

NY State Vote Indicates Trend

Democrats Win Governorship; End 12-Year Republican Rule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Democrats recaptured politically vital New York yesterday and on incomplete vote counts were bidding for control of both houses of Congress.

Unofficial figures showed the Democrats regained the Connecticut governorship as well as ending 12 years of Republican rule in New York.

They won three Republican House seats—enough to give them a majority if the Republicans didn't unseat any Democrats—and took varying, sometimes see-saw leads, in three key senatorial fights.

That could bring the Senate, too, back under Democratic control if the party's candidates held onto their lead in Kentucky, Massachusetts and New Jersey—and didn't drop any senatorial places.

AP returns on the 38 Senate contest at 11:15 p.m., EST, showed 4 Republicans elected and 9 leading for a total of 46, including 33 holdovers. Democrats, with 24 holdovers, had elected 12 and led in 12 for a total of 48. There is one independent holdover.

AP returns on the 435 House seats at 11:15 p.m., EST, showed 33 Republicans and 130 Democrats elected. Present Congress lineup: 218 Republicans, 212 Democrats, 1 Independent, 4 vacancies.

GOP gains, 1. Democratic gains, 3.

Republicans weren't conceding defeat, however, though President Eisenhower, paying a surprise call on a group of GOP campaign workers in Washington, said there "may be setbacks" for the party.

"They have nothing to do with the value of our cause," the President added.

Averell Harriman, long-time official in the Roosevelt and Truman administration, swept to victory in the New York state governorship fight. He defeated Sen. Irving M. Ives, the hand-picked candidate of retiring Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, twice the Republican presidential candidate.

A huge turnout of voters, presaging off-year records in some states, took part in the 47-state election.

Mounting returns saw the lead change repeatedly in Senate fights in such states as New Jersey, Ohio and West Virginia.

Adenauer Loses Ally on Saar Pact

BONN, Germany, Nov. 2 (AP)—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, facing the toughest political crisis of his career, tonight lost another of his coalition allies in the parliamentary rebellion against his French-German agreement on the Saar.

The Refugee party, third largest in Adenauer's four-party government, announced it rejects the Saar agreement "in its present form." The agreement would "Europeanize" the Saar-German before World War II—while leaving it economically tied to France.

Jordan Objects To Jerusalem Embassy Move

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Jordan's ambassador protested strongly to the State Department today against any move by the new American ambassador to Israel to travel to Jerusalem to present his credentials.

The United States and many other countries maintain embassies at Tel Aviv, even though Israel moved its Foreign Office to Jerusalem on July 12, 1953.

The State Department has refused to transfer its diplomats to Jerusalem on grounds that this would be "inconsistent" with a United Nations resolution specifying that Jerusalem is an international city.

Jordan's ambassador, Abdul Monem Rifai, said even a trip to Jerusalem by American Ambassador Edward B. Lawson to present his credentials "will have serious implications and repercussions throughout the Middle East."

The State Department has not indicated whether such a trip was under discussion. No precedent exists, since the Foreign Office was moved only last year.

Nehru Back from China

NEW DELHI, India, (AP)—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru returned to India today from his visit to Communist China.

Nehru's plane landed at Calcutta. He planned to arrive in New Delhi Friday.

No One Knows When Elections Were First Held

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Nobody knows when the first election was held.

Apparently as soon as men got together, they started voting.

Even the early kings ran into situations in which they figured it might be smart to see what the boys in the back ranks would have. They sometimes voted in a way that would be frowned upon in most well-run precincts today, by banging on their shields with their swords.

The Greeks are believed to be the first to have had a secret ballot. Even they voted with a show of hands on matters of general interest. But when it came to an individual—Should he be ostracized? Should he win his lawsuit?—the Athenians voted by dropping shells or pebbles into an urn.

The word "vote," by the way, was slow making its way into English. It is from the Latin "votum," meaning a vow or a desire.

South Votes for School Segregation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Two proposals to continue school segregation in the deep South highlighted a record list of special issues decided today by voters of 37 states.

In all, they balloted on 232 constitutional amendments and special proposals, while also electing state and national officeholders.

The issues ranged from Michigan's fight over legalizing bingo for charitable organizations to a California plan for raising maximum old age pensions from \$80 to \$100 monthly.

Louisiana and Michigan citizens voted on special Korean War bonuses. In several states there was the question of whether to borrow millions of dollars for public projects. Fourteen states considered raising wages or changing working conditions for state officials.

Louisiana and Georgia voted on proposals frankly designed to bypass any Supreme Court order to carry out its May decision that segregation of white and Negro children in public schools is unconstitutional. The court is expected to decide how to implement this decision after hearing

plans from interested parties in December.

Louisiana voters had before them a proposed amendment to the constitution to provide for continued segregation in elementary and secondary schools, under the police power given the states by the 10th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The high court's ruling was based upon the 14th Amendment.

The Louisiana proposal also called for a special election to consider the next step, if one is deemed necessary.

In Georgia, the issue was a proposal to permit granting of state funds to individuals for educational purposes, thus paving the way for eliminating the public school system in favor of state-supported schools.

South Carolina took a similar step to avoid integration by voting two years ago to eliminate a con-

Ike Says Setbacks Won't Defeat Cause

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—President Dwight D. Eisenhower told Republican campaign workers tonight there "may be setbacks" for the party "but they have nothing to do with the value of our cause" over the long run.

Eisenhower, paying a surprise visit to about 100 citizens for Eisenhower workers, made the statement shortly after the Democrats had captured the New York governorship, overturned three House seats now held by Republicans and forged ahead in three key Senate races.

The President mentioned no specific race. He had just come from dinner at the home of Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, where he presumably received early returns by television and radio.

"I never went into any fight in my life that I wanted to lose," Eisenhower told his audience at the Mayflower Hotel.

"Anyone realizes there may be setbacks, but they have nothing to do with the worthwhileness and value of our cause."

The President's visit caught the campaign workers by surprise. They were watching television and the room was nearly dark when the President entered.

When the lights went on the President and Mrs. Eisenhower got a rousing ovation. It was a few minutes after 10 p.m., EST.

"I heard you were having a little party," the President said with a grin, "and I wanted to come by."

Earlier in the evening Eisenhower visited Republican national headquarters.

UN Committee Approves Aid Against Aggression

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—The U.N. Political Committee today approved, 50-5, a plan calling on all countries to help resist aggression by chipping in men, money and supplies to the limit of their abilities.

The Soviet bloc voted against the proposal, which was backed by the Western Big Three. India's V. K. Krishna Menon abstained, saying the U.N. should be turning its attention toward peace instead of studying ways of war. Indonesia also abstained.

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