

Shapp, Schweiker re-elected

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Democratic Gov. Milton Jerrold Shapp, riding strong voter support in the big cities and cutting deeply into the Republican suburbs and farm counties, was re-elected last night to become the first Pennsylvania governor in 99 years to succeed himself.

Shapp's easy triumph over Republican Drew Lewis, a near repeat of his 1970 landslide, also appeared to have helped Democrats in the 25 races for Congress and in the contests for 25 seats in the state senate and 203 in the state house.

Republican U.S. Sen. Richard S. Schweiker survived the Democratic rout on a massive wave of ballot splitting defeating the strong challenge of Peter F. Flaherty, the Democratic mayor of Pittsburgh.

Flaherty, conceding, congratulated Schweiker "on a very fine victory" and said it was "a large and deserving one."

Meanwhile Lewis, conceding the victory to Shapp, said Shapp ran a "tough, hard-hitting campaign" and had "no regrets."

"I may be somewhat disappointed tonight at not being your governor tomorrow," said Lewis. "But I'm not disappointed in the political system. We still have a job ahead to do. We have a major rebuilding job in the Republican party, and I'd like to be a part of that," Lewis said.

With 58 per cent of the 9,618 precincts reported, Shapp had 1,151,517 to 902,231 for Lewis. Schweiker led Flaherty 1,124,193 to 945,358.

Shapp, a 62-year-old millionaire electronics engineer who made his fortune in cable TV, piled up huge margins in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Luzerne, Lehigh, Northampton and

Berks — and cut sharply into the normally Republican suburbs of Delaware, Bucks and Montgomery and in the farming counties like Lancaster, Cumberland and York.

The governor actually appeared to be heading to victory in Delaware County, where a Democratic statewide candidate has never won in this century, and he also carried with him the party's congressional candidate to score another major upset.

Shapp also claimed Democrats had knocked off two other Republican Congressmen, and had regained control of the state House which they had lost two years in President Nixon's statewide triumph.

But a Democratic congressman, Frank Clark of western Pennsylvania's 25th District, was trailing in a close contest in which he had sought Republican help by endorsing Schweiker's bid for a second six-year term.

Corruption and good government, centering on the lessons of Watergate, were major political arguments in the sometimes bitter gubernatorial race, with Shapp crying "witchhunt" in defending his administration against the Lewis attacks.

In the U.S. Senate contest inflation and the cost of campaigning — Flaherty charged Schweiker outspent him 10 to 1 — were the prime issues.

Helping Schweiker's cause was his endorsement by the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, and labor worked hard for the senator.

Not since 1875, when Republican John F. Hartranft was elected to a second term, has any governor succeeded himself. Shapp became the first allowed to try after a 1968 constitutional amendment changed the old law.

Only two governors since Hartranft ever served twice as chief executive, though not consecutively — Democrat Robert E. Pattison in 1883-87 and 1891-95 and Republican Gifford Pinchot in 1923-27 and 1931-35.

Shapp is the fourth Democrat to hold the governorship in this century. Before him were George H. Earle in 1935-39, George M. Leader in 1955-59 and David L. Lawrence in 1959-63.

In Philadelphia, the state's biggest city where Democrats have a 2-to-1 edge, Shapp was heading to the biggest majority ever recorded there over 220,000 — while Schweiker had held Flaherty's margin there to under 5,000.

Flaherty's strength was in western Pennsylvania, where he was well known, but he failed to get his message across east of the Alleghenies although he spent nearly two-thirds of his \$150,000 campaign chest there.

In Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, which went heavily for Shapp, Schweiker beat Flaherty easily — apparently because the folks in the Agnes flood and those who had worked in the coal mines remembered that the Republican senator had helped them in their need.

It was a gloomy election day, with scattered rain in most sections of the state, but it wasn't as gloomy a turnout as expected.

Voters came out in respectable numbers, better than 60 per cent, which was far ahead of the miserable 49 per cent ominously forecast by the U.S. Census Bureau.

It appeared the electorate, although admittedly turned off by Watergate and inflation, may have been galvanized by the publicity of their alleged disinterest and headed the appeals to

vote led by President Ford.

Shapp, from the beginning, never believed the majority of the voters would desert their ballot box obligations, and he forecast a 62 to 65 per cent turnout which may be right on the button.

The governor said he was able to overcome the apathy "by pointing out our record" and urging the voters to endorse it with their votes.

Schweiker, waiting until Flaherty conceded, thanked the thousands of voters across the state for making "political history" by giving us this amazing victory.

Flaherty, who has three more years to go in his second term as mayor, said he plans to "roll up my sleeves and get back to work in City Hall" this morning.

Lewis, though admittedly discouraged after campaigning for 16 months for Shapp's job, said he planned to stay in politics and help rebuild the Republican Party.

"We just didn't get enough votes," Lewis said, summing it all up.

Pennsylvania is known for its ticket-splitting.

In 1962, while Republican William W. Scranton was winning the governorship, voters elected Democrat Joseph S. Clark to the U.S. Senate in an upset over incumbent James H. Duff.

In 1964 President Johnson won Pennsylvania in a landslide but Republican U.S. Sen. Hugh Scott survived. And Scott survived in 1970 again when Shapp won for the first time.

Clark was upset by Schweiker in 1968 while Hubert Humphrey, the Democratic presidential nominee was defeating Republican Richard Nixon in the state.

the daily Collegian

Ten cents per copy
Wednesday, November 6, 1974
Vol. 75, No. 77 12 pages University Park, Pennsylvania
Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University



Rep. Albert Johnson

Johnson returns to House

By STEVE AUERWECK
Collegian Staff Writer

Fighting back the national stigma of Watergate, Albert Johnson yesterday won his bid for a sixth term as U.S. Congressman from the 23rd District.

The Republican attorney defeated State College Democrat Yates Mast 58,177 to 50,806 (by an incomplete 1 a.m. count), taking about 53 per cent of the vote. This is Johnson's slimmest margin yet.

Interviewed at his home office in Smethport, Johnson termed the victory "wonderful" in light of the nationwide Democratic landslide, but said he had been confident he would win.

"I had misgivings, but as I went through the district, to shopping centers, street corners and rallies, I realized there was no remonstrance against me," he said.

Johnson also announced that his new term will include the opening of a district office in State College. The issue of district representation had been a major angle of Mast's attack against Johnson, who currently has only the Smethport office, 110 miles away.

"In view of the clamor for this I'm going to open another office," Johnson said. "It's going to cost the taxpayers about \$25,000 a year. I hope it serves a useful purpose."

Johnson mourned the loss of almost 50 Republican seats in the House, placing the blame squarely on Watergate.

"It can be traced solely to the so-called Committee to Re-elect the President and the foolish things they did. None of us had anything to do with it," he said.

He added that without Watergate former President Nixon's success at opening relations with China and achieving detente with Russia would have allowed the GOP to carry the House.

Johnson said the Democratic sweep would have had effects on the country, but he felt it could have good repercussions on his own strength in the House.

"The next Congress will be very liberal, and the country will regret it," he warned. "This is not a socialistic country, and it is no good for free enterprise and national defense."

But, he noted, "I will be almost able to pick and choose my spots now, with so many veteran congressmen being defeated."

Mast won the race in Centre County,

but was defeated in some of the other counties which had been considered his strongest.

In Centre County, with 67 of 76 precincts reporting, Mast led in unofficial vote totals 11,151 to 10,407. But in Elk and Clearfield counties, where heavy concentrations of Democrats and blue-collar workers indicated Mast strength, Johnson was ahead by more than six per cent of the reported votes.

There was evidence of heavy ticket-splitting in the area, with Democrats Milton Shapp, Joseph Ammerman and Galen Dreibelbis taking strong leads hand-in-hand with Republicans Richard Schweiker and Johnson.

Johnson's home county, McKean, gave him about 55 per cent of the vote.

Mast spent yesterday in last-minute campaigning in Oil City and could not be reached for comment last night.

However, his wife, Betty, said he intends to return to his post as Penn State's legal adviser on Monday. Mast has held that position for the last two and one half years.

The Congressional campaign had been marked by sharp contrasts, in ideology and in style.

Johnson is an avowed conservative who favors a low federal budget and holding down spending on social

programs while maintaining a strong military.

He holds a powerful position on the House Banking and Currency Committee, and his campaign received large contributions from banking interests and business executives.

Mast, on the other hand, has pressed for sharp restrictions on tax exemptions for the wealthy while raising spending on social programs to keep money in the hands of "the little guy."

His strongest backing came from labor, which gave him \$6,700 of the approximately \$8,500 he took in for the general election.

Johnson, however, managed to overcome the triple whammy of Watergate, his persistent support for Nixon and a drop in GOP registration — one of few such Republicans to survive.

He did it with the help of his experience and seniority in Congress and large contributions from the Republican national campaign committee, which, along with other large gifts, gave him a last-minute media blitz which included a taped endorsement from President Ford and full-page newspaper ads.

And now, safe for another term, Johnson is optimistic.

"We went down in '64 and came back, and I think we can do it again in 1976."

Ammerman easy Senate victor

By JIM KUHNHEIN
Collegian Staff Writer

BELLEFONTE — Incumbent Joseph Ammerman, Democrat from Curwensville, retained his 34th District State Senate seat by defeating State College realtor Alvin Hawbaker by a three-two margin.

The vote should have surprised both candidates. Ammerman could not have anticipated the support he received in Centre County, Hawbaker's backyard. Likewise, Hawbaker was disappointed with the overwhelming defeat.

Hawbaker, who felt he was recognized mostly by State College voters, achieved mediocre results in that borough. But the final tally in Centre County hurt him further and he was left to the mercy of the outlying counties.

Although the margins in State College were close, Ammerman won 13 of 15 precincts with one precinct still unreported at 3:30 a.m. today.

At 1 a.m. Ammerman had amassed about 32,500 votes in the district to about 21,000 for Hawbaker. At 3:30 a.m., with 76 of 77 Centre County precincts re-

ported, Ammerman had 14,656 county votes to Hawbaker's 10,454.

Ammerman led in every county and was never in danger of losing that lead. Hawbaker's chances of closing out his opponent backfired, in light of the support, or lack of support, he received from Mifflin and Clearfield counties.

Hawbaker needed that area's votes in order to gain a foothold in all outlying counties. However, he failed to make a show of strength and subsequently, Ammerman established a decisive margin over his opponent.

During their campaigns, both candidates dealt similarly with the issues at hand. The results of the election probably had a great deal to do with the recognition factor.

Ammerman, a native of Clearfield County, received strong support from that county. He also has worked closely with Galen Dreibelbis, State representative for the 77th district. A breakdown of the vote return showed similar support for Dreibelbis and Ammerman in that area.

Hawbaker, in a statement made after he

acknowledged Ammerman's re-election, claimed Watergate was also a factor in his defeat.

But he admitted he had entered the race reluctantly and that although surprised at the margin of defeat he was not surprised at the defeat itself.

"I believe we have accomplished much in this campaign despite defeat," he said.

"We strove and succeeded in running the campaign solely on issues."

Hawbaker said he will not seek any other public office but added he will remain active with the Republican Party.

Ammerman joined Dreibelbis, Republican Congressional winner Albert Johnson, U.S. Senate returnee Richard Schweiker, and Governor Milton Shapp as a victorious incumbent.

After his election was decided, Ammerman was not available for comment.

Ammerman's re-election places him in his second term as state senator.



Sen. Joseph Ammerman

Dreibelbis defeats Curtin 2-1

By LEAH ROZEN
Collegian Staff Writer

BELLEFONTE — Democratic incumbent Galen Dreibelbis won an easy victory over his Republican opponent, John Curtin III, in his bid for a third term as representative from the 77th district this morning.

Dreibelbis won by an almost two-to-one margin, pulling votes strongly in both the district's rural and more urban areas. With returns in from 29 of 30 district precincts, Dreibelbis led in the unofficial vote 8,488-4,697. The official vote total won't be known for several weeks.

Dreibelbis said his win showed the public agreed with his refusal to make full disclosure of his holdings and

assets.

Throughout the campaign, Dreibelbis refused to make disclosure, claiming it was not required by law and that there must be a separation between public and private life. Curtin made a full public disclosure and repeatedly urged Dreibelbis to do the same.

"Demeaning of one's character doesn't carry much weight any more," Dreibelbis said of his victory, referring to charges Curtin made against him in connection with his refusal to make disclosure, including ads Curtin ran which read, "Mr. Dreibelbis: What do you have to hide?"

Dreibelbis attributed his large victory margin and his strong showing to

what he called his "refusal to tell political stories." He said he was respected "for telling what I believe."

Curtin said he was "very surprised and disappointed" at his loss, especially by the large margin. He added that it showed "the way the national trend is going."

"I accept defeat graciously," he said. "I am not bitter. I ran the best race I possibly could and if I had to do it all over, I'd do it the same way."

Did he think that last week's controversy over whether or not he owed back taxes had hurt him? "Not at all," Curtin said. "I don't owe any back taxes."

"I'll be back," Curtin said when asked about future political plans.

One notable figure from the election



Rep. Galen Dreibelbis