

Weather

Occasional rain.

The Daily Tar Heel

68 years of dedicated service to a better University, a better state and a better nation by one of America's great college papers, whose motto states, "freedom of expression is the backbone of an academic community."

VOLUME LXIX, No. 44

Complete (UPI) Wire Service

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1960

Offices in Graham Memorial

Four Pages This Issue

Demos Take State; Jonas Wins Again

BY WILLIAM A. SHIRES
RALEIGH (UPI)—Democrats led by Gov.-elect Terry Sanford and presidential winner John F. Kennedy rolled up triumphs in North Carolina's hard-fought general elections Tuesday.

The Democratic victories came in the contest for the state's top office and for the prize of North Carolina's 14 electoral votes, for 10 statewide offices ranging from lieutenant governor to a contested Supreme Court post, for U. S. Senator and for 11 of the State's 12 congressional seats.

Republicans kept their lone seat in Congress from the Tar Heel state, and was cheered by impressive GOP vote totals elsewhere. However, the Republicans were disappointed that their most energetic drive in North Carolina political history failed to capture more offices.

It was not until 6:25 a.m. (EST) that the Republican candidate for governor, Robert L. Gavin of Sanford, conceded that he was defeated.

"It appears from the very late returns that the voters of North Carolina have decided for Terry Sanford. I want to congratulate him for his personal campaign. It is obvious from the issues discussed in the past months that we both believe in a greater and more progressive North Carolina," Gavin said.

'Let's Keep Promises'
"I say to Mr. Sanford, let's make these campaign promises come true—North Carolina needs it.

"I think we have established an undeniable popular demand for two parties in our wonderful state. I also think that nobody can deny that this is a great step forward. I want to sincerely thank my many supporters, a great many of whom have sacrificed heavily for our common ideals. Now is the time to forget labels and to work to put North Carolina in the position it deserves—at the top. Again, my heartfelt thanks—and God bless you."

In the governor's race when Gavin conceded, UPI tabulations of 1,942 precincts of the state's total 2,089 gave Sanford 695,796 to 576,932 for Gavin with a sprinkling of write-in votes for Democratic primary runner-up Dr. I Beverly Lake and others.

In the presidential column—which had North Carolina Dem-

ocrats frankly concerned because of a number of factors—Kennedy appeared to have clinched a margin of between 50,000 and 60,000 votes—better than Adlai Stevenson's margin over Dwight Eisenhower in 1956.

With 2,019 precincts reporting, UPI tabulations gave Kennedy 696,762 to 640,680 for Nixon—a margin of 56,073 vote margin. Most of the remaining precincts were in rural counties.

Disputes Indications
Gavin disputed indications of Sanford's apparent election and went to bed at 2:30 a.m., at High Point. He insisted that a number of predominantly Republican precincts with a significantly

(Continued on page 3)

Moscow Hails Kennedy's Victory

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Soviet press and radio, ignoring official Soviet neutrality, hailed John F. Kennedy's victory today as a step toward better U.S.-Russian relations.

Individual Russians also expressed belief that Kennedy would be "more reasonable" than Vice-President Richard M. Nixon would have been, and that he would "work for better understanding."

Radio Moscow reported early today that "the party of Eisenhower and Nixon has suffered a crushing defeat." The official Tass agency said Kennedy won because Americans were "seriously alarmed . . . by the present administration's . . . policies."

A Tass commentary said the American voter wanted fundamental "changes in policy . . . not merely a reshuffle in the government."

Other Communist transmitters echoed the Moscow line, calling the election a "smashing defeat" for America's present government.

"The important thing is that Eisenhower is out," a housewife said. "We now have reason to hope it will be possible to arrange a summit meeting with a new president, who seems to be more reasonable than Nixon."

Following the speech, the legislature will again take up the debate on the new constitution.

Addison Hewlett, speaker of the House of the State's General Assembly, will be in Chapel Hill for the first time in six months when he addresses the Student Legislature tonight.

The last time Hewlett was in Chapel Hill was during his campaign for the Democratic Primary last spring when he unsuccessfully ran against B. Everett Jordan for candidate to the United States Senate.

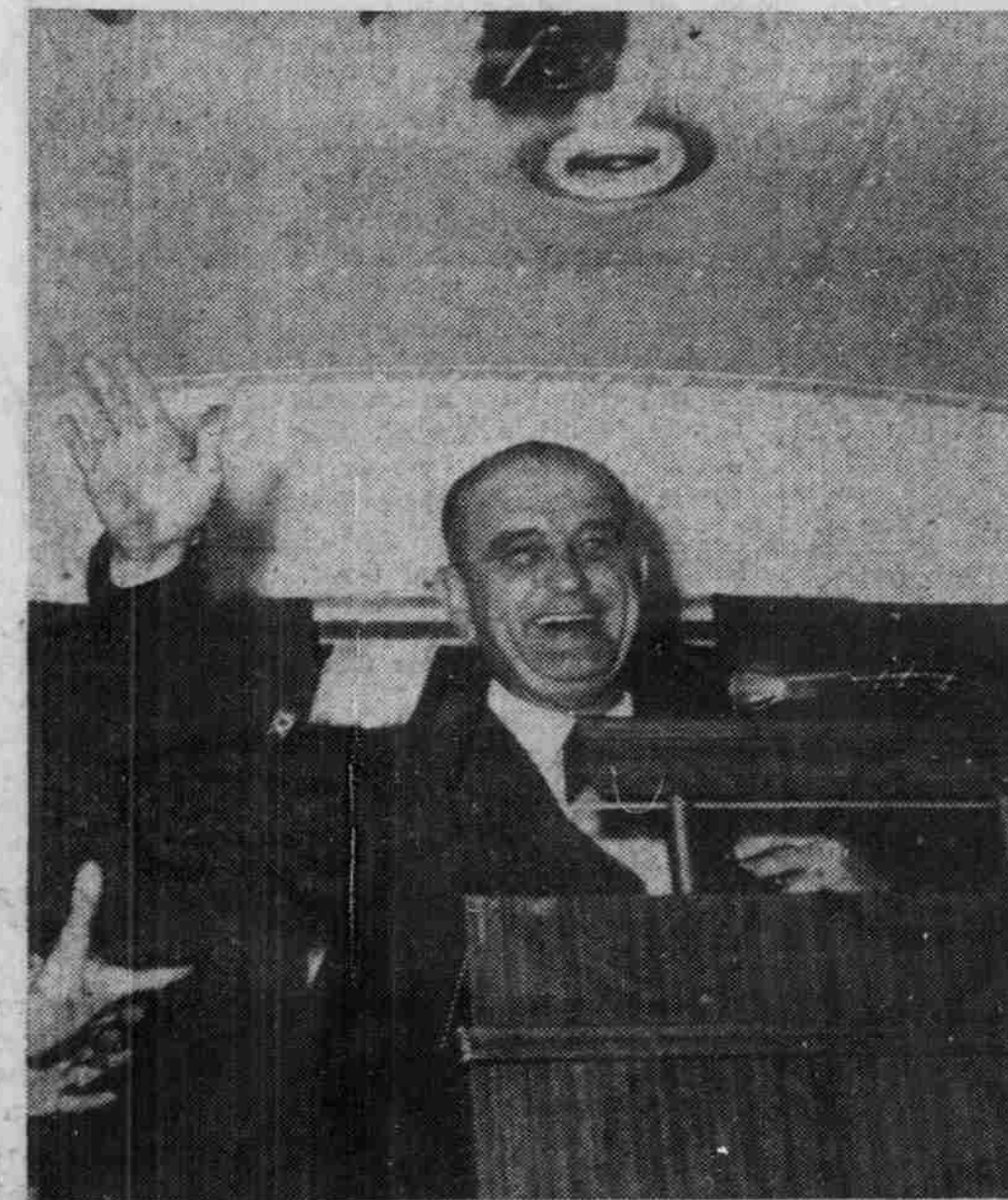
Hewlett is returning to Chapel Hill especially for the purpose of explaining the General Assembly's procedures and especially the means by which the University's budget request will go through the Assembly.

Kennedy Gains Narrow Win; GOP Capitulates To Him

The New President And Vice-President



John F. Kennedy



Lyndon B. Johnson

Demos Win In National Congress; Cop Governorships In 14 States

The Congress

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Democrats won continued top-heavy control of Congress today, signaling an end of "divided government."

About as expected, the election returns made little change in the Senate lineup but indicated the big Democratic margin in the House would be shaved by perhaps 20 seats.

Democratic leaders, claiming an early presidential victory for Sen. John F. Kennedy, went ahead with plans to install Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana as the new Senate leader to succeed Lyndon B. Johnson, the vice president-elect.

There never had been any doubt that the Senate would stay under Democratic control in the 87th Congress which convenes Jan. 3.

The Democrats appeared likely to wind up with 64 Senate seats—two less than at present—to 36 for the Republicans. And it was indicated that the House lineup would be about 265 Democrats to 172 Republicans.

At that time, 20 Democrats had been elected and one other was leading for the Senate, while the Republicans had elected 12, with one other leading. In the House, 236 Democrats had been elected, with 29 others leading, against 137 Republicans elected and 35 leading in their races.

The 86th Congress had 66 Democrats and 34 Republicans in the Senate; 283 Democrats and 154 Republicans in the House, with each party having three vacancies.

Despite the Kennedy vote surge, his party took two early losses in Senate returns. In Delaware, Sen. J. Allen Frear lost his seat to Republican Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, a former House member. And the Democratic candidate for the seat vacated by Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming was beaten by Rep. Keith Thomson, Republican. The loser was Raymond B. Whitaker, 41-year-old attorney.

Two neck-and-neck Senate contests, in South Dakota and Montana, clouded the final lineup. Sen. Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota Republican, was slightly ahead of Rep. George S. McGovern, Democrat. In the Montana Senate race, Democratic Rep. Lee Metcalf held a narrow lead over Orvin B. Fjare, 42, an ex-congressman and public power foe.

The only other undecided Senate post was in Alaska, where Sen. E. L. (Bob) Bartlett was ahead in early returns against his GOP opponent, Lee L. McKinley, 53, farmer, dentist and bush pilot.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson won reelection to the Senate while also winning the vice presidency. He will resign his Senate seat. Johnson defeated Texas Republican John G. Tower.

Latin America Applauds Victory

BUENOS AIRES (UPI)—Latin America Wednesday applauded the election of Sen. John F. Kennedy as the start of a new era of good neighborliness.

Not since the New Deal days of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt has the Western Hemisphere

The Governors

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Democrats wrapped up 14 governorships today—including the big Michigan and Illinois state house prizes—and led in one other race.

Seven of the Democratic victories came in states controlled by Republicans. GOP candidates won in nine states—overturning Democratic rule in three of them—and led in three others.

If all the 27 contests ended as now indicated, the Democrats would win 15 state houses for a net gain of one and the Republicans would take 12. That would give a new national gubernatorial lineup of 34 Democrats and 16 Republicans.

Democrat Otto Kerner, popular Chicago judge, jumped into the national political spotlight by swamping Illinois' Republican Gov. William G. Stratton. Kerner, 52, is married to the daughter of the late Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak, killed by a Miami assassin's bullet aimed at Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

In Michigan, labor-backed Democratic Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson, who lost both legs in a World War II mine explosion, defeated polio-riddled Paul D. Bagwell, Michigan State University professor and an early supporter of President Eisenhower.

Swainson inherits the desk of Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams who decided not to seek a seventh two-year term.

Democrats captured GOP governorships in West Virginia, Delaware, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, and Nebraska. Democrats maintained their rule in Florida, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Mississippi Rejects Major Parties

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)—The state of Mississippi, alone among the 50, went its own way in Tuesday's election by rejecting both major party presidential candidates and writing new racial segregation amendments into its Constitution.

Following the lead of Gov. Ross Barnett, Mississippi named a slate of unpledged presidential electors. Barnett said repeatedly that "a vote for either party is a vote for integration."

Mississippi also overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment giving circuit court clerks the power to deny the right to vote to persons the clerks consider not "of good moral character." It wrote into its Constitution other amendments repealing requirements that the state provide free public schools and that jurors be registered voters.

Barnett, banking on predictions that the presidential race would be extremely close, urged the unpledged elector slate in hopes of keeping either major party from getting a majority of electoral votes and then bargaining with each for racial concessions.

Four of the state's congressmen supported the unpledged revolt despite predictions that the national Democratic party would punish them.

Youngest President In Nation's History

WASHINGTON (UPI)—John F. Kennedy sewed up one of the closest elections in U.S. history today to become the first Catholic, the youngest man, and the first son of the 20th Century ever chosen by American to be their president.

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon conceded defeat at 12:45 p.m. EST on the basis of returns from his own state of California, which went to Kennedy. A moment later President Eisenhower congratulated the 43-year-old senator who will succeed him in the White House Jan. 20.

At that time, the Massachusetts senator had 31,434,890 votes to 31,036,455 for his Republican opponent.

Nixon sent this message to Kennedy:

"I want to repeat through this wire congratulations and best wishes I extended to you on television last night. I know that you have united support of all Americans as you lead this nation in the cause of peace and freedom during the next four years."

The president-elect, at his Hyannis Port, Mass., beach home, had refused to claim victory until he heard from Nixon. He had five hours of sleep, breakfasted with his wife, and then relaxed with his family and neighbors, visiting some of the latter across a fence.

Likes The Title
The neighbors seemed entranced by the words "Mr. President," and they kept repeating the title over and over. One woman said, "Mr. President, how do you like that title, Jack?"

"Well, I don't know," Kennedy said, scuffing the lawn with the toe of his shoe. "I guess I like it very much."

Kennedy obviously was elated over the results of the election but grateful that the rigorous campaign was over. He told reporters he felt fine, but he also told his neighbors he was looking forward to getting a

rest. He was told when he awoke that he definitely was in the White House. During the last hours of his sleep, the Secret Service had officially taken up its traditional presidential guard.

Kennedy's popular vote total when Nixon conceded was only 50.32 per cent of the two-party total. This gave him the smallest percentage margin, 0.64, since 1884 when Grover Cleveland beat James G. Blaine by less than 0.3 of the total vote.

In electoral votes, however, he had a decisive margin—299

The popular vote for President at 7:45 p.m. EST:
Nixon 32,725,435; 49.77 per cent.
Kennedy 33,029,203; 50.23 per cent.

Nixon had won 24 states with 185 electoral votes.
Kennedy has won 23 states with 337 electoral votes.
Kennedy was leading in 2 more states with 7 electoral votes.

Unpledged electors won in Mississippi with 8 electoral votes.
Necessary for election: 269.
The vote was from 160,188 of 166,108 precincts.

*Includes 18 uncommitted electors in Alabama and Georgia.

to 185 for sure—and was leading Nixon 38 to 7 in four undecided states.

Voting Record
The vote total for Kennedy and Nixon already had set a new record for presidential balloting. The Kennedy-Nixon total was 62,471,345 at that time. The previous popular vote record was 62,027,040 in the

(Continued on page 3)

JFK Sleeps While Votes Are Counted
HYANNIS PORT, Mass (UPI)—Sen. John F. Kennedy learned when he awoke from a five-hour sleep today that he definitely had been elected president of the United States, but he withheld any victory statement until his opponent conceded.

One of the chief advisers to the president-elect, Ted Sorenson, gave Kennedy the news at 9:30 a.m. when the newly chosen leader of the United States awoke in a second-floor bedroom of his home overlooking the Atlantic.

Kennedy was prepared to make a public statement of gratitude for his election, but he stuck to his determination to make no victory claim until Vice President Richard Nixon conceded from his headquarters in Los Angeles.

Pierre Salinger, press secretary to the president-elect, said his understanding was that a statement by Nixon was not expected before noon EST.

Breakfast With Jackie
The president-elect got to bed about 4 a.m. and when he awoke, he chatted briefly with Sorenson, and later with Salinger. Then the 43-year-old winner of Tuesday's closely contested election showered and dressed, and joined his wife Jacqueline for breakfast.

Hewlett Will Speak To Student Solons Tonight

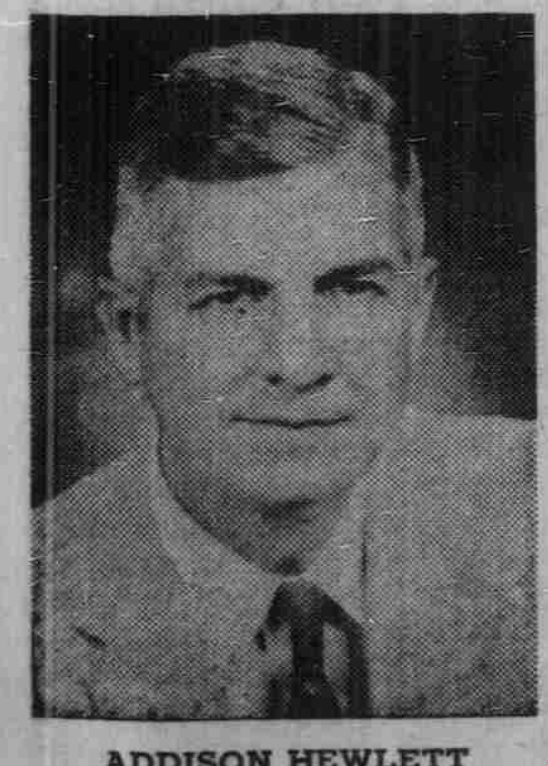
Addison Hewlett, speaker of the State's General Assembly, will speak to a joint session of the Student Legislature and the Committee on State Affairs tonight.

Hewlett will give his address in the auditorium of Howell Hall at 7:30 p.m.

Hewlett will explain North Carolina's legislative process and particularly the means by which the University's budget request will go through the General Assembly.

Following the speech, the legislature will again take up the debate on the new constitution.

Addison Hewlett, speaker of the House of the State's General Assembly, will be in Chapel Hill for the first time in six months when he addresses the Student Legislature tonight.



ADDISON HEWLETT