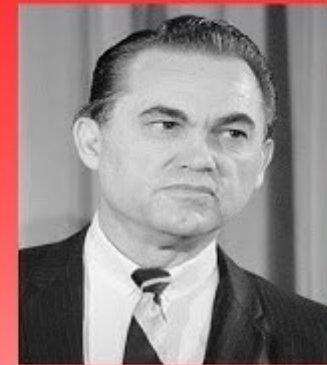
**Richard
Nixon**

vs.



**Hubert
Humphrey**

vs.



**George
Wallace**

The Race is On



Also-ran Democrat sues NBC for \$1.001 billion

A self-proclaimed presidential candidate last week slapped NBC with a \$1 billion-plus lawsuit.

Jacob J. Gordon of Worcester, Mass., filed suit in the Southern District Federal Court of New York for \$1 million in compensatory damages and \$1 billion in punitive damages. He charges that NBC "imposed a total and complete news blackout of the plaintiff's activities as a Democratic candidate for office of the President of the United States."

NBC would not comment.

Mr. Gordon, who stands on a platform promising, among other things, an end to the war within 72 hours and the elimination of organized crime within 30 days, reportedly garnered 77 of the approximately 60,000 Democratic votes cast in the recent New Hampshire primary.

BROADCASTING, April 22, 1968

Lest we forget





Next time



Did we learn anything useful from these conventions?

