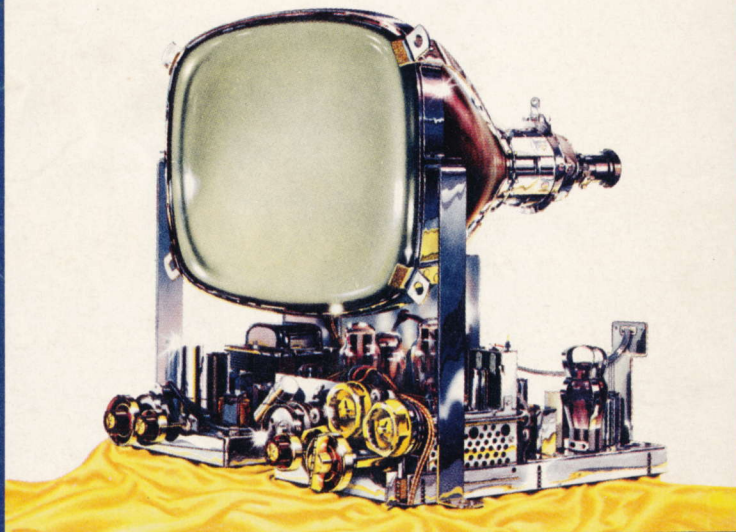


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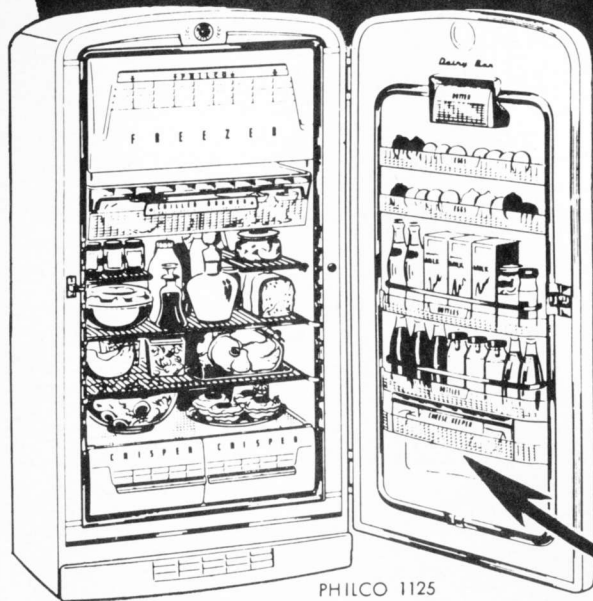
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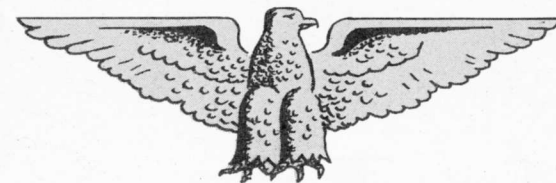
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**PRESIDENT OF THE
★ UNITED STATES ★**



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OVER THE NBC RADIO AND TELEVISION
COAST-TO-COAST NETWORKS

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FROM CONVENTION HALL IN CHICAGO



Acme Photo

... SCENE OF THE 1952 POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

Chicago, this year, plays host to both 1952 National Political Conventions. This is only the fourth time that both major parties have convened in the same city, Chicago having been the first to be honored in 1884. However a precedent now seems to be established, as this is the third time in succession that both conventions have met in one city. In the past, nineteen of these conventions have met in Chicago, more than half of the total of these National Conventions in our nation's history. At these significant conventions, television is playing an important part. More Americans than ever before have a front-row seat to watch this great institution of Democracy in action.

NATIONAL CONVENTION CITIES SINCE 1856

Chicago, Ill., 21—Rep., 1860, 1868, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1932, 1944, 1952; Dem., 1864, 1884, 1892, 1896, 1932, 1940, 1944, 1952.

St. Louis, Mo., 5—Rep., 1896; Dem., 1876, 1888, 1904, 1916.

Philadelphia, Pa., 7—Rep., 1856, 1872, 1900, 1940, 1948; Dem., 1936, 1948.

Cincinnati, Ohio, 3—Rep., 1876; Dem., 1856, 1880.

Baltimore, Md., 2—Rep., 1864; Dem., 1912.

Cleveland, Ohio, 2—Rep., 1924, 1936.
New York City, N.Y., 2—Dem., 1868, 1924.

Kansas City, Mo., 2—Rep., 1928; Dem., 1900.

Minneapolis, Minn., 1—Rep., 1892.

Charleston, S. C., 1—Dem., 1860.

Louisville, Ky., 1—Dem., 1872.

San Francisco, Calif., 1—Dem., 1920.

Denver, Colo., 1—Dem., 1908.

Houston, Texas, 1—Dem., 1928.

COMPLETE NEWS COVERAGE BY PHILCO

1952 National Political Conventions and Presidential Election Sponsored by PHILCO

OVER THESE

NBC RADIO STATIONS

CITY	STATION	CITY	STATION	CITY	STATION	CITY	STATION
Albuquerque, N. M.	KOB	Eau Claire, Wis.	WEAU	Lewistown, Pa.	WMRF	Roanoke, Va.	WLSL
Alexandria, La.	KSYL	Elkhart, Ind.	WTRC	Lexington, Va.	WREL	Rochester, Minn.	KROC
Allentown, Pa.	WSAN	Elmira, N. Y.	WENY	Lima, Ohio	WLOK	Rochester, N. Y.	WHAM
Altoona, Pa.	WFBG	El Paso, Texas	KTSM	Little Rock, Ark.	KARK	Ronceverte, W. Va.	WRON
Amarillo, Texas	KGNC	Erie, Pa.	WERC	Los Angeles, Calif.	KFI	Sacramento, Calif.	KCRA
Asheville, N. C.	WISE	Evansville, Ind.	WGBF	Louisville, Ky.	WAVE	Safford, Ariz.	KGLU
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB	Fargo, N. D.	WDAY	Macon, Ga.	WBML	Saginaw, Mich.	WSAM
Augusta, Ga.	WJBF	Flint, Mich.	WTAC	Madison, Wis.	WIBA	Saint Cloud, Minn.	KFAM
Augusta, Me.	WRDO	Fort Pierce, Fla.	WIRA	Mankato, Minn.	KYSM	Saint Louis, Mo.	KSD
Bakersfield, Calif.	KERO	Fort Wayne, Ind.	WDWO	Marinette, Wis.	WMAM	Saint Paul, Minn.	KSTP
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL	Fort Worth	WBAP	Martinsville, Va.	WMVA	Salt Lake City, Utah	KDYL
Bangor, Me.	WLBZ	Dallas, Texas	WFAA	Medford, Ore.	KMED	San Antonio, Texas	WOAI
Baton Rouge, La.	WJBO	Fresno, Calif.	KMJ	Memphis, Tenn.	WMC	San Diego, Calif.	KFSD
Billings, Mont.	KGHL	Globe, Ariz.	KWJB	Miami, Fla.	WIOD	San Francisco, Calif.	KNBC
Binghamton, N. Y.	WINR	Grand Rapids, Mich.	WOOD	Milwaukee, Wis.	WTMJ	Santa Barbara, Calif.	KIST
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC	Great Bend, Ka.	KVGB	Missoula, Mont.	KXLL	Savannah, Ga.	WSAV
Bismarck, N. D.	KFYR	Great Falls, Mont.	KXKL	Mobile, Ala.	WALA	Scranton, Pa.	WSCR
Bluefield, W. Va.	WHIS	Greenville, S. C.	WFBC	Monroe, La.	KNOE	Schenectady, N. Y.	WGY
Boise, Idaho	KIDO	Greenwood, Miss.	WGRM	Montgomery, Ala.	WSFA	Seattle, Wash.	KOMO
Boston, Mass.	WBZ	Greenwood, S. C.	WCRS	Nashville, Tenn.	WSM	Shreveport, La.	KTBS
Bozeman, Mont.	KXLQ	Harrisburg, Pa.	WKBO	Natchez, Miss.	WMIS	Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO
Bristol, Tenn.	WOPI	Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA	New Haven, Conn.	WNHC	Spokane, Wash.	KHQ
Buffalo, N. Y.	WBEN	Hartford, Conn.	WTIC	New Orleans, La.	WDSU	Springfield, Ill.	WMAY
Butte, Mont.	KXLF	Hattiesburg, Miss.	WFOR	New York, N. Y.	WNBC	Springfield, Mass.	WBZA
Charleston, S. C.	WTMA	Hazleton, Pa.	WAZL	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR	Springfield, Mo.	KGBX
Charleston, W. Va.	WGVA	Helena, Mont.	KXLI	North Platte, Neb.	KODY	Syracuse, N. Y.	WSYR
Charlotte, N. C.	WSOC	Hibbing, Minn.	WMFG	Oklahoma City, Okla.	WKY	Tampa, Fla.	WFLA
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WAPF	Houma, La.	KCIL	Omaha, Neb.	WOW	Terre Haute, Ind.	WBOW
Chicago, Ill.	WMAQ	Houston, Texas	KPRC	Orlando, Fla.	WORB	Toledo, Ohio	WSPD
Cincinnati, Ohio	WLW	Hutchinson, Ka.	KWBW	Paducah, Ky.	KYRZ	Trenton, N. J.	WTTM
Clarksburg, W. Va.	WBK	Indianapolis, Ind.	WIRE	Pensacola, Fla.	WCOA	Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA
Cleveland, Ohio	WTAM	Indianapolis, Ind.	WJDX	Peoria, Ill.	WEEK	Tulsa, Okla.	KVOO
Columbia, S. C.	WIS	Jackson, Miss.	WJAX	Philadelphia, Pa.	KYW	Twin Falls, Idaho	KTFI
Columbus, Ga.	WDAK	Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC	Phoenix, Ariz.	KTAR	Virginia, Minn.	WHLB
Corpus Christi, Texas	KRIS	Kalamazoo, Mich.	WGFG	Pittsburgh, Pa.	KOAM	Washington, D. C.	WRC
Cumberland, Md.	WTBO	Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF	Pittsburgh, Pa.	KDKA	Wausau, Wis.	WSAU
Dallas	WFAA	Kingsport, Tenn.	WKPT	Pocatello, Idaho	KSEI	Weslaco, Texas	KRGV
Ft. Worth, Texas	WBAP	Knoxville, Tenn.	WROL	Portland, Me.	WCSH	Wichita, Ka.	KANS
Daytona Beach, Fla.	WROD	La Crosse, Wis.	WKBH	Portland, Ore.	KGW	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	WBRE
Davenport, Iowa	WOC	Lafayette, La.	KVOL	Prescott, Ariz.	KYCA	Williamsport, Pa.	WRAC
De Land, Fla.	WJBS	Lake Charles, La.	KPLC	Providence, R. I.	WJAR	Wilmington, Del.	WDEL
Denver, Colo.	KOA	Lakeland, Fla.	WLAK	Pulaski, Va.	WPUV	Winston-Salem, N. C.	WSJS
Des Moines, Iowa	WHO	Lake Worth, Fla.	WEAT	Raleigh, N. C.	WPTF	Yakima, Wash.	KIT
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ	Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL	Reading, Pa.	WRAW	York, Pa.	WORK
Douglas, Ariz.	KAWT	Lansing, Mich.	WJIM	Reno, Nev.	KOH	Youngstown, Ohio	WFMJ
Duluth-Superior, Minn.	WBCB	Las Vegas, Nev.	KORK	Richmond, Va.	WMBG	Yuma, Ariz.	KYUM
Easton, Pa.	WEST	Laurel, Miss.	WAML			Zanesville, Ohio	WHIZ

OVER THESE

NBC TELEVISION STATIONS

CITY	STATION	CITY	STATION	CITY	STATION	CITY	STATION
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB-TV	Dayton, Ohio	WLW-D	Memphis, Tenn.	WMCT	Providence, R. I.	WJAR-TV
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL-TV	Detroit, Mich.	WWJ-TV	Miami, Fla.	WTJL	Oklahoma City, Okla.	WKY-TV
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC-TV	Fort Worth, Texas	WBAP-TV	Milwaukee, Wis.	WTMJ-TV	Richmond, Va.	WTVR
Bloomington, Ind.	WTTV	Grand Rapids, Mich.	WOOD-TV	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	KSTP-TV	Rochester, N. Y.	WHAM-TV
Boston, Mass.	WBZ-TV	Houston, Texas	KPRC-TV			Salt Lake City, Utah	KDYL-TV
Buffalo, N. Y.	WBEN-TV	Huntington, W. Va.	WSAZ-TV	Nashville, Tenn.	WSM-TV	San Antonio, Texas	WOAI-TV
Chicago, Ill.	WNBQ	Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC-TV	New Haven, Conn.	WNHC-TV	San Francisco, Calif.	KRON-TV
Cincinnati, Ohio	WLW-TV	Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF-TV	New Orleans, La.	WDSU-TV	Schenectady, N. Y.	WRBG
Cleveland, Ohio	WNBK	Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL-TV	New York, N. Y.	WNBT	St. Louis, Mo.	KSD-TV
Columbus, Ohio	WLW-C	Lansing, Mich.	WJIM-TV	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR-TV	Syracuse, N. Y.	WSYR-TV
Dallas, Texas	WFAA-TV	Los Angeles, Cal.	KNBH	Omaha, Neb.	WOW-TV	Utica, N. Y.	WKTV
Davenport-Rock Island	WOC-TV	Louisville, Ky.	WAVE-TV	Philadelphia, Pa.	WPTZ	Washington, D. C.	WNBW
						Wilmington, Del.	WDEL-TV

THESE FAMOUS NBC COMMENTATORS



H. V. KALTENBORN

H. V. Kaltenborn's radio career began in 1924, after many years in journalism. Being heard regularly on the air by 50,000 people established him as America's first scheduled news commentator. He was news editor of CBS, moving to NBC in 1940. He has interviewed every influential international figure. In 1932, 1936, and 1940 he covered by "mike" both national conventions. He leaped to world prominence with the Munich crisis in 1938, a 19 day vigil that established him as the dean of American radio analysts.



BEN GRAUER

Ben Grauer has been active not only in literary, entertainment, and political fields but is well known for his national and international broadcasting during World War II and since. He has been praised for his sympathetic handling of British evacuee children on NBC's transatlantic broadcasts and for his emceeing on the American end of "Atlantic Spotlight." In addition, his radio appearances with the NBC Symphony have been a source of pleasure to radio audiences, and incidentally also to himself.



BOB CONSIDINE

Noted for the accuracy and warmth of his journalism, Bob Considine brings to his listeners an extensive knowledge of international affairs. His recent reports from Korea were highly commended for their exactness, compassionate understanding, and perception of the principles and problems involved. In addition to writing his column, he is on the INS staff of roving reporters, and is on call to go where big news stories are in progress or are about to break. Often he covers important sessions of the UN.



JOHN CAMERON SWAYZE

One of NBC's topflight television newscasters, John Cameron Swayze has a personal good neighbor policy that has made him one of the most decorated commentators on the air. He brings the day's developments to living rooms across the country as if he were a friend who dropped in for a chat. Winner of 21 awards Swayze was the first television personality to win the annual Alfred I. DuPont broadcasting award. Many publications have honored Swayze as being the "top TV commentator."

WILL COVER THE CONVENTIONS FOR YOU

DAVE GARROWAY

Dave Garroway is "Communicator" for NBC's two-hour morning television program, TODAY. A former radio news and special-events man, he later won national fame as the relaxed emcee of "Garroway at Large" on NBC Television. He had a large local following on the "11:60 Club," a disc-jockey broadcast. Eight days after he was given the Monday night "Dave Garroway Show" on the NBC radio network in the summer of 1947 it went on the network and in a short time he had won a national following.



MORGAN BEATTY

Morgan Beatty's manner of humanizing the news explains his popularity. Joining Associated Press in 1927, he almost immediately was assigned to cover the Mississippi River flood. Similar experiences earned him the reputation as America's outstanding disaster reporter. He became military news analyst for NBC, and was sent to the network's London office as a war correspondent. His contacts during the war made him one of the top authorities in national and foreign affairs.



LEON PEARSON

Leon Pearson joined the NBC news staff in 1947. He was on the staff which produced the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" daily column and weekly broadcasts, assisting his brother Drew. For four years he was with the INS in Washington and Europe. He was one of three American newspapermen permitted to attend the Big Three meeting in Moscow. When he left Paris in 1947, French Foreign Minister Bidault presented him with the Legion of Honor for "objective reporting" of European affairs.

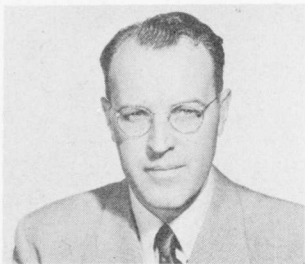


ALBERT WARNER

Albert Warner's varied background and experiences more than qualify him to report on foreign affairs. An Army colonel during the war, he was Chief of the War Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Public Relations giving battlefront reports on the "Army Hour" program. He has done news programs and commentary for all the major networks. For several years he was moderator of "Meet the Press" and is highly regarded for his capability in handling programs of this type.



THESE FAMOUS NBC COMMENTATORS



GEORGE HICKS

In 1929, George Hicks came to WNBC to work on special events including the first underseas broadcast, and the maiden voyage of the liner Normandie. In 1939, he went overseas on the first clipper flight for NBC's Blue Network and set up the system of correspondents for that network in the European area. He made the famous recordings from a command craft during the landings on the Normandy beaches on D-Day which brought to the American people the actual sound of the European invasion.



KENNETH BANGHART

Ken Banghart is completely intimate with Europe having travelled over 100,000 miles there. One of the most sought-after narrators for commercial and newsreel films, he received his experience through narrating secret naval training films during the war. He returned to NBC in New York in 1944. His perfect diction and sonorous voice have helped to make him one of NBC's top announcers. Listener surveys consistently place his newscasts way out in front.



RICHARD HARKNESS

Richard Harkness, NBC commentator, can look back on a journalistic career which has embraced practically every type of news assignment and has taken him to the scene of almost every political event of importance in the nation for the past 20 years. His wide experience and political knowledge have served to interpret for radio listeners many of these events. He has gathered intimate practical knowledge of governmental agencies in covering the War, Navy, and State Departments.



RAY HENLE

Ray Henle first hit the airwaves as a vacation substitute for Fulton Lewis Jr., Earl Godwin, and others. He has covered every major news event in Washington for 21 years. He was selected by all networks to describe to radio listeners the solemn scene in the East Room of the White House on April 14, 1945, during the state funeral service for President Roosevelt. And again four months later, almost to the day, he described scenes of joy as President Truman announced the end of World War II.

WILL COVER THE CONVENTIONS FOR YOU

LOCKWOOD R. DOTY

Lockwood R. Doty has been in newspaper and radio since he was in college. Upon his graduation from Trinity College in 1942, he worked in radio in Buffalo, first as an announcer, then as associate news editor, and finally as special events editor. In 1945, Doty moved to Boston where he became day news editor of station WCOP. Two years later he went to WCON, Atlanta, as news director. He became a member of the staff of the NBC News and Special Events Department, New York, in July, 1949.



BILL HENRY

Bill Henry's reputation as news commentator, reporter, and columnist has been earned by scoops from almost every country in the world. Attached to the RAF in France in 1939, he was the first official war correspondent. In 1940 he returned to cover both political conventions. While CBS's chief correspondent in Washington he covered the Quebec meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill, and the San Francisco United Nations parleys prior to V-J Day.



W. W. CHAPLIN

W. W. Chaplin spent more than 20 years in the newspaper business before joining the NBC News Staff as a war reporter in 1942. Assigned to cover the continental invasion, he landed in Normandy six days after D-Day and reported from the front lines for 52 days. He was one of three NBC reporters assigned to cover the first test of the atom bomb at Bikini. Besides these activities, Chaplin has also found time to be the author of four books.



NED BROOKS

Ned Brooks entered radio after 15 years as a Washington correspondent. Domestic editor of the Three-Star-Extra news program, he also makes frequent appearances on television in "Meet the Press." He has broadcast from the deck of the stranded battleship Missouri, reported unemployment conditions, and visited coal mines for first-hand reports from strikers. At election time, he joins the NBC staff in nation-wide coverage. His series of stories entitled "Winning the Pacific" brought naval commendations.



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FAMOUS NBC COMMENTATORS



ROBERT McCORMICK

Ernie Pyle gave Bob McCormick his first column with the Washington News. With it he "managed to bust quite a few stories," including the inside account of the misadministration of \$1,500,000 at the Agriculture Department Research Center. McCormick joined NBC in 1943. When the U. S. attacked Iwo Jima, he was on one of the first hospital planes to land on that atoll. Returning to U. S. shortly before VJ-Day, McCormick was soon back on his Washington beat for NBC.



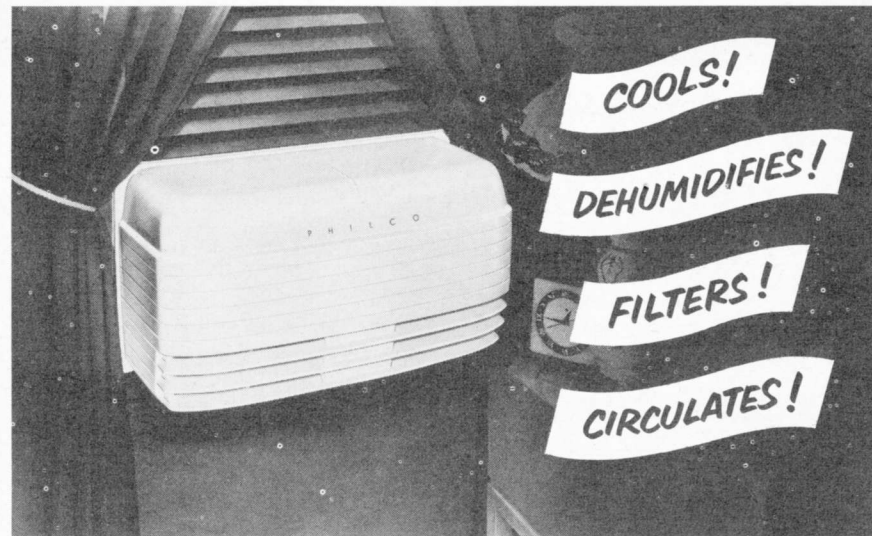
ELMO ROPER

Elmo Roper became a national political oracle in 1936, when his prediction of Roosevelt's reelection majority was accurate to half of one percent. During the presidential elections of 1948, Roper starred in a series of telecasts entitled "Where the American People Stand," which has run for four years. He comes to NBC in 1952 to report over both radio and television, what Americans think the big issues of the election are and which candidates they approve.

THE NBC NEWS ROOMS COME RIGHT INTO YOUR HOME



NBC will broadcast more political headlines, more incisive campaign commentary, more human interest stories, more behind-the-scenes features than any other network during 1952. The Philco Corporation will sponsor NBC coverage on radio and television. Philco will have the only complete News Center... almost an entire floor in the Convention Hall... PLUS 7500 sq. feet of News Control Space in the Conrad Hilton Hotel... PLUS the Complete NBC News Room Facilities in the Merchandise Mart. There will be newsmen to cover the activities of every major candidate and delegation chairman, day and night, so that listeners and viewers will know more of the workings of the conventions than those attending in person; so complete and so careful will be the NBC news coverage.



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 Ralph F. Gates
INDIANA Mrs. Cecil M. Harden
 Harrison E. Spangler
IOWA Mrs. Charles S. Hickman
 Harry Darby
KANSAS Mrs. Ralph A. Harris
 Jouett Ross Todd
KENTUCKY Mrs. Stanley D. Pace
 John E. Jackson
LOUISIANA Mrs. Julia G. Fortson
 Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
MAINE Mrs. Earl Lytton Wing
 Jacob France
MARYLAND Miss Bertha S. Adkins
 Sinclair Weeks
MASSACHUSETTS Mrs. Charles P. Howard
 Arthur E. Summerfield
MICHIGAN Mrs. Rae C. Hooker
 Roy E. Dunn
MINNESOTA Mrs. F. P. Heffelfinger
 Perry W. Howard
MISSISSIPPI Mrs. Mary C. Booze
 Howard V. Stephens
MISSOURI Mrs. Estelle D. Tanner
 Fred L. Robinson
MONTANA Mrs. Gladys E. H. Knowles
 Abel V. Shotwell
NEBRASKA Mrs. Edna B. Donald
 Noble H. Getchell
NEVADA Mrs. Oline C. Stewart
 Frank J. Sulloway
NEW HAMPSHIRE Mrs. LaFell Dickinson

NEW JERSEY Guy George Gabrielson
 Mrs. Reeves Schley
NEW MEXICO Albert K. Mitchell
 Mrs. E. L. Moulton
NEW YORK J. Russel Sprague
 Mrs. Charles W. Weis, Jr.
NORTH CAROLINA J. E. Broyhill
 Mrs. William P. Few
NORTH DAKOTA C. Norman Brunsdale
 Mrs. John B. Cooley
OHIO Clarence J. Brown
 Mrs. Katherine K. Brown
OKLAHOMA Bailie W. Vinson
 Mrs. Horace H. Sayre
OREGON Ralph H. Cake
 Mrs. Marshall E. Cornett
PENNSYLVANIA G. Mason Owlett
 Mrs. D. Ray Murdock
RHODE ISLAND Felix Hebert
 Mrs. Marion F. Yatman
SOUTH CAROLINA J. Bates Gerald
 Mrs. John E. Messervy
SOUTH DAKOTA Axel J. Beck
 Mrs. Jane F. Warnock
TENNESSEE Carrol Reece
 Mrs. Ruby Roach McLane
TEXAS Henry Zweifel
 Mrs. Carl G. Stearns
UTAH George T. Hansen
 Mrs. Roy F. Priest
VERMONT James F. Dewey
 Mrs. Consuelo N. Bailey
VIRGINIA Curtis M. Dozier
 Harlan I. Peyton
WASHINGTON Mrs. Neil Tourtellotte
 Walter S. Hallanan
WEST VIRGINIA Mrs. Frances O. Stubblefield
 Cyrus L. Philipp
WISCONSIN Mrs. George G. Town
 E. D. Crippa
WYOMING Mrs. Kathryn K. Meloney
 Mrs. Margaret E. White
ALASKA Clyde D. Garrett
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Mrs. Howard A. Coffin
 James P. Winne
HAWAII Mrs. Bina Mossman
 Eduardo R. Gonzalez
PUERTO RICO Mrs. Celestino Iriarte
 Roy P. Gordon
VIRGIN ISLANDS Mrs. A. Bruce
 Fahnstock, Jr.



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HOW THE CONVENTION DELEGATES ARE CHOSEN

The National Committees announce the apportionment of delegates at the time of the calling of the convention. This apportionment is based on Party Rules. Each state selects its own means of election or appointment. Before 1916 delegates were always named at a party convention in the state or congressional district. Then, Wisconsin originated the Presidential Primary requiring delegates to be elected directly. Within two decades almost thirty states adopted some form of the primary system. However, since then many states have repealed the Presidential Primary laws . . . others abandoned them as unconstitutional . . . until now only sixteen states use the election system.

THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS

The Keynote Address, the first official business of the convention, is delivered by a person of national importance in the party from the speakers' platform, usually in the role of temporary chairman. The speech is in praise of the party's achievements and the general views of the National Committee concerning the party platform.

CANDIDATE QUALIFICATIONS

The qualifications for presidential candidates nominated at the National Conventions are the qualifications established for the office of President by the Constitution of the United States, Article II, Sec. 1, Para. 5. No person except a natural born citizen, or citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible for the office



of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

CUSTOM OF NOMINATING "FAVORITE SONS"

Favorite Sons are candidates brought forward by their own states even though they may have very little strength outside. There is always a hope that other states, particularly in the same region, may lend a hand. At any rate, there are a number of favorite sons in the early stages of every presidential campaign. Sometimes the favorite son is merely a stalking-horse, brought forth as a means of retaining freedom of action for the party in his own state. Then, at the convention, its strength can be used for trading purposes; it can be turned over in a bloc to some candidate who has a chance of winning the nomination. Sometimes too, the favorite son is a real candidate and stays in the balloting to the end.

"DARK HORSES"

The Dark Horses are what bookmakers call a "long shot". Their chief hope lies in the possibility of a deadlock. With two or three strong candidates in the field, there is always the chance that the convention will take ballot after ballot without giving anyone the requisite majority. Then, when the delegates grow weary, dark horses are brought forward in the name of compromise. Or, the improbability of any leading candidates obtaining a majority may become apparent after only two or three ballots have been taken. The convention may then turn to a dark horse without further delay. One of the most famous dark horse compromises was in 1896, when Wm. Jennings Bryan was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, in which he was a leader of the free-silver forces.

His brilliant, impassioned "Cross of Gold" speech on this occasion contributed to his own unexpected nomination. In another convention in 1912 it was Bryan who was influential in securing the nomination of another dark horse, Woodrow Wilson, in the 46th ballot. The most recent example of a dark horse was Wendell Willkie, who ran away with the 1940 Republican Nomination over the old party horses.

CONVENTION FANFARE

The National Conventions of the United States are unique affairs! There is no other political action to equal them. And aside from this expression of Democracy in Action, there is always the fanfare of the conventions which is as American as blueberry pie. The great concourse is flag bedecked; the speakers platform and the walls are trimmed with bunting, and tremendous photo-murals. The official delegates, over 1000 strong, occupy the front of the floor, and immediately behind them are the alternates, one for each delegate. The floor and aisles are thronged, loudspeakers amplify the official voices, the auditorium is bright with floodlights for television broadcasting, and the galleries of spectators are tense with excitement.

The placing of a candidate's name in nomination is the signal for a demonstration. Led by the delegates from the state which has nominated him, a procession starts through the aisles, gathering as many adherents as it can. There is usually a band in the parade, the state placards that are in the procession gyrate over the heads of the marchers and a large picture of the candidate is carried aloft by his followers. The color and excitement is caught by the galleries and the result is very much like a State Fair on Saturday night.

VOICES FROM THE GALLERY

It sometimes happens that a presidential aspirant stands head and shoulders above all others, Abraham Lincoln was nominated by wild acclaim. But in the Republican convention of 1940, Willkie trailed far behind in the balloting. But the public liked Willkie. The visitors in the galleries took up the cry: "We want Willkie!" It was persistent, and on the next ballot Willkie picked up a large number of votes. The galleries continued the chant for their favorite . . . and a little later Willkie was nominated. The visitors had actually put him over!

HOW MANY VOTES WILL NOMINATE A CANDIDATE

The majority prevails. When it appears at the close of a roll call that any candidate for the nomination for President or Vice-President has received the majority of votes entitled to be cast in the Convention, the Chairman shall

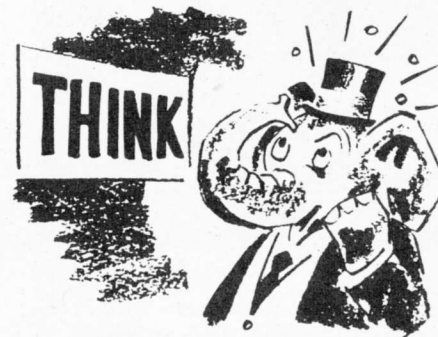
announce the question: "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?" If no candidate receives such majority the Chairman shall direct the vote to be taken again, and shall repeat the voting until some candidate receives a majority of votes.

THE CALL FOR A UNANIMOUS VOTE

One of the fine graces of the conventions is the call for the Unanimous Vote. When one of the candidates has succeeded in getting a majority of the votes, the Chairman always calls for the traditional Unanimous Vote, which is always given. This vote is a show of confidence in the winner by his party and shows the nation the approval and enthusiasm of a united party behind their candidate for President.

"CLOSING RANKS"

Immediately after the convention, the backers of the new candidate for the Presidency will seek to assure full party support for their candidate from the groups within the party who, previously, backed other candidates. This is sometimes a time of bargaining for particular interests, but the practice is for members of the party to close their ranks and get behind their party policy and their nominee. One notable exception in recent years, where party ranks were not closed was in the 1948 elections when four states backed the States Rights candidate and lost the electoral votes of those states for the Democratic party.



HERE'S HOW A CANDIDATE IS

ELECTION DAY, NOVEMBER 4

General Election Day falls on November 4 this year; the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, for all states excepting thirteen and the District of Columbia.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTER

The XV and XIX Amendments to the Constitution of the United States designate the rights and privileges of the Voter.

Article XV

1. The right of the citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

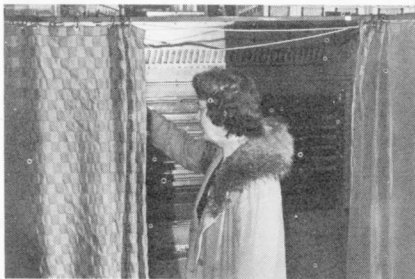
Article XIX

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

The legal age for voting is decided by each state. The majority of the states have recognized the age of 21 as legal age, some states are lower.

DO YOU VOTE DIRECTLY FOR THE PRESIDENT?

No. You do not vote directly for Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. Your vote is cast for presidential electors, whose names may or may not appear on the official



Acme Photo

THE SECRET BALLOT—The United States has always used the secret ballot, maintaining the right of the individual to a free choice in elections, protected in that choice from discrimination and retribution.

ballots under the designated Party name or emblem. These electors are chosen by each state, and constitute the Electoral College.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College is elected or appointed by the individual states, each state casting as many votes as it has representation in Congress. There are now 531 votes in the College. A majority total of 266 votes in the Electoral College is necessary for the election of a Presidential or Vice-Presidential candidate.

THE XII AMENDMENT

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such a number be a majority, of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three; on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such

ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY...

number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

MAPPING CAMPAIGN PLANS

Each National Party organizes a committee which has the job of getting the voters of the nation to know the man chosen as Presidential Candidate by his party, to lead the party campaign. This committee consists of the Nominee's personal staff, with the person who ran his convention campaign usually taking the reins for the national campaign; a staff organized and assisted by the National Committee; and in the several states, those men of influence and position in the community, who are active in their party affairs. The Committee acts under the auspices of the National Committee which decides, in party caucus, the outlining of policy, the means of extending and giving expression to the political platform through the numerous campaign speeches and the planning of the candidates' "barn storming" tour across country.

CAMPAIGNING BY RADIO AND TELEVISION

It is the "barn storming" tour around the country which first brings the candidates for President into close contact with the American people. But no candidate can possibly talk with more than a small portion of people in this way, and today the whole country is so deeply interested in the speeches and happenings of the candidates on tour, that every candidate will turn to the convenience of radio and television to find his widest audiences. Now we can see our Presidential candidates no matter from where he may be speaking. We can see his face and his manner, and feel his personality in so vital a way that we have the opportunity to get to know the man for whom we shall cast our vote for President. It is television and radio that so intimately bring into our homes the confi-

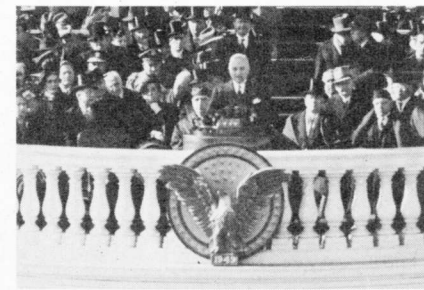
dences and principles of our future President.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT

Article XX of the Constitution states that the terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January and the terms of their successors shall then begin. The previous traditional inauguration date, March 4, was changed so that the newly-elected executive would be placed in office as soon as possible after his election. Philadelphia and New York have also been the scene of the inauguration. The first inauguration took place in New York City, in April. This late date was the result of delay in gathering the electoral votes, and the time it took President-elect Washington to travel from his home in Virginia. His second inauguration was held in Philadelphia; as was that of John Adams.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OATH OF OFFICE

The Presidential Oath of Office is administered by the Chief Justice of the United States to the President-elect. As prescribed by the Constitution, the oath reads: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."



THE INAUGURATION—The first official act of the President, after the oath of office is taken, has been an address to the nation. Much of America's finest literature is found in these inaugural speeches.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING

ELECTORAL VOTE AND POPULATION



531 ELECTORAL VOTES

U. S. POPULATION 150,697,361

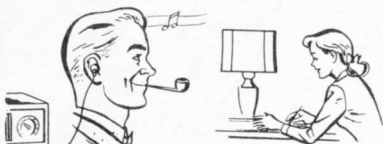
(CENSUS OF 1950)

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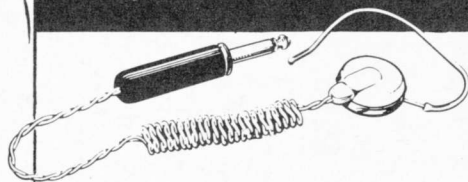
Listen while she studies



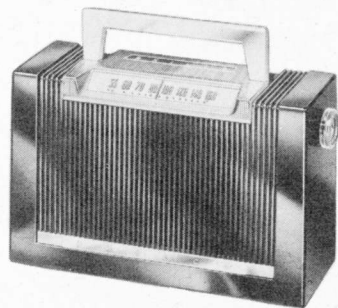
Listen while the game goes on



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Famous Philco Personal Portable, model 642, equipped with the PHILCO Private Speaker. Take it wherever you go... plays on its own batteries, or plug in. Plastic case in your choice of beautiful colors.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

NAME	PARTY	STATE	BORN	DIED	ENTERED OFFICE
George Washington	Federalist	Virginia	1732	1799	1789
John Adams	Federalist	Massachusetts	1735	1826	1797
Thomas Jefferson	Republican-Democrat	Virginia	1743	1826	1801
James Madison	Republican-Democrat	Virginia	1751	1836	1809
James Monroe	Republican-Democrat	Virginia	1758	1831	1817
John Quincy Adams	Republican-Democrat	Massachusetts	1767	1848	1825
Andrew Jackson	Democrat	Tennessee	1767	1845	1829
Martin Van Buren	Democrat	New York	1782	1862	1837
William Henry Harrison	Whig	Ohio	1773	1841	1841
John Tyler	Democrat	Virginia	1790	1862	1841
James Knox Polk	Democrat	Tennessee	1795	1849	1845
Zachary Taylor	Whig	Virginia	1784	1850	1849
Millard Fillmore	Whig	New York	1800	1874	1850
Franklin Pierce	Democrat	New Hampshire	1804	1869	1853
James Buchanan	Democrat	Pennsylvania	1791	1868	1857
Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Illinois	1809	1865	1861
Andrew Johnson	Republican	Tennessee	1808	1875	1865
Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Illinois	1822	1885	1869
Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	Ohio	1822	1893	1877
James A. Garfield	Republican	Ohio	1831	1881	1881
Chester A. Arthur	Republican	New York	1830	1886	1881
Grover Cleveland	Democrat	New York	1837	1908	1885
Benjamin Harrison	Republican	Ohio	1833	1901	1889
Grover Cleveland	Democrat	New York	1837	1908	1893
William McKinley	Republican	Ohio	1843	1901	1897
Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	New York	1858	1919	1901
William H. Taft	Republican	Ohio	1857	1930	1909
Woodrow Wilson	Democrat	New Jersey	1856	1924	1913
Warren G. Harding	Republican	Ohio	1865	1923	1921
Calvin Coolidge	Republican	Massachusetts	1872	1933	1923
Herbert Hoover	Republican	California	1874		1929
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democrat	New York	1882	1945	1933
Harry S. Truman	Democrat	Missouri	1884		1945

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

NAME	PARTY	STATE	BORN	DIED	ENTERED OFFICE
John Adams	Federalist	Massachusetts	1735	1826	1789
Thomas Jefferson	Republican-Democrat	Virginia	1743	1826	1797
Aaron Burr	Republican-Democrat	New York	1756	1836	1801
George Clinton	Republican-Democrat	New York	1739	1812	1805
Elbridge Gerry	Republican-Democrat	Massachusetts	1744	1814	1813
Daniel D. Tompkins	Republican-Democrat	New York	1774	1825	1817
John C. Calhoun	Republican-Democrat	South Carolina	1782	1850	1825
Martin Van Buren	Democrat	New York	1782	1862	1833
Richard M. Johnson	Democrat	Kentucky	1780	1850	1837
John Tyler	Whig	Virginia	1790	1862	1841
George M. Dallas	Democrat	Pennsylvania	1792	1864	1845
Millard Fillmore	Whig	New York	1800	1874	1849
William R. King	Democrat	Alabama	1786	1853	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Democrat	Kentucky	1821	1875	1857
Hannibal Hamlin	Republican	Maine	1809	1891	1861
Andrew Johnson	Republican	Tennessee	1808	1875	1865
Schuyler Colfax	Republican	Indiana	1823	1885	1869
Henry Wilson	Republican	Massachusetts	1812	1875	1873
William A. Wheeler	Republican	New York	1819	1887	1877
Chester A. Arthur	Republican	New York	1830	1886	1881
Thomas A. Hendricks	Democrat	Indiana	1819	1885	1885
Levi P. Morton	Republican	New York	1824	1920	1889
Adlai E. Stevenson	Democrat	Illinois	1835	1914	1893
Garrett A. Hobart	Republican	New Jersey	1844	1899	1897
Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	New York	1858	1919	1901
Charles W. Fairbanks	Republican	Indiana	1852	1918	1905
James S. Sherman	Republican	New York	1855	1912	1909
Thomas R. Marshall	Democrat	Indiana	1854	1925	1913
Calvin Coolidge	Republican	Massachusetts	1872	1933	1921
Charles G. Dawes	Republican	Illinois	1865	1951	1925
Charles Curtis	Republican	Kansas	1860	1936	1929
John Nance Garner	Democrat	Texas	1869		1933
Henry Agard Wallace	Democrat	Iowa	1888		1941
Harry S. Truman	Democrat	Missouri	1884		1945
Alben W. Barkley	Democrat	Kentucky	1877		1949



U.P. Photo

The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States, in Washington, D.C. It was first known as the President's Palace, and for most of the 19th Century, the Executive Mansion. Built of gray sandstone, it became known as the White House by popular usage as it has been painted white since its restoration after the British burned Washington in 1814. This name was officially designated by Congress at the request of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902.

It is situated on the south side of Pennsylvania Ave., between the Treasury and the former State Departments, and its buildings and grounds cover about 16 acres. It includes the main building, four stories high, with an East Terrace leading to the East Wing, of three stories, built in 1942 to provide offices, and serve as entrance for official functions, the cloak rooms being in the East Terrace. At the west end of the West Terrace, which contains offices for the house-hold staff and a swimming pool, are the Executive Offices, first built in 1902 and rebuilt twice since.

The White House was the first public building started in the new Federal Town, the

corner stone being laid Oct. 13, 1792, on a site chosen by Major L'Enfant, designer of the original Washington plan. The architect was James Hoban, who won a competition for \$500 for the plans, and who apparently drew on his memory of the Duke of Leinster's palace in Dublin. John Adams was the first President to occupy the building, in 1800.

Though there have been additions and improvements to the White House, the most extensive is the recent reconstruction of 1950-51. It was found that no part of the original interior could remain in place, but to preserve its historic character all interior trim and metal-work was carefully preserved for restoration or reproduction so that the interior would appear as it had been known to presidents and visitors in the past.

The desire of the public for souvenirs of the White House prompted the government to salvage all materials and sell them at cost. 13 different packages or kits were offered, including bits of hand-split lath, old square nails, sufficient pine to make a gavel, pieces of stone for book ends and bricks. Thousands of requests for these kits were received.

The 20th Amendment

1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January and the term of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice-President-elect shall become President. If the President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice-President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may

choose a President whenever the right of choice shall be devolved upon them and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate shall choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission.

Act of July 10, 1947

The Act of July 10, 1947 was the second revision of Article II, Section 6. The first was in 1886. The 1947 Act provides that in the event a vacancy exists in the office of President, through death, resignation or inability to perform the duties, the place is to be filled by the Vice-President. If there is no Vice-President the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall assume the duties of President. Next in line would be the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet in the line of succession. The Act of January 19, 1886 had provided that if there was neither a President nor a Vice-President, the Presidency was to devolve upon the members of the Cabinet starting with the Secretary of State.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House, even though it is the symbol of the Executive Power of the President, is actually home for an American family. As with all American families there is the usual series of visits, births, marriages, and deaths.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, in 1939, were the first British monarchs to visit this country. The present queen of England visited here in 1951 a short time before her ascent to the throne.

Only one president has ever been married in the White House. Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom were married there in 1886, and their daughter Esther, on September 3, 1893, was the only child of a president to have been born there.

There have been five other births and 16 marriages in the Executive Mansion. Three of these weddings involved members of

President Wilson's family. Seven presidents have died in office—four by natural causes and three by assassination.

William Henry Harrison, the oldest president to take the oath, also had the shortest term of office—one month. Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest. He was 42 years old and already vice-president when he succeeded to office after the assassination of President McKinley. James Buchanan was the only president who remained a bachelor.

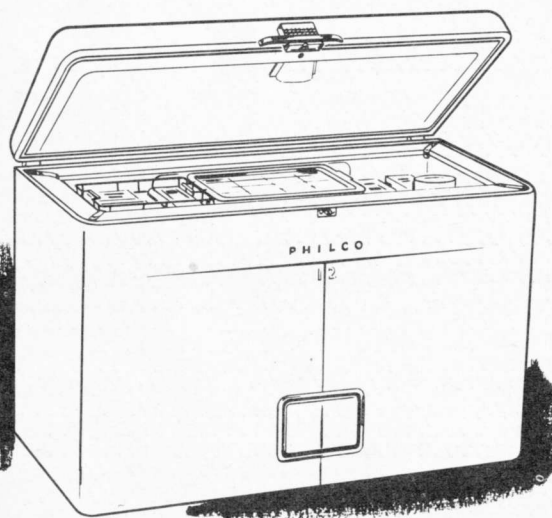
When John Adams moved in in June, 1800, some of the rooms were only partially finished. Mrs. Adams hung her washing in the East Room. On August 14, 1814, the British set the house afire, but Dolly Madison rescued the Stuart portrait of Washington and other relics. Water was first piped in from a well in 1833, city water not being used until 1853.

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ELECTORAL VOTES — 1912 TO 1948



STATE	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948
	PR D	R D	R D	R D	R D	R *D	R D	R D	R D	R D
Alabama	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 11	— 11	— 11	— 11	* *
Arizona	— 3	— 3	3	3	3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 4	— 4
Arkansas	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9
California	11 2	— 13	13	13	13	— 22	— 22	— 22	— 25	— 25
Colorado	— 6	— 6	6	6	6	— 6	— 6	6	6	— 6
Connecticut	— 7	7	7	7	7	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8
Delaware	— 3	3	3	3	3	— 3	— 3	3	3	3
Florida	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 7	— 7	— 7	— 8	— 8
Georgia	— 14	— 14	— 14	— 14	— 14	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 12
Idaho	— 4	— 4	4	4	4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
Illinois	— 29	29	29	29	29	— 29	— 29	— 29	— 28	— 28
Indiana	— 15	— 15	— 15	— 15	— 15	— 14	— 14	14	13	13
Iowa	— 13	13	13	13	13	— 11	— 11	11	10	10
Kansas	— 10	— 10	10	10	10	— 9	— 9	9	8	8
Kentucky	— 13	— 13	— 13	— 13	— 13	— 11	— 11	— 11	— 11	— 11
Louisiana	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10	* *
Maine	— 6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
Maryland	— 8	— 8	8	8	8	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8
Massachusetts	— 18	— 18	— 18	— 18	— 18	— 17	— 17	— 17	— 16	— 16
Michigan	15	— 15	— 15	— 15	— 15	— 19	— 19	19	19	19
Minnesota	12	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 11	— 11	— 11	— 11	— 11
Mississippi	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9	* *
Missouri	— 18	— 18	— 18	— 18	— 18	— 15	— 15	— 15	— 15	— 15
Montana	— 4	— 4	4	4	4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
Nebraska	— 8	— 8	8	8	8	— 7	— 7	7	6	6
Nevada	— 3	— 3	3	3	3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3
New Hampshire	— 4	— 4	4	4	4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
New Jersey	— 14	14	14	14	14	— 16	— 16	— 16	— 16	— 16
New Mexico	— 3	— 3	3	3	3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 4	— 4
New York	— 45	45	45	45	45	— 47	— 47	— 47	— 47	— 47
North Carolina	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 13	— 13	— 13	— 14	— 14
North Dakota	— 5	— 5	5	5	5	— 4	— 4	4	4	4
Ohio	— 24	— 24	24	24	24	— 26	— 26	— 26	25	— 25
Oklahoma	— 10	— 10	10	— 10	10	— 11	— 11	— 11	— 10	— 10
Oregon	— 5	5	5	5	5	— 5	— 5	— 5	— 6	— 6
Pennsylvania	38	— 38	— 38	— 38	— 38	36	— 36	— 36	— 35	— 35
Rhode Island	— 5	— 5	5	5	5	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
South Carolina	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 9	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8	* *
South Dakota	5	5	5	5	5	— 4	— 4	4	4	4
Tennessee	— 12	— 12	12	— 12	12	— 11	— 11	— 11	— 12	— 12
Texas	— 20	— 20	— 20	— 20	— 20	— 23	— 23	— 23	— 23	— 23
Utah	* —	— 4	4	4	4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
Vermont	—	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Virginia	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 12	— 11	— 11	— 11	— 11	— 11
Washington	7	— 7	7	7	7	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8
West Virginia	— 8	7 1	8	8	8	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8
Wisconsin	— 13	13	— 13	— *	13	— 12	— 12	— 12	12	— 12
Wyoming	— 3	— 3	3	3	3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3
TOTALS	88-435	254-277	404-127	382-136	444-87	59-472	8-523	82-449	99-432	189-303
PLURALITY	— 347	— 23	277	— 246	—	— 413	— 515	— 367	— 333	— 114

*These electoral votes were cast for one of the minor parties

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS — 1880 to 1948

... Showing Electoral and Popular Votes

Year	Candidate and Party	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Year	Candidate and Party	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
1880	James A. Garfield, Rep.	214	4,449,053	1916	Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	277	9,129,606
	Winfield S. Hancock, Dem.	155	4,442,030		Charles Evans Hughes, Rep.	254	8,538,221
1884	Grover Cleveland, Dem.	219	4,911,017	1920	Warren G. Harding, Rep.	404	16,152,200
	James G. Blaine, Rep.	182	4,848,334		James M. Cox, Dem.	127	9,147,353
1888	Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	223	5,444,337	1924	Calvin Coolidge, Rep.	382	15,725,016
	Grover Cleveland, Dem.	168	5,540,050		John W. Davis, Dem.	136	8,386,503
1892	Grover Cleveland, Dem.	277	5,554,414		Robert M. LaFollette, Prog.	13	4,822,856
	Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	145	5,190,802	1928	Herbert Hoover, Rep.	444	21,392,190
	James B. Weaver, Pop.	22	1,027,329		Alfred E. Smith, Dem.	87	15,016,443
1896	William McKinley, Rep.	271	7,035,638	1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dem.	472	22,821,857
	Wm. Jennings Bryan, Dem.	176	6,467,946		Herbert Hoover, Rep.	59	15,761,841
1900	William McKinley, Rep.	292	7,219,530	1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dem.	523	27,476,673
	Wm. Jennings Bryan, Dem.	155	6,358,071		Alfred M. Landon, Rep.	8	16,679,583
1904	Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	336	7,628,834	1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dem.	449	27,243,466
	Alton B. Parker, Rep.	140	5,084,491		Wendell Willkie, Rep.	82	22,304,755
1908	William H. Taft, Rep.	321	7,679,006	1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dem.	432	25,602,505
	Wm. Jennings Bryan, Dem.	162	6,409,106		Thomas E. Dewey, Rep.	99	22,006,278
1912	Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	435	6,286,214	1948	Harry S. Truman, Dem.	303	24,105,812
	William H. Taft, Rep.	8	3,483,922		Thomas E. Dewey, Rep.	189	21,970,065
	Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.	88	4,126,020				

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT

As a result of the 1950 Census it was found that, if no State was to lose representation in Congress, the number of members would have to be 463; however, the decision to maintain the membership at 435 caused each of 5 States to lose one representative—Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. New York, Missouri, and Oklahoma lost 2 each. Pennsylvania lost 3. California gained 7 seats; Florida, 2; Maryland, Michigan, Texas, Virginia and Washington each gained 1 seat.

STATE	1940	1950
ALABAMA	9	9
ARIZONA	2	2
ARKANSAS	7	6
CALIFORNIA	23	30
COLORADO	4	4
CONNECTICUT	6	6
DELAWARE	1	1
FLORIDA	6	8
GEORGIA	10	10
IDAHO	2	2
ILLINOIS	26	25
INDIANA	11	11
IOWA	8	8
KANSAS	6	6
KENTUCKY	9	8
LOUISIANA	8	8
MAINE	3	3
MARYLAND	6	7

STATE	1940	1950
MASSACHUSETTS	14	14
MICHIGAN	17	18
MINNESOTA	9	9
MISSISSIPPI	7	6
MISSOURI	13	11
MONTANA	2	2
NEBRASKA	4	4
NEVADA	1	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	2
NEW JERSEY	14	14
NEW MEXICO	2	2
NEW YORK	45	43
NORTH CAROLINA	12	12
NORTH DAKOTA	2	2
OHIO	23	23
OKLAHOMA	8	6
OREGON	4	4
PENNSYLVANIA	33	30
RHODE ISLAND	2	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	6	6
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	2
TENNESSEE	10	9
TEXAS	21	22
UTAH	2	2
VERMONT	1	1
VIRGINIA	9	10
WASHINGTON	6	7
WEST VIRGINIA	6	6
WISCONSIN	10	10
WYOMING	1	1

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

STATE	No. of Delegates	1st BALLOT	2nd BALLOT	3rd BALLOT	4th BALLOT
ALABAMA					
ARIZONA					
ARKANSAS					
CALIFORNIA					
COLORADO					
CONNECTICUT					
DELAWARE					
FLORIDA					
GEORGIA					
IDAHO					
ILLINOIS					
INDIANA					
IOWA					
KANSAS					
KENTUCKY					
LOUISIANA					
MAINE					
MARYLAND					
MASSACHUSETTS					
MICHIGAN					
MINNESOTA					
MISSISSIPPI					
MISSOURI					
MONTANA					
NEBRASKA					
NEVADA					
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
NEW JERSEY					
NEW MEXICO					
NEW YORK					
NORTH CAROLINA					
NORTH DAKOTA					
OHIO					
OKLAHOMA					
OREGON					
PENNSYLVANIA					
RHODE ISLAND					
SOUTH CAROLINA					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
TENNESSEE					
TEXAS					
UTAH					
VERMONT					
VIRGINIA					
WASHINGTON					
WEST VIRGINIA					
WISCONSIN					
WYOMING					
ALASKA					
CANAL ZONE					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
HAWAII					
PUERTO RICO					
VIRGIN ISLANDS					

CONVENTION TALLY SHEET

5th BALLOT	6th BALLOT	7th BALLOT	8th BALLOT	TOTALS
				1 _____

				2 _____

				3 _____

				4 _____

				5 _____

				6 _____

				7 _____

				8 _____

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC

STATE	No. of Delegates	1st BALLOT	2nd BALLOT	3rd BALLOT	4th BALLOT
ALABAMA					
ARIZONA					
ARKANSAS					
CALIFORNIA					
COLORADO					
CONNECTICUT					
DELAWARE					
FLORIDA					
GEORGIA					
IDAHO					
ILLINOIS					
INDIANA					
IOWA					
KANSAS					
KENTUCKY					
LOUISIANA					
MAINE					
MARYLAND					
MASSACHUSETTS					
MICHIGAN					
MINNESOTA					
MISSISSIPPI					
MISSOURI					
MONTANA					
NEBRASKA					
NEVADA					
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
NEW JERSEY					
NEW MEXICO					
NEW YORK					
NORTH CAROLINA					
NORTH DAKOTA					
OHIO					
OKLAHOMA					
OREGON					
PENNSYLVANIA					
RHODE ISLAND					
SOUTH CAROLINA					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
TENNESSEE					
TEXAS					
UTAH					
VERMONT					
VIRGINIA					
WASHINGTON					
WEST VIRGINIA					
WISCONSIN					
WYOMING					
ALASKA					
CANAL ZONE					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
HAWAII					
PUERTO RICO					
VIRGIN ISLANDS					

CONVENTION TALLY SHEET

5th BALLOT	6th BALLOT	7th BALLOT	8th BALLOT	TOTALS
				1 _____

				2 _____

				3 _____

				4 _____

				5 _____

				6 _____

				7 _____

				8 _____

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION TALLY SHEET

STATE	No. of Delegates	TIME	TIME	TIME	TIME
ALABAMA					
ARIZONA					
ARKANSAS					
CALIFORNIA					
COLORADO					
CONNECTICUT					
DELAWARE					
FLORIDA					
GEORGIA					
IDAHO					
ILLINOIS					
INDIANA					
IOWA					
KANSAS					
KENTUCKY					
LOUISIANA					
MAINE					
MARYLAND					
MASSACHUSETTS					
MICHIGAN					
MINNESOTA					
MISSISSIPPI					
MISSOURI					
MONTANA					
NEBRASKA					
NEVADA					
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
NEW JERSEY					
NEW MEXICO					
NEW YORK					
NORTH CAROLINA					
NORTH DAKOTA					
OHIO					
OKLAHOMA					
OREGON					
PENNSYLVANIA					
RHODE ISLAND					
SOUTH CAROLINA					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
TENNESSEE					
TEXAS					
UTAH					
VERMONT					
VIRGINIA					
WASHINGTON					
WEST VIRGINIA					
WISCONSIN					
WYOMING					
ALASKA					
CANAL ZONE					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
HAWAII					
PUERTO RICO					
VIRGIN ISLANDS					

FOR USE ON NOVEMBER 4, 1952

TIME	TIME	TIME	TIME	TOTALS
				1 _____

				2 _____

				3 _____

				4 _____

				5 _____

				6 _____

				7 _____

				8 _____

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES — HISTORY

THE DEMOCRATS

The Democratic party had its inception in the latter part of the 18th century. In those early days the Federalist party was an advocate of a highly centralized government . . . more so than was possible under the Articles of Confederation. Opposing the Federalists was a "moderate" party . . . known as the Republicans and later on as the Democratic-Republicans . . . headed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. This party also recognized the need for more centralization but not to the extent demanded by the Federalists. It was in 1798 that Jefferson and Madison first formulated the fundamental principles of the Democratic-Republicans . . . a name which, although still the official designation of the party . . . has been shortened to Democratic. According to the two Resolutions, the governments of the several States were to be the basis of our system, rather than the Federal Government. Whenever there existed any question as to whether a specific power belonged to the States or to the Federal Government, the States were to be given the benefit of the doubt.

In 1801 the Democratic party won the presidential election . . . and from then on, until the election of Lincoln, lost only three times. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, however, the party was beset by a series of misfortunes, chiefly because they advocated a number of unpopular issues . . . one of which was the slavery question. The southern branch of the party wanted the slavery issue to be decided by the States. The western group wanted popular control of government. But the party was agreed in its hostility to tariff protection and the establishment of a national bank. In 1896, and again in 1900, the Democrats advocated the free coinage of silver and the issuance of paper money by the Federal Government. Time after time they lost in the national elections. Indeed, except for the two terms served by Grover Cleveland, no Democrat occupied the White House from the year 1861 until Woodrow Wilson, in 1913. And Wilson won only because of a split in the Republican party.

In 1932, with the country deep in depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt, running on a platform of strong social reform, was swept into the presidency. He was returned to office in 1936 . . . and has the distinction of being the only man in American history to run for, and win, both third and fourth terms.

THE REPUBLICANS

On July 6, 1854, a group of Whigs, Free Soilers and Democrats met in a State convention in Jackson, Michigan, and went on record as being opposed to the extension of slavery and in favor of national supremacy. They also adopted the name Republican. Other State conventions followed suit and in June, 1856, the first national Republican convention was held in Philadelphia. The party adopted a platform very similar to that of the Michigan State convention.

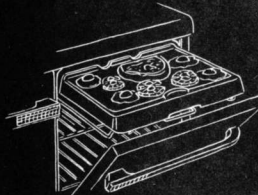
The first Republican candidate was defeated, but in 1860 the party's nominee, Abraham Lincoln, won the national election. The States were already seceding when Lincoln was inaugurated, and the withdrawal from Congress of Democratic members from the South left the Republicans in control of the government and the conduct of the war. At the war's end, the party grew, due to an influx of immigrants who regarded the Republicans as the champions of freedom. However in 1874, because of coercive measures toward the South, and the panic of 1873, a Democratic House was elected.

The Republican platform of 1884 called for a high protective tariff, international bimetallism, the regulation of interstate commerce and the upbuilding of the navy. A large section of the party . . . popularly called "Mugwumps" . . . did not support the Republican candidate, so that Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, was elected. Except for the second victory of Cleveland in 1892, the Republicans were at high tide for many years. But in 1912, because of factionalism over Republican-enacted tariff laws, the party was split wide open. William H. Taft was the recognized party candidate but Theodore Roosevelt, himself a Republican, formed the Progressive party . . . which resulted in a victory for the Democrat, Woodrow Wilson. After 8 years the Republicans once more returned to power on a platform of non-adherence to the League of Nations, an organization pledged to keeping peace throughout the world. Although Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover worked for world peace without committing the United States as a League member, business failures, unemployment and depression engulfed the domestic scene . . . Franklin D. Roosevelt, pledging reforms, brushed the Republicans from office in 1933. The Republicans have not won a major election since that time.



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One knob for cooking time —
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Equal to 2 extra cooking surfaces

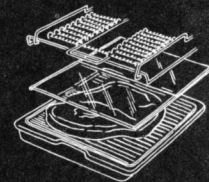


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