engage in a system of guarantees that would result from a general agreement to trịably, the rest of the world, just international law."

Greek Foreign Affairs Min. Panayotis Pipinelis expressed the hope that the leaders of the Turkish community on Cyprus would take part in a successful settlement of the communal hostilities on that island. The current talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots were not covering all questions, he said, and further contacts would have to follow before a solution could be reached.

Lesotho Amb.-to-US Albert S. Mohale said that his country had come to terms with the fact that it was a South African enclave. Lesotho was not a party to apartheid, he said, but he declared that Lesotho would not be used as "a staging ground" for military operations against any of its neighbors. He called on South Africa to transfer power to a "united South-West Africa."

Oct. 8—Tunisian Foreign Affairs Min. Habib Bourguiba Jr. said that Israel must abide by the Nov. 1967 Security Council resolution and cooperate with Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, UN Middle East peace envoy, in order to establish normal relations with the Middle East.

Tunisia fully supported the struggle of the Palestinian Arabs, he said.

Ghanaian External Affairs Commissioner P. D. Anim asserted that force could still be used to topple the white-controlled government of Rhodesia. He said that Britain should uphold the principle of "no independence before majority rule" in Rhodesia.

Oct. 9—Italian Foreign Affairs Min. Giuseppe Medici expressed hope that the Soviet Union would still withdraw its troops from Czechoslovakia and pave the way to a détente in Europe. He added that he was strengthened in this view by Assembly concentration on studying the principles of the Charter, on defining aggression and on the work of the Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations.

Canadian External Affairs Min. Mitchell Sharp said that the Security Council remained occupied with the Czechoslovak crisis despite the wishes of the Czechoslovak government. East-West negotiations were slowed down as long as Soviet troops remained on Czechoslovak soil, he said. But he added, "Negotiations to end the conflict must be pursued vigorously."

Sharp expressed the Canadian government's concern for the loss of life due to the Nigerian civil war and said that Canada was "promising Hercules aircraft with crews and has allocated over $1 million for relief supplies to Nigerian through the United Nations Co-ordination Red Cross."

He added that at the request of the Nigerian government, Canada had also agreed "to participate in the international team which has been observing the situation in the territories of the East and West Island, where the current talks between the Nigerian government and the international team have been initiated."

Citiging the Nigerian conflict as a case in point, Norwegian Foreign Affairs Min. John T. Myklebost said that the UN and its relief agencies should be given a stronger mandate and increased authority. He suggested a special treaty that would enable the agencies to carry out humanitarian tasks of organizing and providing relief to civilians caught in war and not win a majority of the votes in the Security Council.

Oct. 10—Belgian Foreign Affairs Min. Pierre Harel declared that the most important question concerning world peace was the need for cooperation to aid the developing countries. He said that Belgium intended to devote a larger share of its national effort to help solve the problems caused by the inequality of opportunity between countries.

Zambian Foreign Affairs Min. Reuben C. Kamanga accused Britain of using only ineffective methods to try to end Rhodesia's 3-year-old black rule. He said Britain was following a double-dealing policy of publicly condemning Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence while negotiating with the white government.

Turkish Foreign Min. Isman Sabri Caglayan said that if talks on Cyprus could lead to satisfactory results they were based on the recognition of the legitimate rights and interests of the Turkish and Greek communities.

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**NATIONAL AFFAIRS**

**Nixon Elected President**

GOP Nominees Win. Ex-Vice Pres. Richard Milhous Nixon, 55, the Republican candidate, was elected Nov. 5 at the 57th President of the U.S.

In one of the closest Presidential elections ever held, Nixon defeated his Democratic opponent, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, by less than 300,000 votes out of more than 70 million cast.

Nixon did not win the popular vote because some 13.2% of the votes went to 3rd-party candidate George C. Wallace. Nixon's percentage was about 43.6, Humphrey's 43.2.

Nixon, however, won more than a majority of the electoral votes—the votes that actually elect U.S. Presidents. Nixon won 32 states with a total of 302 electoral votes, 32 more than the 270 needed for election.

Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew was elected Vice President on the Nixon ticket. The Democratic Vice Presidential candidate was Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine.

The Democrats retained control of both houses of Congress. Nixon thus was the first new President—since Zachary Taylor in 1849—to be elected without his participation in control of Congress.

The Republicans made only small gains in Congressional membership—net gains of at least 5 Senate seats and 4 House seats. The number of Republican governors, however, increased from 26 to 31.

The Presidential race was much closer than anticipated. Nixon had held a big lead in the poll standings from the beginning, and Humphrey made no headway in the polls until the final weeks, when his standing rose sharply. It even rose above Nixon's in the final Harris Poll. This survey, taken Nov. 2 and published Nov. 3, showed 43% for Humphrey, 40% for Nixon, 13% for Wallace, 4% undecided. The final pre-election Gallup Poll reported Nixon 42%, Humphrey 44%, Wallace 14%, undecided 4%.

The election returns were so close that the outcome remained in doubt until late in the morning of Nov. 6, when the computerized projections of the 3 major broadcasting networks agreed that Nixon had won the necessary 270 electoral votes.

Nixon won 287 electoral votes from 30 states, Humphrey 191 electoral votes from 13 states and the District of Columbia and Wallace 45 electoral votes from 3 states (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas).

Humphrey's strength was confined almost entirely to the Northeast, where he won New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut. He also won West Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas, Washington and Hawaii.

Nixon to Seek Unity. Pres.-elect Nixon said in his victory statement (at 11:35 a.m. in New York Nov. 6) that the "great objective" of his Administration would be "to bring the American people together."

"I saw many signs in this campaign," he said: "Some... were not friendly, and some were very friendly, but the one that touched me the most was one that I saw in Deshler, O., [where]... a teenager held up a sign, "Bring Us Together." And that will be the great objective of this Administration...: to bring the American people together.

This will be an open Administration, open to new ideas, open to men and women of both parties, open to the critics as well as those who support us. We want to bridge the generational gap. We want to bridge the gap between the races. We want to bring America together."

Nixon said he had received "a very gracious" message from his defeated opponent, Vice Pres. Humphrey, whom he congratulated "for his gallant and courageous fight." He also reported a "very nice letter" from Sen. Johnson and their mutual pledges of cooperation in the transfer of power. "I look forward in the next Administration to have a relationship with former Pres. Johnson such as... Pres. Eisenhower had with him."

In his telegram of congratulations, Pres. Johnson promised Mr. Nixon that he would do "everything in my power to make your burdens lighter... when you assume the responsibilities of the Presidency." (Under the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, the President-elect was entitled to $450,000 in federal funds, federal office space and the services of the General Services Administrators.)
this case Lawson Knott] and other federal officials to facilitate the turnover. The transition involved the largest organization in the world, 2,700,000 civilians, 85,300,000 military personnel, and 300,000 active-duty military officers and men in the military services.

Humphrey, in his congratulatory telegram, pledged Nixon his "support in unifying and leading the nation." This has been a difficult year for the American people, he said, and I am confident that if constructive leaders of both parties join together now, we shall be able to go on with the business of building the better America we all seek in a spirit of peace and harmony. In his statement of concession, Nixon congratulated his opponent. Humphrey, saying he had "done my best" and "the democratic process has worked its will, now let's get on with the urgent task of uniting our country." We have got a President-elect, he said. "He's going to have my help."

Senate Elections. The Republican Party made a net gain of at least 5 Senate seats in the elections Nov. 5. Republicans won seats that had been held by Democrats in Arizona, Florida, Maryland, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. They lost Republican-held seats to Democrats in California and Iowa. (34 Senate seats had been at stake.)

Newly-elected Senators included:

Barry Goldwater (R., Arizona), GOP, President-elect Nixon, who defeated Roy L. Eno (D.) in Arizona for the seat vacated by Carl Hayden (D.).


Albert E. Carter (D., Ga.) defeated Judge Perry O. Hooper (R.) for the seat of the late Lister Hill (D.).

Matthew W. Cook (R.) in Kentucky, who defeated Katherine Peden (D.) to succeed retiring Thursto B. Morton (R.).


Inspector General's findings were released by David M. Stanley (R.) for the seat of retiring Bourke H. Hickenlooper (R.).

Carl D. Curtis (D.) of Utah, who defeated William G.ISchmidt (D.) for the seat of retiring George A. Smathers (D.).


Alan Cranston (D.) of California, who defeated Max Rafferty (R.), the state's superintendent of public instruction, who had upset Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel in the primary.

Mike Gravel (D.) of Alaska, who defeated Elmer E. Busch (R.), incumbent Sen. Ernest Gruening, who had lost to Gravel in the primary, and had run as a write-in candidate.


Among winning Senate incumbents were Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Senate GOP leader; Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.); Frank Church (D., Idaho); J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.); George McGovern (D., S. D.); Gordon N. Nelson (D., Wash.) and Abraham A. Ribicoff (D., Conn.).


The defeated Democratic incumbents were Reps. John G. Dow (N.Y.), Donald J. Irwin (Conn.), J. Edward Roush (Ind.), Hurvey G. Machen (Md.), Basil L. Whitener (N.C.), Thomas G. Morris (N.M.) and E. S. Johnny Walker (N.M.).

The new House would have a record number of Negroes—9, all Democrats. The previous high was 7 during the Reconstruction years 1873-4. 6 of the Negro Representatives were incumbents: Adam Clayton Powell (N.Y.), whom the House had refused to seat in 1967, John Conyers Jr. (Mich.), William L. Dawson (Ill.), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich.), Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.) and Robert N. C. Nix (Pa.). The 3 new newcomers were Mrs. Shirley Chisholm (N.Y.) of Brooklyn, who defeated James Farmer, ex-chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality; Louis Stokes (O.) of Cleveland, brother of Cleveland's first Negro mayor, Carl B. Stokes; and William L. Clay (Mo.) of St. Louis.

Gubernatorial Races. Republicans won 7 governorships held by the Democrats, and Democrats won 2 from the GOP. Democrats had held 13 and Republicans 8 of the 21 seats at stake Nov. 5.

Democrats would replace Republicans as governors in Rhode Island, where Gov. Daniel J. DiPaola (D.) was reelected by State Superior Court Judge Frank Licht (D.), and in Montana, where Gov. Tim M. Babcock (R.) was replaced by state Atty. Gen. Forrest H. Anderson (D.).


Presidential Campaign

Nixon Seeks Mandate. Mr. Nixon had called Oct. 28 for an overwhelming vote to give him "a mandate to govern."

The will of the American people must be expressed overwhelmingly," he said in a statement issued in New York. "It must not come in confused or timid or halting or tripartite voices. That is why we ask for far more than a majority of the Electoral College... for a plurality of popular support. That is why we ask for a mandate to govern."

In a nationwide radio address Oct. 30, Nixon urged Humphrey to join in pledging to support the candidate who won the most popular votes. "The candidate who gets the most votes should be the next President," he declared, "and I am ready to accept the decision of the electorate: does Hubert Humphrey...? If Hubert Humphrey turns away from this moment of truth for democracy... if he shrinks from this challenge to let the American people select their President... if he答应es the future of his country ahead of his own ambition—then America will need no further proof of the depth of his desperation."

Among other Nixon campaign developments:

Oct. 28—Nixon said at an Albany, N.Y. rally that voters must decide "whether they're satisfied with those last 4 years which have brought the longest war in American history, the worst crime wave in American history, the highest taxes in American history, the highest increase in prices in a generation, the lowest respect for America that we ever had any place in the world."

In a statement, Nixon pledged to establish a task force to study religious-affiliated schools—which he said were "performing indispensable community services and would seem to merit public support." The proposal calls for public recommendations on the federal role toward such schools.

In a national radio speech, Nixon proposed that state welfare programs be