

# Kennedy Wins Presidency



President John F. Kennedy

## Popular Vote Percentages Show Democrats Winning 51.3% of Total

From The Wire Services  
Sen. John F. Kennedy won the presidency of the United States early this morning. He is the youngest man ever to be elected to the White House.

Vice President Richard Nixon, his Republican rival, conditionally conceded defeat in an appearance at his Los Angeles headquarters shortly before 3:30 a.m. (EST).

Smiling, but sounding like a beaten man, Nixon said Kennedy would be the next president "if the present trend continues."

Kennedy waited on further word from Nixon—an outright concession—before making a statement.

"Once the decision is made," Nixon said, "we unite behind the man who is elected. I want Sen. Kennedy to know, and I want all of you to know, that certainly if this trend does continue he will have my wholehearted support."

And he wound up with: "Congratulations to Sen. Kennedy for his fine race in this campaign."

Mrs. Nixon broke down and started to cry while her husband was making his statement. Nixon, however, kept smiling.

Nixon never actually conceded in so many words, but it almost has to pass for that. What he needed, Nixon said, was sleep. He said he had only two hours of rest last night, and he was going to bed. Nixon went to bed without

sending the customary telegram of congratulations to the presumptive winner.

At that point, Kennedy's count on the United Press International Board was 264 electoral votes—just five short of the needed majority. But victory was assured by then. He had no runaway majority of the popular vote, however, and won by the closest margin in any presidential election at least since 1948.

Campaigning with the manner and personality pull of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Kennedy won the same way by piling up massive majorities in big cities which gave him the prized blocs of electoral votes in the big states.

The UPI count at 3:30 a.m. (EST) gave Kennedy 28,218,020 votes compared to 25,268,338 for Nixon. Kennedy had only 50.92 per cent of the two-party vote.

Kennedy had won 19 states with 264 electoral votes and led in four others with 73 electoral votes for an indicated total of 337.

The popular vote percentage was far closer than the usual presidential election.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon and his Republican supporters weren't giving up. They were hoping that, with the popular vote running so close, the White House might still be kept by the GOP.

But nearly everything pointed to a Kennedy victory.

Curiously, Nixon was leading total number of states at 1:30 a.m. with Mississippi passing them both up for a slate of

unpledged electors.

But in the big states it was mostly Kennedy.

He had either won, or was leading, in California 32 electoral votes, Illinois 27, Michigan 20, New York 45, Pennsylvania 32 and Texas 24.

Of the seven most populated states only Ohio, with 25 electoral votes, was in the Nixon column.

Nixon obviously still hoped that some, or most, of the states in which the votes were close would fall his way. But as the night wore on, his chances got steadily dimmer.

Generally speaking, the election was following fairly close to predictions.

Kennedy was scoring heavily in the industrial areas, especially in the Northeast. Nixon was doing well in the Midwest and Rocky Mountain states.

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 6, 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, Pennsylv-

ania 32, Louisiana 10.

And those for Nixon:

Vermont 3, Oklahoma 3, 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.

Nixon and Kennedy voted early in the day, the breadth of the country apart.

For two men who had gone through some of the most tiring and trying campaigns in American history, they both looked relaxed.

Nixon and his wife cast their votes in a residence at Whittier, Calif., the home of a salesman, about a mile from where they lived before he left California to be a congressman 14 years ago.

Before driving away from the polling place, Nixon told newsmen: "We won't know who's won until very late at night. Kennedy is strongest in the East but I'm not conceding any state. We must await the returns from the Midwest and South. Those are the crucial areas."

At Boston, the Kennedys voted in the basement of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library.

The Democratic candidate spoke briefly to his wife before they entered their separate voting booths, and he reported later: "I just explained to her how to use the machines."

From Boston, the Kennedys went to their home at Hyannis Port, Mass., there to wait out the nation's vote count.



Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson

Weather Forecast  
Cloudy,  
Cool

# The Daily Collegian



FOR A BETTER PENN STATE

The Job Ahead:  
Crucial, Complex  
—See Page 2

VOL. 61, No. 40

STATE COLLEGE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1960

FIVE CENTS

## Van Zandt Re-Elected; Sweeps Centre County

James E. Van Zandt, the Republican incumbent for the 20th Congressional District, retained his post in an overwhelming victory for the Republican party in Centre County.

Van Zandt scored 18,363 of his Democratic opponent's 7,975 in Centre County. Robert N. Hendershot, the Democratic candidate failed to ride the Democratic tide with John F.

## Nittany Proposes Cars for Vets, Frosh Over 21

Nittany Council last night voted to investigate the possibility of allowing veterans and all freshmen over 21 to bring cars on campus.

According to present Senate regulations, no freshmen regardless of age is permitted to have an automobile on campus.

Because many of the Nittany men are veterans of military service, they would like this privilege, council members said.

The council also proposed that "Project Joey," the annual Christmas party for orphans, be a campus-wide project under the Independent Student Association.

The suggestion will be submitted at the ISA meeting on Monday.

If ISA does not accept the council's proposal, Nittany Council voted to continue the project itself.

## Late Results For Offices In State

By The Associated Press  
State Legislature: The Democrats appeared to have won control of both houses in the election for the State Legislature.

State offices:  
8,555 of 9,044 precincts:  
Superior Court Judge — Flood (D) 2,338,853, Gunther (R) 2,208,196.  
8,555 of 9,044 precincts:  
Auditor General — Minehart (D) 2,342,811, Kent (R) 2,181,990.  
8,512 of 9,044 precincts:  
Treasurer — Sloan (D) 2,324,675, Smith (R) 2,197,354.

State results for the presidency:  
8,788 of 9,044 precincts:  
Nixon 2,295,573, Kennedy 2,443,669. Includes 1509 of 1399 precincts in Philadelphia and 1188 of 1239 in Allegheny County.

## Democrats Control Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — Continued Democratic control of the Senate in the 87th Congress was assured last night with reelection of eight Democratic incumbents.

Associated Press returns on the 34 Senate elections at 2:40 a.m. (EST) Wednesday showed:  
Democrats 18; holdovers 43, total 61.  
Republicans elected 11; holdovers 23; total 34.  
Democrats gains 0.  
Republican gains 1 in Delaware.  
Democrats leading in 3.  
Republicans leading in 2.  
Needed for majority 51.  
The Republicans, meanwhile, held two of their Senate seats, those occupied by John S. Cooper (Ky.) and Clifford P. Case (N.J.).  
Republicans had conceded they had no chance to capture Senate control in the election, in the face of the 65-34 Democratic margin in the outgoing Congress.  
Seven of the first Democratic

senators to be elected were from the South.  
They included three men who were unopposed—Richard B. Russell (Ga.), John L. McClellan (Ark.) and Strom Thurmond (S.C.)—and four others with nominal opposition—Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), A. Willis Robertson (Va.), James O. Eastland (Miss.) and John Sparkman (Ala.). The eighth was Robert S. Kerr (Okla.).  
Republicans were making good on their claim that they would pick up House seats. They had gained three Democratic seats in Vermont, Connecticut and Indiana and had lost none of their own. Republicans were ahead in 10 other districts now represented by Democrats, while Democrats were leading in three Republican districts.  
The Democrats had started with a big edge, 283-154, in the House.  
Mathematics is against the GOP in the Senate. Only one-third of the Senate comes up for election at any one time and the Demo-

crats hold 43 of the seats not involved this year.  
That means they need win only eight to retain the majority control they have exercised since 1954.  
The Democrats hold 23 of the contested Senate seats and 13 are in normally Democratic strongholds.  
WASHINGTON (AP) — Republicans running for 27 governorships at stake yesterday were trying to stem a tide that has carried an increasing number of Democrats into statehouses in recent elections.  
The Democrats, on the other hand, were aiming at surpassing their New Deal era near-monopoly of governorships, 39 in 1958. The Democratic total now is 33, highest since those days.  
Of the governorships being filled today, 14 are now held by Democrats, 13 by Republicans. Those not at stake are held by 19 Democrats and 4 Republicans.  
Aside from local issues, the governors' races are eyed for the possible emergence of political figures who may some day be-

come national political powers. And the races are a barometer of the standing of tried political figures.  
Eight of the 14 incumbent governors seeking re-election are Democrats.  
BULLETIN  
Associated Press returns for governor in 27 states now held by 14 Democrats and 13 Republicans at 2:40 a.m. (EST) Wednesday:  
Democrats elected 10; Republicans elected 7.  
Democratic gains 5 in Rhode Island, West Virginia, Delaware, Illinois, and North Dakota.  
Republican gains 2 in Kansas and Massachusetts.  
Democrats leading in 7.  
Republicans leading in 3.  
Democrats, six are Republicans. Three other incumbents ran for Anderson, the Republican candidate, Caleb Boggs of Delaware and Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, and Democrat Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa.  
The biggest interest this year was in Michigan, Illinois and Kansas. This was the first time in 12 years that G. Mennen Williams did not run for governor of Michigan. After an unprecedented six consecutive two-year terms, he has tied his political hopes to a possible Cabinet post in the event of a national Democratic victory.  
Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson, who had strong support from organized labor, was the Democratic candidate. His Republican opponent was Paul D. Bagwell, a Michigan State University professor who made a strong race against Williams two years ago.  
In Kansas, George Docking, who in 1958 became the first Democrat ever to be re-elected governor of that state, sought a third two-year term. He was opposed by State Atty. Gen. John Anderson, the Republican candidate, and J. J. Steele, Prohibitionist.  
In Illinois, Republican Gov. William G. Stratton ran against strong opposition from Democrat Otto Kerner, a Chicago judge.

## Pa. Republicans Gain 2 Seats In House of Representatives

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Despite Sen. John F. Kennedy's presidential victory in Pennsylvania yesterday Republicans picked up two seats from Democrats in the Keystone State's congressional delegation.

In one of the most hotly contested congressional races in the state William W. Scranton turned Rep. Stanley A. Prokop, Democrat, out of office after one two-year term representing the 10th Congressional District.

## College Councils Meet With Freshmen Members

The Agriculture, Education, Mineral Industries and Liberal Arts student councils met last night for the first time with their newly elected freshmen representatives.

The Education Student Council recommended last night that questionnaires be sent to advisors to comment on the present advising system. Advisors would be able to make new suggestions and recommend changes in the system on the questionnaires.

The council also recommended an investigation of the value of Education Services 10, a non-credit course required for freshman education students.

Council members said they had received reports from several freshmen that the non-credit system used in the class is too strict.

A bulletin board, sponsored by the Liberal Arts Student Council, will be posted for the first time Friday morning on the ground floor of Sparks, council members were told last night.

The board will be used to list announcements of importance to Liberal Arts students.

The Leviathon, the Liberal Arts College newsletter, will be published for the first time next week. It is a project of the council.

In other business it was announced that Henry A. Finch, professor of philosophy at the University, will present the first of a series of lectures to be sponsored by the council on Dec. 6 in the Hetzel Union Assembly room.

The dedication for this year's Ag Hill Party "Ag Industries" will be presented by David Graham, president of the Agriculture Student Council.

Gerald Lyter, chairman of the party, announced at the council meeting last night, that Jay Krouse's dance band will be featured. David Wilson will be emcee for the party and Thomas Roberts will be song leader.

## Student Politicians Active to Finish

By JERRIE MARKOS  
Weeks of rallies, speeches and door to door campaigning came to a climax last night as members of the Students for Kennedy and Johnson gathered in solemn anticipation about area television sets to await the outcome of the election.

Members of the club sponsored a motorcade to Johnstown on Oct. 15 to hear Sen. John F. Kennedy, and provided for Sen. Joseph Clark (Dem.-Pa.) and Endicott Peabody, Democrat from Massachusetts to speak at the campus.

The campus Kennedyites distributed campaign literature throughout the residence halls and also worked with the State College group helping to drive voters to the polls and providing babysitters yesterday.

Nixon's victory in the University Mock Election did little to dull the spirits of the Students for Kennedy and Johnson as they continued distributing campaign literature to homes about the borough.

## Election Tally by State at 4 A.M.

The following is the election tally by state as of 4:30 a.m. The tally shows the per cent of precincts reported and the popular and electoral votes for each candidate.

An asterisk appearing in a candidate's electoral vote column indicates that he has been declared victorious in that state.

States	Per Cent of Precincts Reported	Popular Vote Nixon	Popular Vote Kennedy	Electoral Vote Nixon	Electoral Vote Kennedy
Alabama	50	176,288	262,549	11	
Alaska	10	2,390	2,303		
Arizona	60	151,658	115,989	4	
Arkansas	80	128,916	157,420	8	
California	40	826,989	1,120,161	32	
Colorado	80	240,910	287,295		
Connecticut	95	566,437	656,494	8*	
Delaware	95	95,141	99,159	3*	
Florida	95	751,127	703,136	10*	
Georgia	60	201,709	325,457	12	
Hawaii	95	87,149	86,105	3	
Idaho	80	113,731	99,265	4	
Illinois	75	1,385,730	1,837,314		
Indiana	80	967,160	808,000	13	
Iowa	66	469,350	378,217	10	
Kansas	60	299,450	207,496	8	
Kentucky	75	480,048	445,541	10	
Louisiana	95	191,412	366,837	10*	
Maine	90	190,714	144,243	5*	
Maryland	90	481,697	559,971	9	
Massachusetts	90	301,768	648,011	16	
Michigan	90	1,129,011	1,129,554	20	
Minnesota	33	357,335	384,645		
Mississippi	80		83,661		
Missouri	90	734,421	811,304	13	
Montana	33	37,532	40,917		
Nebraska	50	155,203	94,000	6	
Nevada	90	40,097	41,307		
New Hampshire	90	125,575	104,034	4	
New Jersey	95	1,289,338	1,339,005		
New Mexico	50	101,408	100,026		
New York	95	3,418,107	3,860,778	45*	
N. Carolina	55	622,201	689,304	14	
N. Dakota	59	71,349	58,657	4	
Ohio	80	1,593,096	1,346,235	25	
Oklahoma	95	509,420	356,089	8*	
Oregon	60	158,873	133,965		
Pennsylvania	95	2,292,631	2,413,107	32*	
Rhode Island	95	144,953	257,159	4*	
S. Carolina	95	183,321	193,295	8	
S. Dakota	50	64,547	48,465	4	
Tennessee	95	532,293	455,998	11*	
Texas	66	917,580	976,009	24	
Utah	75	154,700	127,720	4	
Vermont	95	92,157	68,382	3*	
Virginia	95	389,031	346,947	12*	
Washington	33	168,355	215,904		
W. Virginia	80	316,352	392,662	8	
Wisconsin	90	771,200	707,977	12	
Wyoming	60	32,278	26,000		
Conceded					
Total		168	238		