

Kennedy Leads Ballot Carrying Pivotal States

Taber Halts Souhan by Slim Margin

County Picks GOP Ticket; Metcalf Wins

By RICHARD J. LEVINE
John Taber, Republican representative from New York's 36th Congressional district, defeated Democrat Francis J. Souhan early today in one of the closest elections of his 32 year career in national politics.
Souhan, unlike the Democratic national and local ticket, ran extremely well in Tompkins County, losing the county by only 1524 votes, and winning here in Ithaca.
State Senator George R. Metcalf of Auburn headed a list of seven Republican incumbents that were returned to office by voters.
But it was the Taber-Souhan fight that held the spotlight. Taber, seeking his 20th term in the House of Representatives, was hard pressed in the metropolitan areas.
And it was not till the early morning hours that his re-election was announced. The 80 year old Republican said that he expected to win by "about 5,000 votes," a figure that represents only a small fraction of the plurality he ran up in past years.
According to the Auburn Citizen-Advertiser, Taber won the district by 7,700 votes.
Souhan managed to win in Ithaca on the strength of the Liberal vote. He polled a total of 4,720 votes — of which 549 were from Liberal votes—to 4,277 for Taber. The vote in the county was 13,250 for Taber, 11,726 for Souhan.



JOHN F. KENNEDY

Kennedy Retains Slim Lead After 57.5 Million Votes

The young Massachusetts Senator, John F. Kennedy, was agonizingly close to election as President of the United States early Wednesday morning.
But his popular vote lead, which had ranged from 1 to 2 million all night long, slipped to less than 800,000 at 4:30 a.m.
Several newspapers had given the election to Kennedy early in the morning. At 4:30 a.m. the AP said Kennedy had "apparently crunched through to victory."

BULLETIN

At 5:06 a.m. the Presidential election was still in doubt as eight important states had reported only incomplete returns. Some authorities were saying that the election might not be decided until 4 in the afternoon. The state of California, whose electoral votes could put Kennedy over the top will not have complete returns until late this evening. But, Michigan and Illinois loomed as the all-important states. Kennedy, at 5:10 a.m. was leading in both, but his margin was slowly slipping.

But various Democratic leaders were making claims of victory. Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.) had earlier conceded a Democratic victory.

At 4:10 a.m. Kennedy maintained his electoral vote lead, and regained his popular vote lead of one million. With 79 per cent of the nation's districts reported Kennedy had 27,990,000 votes to Nixon's 26,894,000.

The Key States . . .

Industrial Centers Spearhead Kennedy Win

Michigan—20

Strong publicity of the United Auto Workers pushed President-Elect John F. Kennedy over the top in securing Michigan's 20 electoral votes. Heavy voting in the auto-city of Detroit went in favor of Kennedy by a large majority. In the 15 elections since 1900, Michigan has gone Democratic in only three. Of the three Democratic victories in Michigan, two were for Roosevelt, the other Truman.

Pennsylvania—32

Picking up larger-than-expected pluralities in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Kennedy easily gained Pennsylvania's important 32 votes. Kennedy won Philadelphia by about 300,000 votes, 100,000 votes more than he was expected to garner. Pittsburgh gave Kennedy about a 75,000-vote plurality, as had been expected. Soon after the returns from the state had been tallied, it was evident that Kennedy would take the state. The rural-city split, so evident all over the country, was apparent in the state.

Illinois—27

A heavy democratic vote in Chicago was large enough to offset a downstate Republican majority, giving Illinois' 27 crucial electoral votes to Kennedy. The large industrial state, which went Republican in 1952 and 1956, has supported Democratic candidates in only six elections since 1900. Nixon's showing in rural downstate Illinois was not as strong as had been expected.

New York—45

New York's largest-in-the-nation quota of 45 electoral votes went

overwhelmingly to Kennedy. The Senator ran up a greater plurality in New York than any Democrat since Franklin Roosevelt in 1936, and he made startling inroads in normally Republican Upstate. The New York Times gave the state to Kennedy at 10 15 p.m., and the Daily News conceded the whole election to him at 11 30. The Republicans conceded New York shortly after midnight, two hours after Tammany Leader Carmine D. De Sapio had claimed the state for his party.

Ohio—25

Along with Tennessee which also went for Nixon, Ohio provided perhaps the biggest surprise of the election, giving its 25 electoral votes to the Vice President. The New York Times had given the state to Kennedy; the AP considered the state undecided. Kennedy was apparently unable to get the large margin in the industrial cities that he needed to offset the Republican rural areas.

New Jersey—16

Following closely the pre-election predictions, New Jersey delivered its 16 electoral votes to John F. Kennedy by a definite though not overwhelming margin. Liberal sentiment was very much in evidence in the Garden State, as Liberal Republican Sen. Clifford Case ran 100,000 votes ahead of Nixon, despite some Republican opposition to Case.

Texas—24

Lyndon and Lady Bird were perhaps the story in Texas. The state, which went for Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956, returned to the Democratic fold. Texas-wide support for

Johnson was evident early Tuesday night when John Tower was toppled and Johnson regained his Senate seat by an overwhelming margin. The support was probably transferred to the national ticket. Both the New York Times and the AP had termed the state "undecided."

California—32

Time difference prevents a complete report on the vote in vital California, but as of 4:30 a.m. Kennedy held an 85,000-vote plurality with one-third of the vote reported. Failure of Vice President Nixon to produce the good showing in Los Angeles needed to withstand Democratic strength in the northern part of the state indicated a Kennedy victory, but no one was claiming or conceding anything.

Tennessee—11

The Eisenhower win in Tennessee in 1956 was repeated by Vice President Nixon after a see-saw battle which saw an early Nixon lead eradicated temporarily. Some 70,000 votes separated the two candidates with some 95 percent of the vote reported. The Nixon stand in civil rights and the vice president's relative conservatism were pivotal issues in this border state.

Late Returns

CBS news reported at 4:48 a.m. that Kennedy claimed 265 electoral votes, four short of a majority. California, Michigan and Illinois were still in doubt, although Kennedy was leading in all. At 4:50 a.m. it said Kennedy had 28,340,000 to Nixon's 27,275,000 popular votes.

The popular vote percentage was far closer than the usual presidential election.
Several states that nearly all the political soothsayers awarded in advance to one man or the other crossed things up by going in the opposite direction.
Ohio was supposed to wind up with Kennedy. Nixon picked it off. Delaware was supposed to be a Nixon state but turned away.
At Hyannis Port, Mass., Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger, said Kennedy went to bed without making a statement.
These were the states definitely in the Nixon column at the moment he virtually tossed in the sponge, in the order in which they joined his cause:
Vermont 3 electoral votes, Oklahoma 8, Kansas 8, Tennessee 11, Indiana 13, Kentucky 10, Florida 10, Virginia 12, Utah 4, Colorado 6, New Hampshire 4, South Dakota 4, Ohio 25, Idaho 4, Iowa 10, Maine 5, Arizona 4, Oregon 6, Wisconsin 12, North Dakota 4, Nebraska 6, Wyoming 3.
For Kennedy: Connecticut 8, South Carolina 8, Massachusetts 16, North Carolina 14, Georgia 12, Maryland 9, New York 45, Rhode Island 4, West Virginia 8, Alabama 5 electors pledged, 6 unpledged, New Jersey 16, Texas 24, Arkansas 8, Delaware 3, Pennsylvania 32, Louisiana 10, Missouri 13.
Possibly the biggest surprise of the night was furnished by South Carolina. It had been expected to go for Nixon but fell to Kennedy early in the night.
Here were the states for Kennedy at 1:30 a.m., with the electoral vote of each:
Connecticut 8, South Carolina 8, Massachusetts 16, North Carolina 14, Georgia 12, Maryland 9, West Virginia 8, Rhode Island 4, Alabama 5 for sure, with 6 other Democratic electors not pledged to vote for Kennedy, New Jersey 16, Texas 24, New York 45, Arkansas 8, Delaware 3, Pennsylvania 32, Louisiana 10.
Continued on Page 12



— SUN Staff Photo by Gary K. Cowell

TALKING OF VICTORY, Rep. John Taber answers questions from two SUN reporters in his Auburn law office last night. The 80-year-old legislator came from behind to defeat Francis J. Souhan and capture his 20th term in the House of Representatives.

Nixon Talks to Supporters, Virtually Concedes Defeat

Los Angeles (AP)—At 3:25 a.m. EST, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Republican candidate for president, announced from his headquarters in the ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles what was virtually a statement of concession.

Although he never mentioned the word "concede", the Vice President urged his supporters to "place their whole-hearted support behind the Senator in the event that the present trend continues."

At the time of his announcement, with approximately three-quarters of the national vote counted, Senator John F. Kennedy held a commanding lead. Popular votes placed Kennedy at 26,985,000; Nixon: 25,799,000. More significant than the popular vote, however, was the electoral vote. With 269 votes needed for a win, Kennedy had rolled up 291 electoral votes; Nixon, 172.

Speaking to a jammed ballroom, including more than 300 newsmen, Nixon was exhausted and weary following a smashing wind-up to the 1960 presidential campaign. Mrs. Nixon appeared to be crying slightly as Vice President, interrupted by cheers of "We want Nixon" and "Don't give up now" addressed the packed ballroom.

California, until this time the one remaining hope of the Vice President to capture the lead from Kennedy, appeared headed into the Kennedy fold. Los Angeles, needed with a big margin in the Nixon camp to assure a Republican victory in that state, showed a Democratic trend, along with the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Michigan, with 20 electoral votes, appeared to be headed

for a Democratic victory, although a late upstate vote, normally Republican, was a rein on exuberant Democratic predictions.

Stepping down from the platform at his headquarters in the Ambassador Hotel, Nixon informed determined supporters: "It's been a long campaign. I'm going to bed." Commenting on Nixon's rather vague statement, Kennedy headquarters appeared unwilling to make a victory statement. "Until we hear from Vice President Nixon further, there will be no statement from Senator Kennedy."

Dems. Gain

Albany, N. Y. (AP)—Democrat Hugh L. Carey upset Rep. Francis E. Dorn, the Republican incumbent, Tuesday night and two other GOP incumbents fell behind in congressional races.

In other congressional contests: Republican John Taber of Auburn, dean of New York congressmen, rallied to gain his 20th term after being threatened by Assemblyman Francis Souhan.

The Democrats elected 17 congressmen, the Republicans 12, with 14 races still contested.

GOP incumbents in danger were Stuyvesant Wainwright in Nassau and Suffolk counties and Rep. John H. Ray in Brooklyn and Staten Island.

Wainwright trailed Democrat Otis G. Pike by approximately 9,000 votes, with nearly three-fourths of the vote counted.

Ray trailed John M. Murphy, Democrat-Liberal.

Republicans re-elected included Howard W. Robison in Steuben, Tioga, Chemung and Broome counties, and Mrs. Jessica Weis in Wayne and Monroe counties.

Fears Trouble . . .

Victorious Taber Comments on Kennedy Win

By PHYLIS E. HAMBURGER and JUDITH LIGHT

In Auburn New York at 10 p.m. last night, Democratic and Republican headquarters were packed with people. Three hours later the headquarters were shut and silent.

However, in the law offices of Taber and White, the activity continued. Congressman John Taber had been described earlier in the evening by his secretary as being "very upset . . . I mean tense," when early defeats had been recorded, but by midnight it was clear that Taber had been re-elected.

Earlier in the evening jubilation prevailed in the smoke-filled Democratic headquarters. Around the corner the Republican office was dark and locked. The Republicans had transferred their camp to the Auburn Inn, where a more sedate,

reserved and somewhat saddened atmosphere was exhibited.

The Democrats were rejoicing over the some 4000 vote victory in the city of Francis J. Souhan, candidate for Congress. Democratic candidates for State Assemblyman and County Sheriff were also leading over local favorites.

Votes came in, were announced, chalked on the tally boards, and the eager crowd responded.

While in the spacious and comparatively plush Republican suite, boasting a well-equipped bar, the response to the scores was subdued. Although they early acknowledged a national Democratic victory, they found it difficult to accept the local Democratic victories. Taber's defeat in Auburn, however, was expected, since this is a city tradition. There was also an awareness among the local Republican jobholders that they might very well be pounding the pavements come January.

Although by 1 a.m. Taber was assured of his own victory, he was dismayed at the trend in local and national offices. Taber refused to comment on the reasons for the local Democratic victories. Of Kennedy as president, Taber said that he was "afraid that unless he gets different advisers, he'll get us into trouble," that is, into war.

Concerning his recommendations for legislation in the coming term, Taber said that he would like to see a revision of the Federal Communications Act. He proposes giving candidates more time to refute their opponent's charges.

Taber said that he conducted an honest campaign as opposed to the "cheap slurs" and ghost written speeches of his opponent.

Taber also hopes to continue his work on the House Appropriations Committee. He said he "will want to see that the Defense Department doesn't waste money, but that they get what they need to defend the country."

"I know that I shall be very busy," Taber added. He referred to himself as a "bashful fellow" who avoids the limelight as much as possible.

While Taber sat in his book-lined office receiving many congratulatory phone calls, the announcement of Nixon's probable defeat was broadcast.

Victory Near For Kennedy

Continued from Page 1

And these for Nixon. Vermont 3, Oklahoma 8, Kansas 8, Tennessee 11, Indiana 13, Florida 10, Utah 4, Colorado 6, Virginia 12, Kentucky 10, New Hampshire, 4, South Dakota 4, Ohio 25, Idaho 4, Iowa 10.

As expected, the Democrats controlled the Senate.

The Democrats led in the House, but it was still too early to tell whether they would win this, too. Normally, a winning president also carries the House.

Even the little election tidbits were going for Kennedy.

Take Portsmouth, N.H. In the last 17 national elections Portsmouth has gone with the winner. It went with Kennedy Tuesday night.

And there was a sentimental lift from the south. Kennedy, Ala., went his way, 123 to 105.

At a corresponding point four years ago, President Eisenhower was out in front and a landslide for him obviously was under way.

Tuesday night, shortly before 10 p.m. EST, Kennedy was leading in 21 states with 255 electoral votes—14 short of the 269 needed to clinch the presidency. Nixon was ahead in 19 states with 200 votes.

Returns from some of these still were meagre and inconclusive.

In the popular vote, it was Kennedy 4,784,569, Nixon 4,257,855.

While the voters were choosing a new president, they were also voting in contests for 34 of the Senate's 100 seats, all 437 in the House and 27 of the 50 governorships.

At 9:30 p.m. EST, enough returns were in to show 80 Democrats and 6 Republicans had by then been elected to the House. Six Senate contests had been settled, with the Democrats winning five and the Republicans one.

Large Democratic majorities already existing in the House and Senate had indicated little chance that the Republicans could win control of even one branch of Congress.

By 9:30 p.m. Democrat Farris Bryant had been elected governor of Florida and Republican F. Ray Keyser Jr. had won the governorship of Vermont. In the remaining 25 governorship races, Democrats were ahead in 11, Republicans led in 7 and the others were unreported.

Taber Begins 20th Term

Continued from Page 1

Republican Donald A. Stobbs handily won re-election to the post of County Treasurer. Stobbs' opponent, Liberal Alice Gendell polled only 2,109 votes.

In another runaway contest Republican Benjamin F. Tobey defeated Democrat Charles J. Wilson and Liberal Alice M. Delancy for County Clerk.

Republican incumbent Myron L. Evans was victorious over Liberal John Schmidt in his bid to keep the job of Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Tompkins County voters were also asked to decide on two state wide propositions.

On proposition 1, authorizing floating a bond issue for the creation of parks and recreation areas, the vote was YES by better than 2-1 margin.

County voters also voted YES on Proposition No. 2, an act to amend the public housing law in order to provide greater state subsidies for low cost housing.

William P. Sullivan, Republican was re-elected as Supervisor of the 15th Ward, Ithaca—a post he has held for the past year.

On four local propositions Ithacans voted YES. Proposition 1 provided for the creation of a Department of Finance. The other three dealt with a new manner of appointment of a comptroller; election and appointment of officers; provisions for an assessor; provisions for city clerk.

The relatively moderate size of the Nixon victory in the county was very close to that predicted by both Democratic and Republican leaders.

Three weeks ago the Democratic County Chairman, Judge Daniel Crowley, said that Kennedy would fail to run better than 2-1 behind Nixon Chairman of the Citizens for Kennedy Committee, Prof. Theodore Lowi, stated at that time he would consider it a moral victory if the senator cut into the traditional GOP plurality.

Most accurate of the prognosticators was Republican County Chairman, Frederick C. Bryant who indicated that Nixon would have a plurality of about 10,000 in the county. The exact figure, with all 55 districts reported, was 8,394.

N.Y. State Congressmen

Albany (AP)—U. S Representatives from New York State chosen in the election Tuesday, by district:

1. Otis G. Pike, D-L
 2. Steven B. Derounian, R X
 3. Frank J. Becker, R X
 4. Seymour Halpern, R X
 5. Joseph P. Addabbo, D-L X
 6. Lester Holtzman, D-L X
 7. James J. Delaney, D-L X
 8. Victor L. Anfuso, D-L X
 9. Eugene J. Keogh, D-L X
 10. Edna F. Kelly, D-L X
 11. Emanuel Celler, D-L X
 12. Hugh L. Carey, D-L
 13. Abraham J. Multer, D-L X
 14. John J. Rooney, D-L X
 15. John H. Ray, R X
 16. Adam C. Powell, Jr., D X
 17. John V. Lindsay, R X
 18. Alfred E. Santangelo, D X
 19. Leonard Farbstein, D-L X
 20. William Fitts Ryan, D
 21. Herbert Zelenko, D-L X
 22. James C. Healey, D X
 23. Jacob H. Gilbert, D X
 24. Charles A. Buckley, D X
 25. Paul A. Fino, R X
 26. Edwin B. Dooley, R X
 27. Robert R. Barry, R X
 28. Katharine St. George, R X
 29. J. Ernest Wharton, R X
 30. Leo W. O'Brien, D-L X
 31. Carleton J. King, R
 32. Samuel S. Stratton, D-L X
 33. Clarence E. Kilburn, R X
 34. Alexander Pirnie, R X
 35. R. Walter Richman, R X
 36. John Taber, R X
 37. Howard W. Robinson, R X
 38. Mrs. Jessica Weis, R X
 39. Harold C. Ostertag, R X
 40. Thaddeus J. Dulski, D-L X
 42. John R. Pillion, R X
 43. Charles E. Goodell, Jr., R X
- X—Denotes incumbent.

"ONE OF THE GREAT MEN'S CLOTHING STORES OF THE STATE"

NEW **3**-LAYER LINING IS **WARMER THAN EVER!**

McGREGOR NORDIC VIKING

Slip into a rugged Nordic Viking, and you're ready for all kinds of winter weather. The outer side is a rugged blend of Dacron polyester and cotton. The new lining warms you better because it's 3-layer: quilted nylon, on winter-proof Curon insulation, on nylon fill. Yet it's still as light as a snowflake — perfect for milder winter days too! Machine washable, too!

\$39.95

¾ length, poplin, wash and wear, pile lined **\$29.75**

McGregor, Town & Country, HIS, quilt, pile, nylon lined waist length jackets **\$19.95 to \$29.75**

SPORT SHOP
GUTHRIE FURNISHINGS

The Cornell Daily Sun

Keith R. Johnson '56 Digital Archive

The New Frontier [ARTICLE]

Cornell Daily Sun, Volume LXXVII, Issue 38, 9 November 1960, Page 4

President Kennedy . . .

The New Frontier

"What we need is the best man that either party can produce in these times," Vice President Richard Nixon said Monday. Fortunately, these times will get the best man for President next January: John F. Kennedy.

The victor in the Presidential campaign is a man who has probably been labeled "irresponsible" by his opponent more often than any such candidate in history. By some he has been attacked as an impulsive spendthrift; by others as an appeaser in foreign affairs; by still others as a tool of the Vatican. Despite these warnings, the American people have put confidence in Kennedy. It is not misplaced.

* * *

Kennedy will have to move fast in the coming months. The change in administration from one President to another and from one party to another will involve a great deal of effort. For one thing, he will have to choose a Cabinet.

With the added prestige and power of the White House, he should be able to prod Congress into passing several important domestic bills which failed last summer. As Vice President, Lyndon Johnson, formerly Senate Majority Leader, will now be securely on Kennedy's side; the new Majority Leader in the Senate will probably be more liberal and more amenable to the new President's views.

The minimum wage law should cover more workers, and the minimum wage of \$1 should be raised. Kennedy now can probably accomplish this. Medical care for the aged can be placed under the Social Security program.

aged can be placed under the social security program instead of in an expensive, complex, inefficient Federal-state system the Republicans have created.

Kennedy will have a chance to prove that he was serious about providing foreign service projects for qualified American males as an alternative to the draft.

And he can attempt to improve the nation's slightly gloomy economic outlook, by certain inscrutable means he has vaguely mentioned during the campaign.

As soon as he takes office Kennedy will be faced with important decisions in foreign affairs. Nikita Khrushchev will be demanding a summit conference. If Kennedy wants to decline the invitation, it would be nice for him to do so without antagonizing the neutral nations as the present Administration habitually does.

More and more small nations will be able to make their own little nuclear weapons. An agreement to halt all nuclear testing should be concluded as soon as possible. This depends on the Soviet Union's willingness, and on the sense and seriousness of United States proposals. We should not be found lacking.

He will need to reevaluate the present completely ineffectual policy towards Cuba. Like Nixon, he does not realize that Castro is in to stay, and that a more strongly Communist regime would take over if Castro's government collapsed. The rest of Latin America deserves more foresight than it has been given.

Kennedy will have to give more thought to the problems created by his and Nixon's declarations on the value of Quemoy and Matsu islands. By committing so much manpower and equipment for their defense, Chiang Kai-Shek has made the islands vital; but he has enough forces to defend them without U.S. aid.

He will also have to be careful about labeling neutralist regimes, such as Laos, Guinea and Ghana, as "Communist." And he will have to formulate more effective foreign aid plans for Africa and Latin America.

* * *

During the campaign, Kennedy has spoken glibly of a "new frontier." Like other such phrases, this one means little. Unless, that is, it signifies the obstacles Kennedy will face in waking the government to the realities of the 1960's. The job will be difficult. With Kennedy as President, it will be possible.

This article has been automatically clipped from the Cornell Daily Sun, organised into a single column, then optimised for display on your computer screen. As a result, it may not look exactly as it did on the original page. The article can be seen in its original form in the page view.
Copyright 2005, Cornell University Library