

Big Win For GOP In South

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Washington

President Nixon won re-election last night by overwhelming Senator George S. McGovern in one of the most lopsided presidential elections in American history.

Mr. Nixon won the greatest Republican victory ever scored in the South and even captured McGovern's home State of South Dakota. He also took New York State and was leading in New York City where the last Republican presidential nominee to win was Calvin Coolidge in 1924.

The President surpassed the required 270 electoral votes at 6:25 p.m. PST when he won Maryland's ten electoral votes.

Less than two hours later, he had captured 35 states with 387 electoral votes, leaving McGovern with only three votes from the District of Columbia and 14 from Massachusetts.

With 38 per cent of the vote counted, the totals were:

Nixon	19,936,145	63%
McGovern	11,375,448	36%

At 8:35 p.m. PST, McGovern conceded the election and offered Mr. Nixon his support for the next four years.

SUPPORT

Mr. Nixon, who led McGovern by 2-to-1 throughout the early evening, captured blue collar and suburban support in the populous industrial states of the North and Midwest.

The Nixon sweep included the entire South—an unprecedented reversal of voting patterns going back almost a century.

But despite the Nixon land-

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NIXON

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slide it appeared that the Democrats would retain control of both houses of Congress.

In the first Senate race decided, Democrat Walter Huddleston defeated Governor Louis Nunn to capture a Kentucky Senate seat now in Gop hands.

Republican senators who were re-elected were Howard Baker of Tennessee, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Clifford Case of New Jersey, Charles Percy of Illinois, James B. Pearson of Kansas, Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, Carl Curtis of Nebraska and Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming.

DEMOCRATS

Re-elected Democratic senators included Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, John Sparkman of Alabama, John McClellan of Arkansas, Walter Mondale of Minnesota and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island.

Republicans were ahead in Senate races for currently Democratic seats in Virginia, New Hampshire and Oklahoma but their margins were thin.

Democratic nominees led in early returns from two states with Republican seats up for grabs—South Dakota and Delaware.

Elsewhere Republicans and Democrats were leading for Senate seats their parties now hold, except in Louisiana where an independent was ahead in a race for a Democratic seat.

HOUSE

In the House, it was a standoff; neither party had gained seats in the early tabulations, and continued Democratic control was a virtual certainty.

Governors were being elected in 18 states. Early returns put six Democrats and six Republicans ahead, with no votes tabulated in the other contests.

ANALYSTS

The unanimous verdict of the opinion polls and political analysts had deprived the campaign of much of the customary suspense. Many voters were found to have lost interest in the race, in part because they felt sure of the outcome, often because they felt no enthusiasm for either candidate.

Yet the contest was fiercely fought.

It was by far the most lavishly financed presidential campaign, with Mr. Nixon's forces spending nearly \$50 million and McGovern's at least \$25 million. The president was the beneficiary of many huge individual contributions including one for \$1 million. McGovern compensated for the loss of many traditional big Democratic contributors with mail solicitations that evoked an estimated 650,000 individual responses.

IDEALISM

Mr. Nixon set an idealistic tone at the start, seeking "four more years" to complete what he called the works of peace in the world. But without mentioning his opponent by name, he accused him of wishing to "stain the honor" of the nation by settling for "surrender" in Vietnam and proposing a fatal weakening of the country's defenses.

McGovern's lofty appeal was that America "come home" to the ideals of the past, home from foreign adventure and back to a religious concern for the poor. But he combined this with bitter attacks upon the President, accusing him of barbaric tactics in Indochina, of corruption and big-business favoritism and deception of the voters.

The fundamental contrast between the contenders lay in their style of campaigning, clearly reflecting their own agreement with the conventional finding that Mr. Nixon was far in front from the outset.

CAMPAIGN

The President pleaded the press of business at the White House and left most of the stump-running to vice president Agnew and dozens of other stand-ins. He held only one news conference during the campaign, ventured into only a few well-prepared urban parades and topped a series of radio speeches with only one long television speech.