

Johnson Scores Victory in Landslide; State Returns to Democratic Column

Major Election Results

National Popular Vote

83 Per Cent of Voting Places

Johnson 35,694,214 Goldwater 22,149,413

Electoral Votes by States

(270 Needed to Win)

Table with columns for Johnson, Goldwater, and Uncertain for various states including Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, etc.

Results in Virginia

Latest returns compiled by the Associated Press and The Richmond Times-Dispatch in Virginia show these results in the contests for President, Senator and 10 House districts:

Table of election results in Virginia for President, Senator, and House districts.

Congressional Races

Table of Senate and House election results.

Key Races

- NEW YORK: Former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy defeats GOP Senator Kenneth Keating. Page 19. CALIFORNIA: Democratic incumbent Pierre Salinger is defeated by George Murphy. Page 2. MASSACHUSETTS: Democratic Senator Edward M. Kennedy is re-elected. Page 19. OKLAHOMA: Democratic Senator Fred Harris defeats Bud Wilkinson, former Oklahoma University football coach. Page 3. OHIO: Republican Robert A. Taft Jr., defeats Senator Stephen Young. Page 3. MARYLAND: Democrat Joseph D. Tydings overturns GOP Senator J. Glenn Beall. Page 3. PENNSYLVANIA: Miss Genevieve Blatt, a Democrat, is leading Senator Hugh Scott. Page 16.

Contests for Governor

Table of Governor election results for Illinois and Michigan.

Key Races

- ILLINOIS: Democrat Otto Kerner defeats GOP's Charles Percy. Page 3. MICHIGAN: GOP's George Romney wins. Page 17.

President, Byrd Lead Opponents

By James Latimer

Virginia went enough of the way with "LEJ" to put the Old Dominion back into the Democratic presidential column yesterday for the first time since 1948.

Senator Byrd, who kept mum in the presidential clash, won re-election easily—by nearly 70 per cent of the vote.

See Editorial on Page 18.

A big tide of votes in Northern Virginia and Norfolk apparently more than offset a distinct white "backlash" against the Johnson-Humphrey ticket in Southside areas disturbed by the civil rights and desegregation issues.

There also seemed to be a "frontlash" which reduced the normally Republican vote in the Roanoke area and parts of the Seventh district. Southwest Virginia, meanwhile, came through strongly for Mr. Johnson.

Shortly after 1 a.m., with more than 966,000 ballots counted, the President was holding almost 54 per cent of the total vote.

If this held up, he would reverse the 53-47 proportions by which Virginia went Republican in 1960 but would fall short of the 55-plus percentages which General Eisenhower maintained in 1952 and 1956.

Negroes Back Johnson The Negro votes, as predicted, went overwhelmingly for Mr. Johnson. Two Richmond precincts with practically all-Negro registrations showed the awesome swing against Goldwater.

The First went for Johnson by 649 to 4, and the Fourth precinct by 1,257 to 4.

The trend of incomplete, unofficial returns tabulated by the Associated Press indicated the Johnson-Humphrey ticket would carry Virginia with almost 54 per cent of the vote.

With about 95 per cent of the state's precincts tabulated—representing slightly more than 96 per cent of the expected one million votes—President Johnson was holding about 53.8 per cent of the vote.

In the Third Congressional District Goldwater received 76,440 votes, to 58,604 for President Johnson with one precinct missing.

In the only other statewide contest, Sen. Harry F. Byrd—as everybody expected—was running away from one Republican and five independent opponents.

Mounting returns indicated that Byrd would poll about 70 per cent of the total vote—and perhaps more.

800,000 Total The Senate vote trend indicated a total vote of about 800,000, or a total considerably under the presidential total.

Republican Richard A. May was running second for the Senate, with about 20 per cent of the vote, and James W. Respass, an independent, was third with about 8 per cent.

Byrd kept himself aloof and silent in the presidential race and didn't even bother to campaign for himself.

As the returns mounted, Mr. Johnson took a firm grasp on the First and Second congressional districts—which include Newport News, Norfolk, much of

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Inside Today

Table of page numbers for various sections like Amusements, Ask Andy, Business, etc.



President-Elect Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson at Texas Ranch. Photo Was Made Yesterday After They Had Cast Their Ballots in Johnson City

Satterfield Apparently Wins by Slim Margin

By Ed Grimsley

Democrat David E. Satterfield III apparently won the Third district congressional race yesterday, but with one precinct uncounted, Republican Richard D. Obenshain was running a dramatically close second.

With 43,317 votes, Satterfield had only a slim 337-vote lead over Obenshain in unofficial returns.

The outstanding precinct was in Chesterfield county, which, as a whole, seemed to be strongly pro-Obenshain.

But the precinct—Bellwood—favored the Democratic candidate in the 1962 congressional race.

In third place in yesterday's race was Dr. Edward E. Haddock, an independent who professed allegiance to the national Democratic ticket. He had 38,727 votes.

Independent Stanley Smith Jr., in fourth place with 885 votes, was never in contention.

If victorious Satterfield will take the congressional seat now occupied by Rep. J. Vaughan Gary, Democratic veteran who is retiring after 20 years.

It is the same seat that Satterfield's late father—David E. Satterfield Jr.—held from 1937 to 1945.

Satterfield launched his political career in 1954 by winning a seat in Richmond's City Council. He served in Virginia's House of Delegates from 1959 to 1961.

Haddock, a physician, is a former Mayor and state senator.

In his congressional bid, Satterfield had the support of the Third district's strong conservative Democratic organization.

During the campaign, Satter-



Mr. and Mrs. David E. Satterfield III Lawyer Apparently Won Seat Once Held by Father

field refrained from endorsing either presidential ticket. He insisted that voters should consider his own qualifications—his experience, his platform, and his political philosophy.

Haddock endorsed the Johnson-Humphrey ticket and appealed to liberal-moderate Democrats who shared his views.

Haddock was endorsed by labor organizations and by the Crusade for Voters, Richmond's

most powerful Negro organization. He ran strongly in the city's predominantly Negro precincts, a fact that enabled him to carry the city by more than 7,000 votes. But he trailed far behind in Henrico and Chesterfield counties.

It appeared the district's total vote would exceed 125,000, a record. Election day dawned foggy

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Goldwater Says He Will Speak On Result Today

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Lyndon Baines Johnson of Texas won a smashing victory Tuesday over Sen. Barry Goldwater and earned a four-year term of his own as the 36th President of the United States.

Mr. Johnson's victory was so decisive that he appeared to be sweeping into office with him a heavily Democratic Congress and many Democratic governors. Across the nation, however, there was evidence of much ticket-splitting.

A huge voter turnout, apparently running to more than 70 million voters, was the first indication that Mr. Johnson would win. A big vote always favors the more numerous Democrats.

Goldwater withheld a concession of his landslide defeat by President Johnson.

"We want to analyze the vote," said his press secretary, Paul F. Wagner.

Wagner said Goldwater will issue his comment on the election at 12 o'clock Wednesday morning.

A reporter asked Wagner whether the Arizona senator still holds any hopes of overturning Johnson's lopsided victory.

Wagner said only: "That's all I'm going to say."

As the returns poured in through the high-speed counting system of the network election service, computer projections indicated that Mr. Johnson's popular vote margin over Goldwater would rise to a landslide level of about 60 per cent.

483 for Johnson The popular vote showed Mr. Johnson with 35,694,214, Goldwater 22,149,413. The President was winning by nearly 62 per cent.

With 270 electoral votes needed to win, Mr. Johnson had 483 to Goldwater's 47.

Goldwater was ahead in his native Arizona, which has five electoral votes. Alaska's three were undecided.

It was New York state, with its 43 electoral votes, that clinched the election for Mr. Johnson. New York also threw out Republican Kenneth B. Keating and sent Robert F. Kennedy to the Senate to replace him. (Story, Page 19.)

The Democrats once again had clinched control of the Senate and were rolling along toward keeping control of the House. (Story, adjoining column.)

Only deep in Dixie, where Goldwater conservatism and his vote against the new civil rights law had appeal, did the senator make any impressive showing.

He grabbed off Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—the four states that bolted the Democratic party in 1948 to support the States' Rights presidential candidate, Strom Thurmond.

Later on Goldwater captured Georgia. Never before—dating back through 1868—had Georgia gone Republican.

But never before, either, had Vermont done anything but go Republican since the GOP first put up a candidate in 1856. And Maine had voted Democratic only once before in a century.

The only time the Republican candidate was ever in front was early Tuesday morning when Dixville Notch, N.H., traditionally the earliest-reporting precinct in the nation, gave him eight votes to none for Mr. Johnson.

After that, in the President's

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Democratic Congress Is Assured

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—(AP)—Democrats kept firm control of Congress in Tuesday's election, winning 218 House races, a majority, and leading in scores more. Senate control was assured earlier, with 22 Democrats elected and 40 holding over, out of a total Senate of 100.

A pickup even of relatively few House votes could trigger a drive next year for some postponed Mr. Johnson programs, such as health care for the aged, more economic aid to depressed areas and legislation to help solve city problems.

Continued Democratic control of the Senate was quickly assured. With 40 holdover Senators, the party needed to win only 11 of the 1964 races. Most Republican senatorial candidates were running better than Sen. Barry Goldwater, the GOP presidential nominee, but not well enough to wrest away control from the President's party.

In the single Senate race attracting the greatest national attention, former Attorney General Kennedy defeated Sen. Keating (R-KY). (Separate story Page 19.)

In Maryland, Democrat Joseph D. Tydings overturned Republican Sen. J. Glenn Beall. (Separate Story Page 5.)

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, although confined to a hospital bed by an airplane accident, easily won re-election in Massachusetts. (Separate Story Page 19.)

Williams Wins Delaware re-elected Republican Sen. John J. Williams, who sparked the Senate's Bobby Baker investigation. Williams defeated Democratic Gov. Elbert N. Carvel in a rematch of an election battle they waged in 1958.

Democratic senatorial winners included Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas, who defeated Republican oilman George Bush (Story, Page 3), and Sen. Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, who won a smashing victory over former Gov. John Lodge, brother of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

A 33-year-old attorney, state Sen. Fred Harris, beat former University of Oklahoma football coach Bud Wilkinson for the last two years of the unexpired term of the late Sen. Robert S. Kerr. (Story, Page 3.)

The veteran Sen. Byrd (D-Va) swept to an expected victory against the first serious challenge he has encountered in years.

But in Ohio, Rep. Robert Taft Jr., son of the late senatorial leader, ran up a long lead over the incumbent Democrat, Sen. Stephen M. Young, 75. (Story, Page 3.)

Two Republican House vic-

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Other News of the Day

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA—An army regiment and air force trainees revolted in La Paz. Military uprisings were reported spreading in the interior. Page 13.

LONDON—Britain's Labor party proposes renationalization of steel at opening of new Parliament. Page 14.

RICHMOND—Two schoolteachers never know how many pupils to expect. Page 8.



Last-Minute Voters Crowd Halls of E. S. H. Greene Elementary School Long Line at Chesterfield County Precinct Extended to Lunchroom