

JOHN CHANCELLOR (NBC): And welcome to our coverage of the 1974 midterm elections. Tonight we may be able to answer a question: "Can a poor minority party find happiness at the polls when it's got a President in the White House, inflation at 12%, and unemployment at 6%?"

President Ford...visited 20 states in this campaign, in a rare demonstration of a President in an off-year campaigning for congressional and gubernatorial candidates. It was reminiscent of Eisenhower in 1958. Eisenhower in that year tried to help Republicans, and didn't, and it's something that Presidents don't often do. But President Ford, out of a deep sense of party loyalty -- and a feeling that he would be blamed if he didn't do that traveling -- did that traveling...

DAVID BRINKLEY (NBC): As you recall, they were angry at Mr. Nixon because, in '72, he amassed a tremendous amount of money, and kept it all, ran his own race, and did little or nothing to help any other Republican. So Mr. Ford's relations with Congress are at stake, as well as other factors...

EDWIN NEWMAN (NBC): We're projecting two more Democratic victors in the Senate: Eagleton in Missouri, Ribicoff in Connecticut... Abraham Ribicoff has defeated Republican candidate James Brannen III, a 33-year-old airline pilot who never ran for public office before -- incidentally, the first black man to be nominated for the Senate by either party, in Connecticut.

BRINKLEY: The polls are now closed in Arkansas, and we hope soon to have some figures bearing on the question, "Will [Wilbur Mills](#) find happiness"? We have the estimate of a pollster down there who tells us that he thinks that the [Tidal Basin incident](#) saved Wilbur's neck! He said: For one thing, it got him to come back to the district and campaign -- which he has not always done in the past. In fact, in most cases he has not had an opponent...

NEWMAN: We are now able to project two more victors: Senator Charles Mathias of Maryland, a Republican, holding his seat. We are projecting that Mathias has defeated Barbara Mikulski, a social worker, the Democratic candidate and a member of the Baltimore City Council -- the first Republican [Senate] victory, we have announced tonight... We're also projecting Dale Bumpers as the winner in the race for the United States Senate in Arkansas.

HARRY REASONER (ABC): At Republican national headquarters in Washington is David Schoumacher, who may have absorbed some of the atmosphere there. David?

DAVID SCHOUMACHER (ABC): Harry...the people who have arrived here are in a surprisingly good mood, mostly because they're coming with not very high expectations, I guess. "Misery loves company" was the way one man described the attitude. In informal conversation, President Ford's name seldom comes up. There's much more talk about Richard Nixon -- the consensus seems to be here that he was hounded out of office and that history will treat him more kindly... In sum, then, the Republicans expected to lose tonight but yet they're not really despairing. As one old-timer told me at dinner, "Maybe it's just that we have lost more in the past than the Democrats."

From WBZ Radio -- that's AM 103 in Boston -- shortly after 9 p.m.

UNIDENTIFIED on the Tape: At the beginning of the evening, the Democrats were projecting a gain of 27 to 30 seats in the House of Representatives. As the votes rolled in, it appears that there has been a heavier than expected voter turnout in some key areas, and that estimate has now gone up. The Democrats now expect to gain in excess of 50 seats in the House and some seven seats in the Senate. The feeling is that the big issue is economics, and that Watergate is still not automatically attached to every Republican candidate.

ERIK ENGBERG: Well, Democrats are taking about taking 50 seats in the House of Representatives; that would give them the so-called "veto-proof Congress" that President Ford has warned against... At the other end of town, Group W correspondent Matt Cooney tells us what it's like at the Republican National Committee at this hour.

MATT COONEY: There's a four-piece combo playing upbeat tunes here at GOP national headquarters, but the mood of party faithful is anything but festive. Illinois Congressman [Les Arends](#) quarrels with new Democratic predictions that the Democrats may pick up 50 rather than 30 House seats. It's unlikely, Arends says, but he concedes Republicans are having a tough struggle. He blames [Senator] Marlow Cook's loss in Kentucky on the sagging economy. Voters, Arends claims, are taking it out on Republicans because there's a Republican Administration in office. Some people don't realize, he says, the Democratic Congress is also to blame...

DAN RATHER (we're back to CBS): Most of the Republican congressional candidates are trailing in Indiana, and if that holds, I'll tell you what it could mean: It could mean that the Democrats' total in the House of Representatives could be 275, maybe even approach 300...

[ROGER MUDD](#) (CBS): David Boren, the incoming Governor in Oklahoma...33 years old, he's from Seminole, and until this last go-round he was an obscure state legislator... The Party really was sodden with corruption out there and [in the primary] Boren just clobbered the incumbent Governor, David Hall, and Congressman Clem McSpadden. He campaigned with a broom, and he walked along the Oklahoma highways, and tonight he is the victor over his Republican opponent [Jim Inhofe](#); the vote there 64% to 36%. So the Oklahoma Governorship stays Democratic.

In Tennessee, we have another pickup for the Democratic Party. That Tennessee Governorship had been with Winfield Dunn for the last four years, and tonight Ray Blanton...campaigning as a populist, is the new Governor of Tennessee. He defeated his Republican opponent [Lamar Alexander](#), who had come from the Howard Baker wing of the Republican Party.

One of the great Democratic Party chairmen is in fine fettle

EDWARD P. MORGAN (ABC): There's no argument that the Democrats are going to sweep...the Congress. But what real difference will that make? You've got leaders, both in the House and the Senate, that are fine citizens but they are called weak leaders.

BOB STRAUSS: Well, I don't -- in the first place, they're not called weak leaders by me; and I don't think they're called weak leaders by a great many other people... What I perceived my responsibility to be [was to] begin to rebuild the Democratic Party -- the old coalition, the kind of coalition we won with before, the working man and woman, the blue-collar worker, the small business man, the farmer [and] the minorities.

MORGAN: Would you have been able to do without inflation and recession?

STRAUSS: Oh, I don't know; it's what I was working for...and I think it's gonna pay off in 1976 as well as 1974.

MORGAN: You've said many times [as] chairman of the Democratic National Committee that Democrats were not gonna focus on Watergate as an issue. Nevertheless, Watergate is there in terms of the so-called reforms that are in, and some that are coming...

STRAUSS: I don't think Watergate has been the issue in this campaign. I think the issues have been traditional bread-and-butter issues for the Democratic Party; that's what our candidates have been talking about, and that's the reason they're doing well. That's what we've told 'em we ought to talk about. Every poll we've taken shows that. We didn't change -- we haven't changed our campaign strategy in 12 months. And we're right on target...

Now, what does this mean for 1976? Is this what you're askin' me? It means that you're going to see the Democratic Party move forward, hopefully with very positive programs, in a moderate way. I'd like to see our party structure right in the middle of the Democratic spectrum, where it can reach out to either side.

ERIC SEVAREID (CBS): That vote for the House is the closest expression to the national will we have in the absence of a presidential race. The CBS projection already on the House is about 298 Democrats [and] it might go even higher. But it's not above the average. When the other party has held the White House for as long as six years, which is the case now, the average in that kind of situation is a gain of 49, so this would not be unusual.

But it's terribly significant, if the statistical history of this century means very much -- and I think it probably does -- because any gain of that kind, and a hold on the House of that size...means that that party, in this case the Democrats, will take the Presidency two years hence. The highest of course was back in '36 when the Democrats held about 333...

It seems pretty clear that among the Democrats McGovernism is dead, though by no means all the McGovernites -- including McGovern himself -- but those McGovernites running have been moving more toward the center. Not a dead center -- they hope a practical, operating, effective center -- but not so far left. These Democratic Governors in power, and we're gonna have quite a few of them, ought to mean a more stable party -- probably less acrimony, a little less out of hand than it was two years ago.

If we've got a New Deal type coalition developing all over the country again, then we're going to have a very, active Congress and a great deal of spending...

Turnout plunging, no more military draft to spook young voters

WALTER CRONKITE (CBS): This will be the 94th Congress, of course. Since the beginning of the two-party system -- that I guess dates to 1854 -- there have been 60 Congresses. The Democrats have controlled the House 33 times, Republicans 27 times. The Democrats have controlled the Senate 27 times, and the Republicans 33 times -- the exact reverse.

In this century -- 37 Congresses this century -- the Democrats have controlled both houses 22 times; Republicans controlled both houses 13 times.

ROGER MUDD: The most interesting, and perhaps startling, race [in the South] this evening was that [Joel Broyhill](#) -- who is the South's senior Republican in the House of Representatives -- tonight conceded his defeat. He has lost to Joe Fisher. This would have been Mr. Broyhill's 12th term in the House of Representatives; but he's out now and he's lost by about six or seven percent.

CRONKITE: And Roger, I see that we've got a report on the sixth congressional district of Virginia, where [Caldwell Butler](#) won reelection, which was another one of those Watergate "test cases," since Caldwell Butler was the only Republican and southerner to come out for impeachment even before the vote of the House Judiciary Committee, on which he sat.

MUDD: He never was really in any trouble. But it is an interesting measure of how his district regarded his performance. I think he prepared them well for what he was gonna do.

CRONKITE: The turnout tonight is apparently considerably less than had been indicated... Our CBS estimate of the national vote turnout shows that it may very well indeed be at a new low for the last 20 years or so, despite reports of that "moderate to heavy" turnout earlier.

The CBS News estimate is that 55 million voters turned out, and that would be just 38% of the eligible voting-age population. That compares with 47% in 1970 or 58 million -- that was before the 18-year-olds had the vote -- and with some 78 million or 55% in 1972, which was the last presidential year. The only thing we can say about that is that it's still an improvement over the 1920s when only 25 or 30% of the population turned out -- but it does seem to confirm President Ford's fears that a minority of the American people would have elected the 94th Congress.

DAVID BRINKLEY (NBC): Now we're going to repeat some of the results from our NBC News poll...the first one on the subject of school busing. The question was: "Do you favor or oppose busing schoolchildren across city or county lines to achieve integration?" The response -- 15% in favor, 77% against; five to one against...

Now another one: President Ford's surtax, offered in his speech to Congress as an antidote, or partial antidote, to inflation. People were asked "do you favor this surtax or do you oppose it?" The results -- in favor, 19%; opposed, 70%.

And one more: We asked people if they favored price and wage controls as a measure against inflation. And the answer to that we got was -- 53% favored wage and price controls, 30% opposed.

George McGovern, back from the ignominy of 1972's 49-state loss

WALTER CRONKITE: Senator, this is Walter Cronkite in New York -- and congratulations, sir --

GEORGE McGOVERN: Thank you, Mr. Cronkite.

CRONKITE: The Democrats, with this heavy majority they will now have in the 94th Congress, are going to carry a very heavy responsibility, aren't they, for correcting some of the difficult economic problems? And isn't it possible, if there is no great improvement in the next two years, that the public could turn against the Democrats instead of the Republican incumbent in the White House?

McGOVERN: I think you're absolutely right. I think this victory tonight does place a new burden of responsibility on the Democrats.

We don't win just to win, we win for something. The people are going to expect this Congress to perform. They're going to expect action on the inflation front. I think they're going to expect us to come to grips with the monopoly power that's been driving up the price of oil and other basic materials. They're going to expect us to come to grips with the whole process of making government more responsive to the needs of the people. We are the spot, there's no question about that...

CRONKITE: Three more races involving Congressmen on the House Judiciary Committee who had to cast votes on the impeachment of President Nixon have

been decided. And Representative [\[Tom\] Railsback](#), Republican of Illinois, who was for impeachment, has been re-elected. Tom Lott, a Republican of Mississippi who was against impeachment, has been reelected.

But, in Indiana, Republican David Dennis, who was a Nixon defender on the...House Judiciary Committee, has lost, to Democrat Phillip Sharp. That was [Trent Lott](#) -- I don't know what I said, but [nervous laughter] somebody says that I must've said something else. Trent Lott, in Mississippi.

MIKE WALLACE (CBS): Let me give you a social note. Gamblers in the state of New Jersey have apparently failed to make their point or, less delicately put, they have crapped out -- with more than 22% of the vote in, on the gambling referendum in the state of New Jersey, more than 373,000 votes have been cast against legalizing casino gambling in New Jersey; only 182,000 are in favor. So it looks as though [Atlantic City](#) is not gonna be saved by gambling casinos; at least for the moment, that's the way it looks.

In Kansas: Sen. Bob Dole (R) versus Rep. William Roy (D)

DAN RATHER: Senator Dole is locked in that extremely tight race out in Kansas and [he called in to CBS] to ask: *Are you ready to call it?* We are not, and we'll tell you more about that later... The Dole race is the only race in the Midwest in which there is not yet a decision [and] if Dole wins out, it has to be counted as one of the, if not the, best comebacks of the year, anywhere, because he was way down in the polls earlier on...

In the Michigan gubernatorial race, also very very tight, [\[Bill\] Milliken](#) the Republican incumbent has been behind, most of the evening, to Sander Levin the Democrat [and] we simply cannot say who is going to win...

CRONKITE: Was Senator Dole suggesting that he thinks we should call the race? Does his little black book show that he's come out of some part of the state with enough votes to carry it?

RATHER: No, the fact is, Walter, that Senator Dole has considered himself at Dunkirk, for at least two or three months, and he simply is nervous -- and saying: *Until CBS News says I'm a winner, I'm afraid to say it...*

CRONKITE: In other words, he can see the opposite shore, but the Luftwaffe is overhead [laughter]...

UNIDENTIFIED ABC REPORTER: This really is a horse race here in Kansas, and with me is the man that many Democrats have felt was going to be the first Democrat to go to Washington as a United States Senator from Kansas for 42 years. But the numbers, it would seem to me right now, Dr. Roy, are not encouraging.

BILL ROY: It's a horse race. I would rather be 2,000 votes ahead than 2,000 votes behind.

REPORTER: You've also said in the past that if you did not win this election by a wide majority, it would be because of the issue of abortion. I'd like to know how important you think that is at this stage of the results.

ROY: If this election is, decided by less than 10,000 votes -- if I lose by less than 10,000 votes -- I will have lost it because of a very vicious campaign against me on abortion... I hate to bring this thing out in a national way, but the literature has been fantastic and it's been spread widely and somebody's been paying for it and it's a difficult situation.

REPORTER: Of course, being a physician, you have admitted to performing at least 10 abortions where a mother's health was in danger.

ROY: Yes, we feel that abortion should be done as a medical necessity.

REPORTER: But why are the voters more interested in that in this state than Watergate [or] the economy? You've not hit on Watergate heavily and I'd also be interested in your philosophy, your tactics, for that.

ROY: We haven't hit on Watergate because we felt that we should run against our opponent on his record. And the part of his record that we have hit upon is the fact that, on seven different occasions, [Bob Dole] voted once or twice for a major bill, and then flip-flopped when Mr. Nixon indicated he was going to veto them, or vetoed them. So we made this the thrust of our campaign, rather than Watergate.

We have no reason to think our opponent is not an honest man, and we've never said that he wasn't an honest man. We felt that, on the record, we could win the election, and so we've gone in that direction, and we've run a positive campaign. We've gotten hit pretty hard on the abortion issue with leafleting in the last few days...

Inhofe, Alexander, and Petri -- losing tonight, learning for later

EDWIN NEWMAN: We're able to project three more winners in the United States Senate: Gaylord Nelson, holding his seat in Wisconsin; George McGovern holding his seat in South Dakota; Barry Goldwater holding his seat in Arizona. In Wisconsin, we expect Nelson to get 63% of the vote. He's running against a young Republican state senator -- [Tom Petri](#). I was told, when I was last in Wisconsin, not long ago, that Petri was a very promising politician, but apparently chose the wrong year to try for the United States Senate.

TOM EAGLETON [addressing supporters in Missouri]: I really think this election was a national referendum on the Nixon-Ford economic policies. The policies of the past six years that have been reflected by attention to the special interests; by tight, tighter and tightest money; by high, higher and highest inflation... The American people...don't want high interest rates. They don't want a 5% surtax on the middle-income taxpayer. They don't want a 10 to 30 cent gasoline tax.

These matters were submitted to the voters; they were rejected by landslide proportions... We've had enough of Bill Simon and Alan Greenspan and [Earl Butz](#) [cheers], and as long as we still have a few ambassadorial posts to fill, we might dispatch Mr. Butz and some of these others to foreign posts, where they can perhaps be of less danger to the future of the American economy.

ERIC SEVAREID: The Republican Party tonight...is a haunted party. They're fighting the ghost of Herbert Hoover and they're fighting the ghost, in addition, of Richard Nixon. Scandal on top of deep economic trouble. The worst federal scandal since Harding in the '20s, the worst inflation in 25 years or more -- though perhaps Lyndon Johnson and a number of Arab leaders have more to do with that than Richard Nixon.

But -- you have always had, in all these years, this connection in people's mind between "Republican Party" and business, particularly big business. Now 20 corporate executives have gone to jail -- at least 20 -- found guilty of illegal campaign contributions... All these scandals, reaching into business and government. The "respectability" image of the Republican Party has been ruined, perhaps for some time to come. They may not have been thought of as the most compassionate or imaginative or exciting party, but always, most of the time, as the most respectable -- that's gone.

So, all right. We've got the Democrats [who] are gonna have at least two-thirds of the votes, the seats, in the House of Representatives, and a few to spare over that. And what are they gonna do with it? What is their leadership gonna be? They don't have the worst leadership, they just have the least.

It's not gonna be possible for this Congress to lead the country in a direction of austerity, but that's the way we've gotta go, if inflation is more important now than unemployment. Only a President can lead in that direction -- toward self-denial. A Congress can really only lead, and it's going to lead, in the direction of further inflation and further spending, and I think Mr. Ford is quite right about that. Back to you, Walter...

CRONKITE: Out in the West, let's take a look there.... In Nevada, the race between Paul Laxalt and Harry Reid for the Senate seat vacated by Alan Bible's retirement: A third of the vote is in, and Laxalt has a lead of 53 to 47% [but] we see no trend in our sample precincts yet that we could make any estimate on that race. In Utah, very much the same thing in the Senate race there, with Jake Garn the Republican and Mayor of Salt Lake City [versus] Wayne Owen a Congressman...we can't see any trend yet in that race either.

Version 1.0 of Bernie Sanders; better news from Nevada and SC

JIM HARTZ (NBC): A projection now, in the state of Maine, the second district: We are projecting that the Republican incumbent, William Cohen, who is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, will be reelected. He was running against a former POW and airline pilot, Mark Gartley. Cohen is considered one of the most attractive Republicans in New England, and there are some people in Maine who think that he may be in the running against...Edmund Muskie next time around.

EDWIN NEWMAN: The Republicans lose a seat in Vermont. This is a seat vacated by George Aiken, the dean of the Republicans in the Senate, retiring because of age, a man David Brinkley said earlier once spent as much as \$37 in one of his campaigns -- possibly because of inflation; he usually spent 20 -- anyway, his seat has been won by Patrick Leahy, a Democrat; we think Leahy's gonna pick up 49% of the vote. He has defeated Representative Richard Mallary, the Republican candidate.

Leahy is the state's attorney in Vermont...no majority for Leahy but there are three candidates in Vermont. The third one, Bernard Sanders, running on the

Liberty Union ticket, [is] picking up 4% of the vote and possibly deciding how that race came out. It's a little hard to define the Liberty Union party; we think it may be a one-man party. Sanders has run before. He describes himself as a [33-year-old unemployed writer](#), and he may have played a very big part in this election.

TOM BROKAW: Republicans, lift up your hearts! You have a Governor in South Carolina for the first time since 1876. In a stunning upset, NBC News is projecting that James Edwards...will be elected over Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn, in one of the [most tangled campaigns](#) of this election year. Edwards is an oral surgeon -- a dentist -- he is a state senator and we are projecting that he will be the [Governor](#) in South Carolina...

NEWMAN: Well, Tom Brokaw recommended to Republicans that they lift up their hearts [and] the same message can go forth...in Nevada: The Republicans have captured what had been -- what is now -- a Democratic seat. Senator Alan Bible, a Democrat, is retiring, and that seat has been captured by the Republican candidate, [Paul Laxalt](#), former Governor of Nevada. We think Paul Laxalt will get 56% of the vote. He has defeated [Harry Reid](#), a 34-year-old Democrat, who has been the Lieutenant Governor of Nevada since 1971.

Gregorsky's note: In the end, Laxalt and Reid each took 47%, and the difference between them was a mere 376 votes. Independent Jack Doyle drew 6%.

After Midnight in the East -- it's now Wednesday 11/6/74

JOHN CHANCELLOR: The poll that we've been taking among voters as they left the voting booths around the country all day has provided us with a profile of the person who voted...for Democratic candidates. We have found that a fairly sharp profile has emerged. We know that 60% of all the people we talked to voted Democratic, and that 38% of all the people we talked to voted Republican.

Other things stand out. Two-thirds of those who voted Democratic are fairly young, between the ages of 18 and 49... The Democratic vote across the country was a two-thirds majority, if we add it up in all of the states. But in the West -- the western part of the United States -- the Democratic majority was 55%. Now, of those who said they voted Democratic, 71% of Union members voted Democratic [and] 27% of the Republicans belong to Unions. And every-

where -- in the cities, in the suburbs, in the small towns, and in the rural areas, there were heavy Democratic majorities.

In terms of religious affiliation, more than half of the Protestants voted for a Democrat; 45% of the Protestants votes Republican. Among Roman Catholics, two-thirds of those voted Democratic today, or actually yesterday, and the remaining third Republican. And among people who are Jewish, four-fifths voted Democratic...

[ERIC SEVAREID](#) (CBS): We're obviously going to have a tug of war here now between the two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. Everybody will speculate now whether this is a more liberal Congress coming in; I suppose in some ways it is -- somebody said a conservative is enamored of existing evils, and a liberal would like to replace them with other evils.

Certainly it's going to be a choice of evils, all down the line, domestic policy and foreign policy. Environment versus growth, for example. Whether you reduce inflation and create more unemployment, or reduce unemployment and create more inflation -- and it's not certain we can have it both ways. Whether you cut defense budgets or the social-welfare programs.

In a time like this, with domestic economic troubles, we tend to turn our back on the rest of the world, but some fearful decisions may have to be made. We may have to decide whether we want to make war to save the state of Israel! What societies in this world, what nations, we're going to save with food, and which we're gonna let starve to death. We're in this incredible position of a fresh Democratic mandate in the legislature, and a Republican President with no mandate whatever -- much goodwill, but no mandate, not even elected.

I can remember suggesting, what, 10 years ago in a broadcast that we were probably in for a long period of one-term Presidents -- so much violence in the country; such a great gap between what the people wanted and what the government was able to do for them; the extreme volatility of our politics. And, on the basis of this election tonight, if the historical statistical precedents hold good again, it looks more and more as though Mr. Ford is a caretaker President -- a one-half-term President. But that we can't be certain of. Walter?

CRONKITE: There's one thing we haven't discussed tonight... [A]s good Republicans, and some liberal Republicans, in state organizations were knocked off tonight, it leaves the conservative Republicans in many of these states to

pick up the shambles. And whereas in the Senate we may find a liberal tendency, in the state houses, which are terribly important, and in the state organizations, we might find a move toward the more conservative side on the Republican Party...

Thus it's Republicans tonight, like Bob Dole of Kansas, who are talking about having to rebuild a shattered party -- it's only a couple of years ago we were hearing the Democrats talk like that.

Well tomorrow, or actually later today, we'll have a better sense of what Election '74 meant, and we'll be sorting it out on the *Morning News* and the *Evening News* later today. Until then, thanks to everybody behind the scenes here who did so much for us, here tonight at CBS News, and thank all of you out there for staying with us. And now this is Walter Cronkite, reporting from the CBS News election headquarters in New York, and saying [pause] good morning.

NBC's *Today* program, 7 a.m. eastern, starting with House races

JIM HARTZ: The Democratic victories extended into traditionally safe Republican territory in such states as Indiana -- here the Democrats picked up five seats, including one held by David Dennis, one of President Nixon's strongest supporters on the House Judiciary Committee during the impeachment proceeding. Three other Republicans on the Committee who were Nixon backers were also defeated -- Wiley Mayne of Iowa, Charles Sandman and Joseph Maraziti of New Jersey...

Democrats have retained four of the five seats they won in special elections earlier this year. One they didn't win was in Ohio's first congressional district where incumbent Thomas Luken, Democrat, lost a rematch to Republican Willis Gradison. In Arkansas, Wilbur Mills overcame some bad publicity and easily won reelection over his Republican rival Judy Petty. Barbara?

BARBARA WALTERS: And in spite of a record number of women who were running for the House -- 44 of them -- there'll be the same number of women in the new House as in the old; that's 16. Some new faces, though, among the familiar like Bella Abzug and Shirley Chisholm: The Republicans can now count three women rather than two; the Democratic total is down one, from 14 to 13.

Gregorsky's insert: In January 1975, the three female GOP House members will be Marjorie Holt, Margaret Heckler, and newcomer Millicent Fenwick.

The blacks have also claimed another seat; they'll now have 16 in the House, (still only one in the Senate) -- they now have the election of 29-year-old Democrat Harold Ford from Memphis, Tennessee.

The Republicans did surprisingly well in farm districts -- they only lost two seats. So apparently high grain prices [paid] to farmers offset the concern among cattle and dairy farmers about sharp cuts in their incomes.

President Ford's pardon of former President Nixon seems to have been the main issue working against the Republicans, if there was "one issue." That was apparently underscored by the fact that the Republican turnout of voters was significantly less than the Democratic turnout, and that's a surprising development in an off-year election. Some evidence emerged that voters blamed the Republicans also for inflation and for unemployment -- and although the pardon seems to have been the most damaging factor, President Ford's surtax proposal apparently damaged Republicans too...

TOM BROKAW: And across the country in California, in a very close race -- surprisingly close -- Democrat Edmund Brown Jr., son of the last Democratic Governor of that state, defeated Republican [Houston Flournoy](#). Everyone expected George Wallace to be reelected Governor of Alabama, and he was. And in Connecticut, Rep. Ella Grasso became the first woman elected Governor who did not follow her husband into the office. In Massachusetts, Democrat Michael Dukakis defeated the Republican incumbent Francis Sargent.

The most exciting race -- one of the two most exciting races for Governor -- took place in Ohio: Democratic incumbent John Gilligan running against former two-term Republican Governor [James Rhodes](#). Returns in Ohio came in giving Gilligan a substantial lead early in the evening and Rhodes conceded defeat and went to bed. But then late returns turned the race around -- Rhodes now leading, the race still too close to call -- but Rhodes seemingly the winner.

URL -- www.ExactingEditor.com/Seventy-Four.pdf
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Also see www.ExactingEditor.com/Nixon-Kissinger-Ford.pdf