

January 13, 2001
John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library
Columbia Point
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Dear Mr/Ms:

I received this e-mail from the library some time back.

In the meantime I received some information from the CIA, which mention a letter from President Kennedy to Art Lundahl at NPIC. The information sent by the CIA also indicates that President Kennedy presented Lundahl with the "silver commemorative calendar leaf."

I am wondering if based on this new information (see enclosure) you could look to see if you have record of either of these incidents, or a photo connected to the award presented to Lundahl by the President.

Thanks.

Grant Cameron

From: "Library Kennedy" <library@kennedy.nara.gov>
Date: Wed, 06 Dec 2000 11:35:53 -0500
To: <sqquishy@altavista.com>
Cc: <File.KENLIBP1.KENLIB@nara.gov>
Subject Re: Arthur Lundahl

Our staff conducted a search in the White House Name file and located a telegram dated March 26, 1963 from John F. Kennedy to Chairman Bernard L Gladieux, National Civil Service League, relating to the ten winners of the Career Service Award listing Mr. Lundahl as one of them. A letter from John Macy of March 13, 1963 indicates a banquet will be held at the Sheraton Park in Washington on March 26, 1963. We can send you a photocopy of this material if you give us your postal mailing address. The White House schedule indicates that the ten men were at the White House on March 27, 1963. Most likely, a picture was taken of the group, but our audio/visual department will be able answer this for you. I will forward your request for this search. Thank you.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY
NEW YORK

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 2, 1968

Mr. Gray Barker
Publisher, Saucer News
Box 2228
Clarksburg, West Virginia 26301

Dear Readers:

As you may know, I am a card carrying member of the Amalgamated Flying Saucers Association. Therefore, like many other people in our country I am interested in the phenomenon of flying saucers.

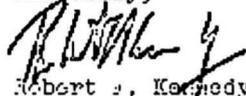
It is a fascinating subject that has initiated both scientific fiction fantasies and serious scientific research.

I watch with great interest all reports of unidentified flying objects, and I hope that some day we will know more about this intriguing subject.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, the prominent astronomer, has stated that there is a probability that there is other life in the universe.

I favor more research regarding this matter, and I hope that once and for all we can determine the true facts about flying saucers. Your magazine can stimulate much of the investigation and inquiry into this phenomenon through the publication of news and discussion material. This can be of great help in paving the way to a knowledge of one of the fascinating subjects of our contemporary world.

Sincerely,



Robert F. Kennedy

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example, MK-Ultra was supposedly terminated in 1963. More accurately, this refers to the program's official name only. True, Cameron's work was terminated following the Kennedy assassination. But during 1964 and 1965, Sid Gottlieb authorized over a dozen sub-projects related to Cameron's work, under a new acronym, MK-Search. Many of those investigations dealt with ways to destabilize human personalities.¹⁴

The NSA's Operation Shamrock benefitted from new technology during 1963. This was RCA Global's development of computerized magnetic tape, which revolutionized communications and intelligence gathering. Instead of poring through messages for days, analysts now searched for key words and phrases relating to a particular subject. The NSA soon had many customers for this service: the FBI, CIA, Secret Service, and others who asked for "watch lists" of names and organizations.

UFOs IN THE WORLD: 1962

Project Blue Book may have ignored UFO reports in the rest of the world, but the CIA did not, nor did APRO and NICAP. Globally, UFO sightings in 1962 were of two basic categories: South American and non-South American. Within South America, Argentina by far had the most intense activity, which claimed the attention of that nation's military.

The wave started in May, when dozens of UFOs were seen in Argentina, at least four by Argentine Navy pilots. On May 12, in Argentina's La Pampa province, two men claimed to see a humming, illuminated, landed object off the road at around 4 a.m. It rose, crossed low over the road, ascended with a flame, and, to their astonishment, divided into two sections that flew away separately. The object left a huge circle about 300 feet in diameter; grass was burned within it, and insects were "carbonized." The Puerto Belgrano Naval Base analyzed the site. About 24 hours later, dozens of people in the Argentine towns of Uncativo, Cordoba, Carranza, and the Los Molinos Dam saw a bright, elongated object with a bright trail. A fog soon filled a wooded section near Uncativo, and people saw a landed object. Little else is available about the incident. CIA files recorded a "most extraordinary" sighting over Bahia Blanca, south of Buenos Aires, witnessed by many people on May 21. A strange luminous object hung as though suspended for several minutes, then quickly disappeared. A photographer took two pictures, showing the object to appear as a "luminous oval." A FOIA request by CAUS failed to obtain the photo. On or near May 22 or May 24, in the town of Winifreda in the La Pampa province, a woman was hospitalized after she and her husband

claimed to see an object land and two large "robot-like creatures" emerge. According to the Lorenzens, Argentine Air Force officials found a circle of scorched grass.¹⁵

Argentines reported UFOs through the summer of 1962. An amazing near-landing was reported at the Camba Punta Airport on August 2, 1962. A round object rapidly approached the airport and circled overhead. The airport's director, Luis Harvey, ordered a landing strip to be cleared after he and his staff saw it. It descended and hovered extremely low above the runway for three or four minutes. The object spun while giving off flashes of blue, green, and orange light. It took off quickly when excited witnesses ran out to get a closer look.¹⁶

Activity spread to Brazil during the late summer, including a bizarre, ominous incident on the evening of August 17, in the town of Duas Pontes. A diamond prospector named Rivalino da Silva, a man ignorant of UFOs, told several people that he saw two short beings digging a hole near his house. They ran away when he approached, and an object took off from behind the bushes. No one believed him. Two nights later, Rivalino's son, Raimundo, woke to the sound of steps, saw odd shadows, and heard voices saying "this one looks like Rivalino," and that they would kill him. The next night, Raimundo reportedly saw two spherical objects hovering near his house, humming and emitting a flame. Rivalino warned Raimundo to stay back, and approached. The two objects merged, spread a yellow mist, and gave an "acrid smell." According to the story, Rivalino was never seen again, local police investigated, and several frightened people left the area.¹⁷

Another Brazilian UFO case, from September 18, 1962, may have involved the disappearance of cattle. In the town of Barcelos, three men working on a rubber plantation saw a large, disc-shaped object hover over the river. It was silver, bright, gave off sparks, and ascended straight up rapidly. Some blamed this event on the disappearance of cattle from the area.¹⁸

On December 21 in Angel Falls, Venezuela, a bright, teardrop-shaped light rose from the jungle floor, apparently filmed from an aircraft. On the same day, another Argentine airport incident was reported, this time at the Buenos Aires Ezeiza International Airport, shortly after 2 a.m. The airport's two control tower operators, Horado Alora and Mario Pezzuto, saw a large, fiery disc on or low over the runway. The crews of two aircraft also saw the object. It soon rose to about 30 feet off the ground and flew away to the northeast. During these few minutes, an incoming flight held a holding pattern over the airport.¹⁹

ASSASSINATION AND SECRET DOINGS: 1963 AND 1964

In Dallas, on November 22, 1963, John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Working from the premise that one contentious conspiracy theory is quite sufficient for one book, we will restrict ourselves to a few remarks regarding the official investigation.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had a hatred of all things Kennedy. He had known about, and used, JFK's womanizing to his advantage. He detested his direct superior, Attorney General Robert Kennedy. In August, 1962, when Marilyn Monroe died, Hoover had information connecting RFK to Monroe's residence that day; he used this information to his advantage, too. In June, 1963, when JFK met with Martin Luther King, Jr. at the White House, Kennedy actually took King outside, where there were no FBI bugs, to warn him about Hoover's surveillance.

After the assassination, Hoover's office filtered nearly all information going to the Warren Commission. Caught in the net – among much else – were connections to the world of organized crime, which the assassination suggested at myriad points. Hoover may have had connections to that world, and may even have been blackmailed by it.* He also filtered out ties to the FBI itself. Within mere hours of the assassination, Hoover stated definitively that Lee Harvey Oswald had acted alone. He denied that either Oswald or Oswald's own assassin, Jack Ruby, had ever been FBI informants. Yet, it later surfaced that Ruby had – in addition to his links to the Mafia – no fewer than nine contacts with the FBI, and was listed in FBI files as Potential Criminal Informant. If Hoover misled the Warren Commission about Ruby, what about Oswald? Several witnesses claimed an Oswald-FBI connection, but no one followed up to check. Hoover biographer Anthony Summers called the FBI's investigation of the assassination a sham.³³

A sham from the perspective of justice. But the FBI could be very effective where it wanted to be. Hoover used Cartha DeLoach as his emissary to Warren Commission member Gerald Ford, who was his secret ally there. Ford assured DeLoach that "he would keep [him] thoroughly advised as to activities of the commission on a confidential basis." The White House also instructed the FBI to compile dossiers on critics of the commission. Hoover replied with thick files that included references and photographs about the subjects' sex lives.³⁴

By this time, the U.S. intelligence community was spending an

* The point, admittedly, remains disputed. See Anthony Summers, *Official and Confidential: J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI*.

estimated \$4 billion annually via federal channels; this was distinct from money generated through private ventures, of which there are no financial records, but which was probably considerable. Even Truman commented on the growing secret state. On December 22, 1963, the *Washington Post* quoted him as "disturbed by the way in which the CIA has been diverted from its original assignment." It had "become a government all of its own and all secret. They don't have to account to anybody."³⁵

These were true words. Year after year, the CIA seemed to outdo itself. Its activities in Southeast Asia have already been discussed. During 1964, the CIA also fixed the Chilean elections to defeat Marxist candidate Salvadore Allende. Richard Helms, chief of clandestine operations, coordinated the action. Incredibly, more than half of all money spent on this election came from the CIA. In addition, CIA was flying Cuban exile pilots — Bay of Pigs veterans — in B-26 bombers over the Congo, under the cover of a dummy company. Their mission was now to suppress a revolt against the Central Congolese government of Joseph Mobutu, who had wasted no time in his quest for personal enrichment at the expense of his people.³⁶

In February, 1964, KGB Colonel Yuri Novsenko defected to America, and gave his new questioners a "mind boggling" amount of accurate data on KGB bugging techniques, locations of Soviet moles, and so on. Novsenko said that KGB files indicated no Soviet involvement with Lee Harvey Oswald, but rather that Oswald worked for a "consortium of right wing American millionaires who wanted Kennedy silenced." This defection was probably the most important of the decade, and earned Novsenko three and a half years of medical torture at the hands of the CIA, which sought to determine whether or not he was for real. He was never shown to be a liar, and was held until September 21, 1967.³⁷

UFOs IN 1964: THE PACE QUICKENS

1964 began with few UFO sightings. By the year's end, however, UFOs had shown themselves with greater frequency than in many previous years. The year also produced several intriguing statements and rumors. An issue of *Astronomical Journal* mentioned Soviet studies that called attention to possibly extraterrestrial space signals. More intriguing were rumors that Jacques Vallee claimed to be hearing from "quasi-official sources" in Paris during 1964. One was that the British military was carefully monitoring the UFO situation and pooling its information with the Soviets! Another was that U.S. law enforcement agencies had compiled exhaustive studies of the American cases, "a rumor," wrote Vallee, "that appears at least



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From: "Library Kennedy" <library@kennedy.nara.gov>
 Date: Wed, 06 Dec 2000 11:35:53 -0500
 To: <squishy@altavista.com>
 Cc: <File.KENLIBP1.KENLIB@nara.gov>
 Subject: Re: Arthur Lundahl

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Our staff conducted a search in the White House Name file and located a telegram dated March 26, 1963 from John F. Kennedy to Chairman Bernard L. Gladieux, National Civil Service League, relating to the ten winners of the Career Service Award listing Mr. Lundahl as one of them. A letter from John Macy of March 13, 1963 indicates a banquet will be held at the Sheraton Park in Washington on March 26, 1963. We can send you a photocopy of this material if you give us your postal mailing address. The White House schedule indicates that the ten men were at the White House on March 27, 1963. Most likely, a picture was taken of the group, but our audio/visual department will be able to answer this for you. I will forward your request for this search. Thank you.

>>> <squishy@altavista.com> 12/05 8:58 PM >>>
 Does the Kennedy library audio-visual department have a picture of Arthur Lundahl and President Kennedy together?

Are there letters between Kennedy and Lundahl?

I hope you can help.

Grant Cameron

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From: "Jim Hill" <jim.hill@kennedy.nara.gov>
 Date: Wed, 06 Dec 2000 12:00:29 -0500
 To: <squishy@altavista.com>
 Subject: Re: Arthur Lundahl

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06 December 2000 1155 EST

Dear Mr. Cameron,

The only images of Mr. Lundahl with the President that I have been able to locate were made on 27 March 1963, in the Oval Office. The occasion was the President receiving the National Civil Service League Winners for 1963.

There are 7 photographs of this group with the President in the White House Photograph Collection. Two b/w images were made by Abbie Rowe, National Park Service (AR 7790A, B), two color images were made by Capt. Cecil Stoughton, Office of the Military Aide to the President (ST-C58-1,2-63), and three color images were made by Chief Robert Knudsen, Office of the Naval Aide to the President (KN-C27597-27599).

Photographic reproductions of these images can be made for the cost of \$16.50 each for the b/w images, and \$25.25 each for the color images. A b/w print from a color negative is \$24.75. All print prices quoted are for 8" x 10" or smaller prints. Larger sizes or other types of reproductions are available; please inquire.

Should you wish to see digital monochrome photocopies of these images, they can be provided to you for the cost of .50 cents per page.

I hope that this is a start in answering your questions. Please contact me directly with any further photographic questions, or if I may be of any other service.

Sincerely,

James B. Hill
 John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library
 Audiovisual Archives

EISENHOWER STRICKEN WITH HEART ATTACK AND OTHER ILLNESSES

The first presidential candidate who had suffered a heart attack was President Eisenhower. The attack occurred on September 24, 1955, while the President was on vacation at Denver, Colo. His first steps after the illness were taken on October 25, 1955, at the Fitzsimons Army Hospital at Denver. On February 29, 1956, he announced that he would be available for a second term.

During his administration, President Eisenhower was operated upon for ileitis and also suffered a very slight stroke.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONIES ACT

The presidential inaugural ceremonies act was an act "to provide for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inaugural ceremonies," passed by joint resolution on August 6, 1956 (70 Stat. L. 1049). The act empowered the inaugural committee to make arrangements and plans for the inauguration.

SECOND INAUGURATION

As January 20, 1957, fell on a Sunday, President Eisenhower took the oath of office in a private White House ceremony.

On Monday, January 21, 1957, he repeated the oath at the inaugural ceremonies held on the east portico of the White House. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

In the afternoon 750,000 spectators watched a three-and-a-half-hour parade over a three-mile route. Marching in the parade were 17,000 people, including 11,757 in military service. There were 47 marching units, 52 bands, and 10 drum and bugle corps. The highlight of the parade was a mammoth float—408 feet long and mounted on 164 wheels—which introduced the theme "Liberty and Strength Through Consent of the Governed."

Four inaugural balls were held in the evening at the Armory, the Mayflower Hotel, the Statler Hotel, and the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

EISENHOWER SUBMERGED IN ATOMIC SUBMARINE

President Eisenhower was the first President to submerge in an atomic-powered submarine. He was aboard the *Seawolf* on September 26, 1957, when the submarine submerged five miles southwest of Brentons Reef, off Newport, R.I., and remained sixty feet below the surface for about fifteen minutes. (Eisenhower had submerged twice before in a submarine—at Panama after World War I.)

THE OLDEST PRESIDENT

President Eisenhower, who was 70 years and 98 days old at the conclusion of his second term on Jan. 20, 1961, was the oldest President to leave office.

The oldest President at the time of his inauguration was William Henry Harrison, who was 68 years and 23 days old. He did not complete his term, dying 32 days after his inauguration.

EISENHOWER'S COMMISSION RESTORED

Legislation was enacted by Congress on March 14, 1961, to restore the five-star rank of General of the Army to former President Dwight David Eisenhower, retroactive to December 20, 1944, the day he was first promoted to that rank. The legislation was approved by voice vote and signed by President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on March 24, 1961.

Eisenhower did not go on the military payroll, for he drew the annual presidential pension of \$25,000, plus \$50,000 for office expenses and staff.

THE FIRST LADY

Mary (Mamie) Geneva Doud Eisenhower is reserved, dignified, and unassuming, avoiding unnecessary publicity. Before her husband's administration, as an army wife for thirty-seven years, she grew accustomed to meeting groups of influential people.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**35th PRESIDENT**

Born—May 29, 1917

Birthplace—Brookline, Mass.

College attended—Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

Date of graduation—June 21, 1940, B.S. cum laude

Religion—Roman Catholic

Ancestry—Irish

Occupation—Author, congressman, senator

Date and place of marriage—Sept. 12, 1953, Newport, R.I.

Age at inauguration—36 years, 106 days

Years married—10 years, 71 days

Political party—Democratic

State represented—Massachusetts

Term of office—Jan. 20, 1961–Nov. 22, 1963

Term served—2 years, 306 days

Administration—44th

Congresses—87th, 88th

Age at inauguration—43 years, 236 days

Lived after term—Died in office

Date of death—Nov. 22, 1963

Age at death—46 years, 177 days

Place of death—Dallas, Tex.

Burial place—Arlington National Cemetery, Va.

PARENTS

Father—Joseph Patrick Kennedy

Born—Sept. 6, 1888, East Boston, Mass.

Married—Oct. 7, 1914

Occupation—Banking, finance, real estate, Ambassador to Great Britain, 1937–1941

Mother—Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy

Born—1891, Boston, Mass.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was the second child in a family of nine.

Children of Joseph Patrick Kennedy and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy

Joseph Patrick Kennedy, Jr. b. July 25, 1915, d. Aug. 12, 1944

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, b. May 29, 1917, m. Jacqueline Lee Bouvier, d. Nov. 22, 1963

Rosemary Kennedy, b. Sept. 13, 1918

Kathleen Kennedy, b. Feb. 20, 1920, m. William John Roger Cavendish, Marquess of Hartington, d. May 14, 1948

Eunice Mary Kennedy, b. July 10, 1921, m. Robert Sargent Shriver

Patricia Kennedy, b. May 6, 1924, m. Peter Lawford

Robert Francis Kennedy, b. Nov. 20, 1925, m. Ethel Shaker

Jean Ann Kennedy, b. Feb. 20, 1928, m. Stephen Edward Smith

Edward Moore Kennedy, b. February 22, 1932, m. Joan Bennett

CHILDREN

Caroline Bouvier Kennedy, b. Nov. 27, 1957, New York City

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Jr. b. Nov. 25, 1960, Washington, D.C.

Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, b. Aug. 7, 1963, Otis Air Force Base, Mass.; d. Aug. 9, 1963, Boston, Mass. (Buried in Kennedy family plot in Hollywood Cemetery, Brookline, Mass.; reinterred Dec. 3, 1963, Arlington National Cemetery, Va.)

MRS. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Name—Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy

Date of birth—July 28, 1929

Birthplace—Southampton, N.Y.

Age at marriage—24 years, 46 days

Children—1 daughter, 2 sons

Mother—Janet Norton Lee Bouvier

Father—John Vernou Bouvier III

His occupation—Lawyer, stockbroker

Stepfather—Hugh D. Auchincloss

His occupation—Stockbroker

Years younger than the President—12 years, 60 days

THE ELECTION OF 1960

NOMINATIONS FOR TERM 1961-1965

Democratic Party Convention (33rd)

July 11-15, 1960, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena and the Coliseum, Los Angeles, Calif.

Nominated for President—John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Mass.

Nominated for Vice President—Lyndon Baines Johnson, Tex.

Kennedy was nominated on the first ballot. Candidates for nomination and the votes they received:

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Mass., 806

Lyndon Baines Johnson, Tex., 409

(William) Stuart Symington, Mo., 86

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Ill., 79½

Robert Baumle Meyner, N.J., 43

Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Minn., 41½

George Armistead Smathers, Fla., 30

Ross Barnett, Miss., 23

Herschel Gelle Loveless, Iowa, 1½

Edmund Gerald Brown, Calif., ½

Orval Eugene Faubus, Ark., ½

Albert Dean Rossellini, Wash., ½

Total number of votes: 1,521

Number necessary for nomination: 761

Republican Party Convention (27th)

July 25-28, 1960, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

Nominated for President—Richard Milhous Nixon, Calif.

Nominated for Vice President—Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.

Total number of votes: 1,331

Number necessary for nomination: 666

Nixon was nominated by acclamation.

National States Rights Party Convention

Mar. 19-20, 1960, Dayton, Ohio

Nominated for President—Orval Eugene Faubus, Ark.

Nominated for Vice President—John Geraerd Crommelin, Ala.

Faubus was nominated against his wishes.

Socialist Labor Party Convention

May 7-9, 1960, Henry Hudson Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Prohibition Party Convention

Sept. 1-3, 1959, Winona Lake, Ind.

Nominated for President—Rutherford Losey Decker, Mo.

Nominated for Vice President—Earle Harold Munn, Mich.

Socialist Workers Party

Nominated for President—Farrell Dobbs, N.Y.

Nominated for Vice President—Myra Tanner Weiss, N.Y.

Conservative Party of New Jersey

Nominated for President—Joseph Bracken Lee, Utah

Nominated for Vice President—Kent H. Courtenay

Barry Morris Goldwater of Arizona declined the nomination.

Conservative Party of Virginia

Nominated for President—C. Benton Coiner, Va.

Nominated for Vice President—Edward M. Silverman, Va.

Constitution Party (Texas)

Nominated for President—Charles Loten Sullivan, Miss.

Constitution Party (Washington) Convention

Apr. 20-21, 1960, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nominated for President—Merritt Barton Curtis, Washington, D.C.

Greenback Party

Nominated for President—Whitney Hart Slocumb, Calif.

Nominated for Vice President—Edward Kirby Meador, Mass.

The candidates were selected by mail referendum.

Independent Afro-American Party

Nominated for President—Clennon King, Ga.

Socialist Party Convention

Tax Cut Party (America First Party) American Party)

Nominated for President—Lar Daly, Ill.

Nominated for Vice President—Merritt Barton Curtis, Washington, D.C.

Theocratic Party Convention

May 21, 1960, Fulton, Mo.

Nominated for President—Homer Aubrey Tomlinson, N.Y.

Nominated for Vice President—Raymond L. Teague, Alaska

The Theocratic Party was organized March 21, 1960, at the Church of God, Fulton, Mo.

Vegetarian Party

Nominated for President—Symon Gould, N.Y.

Nominated for Vice President—Christopher Gian-Cursio, Fla.

ELECTION RESULTS, NOV. 8, 1960—PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—OTHER PARTY VOTES

Democratic Party (34,227,096 votes)

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Mass.

Lyndon Baines Johnson, Tex.

Republican Party (34,107,646 votes)

Richard Milhous Nixon, Calif.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.

National States' Rights Party (214,195 votes)

Orval Eugene Faubus, Ark.

John Geraerd Crommelin, Ala.

Socialist Labor Party (46,478 votes)

Eric Hass, N.Y.

Georgia Cozzini, Wis.

Prohibition Party (45,919 votes)

Rutherford Losey Decker, Mo.

Earle Harold Munn, Mich.

Socialist Workers (39,541 votes)

Farrell Dobbs, N.Y.

Myra Tanner Weiss, N.Y.

Conservative Party of Virginia (4,204 votes)

C. Benton Coiner, Va.

Edward M. Silverman, Va.

Additional Votes (142,598)

Byrd unpledged Democrats (Miss.), 116,248

Constitution Party (Tex.), 18,169

Constitution Party (Wash.), 1,401

Tax Cut Party (Mich.), 1,767

Independent American Party (Mich.), 539

Independent Afro-American Party (Ala.), 1,485

Industrial Government Party (Minn.), 962

Write-in votes, 1,064

Scattering, 963

ELECTORAL VOTES (537—50 states)

Kennedy received 56.43 per cent (303 votes—22 states) as follows: Ala. 5 (of the 11 votes); Ark. 8; Conn. 8; Del. 3; Ga. 12; Hawaii 3; Ill. 27; La. 10; Md. 9; Mass. 16; Mich. 20; Minn. 11; Mo. 13; Nev. 3; N.J. 16; N.M. 4; N.Y. 45; N.C. 14; Pa. 32; R.I. 4; S.C. 8; Tex. 24; W.Va. 8.

Nixon received 40.78 per cent (219 votes—26 states) as follows: Alaska 3; Ariz. 4; Calif. 32; Colo. 6; Fla. 10; Idaho 4; Ind. 13; Iowa 10; Kan. 8; Ky. 10; Me. 5; Mont. 4; Neb. 6; N.H. 4; N.D. 4; Ohio 25; Okla. 7 (of the 8 votes); Ore. 6; S.D. 4; Tenn. 11; Utah 4; Vt. 3; Va. 12; Wash. 9; Wis. 12; Wyo. 3.

Byrd received 2.79 per cent (15 votes—2 states) as follows: Ala. 6 (of the 11 votes); Miss. 8; Okla. 1 (of the 8 votes).

CABINET

January 20, 1961-Nov. 22, 1963

State—(David) Dean Rusk, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1961
Treasury—C. (Clarence) Douglas Dillon, N.J., Jan. 21, 1961

Defense—Robert Strange McNamara, Mich., Jan. 21, 1961

Attorney General—Robert Francis Kennedy, Mass., Jan. 21, 1961

Postmaster General—J. (James) Edward Day, Calif., Jan. 21, 1961; John A. Gronouski, Wis., Sept. 30, 1963

Interior—Stewart Lee Udall, Ariz., Jan. 21, 1961

Agriculture—Orville Lothrop Freeman, Minn., Jan. 21, 1961

Commerce—Luther Hartwell Hodges, N.C., Jan. 21, 1961

Labor—Arthur Joseph Goldberg, Ill., Jan. 21, 1961; W. (William) Willard Wirtz, Ill., Sept. 25, 1962