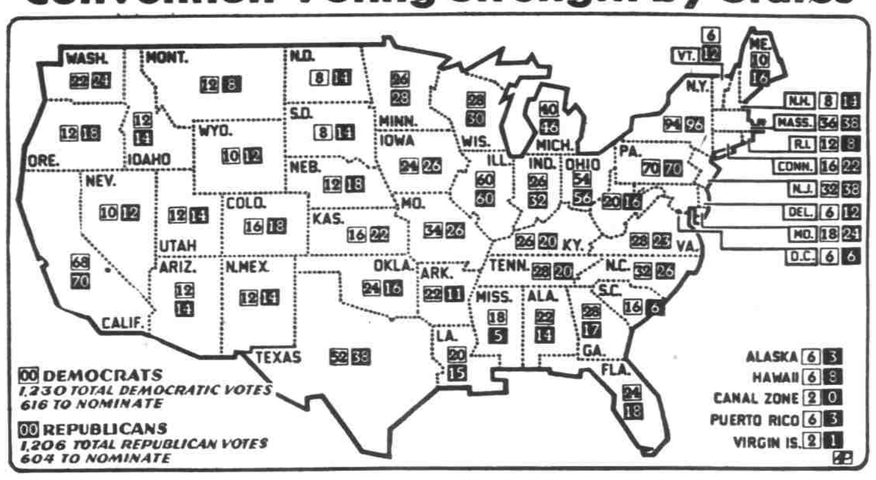
Republicans Set for Crucial Battle on Convention Floor

Convention Voting Strength by States



GOP Age Records Likely To Fall In '52 Nomination

By ALEXANDER GEORGE
AP Newsfeatures Writer

WASHINGTON—It's a good bet that this year's Republican presidential nominee will be the oldest in that party's history.

Oldest of the G.O.P. standard bearers to date was Ohio's Benjamin Harrison, who was 58 when nominated for a second term in 1892. Senator Taft, General Eisenhower and Governor Warren are all past 60.

Taft will be 63 Sept. 8, Eisenhower 62 Oct. 14 and Warren 62 next March 10. Former Governor Stassen of Minnesota is a comparative youngster of 45.

Might be Oldest

The next President might be the oldest in the nation's history. General Mac Arthur, considered by some Republians as a possible nomine in the event of a convention deadlock, will be 73 next Jan. 26, six days after inauguration day.

Vice President Barkley is the oldest potential nominee for President of them all. The Kentuckian, who has been in government service since Woodrow Wilson's first term as president, will be 75 Nov. 24.

If President Truman had decided to contend for and won renomination, he would have been the oldest nominee in the history of the major partis. He will be 68 May 8.

Oldest in 1841

The oldest man ever to be president was William Henry Harrison, Whig, who became 68 less than a month before his inauguration. Harrison died exactly one month after his inauguration in 1841.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

REPUBLICANS are likely to have the oldest candidate in their history this year. Oldest so far was Harrison. The youngest U. S. President in history was Theodore Roosevelt. It is possible that the President elected this year could be even younger than Roosevelt when he first took office after the death of McKinley.

The old warrior of Tippicanoe rode his white horse from the White House to the capitol on a wintry inauguration day. He contracted pneumonia after standing in a raw wind for an hour while delivering his inaugural address.

Four contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination this year are well under 60. Senator Russell of Georgia is 54, Senator Kefauver of Tennessee 48, Governor Stevenson of Illinois 52 and Senator Kerr of Oklahoma 55.

Youngest of all the presidents was Theodore Roosevelt. He was 42 when he steppd up from the vice presidency after the assassination of President McKinley in 1901.

Youngest of all the major party nominees was William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic selection in 1896. Bryan was 36 when his "Cross of Gold" speech stampeded the Democratic convention in Chicago.

Suppose Senator Humphrey of Minnesota should become the choice of a deadlocked Democratic convention and then goes on to win election. Humphrey will be 41 May 27 and would be the youngest President in history.

Dark Horses Could Change Picture In Event of Tie-Up

By ROBERT E. GEIGER
AP Newsfeatures Writer

WASHINGTON—A stable-full of dark horses is ready to run for the presidential nomination at the Republican national convention—if given the chance.

Among them are Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Paul Hoffman, businessman and former director of th European recovery plan, and Gen. Douglas Mac Arthur.

Dewey, twice a Republican presidential candidate, has said he has been retired to the role of elder statsman, defined as a "oplitician who no longer is a candidate for any office."

Nevertheless, if a situation arises at the Chicago convention in which a dark horse is needed it's almost a certainty somebody will trot out the Dewey colors.

Racket Buster

Dewey climbed to fame in the mid-'30s as a racket-busting district attorney in New York City, winning convictions against 72 out of 73 defendants brought to trial. This broke up a network of rackets. Later he prosecuted Charles "Lucky" Luciano, a king-pin of New York vice, who received a 30 to 50-year prison sentence and later was deported to Italy.

In 1940 Dewey was an unsuccessful contender against Wendell Willkie for the Republican presidential nomination. He won the honor in 1944 and again in 1948, being defeated first by Franklin D. Roosevelt and then by Harry Truman.

Dewey calls himself a "true liberal." In the present campaigning he has said he likes Gn.e Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Dewey was born at Owosso, Mich., 50 years ago, the son of a weekly newspaper publisher who was a distant relative of Adm. George Dewey of Manila Bay fame.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

THOMAS E. DEWEY

PAUL HOFFMAN

EVERETT DIRKSEN

There were "Mac for President" clubs as long ago as 1943, when Gen. Mac Arthur was overseas. In 1948 he received some votes on the first balloting at the national convention.

The fact that Mac Arthur, now 72, was fired as U.S. and U.N. commander in the Far East last year became a political issue. Even before he landed in San Francisco he was called a 1952 presidential prospect. But Mac Arthur has said he is not a candidate.

Besides being one of the most famous military men in the world, Mac Arthur is a brilliant phrase-maker and orator. He was top man in his class of 93 members at West Point in 1903 and at 50 became the youngest chief of staff. Mac Arthur was born at Little Rock, Ark., the son of Gen. Arthur Mac Arthur. He has a son, Arthur, now 14 years old.

Senator Dirksen served eight terms in the House of Representatives, retiring in January 1949. He was nominated for the Senate a year later and defeated the Democrats' Senate leader, Scott W. Lucas.

In campaigns he has said the Democrats are leading the nation down the road to socialism and bankruptcy. He calls himself neither isolationist nor internationalist, but a "moderationist," which he defines as taking "a moderate and realistic viewpoipt."

Dirksen was a candidate in 1944 for the presidential or vice presidential nomination. He is 54 years old; was born at Pekin, Ill., where he still lives; is married and has one child. In World War I he served 17 months overseas and was commissioned from the ranks.

Business Executive

Paul Hoffman quit a well-paid job as president of the Studebaker orp. to become director of the European recovery program. Later he was named president of the Ford Foundation but now is on leave to help direct the campaign of Eisenhower for the GOP nomination.

Once Hoffman corrected a friend who called him a "Republican and a liberal." He said he is a "Republican and responsible." He explained a responsible man may find himself on either side of the mythical line that divides liberals from other classes of voting people.

While not an avowed candidate, Hoffman's accomplishments in business and his flair for statesmanship make him a qualified choice as a Republican dark horse. He made a name for himself as a "super-salesman," owned the Los Angeles branch of the Studebaker firm and in 1925 became corporation vice president.

The corporation went into receivership and Hoffman was named one of two receivers, working out a successful reorganization. He was made president in 1935.

★ ★ ★ ★

'Eisenhower On 1st Ballot' Group's Goal

Oregon's delegation 18-strong to the Republican National Convention opening July 7th in Chicago not only will carry the state's banner for Gen. Dwight Eisenhower but also their own personal loyalties.

Eight of the 18 were on the Eisenhower-backed ticket in the May 16 primaries; two others were definitely on record supporting the general, and most of the other eight have indicated no personal disagreement with the state's Presidential choice. Theme is "Eisenhower on the first ballot."

"Ike" Far Ahead in Oregon

In Oregon, Eisenhower was the favorite by better than a 2-1 margin over the combined remainder of the field, with Gov. Earl Warren of California second.

Gov. Douglas McKay, who led the field in delegate votes with 168,814 was chosen delegation chairman.

Second-place winner, Sen. Wayne L. Morse with 150,657, was given no recognition whatever in the delegation's organizational meeting June 7, State Rep. Mark Hatfield beating him 13 to 5 in a vote for Oregon's platform committeeman.

(Morse was the only delegate who did not attend the meeting. His alternate, Clay Myers Jr. of Portland, was certified to vote in his place.)

Final Votes Tabulated

The other eight delegates chosen from the state-at-large were Lamar Tooze (106,373), Hatfield (94,299), Robert Elliott, state Republican chairman (92,692), State Sen. Howard C. Belton (90,906), Gordon Orput (88,093), William McAllister (69,498), State Rep. J. O. Johnson (64,899) and Dr. Frank Fowler (64,841).

Two delegates elected from each of the four congressional districts are:

First — Carl Hogg and Mrs. James Mott, both of Salem.

Second — H. H. DeArmond, Bend, and Howard Dent, The Dalles.

Third — Tommy Luke and John Morgan, both of Portland.

Fourth—Lars P. Peterson, North Bend, and William Walsh, Coos Bay.

GOP 'Veterans' Represent First District

Mrs. James W. Mott, elected Republican National Convention delegate from the first congressional district, is no newcomer to politics. She was delegate in 1948, and previous to that was in Washington, D. C., for many years with her husband, the late Rep. James W. Mott of Oregon.

Mrs. Mott

Mrs. Mott is a long-time resident of Marion and Polk Counties and operates a farm 8 miles north of Salem.

In 1948, she served on the platform committee at the national GOP parley. Her only pre-election pledge this year was to support the candidate of Oregon's choice. She and her husband were friends of Sen. Robert H. Taft and Mrs. Mott is known to have leaned toward his candidacy. But she has been quoted as saying she is uncommitted to anyone and, in event she is released from the Oregon Preference, is free to use her own judgment under the circumstances at hand.

Carl Hogg, who will be one of the two first congressional district delegates at the Republican National Convention, also will be serving in that capacity for the second time.

Carl Hogg

Hogg has made no statement of his personal choice for presidential nominee, declaring only that he would abide by Oregon's preference for Gen. Dwight Eisenhower until and unless released.

Hogg is a native of Oregon City (1893). He has been in the furniture business for 40 years, now operates the Hogg Bros. store in Salem, served in World War I and is a member of the American Legion and VFW. He has been president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, headed the city's Community Chest campaign, was president of the Oregon Highway 99 Association and vice president of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association; served on the board of the Willamette Valley Project Committee and was chairman of the state liquor commission.

Alternate for Hogg as delegate to the convention is Dr. Seward P. Reese, dean of the Willamette University School of Law.

McKay Chairman

Gov. Douglas McKay is chairman of the Oregon delegation to the Republican National Convention.

On the platform committee will be State Rep. Mark O. Hatfield and Mrs. James Mott, both of Salem.

Vice chairman is Robert C. Elliott, Medford, state Republican chairman; credentials committee, State Sen. William Walsh, Coos Bay; committee on permanent organization, Howard Dent, The Dalles; rules committee, Lamar Tooze, Portland; honorary vice chairman, Tommy Luke, Portland; secretary, Shirley Field, Portland (alternate to John Morgan).

Alternates Named By Delegates Will Attend Convention

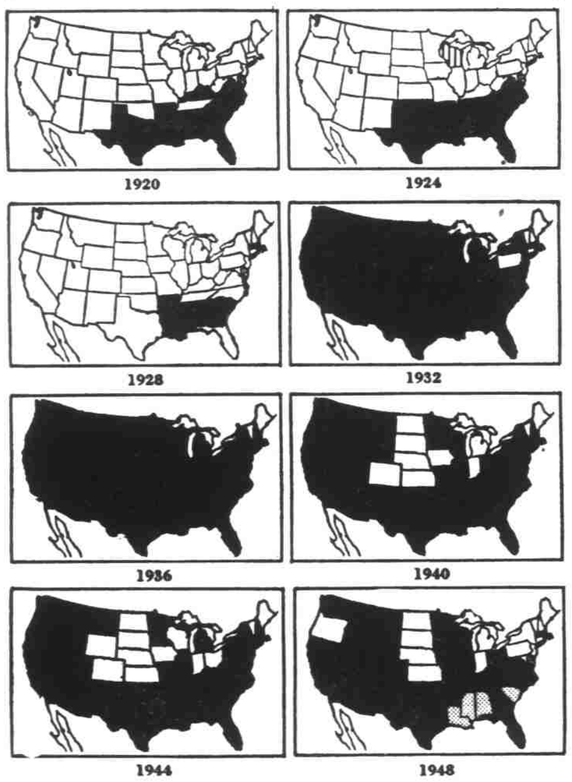
Alternates named by Oregon's G. O. P. delegates include:

Marian Lowry Fisher (for Mrs. Mott), Dr. Seward P. Reese (for Carl Hogg), William Phillips (for Mark Hatfield), William S. Robison (for Gov. Douglas McKay), Clay Myers Jr. (for Morse), Miss Leslie Tooze (for Lamar Tooze), Robert Dickey (for William McAllister);

Wendell Wyatt (for Dr. Frank Fowler), Ward Coble (for H. H. DeArmond), Miss Shirley Field (for John Morgan), Douglas P. Elliott (for Robert Elliott), Mrs. William Walsh (for William Walsh), Dr. U. G. Dubach (for Howard Belton).

All alternates will attend the National Convention but will take no official part in voting unless certified for such action should a delegate be unable to participate.

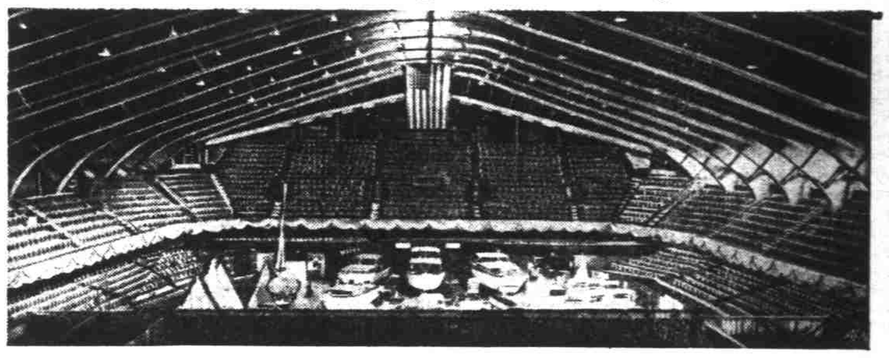
Election Record



AP Newsfeatures

The maps show which states gave electoral votes to the several parties from 1920 through 1948.

Inside Chicago Parley Hall

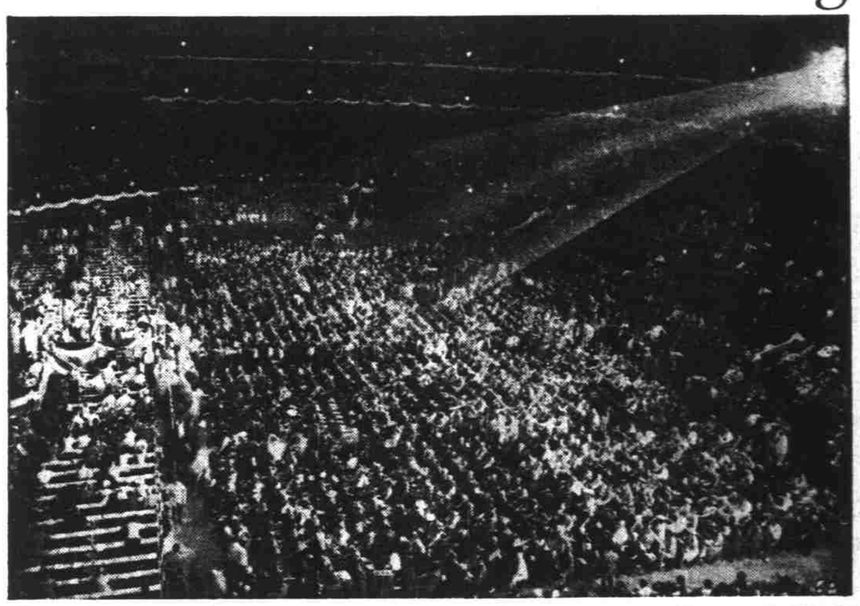


THIS IS THE FIRST TIME a major party convention has been held in the International Amphitheater in Chicago. You won't get a peek at what such a convention looks like in the new location until the Republicans start work July 7. But this is what the interior looks like. The picture was taken during a recent boat show.

Outside the Convention Hall

CHICAGO'S International Amphitheater will be the scene of both the major party conventions this year. Here is what the delegates will see across the parking lot when they approach the big South Side building.

When Convention Gets Going



ACTION—This picture was taken during one of the 1944 conventions in Chicago. They were held in the Chicago Stadium. This year they will be in the same city but a different hall.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION SCORECARD

BALLOT NO. ____	ALA.	ARIZ.	ARK.	CALIF.	COLO.	CONN.	DEL.	FLA.	GA.	IDA.	ILL.	IND.	IOWA	KANS.	KY.	LA.	ME.	MD.	MASS.	MICH.	MINN.	MISS.	MO.	MONT.	NEBR.	NEV.	N.H.	N.J.	N.M.	N.Y.	N.C.	N.D.	OHIO	OKLA.	ORE.	PA.	R.I.	S.C.	S.D.	TENN.	TEX.	UTAH	VT.	VA.	WASH.	W.VA.	WISC.	WYO.	ALAS.	D.C.	HAWAII	P.R.-V.I	TOTALS
	14	14	11	70	18	22	12	18	17	14	60	32	26	22	20	15	16	24	38	46	28	5	26	8	10	12	14	38	14	96	26	14	56	16	18	70	8	6	14	20	38	14	12	23	24	16	30	12	3	6	8	4	1206
EISENHOWER																																																					
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WARREN																																																					
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OTHERS																																																					

HERE'S a handy scorecard for you to keep by your radio for use when the balloting starts in the Republican National Convention. A total of 604 votes is needed for the nomination. (AP Newsbeatures)