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<td>6</td>
<td>02/13/1962</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Progress Report on the General Campaign Organization. Includes a supplement to the progress report. 5 pages.</td>
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<td>Newspaper</td>
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<td>04/18/1962</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Letter from Peter M. Flanigan to Robert E. Haldeman regarding the &quot;mystery of the $2,500.&quot; Includes personal note from Haldeman. 2 pages.</td>
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<td>Newspaper</td>
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<td>12/26/1962</td>
<td>Memo</td>
<td>Memo to Richard Nixon from &quot;DH&quot; re: requested information regarding elections around the nation. 8 pages.</td>
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<td>Other Document</td>
<td>misc. page regarding reform Democrats in New York City. 1 page.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
902 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California

Los Angeles, November 11, 1962

Mr. Richard M. Nixon
1274 Pacific Mutual Building
223 West 6th Street
Los Angeles 13, California

Dear Dick:

I felt as bad as you did on November 7th. I have been a staunch supporter of you since 1952 when I came to California. Without any question whatever, you were better qualified for the presidency of our country in 1960 than Mr. Kennedy, and you were better qualified for the governorship of California than Mr. Brown this year. What were the main reasons for the loss of both elections?

Two days after this year's elections I met a number of volunteer workers who really worked hard for you and other Republican candidates. Among other things, of course, we talked for a while about your loss of the governorship of California. Our conclusions were as follows: Mr. Nixon lost this year's elections (as he did two years ago) because he ignored the labor and the minorities ('negroes and nationalities').

I am in no position to say much about the labor. One thing that I knew is that Dick and his staff really neglected the nationalities. The nationalities were in position to put you, Dick, in the White House in 1960, and this time to send you to Sacramento as Governor of California. You just had to give a little more cooperation, you had to show a little more interest in these people. As you know, approximately 20 - 23% of all the votes (about 23% in California) came from the nationality groups. These people cannot be ignored or neglected if one wants to have them on his side.

I am not saying these things to hurt your feelings. I am very much interested in building up and strengthening of the GOP. I hope that more of our Party's leaders will see the light and do something concrete about it.
During the period of 1952 - 1960, I had given you tens of opportunities to appear before various nationalities' gatherings. Each and every time you just were "too busy" to meet these people. In 1960 we begged you, Mr. Nixon, give us at least some five or ten minutes of your time. We want to take some pictures with nationality leaders for all our newspapers and magazines. You did not give us one single minute of your time during your campaign in California in 1960. It was 1961 and 1962. I told Bob ( Mr. Haldeman ) and I wrote you, urging not to repeat the same errors and mistakes that were made in 1960. All my suggestions and recommendations were ignored almost completely. Your campaign staff people thought that they knew all the answers. There was not one single soul from the nationalities on your campaign staff; the strategy committee never consulted anyone from the nationalities; the schedule committee ignored completely our recommendations. After a long flight and a great pressure by us, the campaign management agreed that you would meet leaders from various nationalities on October 24th. Your staff people were pushing us around during this get-together with you. They told us that you did not want to meet more than two from each and every group. Some of the groups had more than two representatives. I gave an ultimatum to one of your boys. I told him "Either Dick meets all of us or there will be no get-together with him at all." Finally, you met all of us (representatives from some twenty nationalities - some seventy individuals all together), and this meeting lasted for some 5 - 10 minutes. All the time was spent for taking pictures. Only one print was made for each group. Almost all groups needed more than one print for their newspapers. We begged for more prints but we could not get any additional ones.

These are just some of the facts. There were many more shortcomings. Several times I mentioned these and similar shortcomings of your campaign in my letters to you and Bob. So, you should have been aware of these facts.

In your "last press conference" on November 7th you told the American people that members of your campaign staff are "magnificent people." I would
MR. RICHARD M. NIXON
NOVEMBER 11, 1962 - PAGE THREE

Say only some of them. I have a great admiration for you. I firmly believe that you are a very
honest man, a very able man and a great American but you lacked some good advice from your associates. Some of them thought that they had all the
answers to all the questions, and we could not
reach you with our suggestions and recommendations
through this so-called 'iron curtain' of some of
your advisers. In my opinion, nobody else but they
ruined you as far as the political life is concerned.

You indicated several days ago that you would
take a long vacation from politics. But we cannot
now. We MUST GO AHEAD and MAKE THIS PARTY Ours AS A MAJORITY PARTY NOT ONLY IN CALIFORNIA
BUT ALSO THROUGHOUT OUR NATION.

I shall mail copies of this letter to some of our
Party's functionaries, I hope that they will find
enough time to read it and do something in this
particular area that was neglected until now by
the GOP and you, Dick.

What should we do about the nationalities? Can
we win these people for the GOP?

Following are my recommendations for the future
action in this particular field:

1. The Republican National Committee should get
immediately an expert (or several experts)
in this field and to prepare a two-year master
plan for strengthening of the GOP movement
among the nationality people throughout the country.

2. The same thing should be done by the Los Angeles
County Central Committee as well as State Central
Committee.

3. The Republican National Committee, the Los Ange-
les County Central Committee and the State Cen-
tral Committee should have experts (at least
one each) working full time in this particular
field from now until the election day in 1964.

With kindest personal regards,

Leonard Vallukas
Bob Haldeman
Progress Report

GENERAL CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION

- Northern California Chairman - A. Downey Orrick
- Northern California Finance Chairman - Paul Davies and Art Dolan
- Executive Committee, Steering Committee and Operating Committee all appointed and active generally on weekly meeting basis.
- WIN Program - under way with Bob Steel directing.
- Area Chairmen - appointed and active in all 8 areas.
- County Chairmen - appointed for 25 of the 48 Counties per attached list; balance will be completed by end of Feb.
- County Finance Chairmen and General Steering Committees being set up immediately after appointment of County Chairmen.

- Southern California Chairman - H. C. (Chad) McClellan
- Southern California Finance Chairman - Maurice Stane
- Executive Committee and Steering Committee appointed and meeting weekly.
- WIN Program being developed under staff director, Norton Norris.

cont.
RN - 2-13-62

Bob Haldeman

Progress Report - page 2.

- County Chairmen - appointed for 2 of 8 Counties per attached list; balance will be appointed by end of month.

- County Finance Chairmen and General Steering Committees being set up immediately after appointment of County Chairmen.

Task Forces

- selected for Water, Agriculture and Education, and are developing programs in these areas. Balance of basic Task Forces to be completed by March 15th.

Committees for which leadership now organised include:

Veterans
Farmers
Doctors
Lawyers
Sportsmen
Podiatrists
Veterinarians
College organization

- specific announcements to be made over next 4 weeks.

con’t.
Progress Report - page 3.

Nixon-for-Governor Statewide Committee

- Membership and support pledges now total approximately 30,000.
- Mailing to entire group goes out this week with membership cards and pins and material for each member to use in signing up 25 additional members. This program to be actively expanded in the next two months. Membership based upon $1.00 contribution with special card and pin for each member securing 25 additional members.

Basic Headquarters organization and staffing now completed and all scheduled programs under way.

- Field organisation program, including registration drive, Republican canvass and Precinct organisation now under way in all Counties where Chairman has been announced -- under direction of Headquarters staff, John Kalmbach, Field Director.

- Additional programs to get under way between now and March 15th:
  - Study group program on neighborhood basis for utilization of top level volunteers;

  cont.
- Election Board training program for male volunteers;
- Speakers Bureau;
- Possible unique telephone recruitment and fund-raising program for tapping presently inactive volunteer sources.

Newsletter and accompanying material being mailed to full list this week.

Legislative liaison established with Howard Thelin; Congressional liaison established through Bob Haldeman.

County Chairmen and GOP organization liaison to be developed by Yvonne Smith.
### NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - NIXON COUNTY CHAIRMEN

(appointments as of 2-13-62)

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Chairman</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>Robert McKeen</td>
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<td>Amador</td>
<td>Mrs. Herman Rauh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpine</td>
<td>Stuart Merrill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calaveras</td>
<td>Theodore Kravitz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colusa</td>
<td>George Lodi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>Mrs. Ruth Jacobus  (Co-Chairman)</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Dorado</td>
<td>Swift Berry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>Don Fram son</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glenn</td>
<td>Chester W. Walker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Edward Robey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mariposa</td>
<td>Tom McSwain</td>
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<td>Mendocino</td>
<td>W. K. (Bill) Williams</td>
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<td>Frank Reiser</td>
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<td>Placer</td>
<td>Dr. Nicholas Bailey</td>
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<td>George Anderson</td>
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<td>Eugene J. Bremer</td>
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<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Rod Baumbach, Jr.</td>
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<td>Stanislaus</td>
<td>Dr. Grant Bare</td>
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<td>Sutter</td>
<td>Tom Miller</td>
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<td>Tuolumne</td>
<td>Ray T. Edwards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yuba</td>
<td>Dr. Robert Hall</td>
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### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA - NIXON COUNTY CHAIRMEN

(appointments as of 2-13-62)

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<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Walter Schmid</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>Admiral Leslie Gehres</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Several other activities are under way, but not for public release:

- Key Program, involving complete network Statewide on County basis of volunteers to handle letters to editors, publishers, broadcasters etc; monitoring activity by volunteers back-stopped by staff for all key TV newscasts.

- Public Relations Advisory Board - meeting weekly, includes Dick Moore, Ted Braun, Kai Jorgensen, Bob Finch, Herb Klein, Charlie Farrington and Bob Haldeman.

- Strategy Committee - still to be set up.

- Valley Kaadsen and her women’s activity program will be launched immediately following the February 21st luncheon.
THE MORNING LYON-UP: Gov. Pat Brown of Cal. dashed off a note to a Chicago pal that wound up with, "This Nixon bunch is the toughest political opposition I've ever come across."
Bob -
still want to hold up ack. --
for picture?
Mr. Robert E. Haldeman  
c/o Richard M. Nixon  
1035 Pacific Mutual Building  
523 West Sixth Street  
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear Bob:

I have finally solved the mystery of the $2,500. You will remember that Bill Shay had the money. He works for Jack Wrather, who is a member of Dick's Businessmens Committee. I believe you will find a check from Shay, delivered through Wrather, for $1,500. Wrather suggested to Shay that he hold up on the other $1,000 for a while. I told Shay yesterday that he ought to give the remaining $1,000 now, which he agreed to do through Wrather when the latter returns next week.

If for some reason you cannot find a check already in for $1,500, and do not get another one for $1,000 within the next couple of weeks, let me know and I will call again.

I went to Bachrach last week to get new pictures worthy of your flattering request. I am debating whether I should send the results of that effort or instead, the shot of Nixon lecturing me on campaign strategy.

Love to Jo and the kids.

Yours,

Peter M. Flanigan
NIXON SUMMONS
CALIFORNIA G.O.P.

Goal Is an Organization for '62 and '64 Campaigns

By GLADWIN HILL

LOS ANGELES, July 3 (AP)—A conference of California Republican leaders will converge on West Los Angeles next week for a conference with Richard M. Nixon. They will meet at the temporary home the former Vice President has rented among those of movie executives.

The group will include state organization chiefs, state legislative and Congressional figures, and leaders of the party's several volunteer organizations. The purpose of the meeting, called for July 11 by Mr. Nixon, is to attempt to fill an organization vacuum surrounding the G. O. P.'s titular leader and the nation's latest out-of-office political figure.

To maintain his national standing, it is generally agreed, the 1960 Republican Presidential candidate must either run for Governor next year or mastermind an impressive Republican assault on the second-term designs of Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

This is considered a prerequisite.

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Nixon has been trying to strengthen the state organization, first through fund-raising for staff augmentation and security by fishing out the recruiters.

Two of his four-sourced $100,000 party slates have raised money to help install Fred HOFER, recruited from the public relations field, as an executive director.

On membership, two Los Angeles lawyers, Richard St. John and Charles Entz, have set about, at Mr. Nixon's invitation, to revise the by-laws of the state party based on Nixon rules as "Republican claptrap."

In this and other strategic assignments Mr. Nixon has had assistance from his editorial political mentor, Murray Chotzin, the lawyer who was forced from campaign managing onto the sidelines in mid-field in an influence-bending ménage.

Mr. Chotzin is on the Republican state executive committee, and the collaboration has been quietly revived since Mr. Nixon's return here last February.

Has Small Personal Staff

In his day-to-day operations Mr. Nixon's "organization" consists of a small personal staff, and secondarily of a curious nationwide network of long-time aides most comparable to Sheriff Holmes' "Baker Street Irregulars." The rungs were materialized magically when there were specialized chores to be done.

His law office staff is headed by his longtime personal secretary, Mary Wood, chief "display" between his world and the outside world.

A small separate "political office," underwritten by the state party organization is managed by his former Washington, D.C. correspondence secretary, Lois Gauld. James Golden, a former Secret Service man who at last helped Mr. Nixon in such things as travel arrangements, is still his employ.

Heading the irregulars and serving internally as Mr. Nixon's "chief intermediary" is his former administrative assistant and campaign chief, Robert H. Finch, a Los Angeles lawyer and savings-and-loan executive.

"Ask Finch what Nixon thinks about second term" has become the watchword among party leaders.

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WASHINGTON - Republican politicians are eyeing with envy the announcement that former Vice President Richard Nixon has appointed Robert Haldeman as his super-campaign aide.

Haldeman, a youthful Madison Avenue buck, directed field operations for the Nixon for President campaign and is said to have managed to excite the wrath of practically every top GOP senator and state chairman.

It is not news that the political pros were furious with Dick Nixon during the closing weeks of last fall's campaign. Such longtime Nixon supporters as Senator Styles Bridges and Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield were heard complaining that they could not even get through to the candidate.

Haldeman drew a huge plume of the blame. The prominent state chairman put it this way: "That last campaign was the most stupid I have ever seen. Haldeman sent in droves of young kids to schedule meetings all around me without even informing me of it. They delayed the party leaders of all dignities and prestige. I was so humiliated and embarrassed that I almost lost my self-respect."

Sometime after President-elect Nixon's inauguration, the GOP state chairman wrote a letter to Nixon stating that he was expected to be in Los Angeles on a given date. To his surprise he received a warm reply, saying that Nixon would like to see him.

On arriving in Los Angeles he telephoned Nixon's office, expecting to get the warm welcome to which he had become accustomed during the campaign. Instead, Nixon's long-time PR Friday, Rose Woods, told him he was expected and to come right over.

In mentioning about the incident, one politician confessed, "I put the phone down and said to myself: 'I've got no self-respect here — why shush! I don't show up for appointments."

Such bitterness is fairly widespread in the party. The cut is so deep with the top professionals that there is little likelihood of Nixon's being given the nod for the presidential nomination in 1964.

Certainly the news that Haldeman has taken over the top spot formerly held by Bob Finch will not help him with GOP out-of-state leaders.
I am shocked that Pat Brown has in effect now charged President Kennedy with using "smear" tactics in his 1960 primary campaign. Brown owes an immediate apology to the President of the United States.

When I commented on Brown's receiving the Hoffa-Teamster endorsement, I used John Kennedy's exact words in exactly the same context.

Brown's stable of 51 tax supported press agents should have reminded him that Kennedy made the same statement about Hubert Humphrey when Humphrey received the Hoffa-Teamster endorsement in the West Virginia primary two years ago. Why did not Brown charge "smear" then?

Brown should know, as President Kennedy knows, and I know, that Hoffa is the political dictator of the controlling clique of the Teamsters Union. Brown should also know this because he had the Hoffa-Teamster endorsement 4 years ago.
MEMO

TO:   RN

FROM: DH

December 26, 1962

The following is a summary of the elections around the nation which you requested.

The '62 mid-term voting was the heaviest it has been in thirty years. Approximately 47% of the potential voters went to the polls. 1958 (the third heaviest voting) had a turnout of 43.4%.

SENATE RESULTS

There were 39 senatorial contests in 1962. Democrats were victorious in 25, giving them a net gain of 4 seats. Democratic gains were made in the following states:

- Connecticut: Ribicoff 51.3% Seeley-Brown 48.7%
- Indiana: Bayh 50.3% Capehart 49.7%
- Maryland: Brewster 62.2% Miller 37.8%
- New Hampshire: McIntyre 52.3% Bass 47.7%
- South Dakota: McGovern 50.1% Bollum 49.9%
- Wisconsin: Nelson 52.7% Wiley 47.3%

Republicans picked up previously held Democratic seats in Colorado, and Wyoming.

- Colorado: Dominick 54.0% Carroll 46.0%
- Wyoming: Simpson 57.6% Hickey 42.4%

The following states now have both Republican senators: Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New York and Vermont.
The Republican seniority now belongs to Aiken. Wiley was defeated in a contest in which his advanced age was one of the major issues.

Senator Hill of Alabama was nearly unseated by James D. Martin who received 49.1% of the vote. Martin is an outspoken conservative and his showing against Hill may signal a warning to Southern "liberals" in Congress.

Ribicoff won by only 27,000 votes, far below his record majority of 246,000 when he won the governorship in 1958.

Senator Morton won a surprisingly big victory over Wilson Wyatt with Morton receiving 52.6% of the votes.

In Massachusetts, Kennedy's victory was surprising only by its size (55.6%, Lodge 42.0% and Hughes 2.4%).

In New Hampshire, McIntyre capitalized on a bitter Republican Party split and upset Perkins Bass for the remaining four years of Styles Bridges' seat. Senator Cotton, at the same time, won an easy re-election in spite of the party split. The incumbent Senator (interim appointee), Maurice J. Murphy, Jr. was defeated in the state primary.

In New York, Javits' vote was an 889,000 triumph over Donovan, who was regarded as a totally colorless campaigner.

In Pennsylvania, Senator Clark survived the Republican sweep by defeating Van Sandt 51.3% to 46.7%.

In South Carolina, Senator Olin Johnston defeated newspaperman William W. Workman, Jr., although Workman set a record for a state-level Republican candidate by receiving 42.6% of the vote.

-2-
In January, there will be Republican governors in two

in total of 76 in all.

It illustrates that seven in the number of electoral votes, with

election. These three states rank third, fourth, and fifth. They
taught to be highly significant in the

The Republican success in Pennsylvania, Ohio and

voted. The second closest race was in Rhode Island where Murphy-

is now undergoing a second recount.

The election to appointment by appointment 50 votes. It
gave the results of the election of the legislature.

The outcome of the legislature elections in 1962, the democrats

The summary of governors prior to the 62 elections were:

GOVERNORS

Since 1956,

have served in the house are the following by the seventh district,

an appointment of the legislature. The Senate is

has been elected to the Senate in 1956. He

He represented the counties of Orleans, Berkshire, and

nomination to the Senate in 1956. He represented Berkshire

The former senators will be members of the House of

supported opponent.

Kingham by getting 52% of the vote over the administration.

In 1971, Senator Bennett defeated Representative Baudet.
or three states with Democratic Senators over 70 (Arizona and Ohio), and there are no Republican Senators over 70 in states that have Democratic governors.

In New York, Rockefeller's less impressive victory may have further ramifications as a result of more careful study. One thing contributing to the lack of impressiveness of his win is the fact that the upstate Tammany Hall people did not campaign actively for Morgenthau in order to weaken Wagner's control of the Party.

Rockefeller ran last among Republican winners on the state-wide ticket. The Conservative Party candidate, David H. Jaquith, received 119,000 votes, again reducing Rockefeller's plurality. Rockefeller received 54.3% of the votes and Morgenthau 45.7%.

In Pennsylvania, Scranton carried the Republicans into control of both houses of legislature, giving the state its first one-party government since 1953. His victory was by 55.5% of the vote, over Dilworth's 44.5%.

In Ohio, Disalle waged an unusually vigorous campaign, but was beaten by Republican State Auditor James Rhodes by 555,000 votes (Rhodes received 58.9% of the vote).

In Michigan, Romney's plurality was 78,000 votes or 51.4%. His victory ended 14 years of Democratic administra-
tion. The campaign was waged primarily on an attack against Swainson as being representative only of a single special interest group - organized labor.

In Massachusetts, Governor Volpe was defeated by 3,000 votes when Endicott Peabody won by 50.1%.
On Oklahoma, a Democratic split and grassroot Republican organization carried Henry Bellmon to a Republican victory by 76,000 votes over W. P. Atkinson. Bellmon becomes the first Republican Governor since Oklahoma became a state in 1907.

In Texas, former Secretary of Navy, John Connally staved off Jack Cox’s determined bid with Cox seeking to picture Connally as a stooge of Lyndon Johnson.

In summary, the Democrats upset Republican incumbents in Massachusetts, Iowa, New Mexico, Vermont and Hawaii.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Incumbent</th>
<th>Democratic</th>
<th>Republican</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Peabody</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>Volpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Hughes</td>
<td>52.4%</td>
<td>Erbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
<td>Mechem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Burns</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>Quinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Hoff</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>Keyser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In New Hampshire, Democrat King received 58.1% while Pillsbury got 41.9%, a result of a party feud within the New Hampshire Republican Party.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Prior to the '62 elections, Democrats held 263 seats and Republicans 174. As a result of the 1962 elections, the Democrats have 259 seats and the Republicans 176.

Republican leaders had, prior to the elections, expressed a hope to gain 44 additional seats, which was the number necessary to take control. Privately they were saying that they expected to pick up 10 to 20 seats.

Sixty-five members of the new Congress will be newcomers, 35 Democrats and 30 Republicans.
The Democratic Party made the most important gains in the election. Hence,

There were 44 victories where lost in the election. Hence,

the Democratic Party made the most important gains in the election. Hence,

the Democratic Party made the most important gains in the election. Hence,

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the Democratic Party made the most important gains in the election. Hence,
General support of Kennedy expected  3  
Partial support of Kennedy expected  2  
General or total opposition expected 38

These figures would show a net gain of 10 in hard-core supporters and a net loss of 2 opposition Members. However, when applied to special issues the lineup for the Administration does not look spectacular:

Rules Committee: The President lost 33 Members who backed him on enlargement of the Rules Committee during the 87th Congress. He gains 27 new supporters for his program in the new Congress, this is a net loss of 6. The proposal carried in 1961 by a vote of 217 to 212, and a switch of three votes would have reversed the outcome. This will be a touch and go issue in the new Congress.

School Aid: The President lost 22 Members who backed him on the 1961 school bill. He picked up 27 supporters, making a hypothetical gain of 5 Members on this issue, but it would take 37 votes to switch the outcome of the Roll Call on the bill in 1961.

Tax: The President loses 34 Members who supported passage of his tax bill in 1962. The pickup of 27 new supporters means a hypothetical loss of 1 on this issue, but it would have taken 12 votes to defeat the bill in 1962.

Urban Affairs: The President needed 58 switched votes to give him an Urban Affairs Department. He lost 20 supporters of the proposal and with the 27 new supporters, he has a net gain of 7 supporters – far short of what he needs.
Farm Bill: The President lost 35 members who backed him on the first farm bill which died on a 215 to 205 Roll Call. The new projections of 27 supporters would mean that the same bill would lose by a wider margin.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE NEW YORK ELECTION

The Democratic Party, so seriously split over the Wagner stature as state leader, conducted an all-out campaign only for Arthur Levitt, Wagner's opponent for Mayor in 1961. Levitt won by 800,000 votes.

Rockefeller faces continued harassment from the Conservative Party which received more than 50,000 votes, (the legal requirement) and is now guaranteed ballot status until the gubernatorial elections in 1966. They are expected to intervene in the presidential, municipal and gubernatorial elections by threatening to place independent candidates in the field or to support Republican as well as Democratic candidates who accept features of their ultra-right program.

Rockefeller did, however, pick up back-handed support of the Central Labor Union who decided to endorse no candidates in 1962. Previously they had always endorsed the Democratic ticket; and Harry Van Arsdale, president of Central Labor Union, threw his support to Rockefeller. This change was in large part due to Wagner's earlier fumbling of the minimum wage problem and other labor issues, including the teacher strike and later the strike of hospital workers. Rockefeller moved at this time to garner support from both.

There was a considerable amount of urging prior to the Democratic Convention which nominated Morgenthau for Wagner.
to oppose Rockefeller. As things turned out, he probably acted very shrewdly in not doing it. The reform Democrats were obviously not in complete control of the situation in New York City, was further hampered by Eleanor Roosevelt's incapacity, and had not even attempted to regroup the upstate forces, which demonstrated that they were still loyal to the old group and would have preferred a candidate like James Farley.