

THE DAILY SKIFF

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No 12407

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No 7159

No 7159

Official Ballot
Boleta Oficial

REPUBLICAN PARTY
PARTIDO REPUBLICANO

Vote for the candidate of your choice by placing an "X" in the square beside the candidate's name.
(Vote por el candidato de su preferencia por cada candidatura marcando con una "X" el cuadro junto al nombre del candidato.)

May 1, 1976
(1 de mayo de 1976)
CONDADO DE TARRANT
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
FIRST PRIMARY ELECTION
(ELECCION PRIMARIA DEL PARTIDO DEMOCRATICO)
Tarrant County, Texas
MAY 1, 1976
1 DE MAYO DE 1976
OFFICIAL BALLOT
BOLETA OFICIAL
Vote for the candidate of your choice by placing an "X" in the square beside the candidate's name.
(Vote por el candidato de su preferencia por cada candidatura marcando con una "X" el cuadro junto al nombre del candidato.)

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May 1, 1976
(1 de mayo de 1976)
CONDADO DE TARRANT
COUNTY TEXAS
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
PRIMARY ELECTION
(Eleccion Primaria Del Partido Democratico)
NOTE: Voter's signature to be affixed on the reverse side.
(NOTA: Firma del votante será fijada al lado reverso.)

I am a Republican and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary.
(Yo soy Republicano y me comprometo a apoyar a los candidatos nombrados de esta Primaria.)

I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary.
(Yo soy Demócrata y me comprometo a apoyar a los candidatos nombrados de esta Primaria.)

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING CONVENTION
DELEGADOS A LA CONVENCION NACIONAL QUE NOMBRARA EL CANDIDATO PRESIDENCIAL

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING CONVENTION
DELEGADOS A LA CONVENCION NACIONAL QUE NOMBRARA EL CANDIDATO PRESIDENCIAL

VOTE FOR ANY 4 DELEGATES
(VOTE POR CUALESQUIER 4 DELEGADOS)

VOTE FOR ANY 3 DELEGATES
(VOTE POR CUALESQUIER 3 DELEGADOS)

Delegate Candidate (Candidato Delegado)	Presidential Candidate (Candidato Presidencial)
<input type="checkbox"/> R. M. "SHARKEY" STOVALL delegate for (delegado a favor de)	GERALD FORD
<input type="checkbox"/> PEGGY DUNLAP WILSON delegate for (delegado a favor de)	GERALD FORD
<input type="checkbox"/> SPROESSOR WYNN delegate for (delegado a favor de)	GERALD FORD
<input type="checkbox"/> JOHN N. RANEY delegate for (delegado a favor de)	GERALD FORD
<input type="checkbox"/> BETTY ANDUJAR delegate for (delegado a favor de)	RONALD REAGAN
<input type="checkbox"/> DILLARD RADKE delegate for (delegado a favor de)	RONALD REAGAN
<input type="checkbox"/> ANNA MOWERY delegate for (delegado a favor de)	RONALD REAGAN
<input type="checkbox"/> SHIRLEY BLACK delegate for (delegado a favor de)	RONALD REAGAN

Delegate Candidate (Candidato Delegado)	Presidential Candidate (Candidato Presidencial)
<input type="checkbox"/> NANCY DEATON delegate for (delegado a favor de)	GEORGE C. WALLACE
<input type="checkbox"/> BILL OWENS delegate for (delegado a favor de)	GEORGE C. WALLACE
<input type="checkbox"/> JERRY FINCANNON delegate for (delegado a favor de)	GEORGE C. WALLACE
<input type="checkbox"/> ANN MAREK delegate for (delegado a favor de)	JIMMY CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/> GARY W. HORTON delegate for (delegado a favor de)	JIMMY CARTEI
<input type="checkbox"/> JAMES L. SIBLEY JENNINGS delegate for (delegado a favor de)	JIMMY CARTEI
<input type="checkbox"/> THOMAS D. BRENNAN delegate for (delegado a favor de)	ELLEN McCORMACK
<input type="checkbox"/> PAUL BOATMAN delegate for (delegado a favor de)	ELLEN McCORMACK
<input type="checkbox"/> MRS. PAUL BOATMAN delegate for (delegado a favor de)	ELLEN McCORMACK
<input type="checkbox"/> SAM HAMLETT delegate for (delegado a favor de)	UNCOMMITTED (Delegado Sin Preferencia)
<input type="checkbox"/> DOROTHY DuBOSE delegate for (delegado a favor de)	UNCOMMITTED (Delegado Sin Preferencia)
<input type="checkbox"/> DOVIE WEBBER delegate for (delegado a favor de)	UNCOMMITTED (Delegado Sin Preferencia)
<input type="checkbox"/> JIM WRIGHT delegate for (delegado a favor de)	LLOYD BENTSEN
<input type="checkbox"/> KAYE BUCK McDERMOTT delegate for (delegado a favor de)	LLOYD BENTSEN
<input type="checkbox"/> GARLAND HAM delegate for (delegado a favor de)	LLOYD BENTSEN
<input type="checkbox"/> MICHAEL D. SCHATTMAN delegate for (delegado a favor de)	SARGENT SHRIVER
<input type="checkbox"/> RON SERVER delegate for (delegado a favor de)	SARGENT SHRIVER
<input type="checkbox"/> SHEILA R. TAYLOR delegate for (delegado a favor de)	SARGENT SHRIVER

Vote for the candidate of your choice in each race by placing an "X" in the square beside the candidate's name.
(Vote por el candidato de su preferencia para cada candidatura marcando con una "X" el cuadro junto al nombre del candidato.)

Vote for the candidate of your choice in each race by placing an "X" in the square beside the candidate's name.
(Vote por el candidato de su preferencia para cada candidatura marcando con una "X" el cuadro junto al nombre del candidato.)

- For United States Senator
(Para Senador De Los Estados Unidos)
- LOUIS LEMAN
 - ALAN STEELMAN
 - HUGH SWEENEY

- For United States Representative, District 6
(Para Representante De Los Estados Unidos, Distrito No. 6)
- WES MOWERY
 - CARL NIGLIAZZO

- For Railroad Commissioner
(Para Comisionado de Ferrocarriles)
- WALTER WENDLANDT

- For United States Senator
Para Senador De Los Estados Unidos
- HUGA WILSON
 - PHIL GRAMM
 - LLOYD BENTSEN
 - LEON DUGI

- For District Judge, 67th District
Para Juez Del Distrito, Distrito No. 67
- CLYDE R. ASHWORTH
- For District Judge, 96th District
Para Juez Del Distrito, Distrito No. 96
- HAL M. LATTIMORE

Carter, Ford seek knockout punch Humphrey won't join race

By STEVE BUTRY
Editor-in-chief

With Hubert Humphrey having decided not to seek the Democratic presidential nomination, tomorrow's Texas primary could be the last good chance for other candidates to prevent Democrat Jimmy Carter and Republican President Gerald Ford from getting the nominations of their

respective parties. Carter dealt serious blows to the campaigns of Sen. Henry Jackson and Rep. Morris Udall in Tuesday's primary in Pennsylvania. Jackson and other Carter critics had said Carter couldn't win in a northern industrial state.

But he shocked the skeptics, winning 37 per cent of the popular vote to 25 per cent for Jackson and 19 per cent for Udall. He also won the race for delegates, beating an uncommitted slate by about 20.

Then the Democrats who were hoping to stop Carter's drive for the nomination turned to the Minnesota senator and perennial candidate as their last hope, but Humphrey announced at a press conference Thursday afternoon that he would not run in any primaries or endorse any candidate.

He did say he would be "prepared and honored" to accept a draft nomination, but Carter forces are talking of a first-ballot victory, which would shut Humphrey out completely.

In the Republican race, political observers see a close race for the state's 100 delegates. Ronald Reagan desperately needs a win in Texas to stay in the race realistically. He has won only in North Carolina, but has been claiming his strength is in the South and West.

Primary issues today, Sunday

This special issue of the Daily Skiff includes stories written by our staff about all the candidates entered in tomorrow's presidential primary, and stories about other races on the ballot.

The Daily Skiff has not endorsed any candidates, and we have tried to be fair to all in our coverage. Some of the stories do include interpretive statements.

Sunday, we will print a special edition carrying results of the primary. The special edition will be distributed in the lobbies of all dorms and in the Student Center.

Inside:

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Bentsen's bill has a new ring now

Each candidate claims to be helped

By LISA DEELEY SMITH
Associate Editor

The bill that gave Texas its first primary is unlike many other primary bills—and its effect might be different from intended.

The bill is commonly called the Bentsen bill, because everyone but Bentsen's supporters feel it was written specifically to help Sen. Lloyd Bentsen gain power, if not the nomination itself, at the Democratic National Convention.

Proposed by State Rep. Tom Schieffer of Fort Worth, the bill is a "winner-take-all primary," said Fort Worth attorney Don Gladden.

Each Democratic candidate has three delegate nominees per state senatorial district. The two districts in Tarrant County are districts 10 and 12, the latter one encompassing the University campus.

Each Republican candidate has four delegate nominees per U.S. congressional district. The three districts covering part of Tarrant County are districts 12, 24, and 6, the latter including the campus.

Voters may vote for any three or four delegates, but should vote for all of one candidate's delegates if they wish to help that candidate win.

The candidate who wins a district by a plurality, Gladden said, gets to take all his delegates to the national convention. Even

Carter campaign—

'We think it's an abominable bill'

if other candidates make solid showings in the district, they would not be represented at the convention. So the delegate profile would not be proportional to the vote of the people, but would reflect only who won in each district.

This bill favored Bentsen more strongly when it was designed, for then a dozen Democratic candidates were in the field, Bentsen was the best known in Texas and Jimmy Carter was on the same level of nonrecognition as Milton Shapp.

Thus if 10 candidates were entered in one district and Bentsen got 11 per cent of the vote, only his delegates might go to the convention—and the other 89 per cent of the voters would go unrepresented.

But things have changed since the bill was written. Milton Shapp, along with a lot of other Democratic candidates, has dropped out of the race. Jimmy Carter, Morris Udall, Henry Jackson and George Wallace are the only national candidates left. And on Feb. 10 Bentsen announced he

Was the bill designed to make Bentsen a power broker?

was no longer a national candidate and would run instead as Texas' favorite son.

Since the only votes Bentsen will get will be in Texas now, and since even a full slate of Texas delegates (130) is less than 10 per cent of the number needed to nominate a candidate, the bill's potential to give the nomination to Bentsen may be gone. And, Gladden said he feels it will do what it was really intended to do—make Bentsen a power broker at the convention.

"Senator Bentsen and Governor Briscoe want to lead the delegation to have an impact on the election process," Gladden said.

"In a deadlocked convention, Senator Bentsen or Governor Briscoe might get someone into a back room and say, 'Hey, I'll direct my delegation to vote this way if you give me the vice-presidency or a cabinet position or something like that.' It wasn't designed to give Bentsen the nomination. It was designed to give Bentsen power."

Bentsen has said he plans to go with the delegation to New York City "to represent Texas' interests," although Briscoe is the nominal chairman of the delegation.

But Dr. Del Taebel, a professor of urban studies at the University of Texas at

Arlington who testified in Austin against the bill, doesn't think Bentsen will have any power. "First, you've got to have something to broker," he said. California Gov. Jerry Brown is running as a favorite son in that state, he said, and with California's 280 delegates it's more likely that Brown, not Bentsen, will be able to play power broker.

Campaign managers' reactions also vary. "We think it's an abominable bill," said Ann Marek, Carter's manager in Fort Worth, echoing a phrase Carter used two weeks ago in Houston. But since things have changed since the bill was written, she said, "I think it's going to be an advantage for my candidate."

"I don't believe it is built for Bentsen," said Melinda Vance of the Texas senator's campaign. "I really don't. Any other candidates could come in and use it to their advantage. I've never been able to see a built-in advantage for Bentsen."

Will Bentsen be a power broker? "In order to do that, he's got to have most of the delegates," she said. But when he goes to the convention, "he wants to protect Texas interests."

Ford's and Reagan's managers feel the bill will help their candidates. "It's maybe been better for the Republicans than for

Now the candidate chooses his delegate selection committee

the Democrats," said Nora Ray at the Fort Worth Ford headquarters. "It might increase our primary turnout more than usual."

"I think we'll do beautifully. I don't see how it could hurt," said Pat Jacobson, Reagan's manager in Fort Worth.

Previously, Texas chose delegates entirely through the convention system, Gladden said. The conventions, "from the precinct level up" were winner-take-all, with the candidate winning the plurality taking his candidates to the district convention and leaving other candidates unrepresented.

But in the 1968 Democratic Convention, that was outlawed, Gladden said. For the 1972 primary there was a "delegation selection process that was proportional of the political philosophy of the state. Then the winner-take-all primary was devised."

The delegates were selected proportionally through the convention system, in a "grassroots democracy," said Dr. Ben Procter, professor of history at the University and Democratic chairman of

Bentsen campaign—

'Never been able to see a built-in advantage for Bentsen'

precinct 81. "This way 10 to 15 people get together at the candidates' direction and choose the delegates. It's bass-ackwards."

The Bentsen bill requires that candidates find 10 or more registered voters to form a delegate selection committee. A candidate had to file with the secretary of state, the chairman of that committee, by the first Monday in February, three weeks before the nation's first primary.

But Sue Vaughn, headquarters manager for the Wallace campaign, said the abolition of the convention system is "going to be an advantage."

"Wallace is appealing to the working people, she said, and "it's much easier to get them to vote than to go to precinct conventions."

Delegate standings after Pennsylvania

Republican

Ford	268
Reagan	137
Uncommitted	324
Needed to nominate	1,130
Yet to be chosen	1,530

Democratic

Carter	331
Jackson	195
Udall	173
Wallace	108
Humphrey	34
Other, uncommitted, favorite son	341
Needed to nominate	1,505
Yet to be chosen	1,826

Texas could break Reagan or put Carter over the top

(continued from page 1)

Texas fits both of those categories and has a lot of delegates at stake. A win here could rob Ford of the momentum he has, and could raise real doubts about Ford's ability to lead his party.

With more than two-thirds of the party's delegates still to be selected, Reagan would be a strong and serious threat if he wins tomorrow.

If not, he would have lost the first important state in the South and West, and the biggest of those states, besides California, where he used to be governor. That would give Reagan almost no realistic chance of winning the nomination.

Carter's chief rivals, on the other hand, will not be here to contest him. George Wallace, running fourth in the race for delegates, is running but not given much chance to win.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen and an uncommitted slate will be contesting Carter and Wallace for the delegates. Bentsen has not come out in favor of any declared candidate.

Carter's delegate lead over Jackson is almost 150 now, but the former Georgia governor has less than one-third of the delegates already chosen, and is still more than 1,100 delegates short of the number

required to win the nomination.

So talk of a first-ballot victory for Carter may be premature. The uncommitted and favorite son delegates will probably sway the nomination at the convention.

But Carter is well on his way to going into the convention as the front-runner, and would be tough to beat if he had no strong opponent.

Jackson still trails Carter after the primaries in the big northeastern states, and may no longer be a threat. Udall still has not won a primary, and may no longer be a threat. Both of those candidates must regroup their forces and fight hard now to get back in the race.

California Gov. Jerry Brown is entering the race with the Maryland primary May 16, and Idaho Sen. Frank Church will enter with Nebraska's May 11 primary. Both of those candidates are uncontested on the campaign trail and could cause trouble for Carter.

But with Carter entered in every state and enjoying a big lead, and with Ford also enjoying a lead and the powers of being an incumbent, either one will be hard to stop if he wins tomorrow.

Reagan pledges a smaller government

By ALSIBELLO
Managing Editor

Ronald Reagan has never made any attempt to mince his words—he's a conservative and is appealing to the conservatives in both parties.

Pat Jacobson, Reagan's Tarrant County campaign chairman, calls him a "true conservative." That's what

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makes the Republican presidential primary a clear choice, and gives Reagan the edge, she said.

Reagan desperately needs to do well in Saturday's Texas primary to stay in the race for the nomination against President Ford. Jacobson said she thought he could win all of Texas' 100 Republican delegates to the national convention.

That may be a little optimistic, but anything less than a clear majority would leave Reagan far short of Ford in total delegates. He has won only one state primary so far, North Carolina

on March 23, but gained only 28 delegates there to 25 for Ford.

Smaller government has been a key phrase for Reagan throughout the campaign. He hopes to accomplish this by decentralizing authority—returning power from Washington to state and local governments, and thus breaking up the federal bureaucracy.

"Big government makes for small people. What this country needs today is big people making government smaller. Let them tell us what needs to be done, then get government out of the way and let the people solve the problem," he said in a Fort Worth campaign visit.

The former California governor focuses his attacks against Ford on issues of foreign policy and national defense. He claims the Ford-Kissinger team has left national security in a precarious state.

"We are in danger of being surpassed by a nation that has never made any effort to hide its hostility to everything we stand for," Reagan has said. "The Soviet leaders have never retreated an inch from the Marxian doctrine of world domination," he claimed in Dallas recently.

Reagan has proposed a larger defense budget to be funded, not from a tax increase, but by cuts in the federal bureaucracy and certain service-oriented programs, especially in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

His plan centers on trimming the welfare rolls and returning it and a number of other federal health and education programs to the state and local level to avoid duplication.

He believes the local voters should decide if they want their tax dollars spent on welfare and these other programs, said Jacobson.

"If Joe Doaks is using his welfare money to go down to the pool hall and drink beer and



RONALD REAGAN

gamble, and the people on his block are paying the bill directly, Joe is apt to undergo a change in his lifestyle—or get off welfare," said Reagan in Fort Worth two weeks ago.

While governor of California, Reagan reduced that state's welfare rolls by 300,000. He believes "people should work for what they get," said Jacobson.

Reagan bases a great deal of his economic platform on his record of balancing California's budget. He claims to have turned that state's \$650 million deficit into an \$800 million surplus in eight years.

Reagan believes he can deliver a balanced budget on the national level as he did on the state level, and he believes that will solve the nation's inflation problem.

"When Washington runs in the red year after year, it cheapens every dollar you earn. The federal government must set a timetable, a systematic plan, to balance the budget—and it must stick to it," said Reagan.

His plan for decreasing unemployment includes government aid, but he has also proposed a job data bank. This is "a computer-linked system to make it possible for you to walk into your local employment office and get information about jobs requiring your skills anywhere in the country."

Although Reagan opposes gun control, he has made strong statements regarding crime

prevention, punishment and deterrents.

While governor of California, he instituted a law providing that 5 to 15 years be added to the sentence of anyone convicted of a crime involving a gun.

Another law in California made prison sentences mandatory for persons convicted of crimes while on parole. In addition, he has said he favors restoring the death penalty for serious crimes.

Speaking at a Law Week assembly at SMU earlier this month, Reagan said the problem of widespread crime will not be solved until "all of us return to a concept of individual accountability."

The present problem, he said, came about when "the idea grew that the criminal wasn't to blame for his crime." As a result, "the search for justice has become a contest based on technicalities," not "the guilt or innocence of the persons involved," he said.

Reagan has never wavered in his attacks on forced busing. Jacobson said the governor believes in quality education for all, but that instead of busing to achieve it, the same money should be used to improve minority schools.

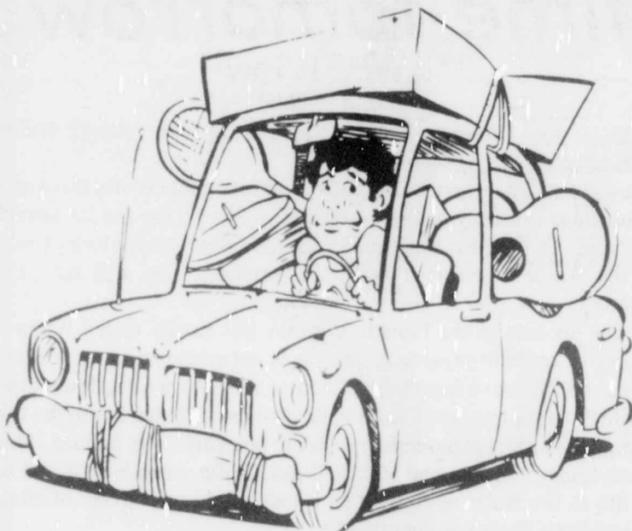
In Fort Worth, Reagan called busing a failure, and said black and white children were being used as guinea pigs in the busing experiment.

Despite a Democratic, liberal and potentially hostile Congress, Reagan is confident he can get his programs through. He frequently points out he faced a similarly inclined legislature in California, but was still successful in obtaining favorable legislation. Reagan said he achieved this by going to the people to put pressure on reluctant legislators.

"I believe that what worked in California will work on the national level, if the people in Washington will trust the American people," he said.

Jacobson said Reagan expects to do well in the Louisiana primary, which is also tomorrow, and in Alabama on May 4.

The delegates in district 6 who are pledged to Reagan are Sen. Betty Andujar, Dillard Radke, Anna Mowery and Dr. Sherley Block.



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Bentsen running on Senate record

By LISA DEELEY SMITH
Associate Editor

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen is rather coy about his role in the Democratic Convention, but not at all hesitant to predict the outcome of the Democratic senatorial primary.

Bentsen was running for two offices at once—the presidency and re-election to the Senate. On Feb. 10 he withdrew from the national presidential campaign to assume the role of Texas' favorite son.

As favorite son, he plans to "represent Texas' interests" at the convention. While some detractors are saying this means he'll trade the Texas votes for the vice presidency or a cabinet position, he emphasizes the power he would have in getting Texas-oriented positions into the national Democratic platform.

He plans to lead the delegation—although Gov. Dolph Briscoe is the nominal chairman—"to take positions that we think are important to Texas," he said in an interview Tuesday. The home control of Texas' natural gas and a strong defense are two things he said he plans to work for.

But he's not saying which candidate he'll direct Texas delegates to support. "A lot's going to be decided between now and July 12," he said. And he refused to make a prediction on who would win the Democratic nomination.

Bentsen may be the most powerful of the favorite sons in the convention if he does well tomorrow. Bentsen himself is not predicting how many Texas delegates he'll get. "This is too diverse a state for that," he said.

But when it comes to the Senate race, he predicts he will "win renomination by a substantial margin." Phil Gramm, a Texas A&M professor, is running against him in the primary. (See story page 11).

Bentsen, who has spent one term in the Senate, is running on his record there. He is the co-author of a gas deregulation bill, authored the law to make Big Thicket a national park, and sponsored the Equal Credit Opportunity Act.

Over the years, his voting record has included:

—To prohibit congressional authorization of funds for Laos and Cambodia in 1973.

—Against delaying the aid cutoff to Turkey in the Cyprus conflict.

—Against further financial aid to Angola.

—For \$2.2 billion assistance to Israel.

—For an \$82 billion 1975 defense budget, while the

President was asking for \$87 billion.

—But against an \$81 billion ceiling on defense spending. (He now has no qualms about Ford's proposed \$100 billion defense budget for next year.)

—To table separate bills calling for a ban on the Saturday night special handguns, and for licensing and registration of all guns and owners.

—For a seven-year extension

of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and to expand it from applying only to the South to apply nationally.

When campaign reform laws were considered in the wake of Watergate, Bentsen proposed a \$5,000 limit on personal contributions to federal elections and voted against a \$1,000 limit.

Bentsen's district 12 delegates are Congressman Jim Wright, Kay Buck McDermott and Garland Ham.



LLOYD BENTSEN

Wallace tries to come back one more time tomorrow

By STEVE BUTTRY
Editor-in-chief

Political pros learned a long time ago not to count George Wallace out. He doesn't stay down long.

The Alabama governor came back after his unsuccessful third-party bid for the presidency in 1968 to make a strong bid for the Democratic nomination in 1972. An assassin's bullet cut short that attempt to get into the White House, but Wallace's presence was still felt at the convention.

Maybe his loss in the Florida primary has finally ended Wallace's chances to become president, but he is not giving up, and cautious Democrats who have been burned before are not counting him out yet.

A win in Texas tomorrow might put Wallace right back into the thick of things. He still is running fourth in the delegate race, behind Jimmy Carter, Henry Jackson and Morris Udall. While a win here might add new life to the Wallace campaign, a loss would effectively eliminate Wallace from the race completely.

Even a win here would not put Wallace close to Carter. It would pull him about even with Jackson and Udall and might give some much-needed fuel to the "stop-Carter" movement.

Despite his slim chances of winning in Texas, Wallace maintains his optimism. "We still have 23 other primaries to go, so we can be a viable candidate this summer," he said Tuesday in Houston. He pointed out that he has won more popular votes than Jackson or Udall, even though he trails in the delegate race.

Wallace gets much of his support from older and middle-aged people, and has geared his campaign to deal with the needs of the aging. When persons reach retirement age, "many are locked in an economic prison of aging where they are totally ignored," he said.

To help the aging, Wallace advocates a wholesale reform of the Social Security system, including removal of limits on outside earning and addition of cost of living increases and benefits to take into account local taxes.

Wallace also proposes more tax breaks for senior citizens and making public housing more accessible to them. Provisions to improve medical and volunteer services to the aged are also in Wallace's program.

He also wants to "open the door to our older citizens to get back in the mainstream of our society. Treat the causes that have robbed them of happiness, instead of symptoms."

He also espouses other popular conservative campaign issues, specifically attacking big government and liberal spending programs.

While Carter is counting on his campaign organization and media coverage of his other victories to win for him and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen is hoping party loyalists in Texas will band together behind him, Wallace's message may appeal to a large number of middle age and elderly voters.

Wallace's local campaign manager, Felix Jordan, is confident Wallace can pull off an upset in Texas, where he has always done well. The Alabama governor's campaign organization has been conducting an intensive direct mail campaign to get his message to the people in this crucial state.

Jordan also discounts claims that Wallace is not healthy enough to serve as president. He pointed out that Franklin Roosevelt served three terms in a wheelchair, and claimed Wallace's health is perfect, except that he cannot walk.

Other candidates may hope they have finally heard the last of George Wallace as a serious threat, but if he can appeal to enough middle-aged, elderly and conservative citizens, he could start another comeback, or at least scare a few other candidates.

Wallace's delegate nominees in district 12 are Nancy Deaton, Bill Owens and Jerry Kincannon.



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Chances 'look great' for another Carter win

By STEVE BUTTRY
Editor-in-chief

Jimmy Carter is "on his way to winning the Democratic presidential nomination, and his chances 'look great' for winning all six of the delegates from Tarrant County, according to Ann Marek, Carter's campaign manager for the county.

After his victory Tuesday in Pennsylvania, Carter faces only one serious threat in his bid for the Democratic nomination—Hubert Humphrey, who isn't running yet.

With Carter still some 1,100 delegates short of the nomination, Humphrey could possibly get enough support to derail the former Georgia governor, who has won every primary but those in New York and Massachusetts.

Carter doesn't think Humphrey is a threat, though. "If he gets in, I'll beat him," said Carter Wednesday after the Pennsylvania victory. "If he stays out, I'll win."

Marek echoed the sentiments of her candidate. "This will not be a brokered convention," Marek predicted.

The Pennsylvania victory may have dealt a fatal blow to the "stop-Carter" movement that had developed among some Democrats. It also showed that the public has forgiven Carter for his "ethnic purity" statement, and is ignoring the claims that Carter is a liar and a smooth-talking hypocrite.

The Pennsylvania win also showed that Carter can win—and win big—in a northeastern industrial state. He carried every county but two, losing Philadelphia to Sen. Henry Jackson and a rural county to Rep. Morris Udall.

A big win here would substantially increase his 136-delegate margin over the field and might leave him almost unstoppable.

He will get that win in tomorrow's primary, Marek predicted. A national poll showed him likely to receive a substantial plurality with 38 per cent of the vote, she said. If that plurality is well distributed, he could score an even bigger win in the race for Texas' 130 delegates.

Even if favorite son candidate Sen. Lloyd Bentsen or the uncommitted delegate slates do well, Carter will benefit, because most of those delegates are leaning toward Carter, Marek said.

Wins in the early caucus states and all the primaries but two have moved his status from "Jimmy Who?" back in January to "stop-Carter" in April.

With his dismal early defeat in Massachusetts, the "stop-Carter" movement and his "ethnic purity" remark all having failed to halt him, it now appears that only Humphrey—if anyone—has a chance of stopping Carter. And many political observers think Humphrey has waited too long.



CARTER'S VOTE-WINNING SMILE

That is one mistake the former Georgia governor did not make. He decided four years ago to run for the White House. At that time, he still had two years left in his term as governor.

As members of his family tell the story, the Carters entertained candidates for president when they came through Georgia and came to the realization that they were "just people", and that Carter knew as much about the tasks of administration as any of them.

So he decided then to run. When his term as governor expired in 1974, he began traveling across the country, telling people he was going to be president and establishing one of the best grass roots political organizations in history.

To most people, he was still "Jimmy Who?" when the race started to pick up late last year, but some political observers did note that he had been working at it for a long time and appeared to be a tireless and effective campaigner.

To the people he had spoken to in his trips across the country, he appeared a warm, personable man who might make a pretty good president.

Carter campaigns as a non-politician, but don't believe that image for a minute. He served four terms as a Georgia state senator, and ran unsuccessfully in 1966 for governor before winning in 1970.

His campaign for the presidency would not have been this successful if he were not a good politician. What he is not is a machine politician, but he hasn't needed to be one.

Another thing he isn't is a peanut farmer. His family owns some peanut farms, but his brother Billy runs the business and Carter is no more a peanut farmer than Lyndon Johnson was a rancher.

Carter is an effective campaigner, who has won the hearts of voters and cartoonists across the country with his smile. He promises honest, efficient government. He frequently tells voters, "If I ever lie to you, or if I ever mislead you, please don't vote for me."

And he promises an efficient reorganization of the government bureaucracy, citing as an example his reorganization of the Georgia executive branch from 300 agencies to 22.

A third feature of Carter's campaign is his appeal to black voters, an unusual thing for a white politician from the South.

These three issues have been the targets of many of Carter's critics, but so far, he has weathered the storm, and many of the critics have fallen by the wayside, beaten by Carter on the primary trial.

One of the strongest attacks came from writer Steve Brill, who wrote an article for the March issue of Harper's magazine entitled "Jimmy Carter's Pathetic Lies."

"This is the paradox of Jimmy Carter," wrote Brill. "His is the most insincere sincere, politically anti-political and slickly unslick campaign of the year. Using an image that is a hybrid of honest, simple Abe Lincoln and charming, idealistic John Kennedy, he has packaged himself to take the idol-seekers for a long ride."

Brill made a convincing case, discrediting most of Carter's claims about things he did as governor, though admitting he was a "good governor." It painted Carter's 1970 campaign as racist, and paints his 1976 campaign as hypocritical.

Carter's campaign organization made an equally convincing case in an 11-page paper refuting almost the entire article. Georgia officials were quoted as saying Brill had misquoted them completely. The paper says some television commercials Brill cited "never existed." The opening quote used by Brill is called a "fabrication."

Other criticisms get labelled "intentional distortions" and one paragraph "sets a new record for inaccuracy" by misquoting four people, Carter's paper claims.



JIMMY CARTER

Other writers and several candidates have made charges similar to Brill's, but none of them have held up with the voters.

Carter's claim that the old divisions of the Georgia executive branch are "virtually unrecognizable" has apparently held up. In the reorganization, "dozens of agencies were simply and completely abolished," claims Carter.

Carter forces deny the charges of racism on every count and point proudly to the fact that the Carters were the only members of their church in the 1950s who voted to allow blacks to worship there.

They point to his inaugural address, when he told Georgians the time for racial discrimination was over. They point to black leaders like Congressman Andrew Young, who support him. Atlanta's black mayor, Maynard Jackson, came out yesterday in support of Carter.

Carter is running primarily on his record, which apparently has withstood the criticism. When he became front-runner, the increased scrutiny was expected, said Marek, and she feels he has held up well.

Carter also has been charged with ambiguity, and probably is as ambiguous as most candidates. He promises a reorganization of the federal bureaucracy, but won't say how it will be done, claiming he would need more time to study the problem.

He also talks about using "zero-base" budgeting at the federal level. He used the program in Georgia, requiring each agency to justify every dollar it receives, rather than using last year's figures as a starting point.

He also promises to reorganize the welfare and health care systems to provide better services. Another area where more efficiency is needed, he says, is in the Defense Department.

But all these issues have always been secondary in the Carter campaign. The campaign is based almost strictly on his personality. He claims to be the honest politician the country is looking for. His critics call him a liar.

So far, more voters have bought his story than anyone else's. He has won 231 delegates so far, and is easily the front-runner. The uncommitted and favorite son delegations could give him more delegates if any of them swing his way.

Still, he is far short of having a majority of the 1,182 delegates chosen so far or of the 1,505 needed to win. The Carter battle is not won yet. But Humphrey might be the only man who can stop him. And a convincing win tomorrow may give Humphrey second thoughts.

Carter's district 12 delegates are Marek, Gary Horton and James L. Sibley.

Ford hopes for a Texas surprise

By BROCK AKERS
News Editor

These days, all smart money is and has been bet on Gerald Ford to win the Republican presidential nomination. Yet, even Ford campaigners (including son Jack) are predicting a victory for Ronald Reagan in the May 1 Texas primary.

In fact, when he came to Dallas April 10, Ford himself said he thought he was the underdog in Texas, but that he was "greatly encouraged" and "might surprise some people."

If Reagan upsets Ford tomorrow in Texas, it would be the second time in history that a campaigning incumbent president has lost a primary. The first was the former governor's surprising North Carolina victory in March.

Ford has lost ground in Texas, a traditionally conservative state, to the right-wing Californian. Reagan has impressed Texans with his hard-line talk regarding the Soviets and detente as well as maintaining the Panama Canal treaty.

Welfare reform and a non-Washington background are also Reagan plusses voters will consider when pulling the levers Saturday.

Obviously, the President is concerned about his Texas showing—he is making his second run through the state this week—this time taking out four days from his chores of running the nation to make speeches and press the Texan flesh.

Despite his predominance in other areas, Ford cannot afford to do poorly here. Texas has 100 delegates to go around, and they may prove to be important when the first nomination ballot is taken in Kansas City.

More important, however, is the necessity of the President to appear a strong front-runner throughout his

campaign. Any faltering in the early stages may give a strong Democratic candidate cannon fodder for the inevitable "weak leader" charge.

Ford's campaign strategy is to win a big majority of delegates in the Northeast and Midwest with enough in other regions to firmly nail down the nomination.

Reagan strategists have said that Saturday's primary is vital to his cause and that a poor showing could be the final death-blow to his candidacy, although Reagan says he will continue campaigning, regardless of the outcome.

Ford has a great advantage over Reagan—the economy has been improving. The rate of inflation has been cut from about 12 per cent when he took office to less than three per cent for the first three months of this year. In addition, in one year 2.6 million jobs have been added to the nation's labor force. More people are employed in the United States now than any other time in history.

However, when he visited the University last week, Sen. William Proxmire said he does not expect the state of the economy to remain quite so encouraging. Proxmire did say that he believes the economy will be the number one issue in the November election.

The President has called for complete deregulation of both gas and oil. He has marginally reduced the interest rate on home mortgages, and last year marked the best balance of trade the nation has ever had.

At the same time, Ford has increased deficit spending dramatically. And while the Federal Reserve Board is busy printing money, many economists believe that the administration is merely forestalling an eventual economic collapse.

Proxmire, a Democrat and co-chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, does not think so. The President's economic spokesmen are reassuring.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is, according to one White House aide, "the only red-hot issue" in the Republican primaries.

Reagan has aroused right-wing Republicans with talk about Kissinger's dealings with the Soviets, charging that he is "cozying up" to the Communists. As a result, many of the President's spokesmen are independently criticizing the Secretary.

Ford adviser Melvin Laird was one of the first to take a shot at Kissinger, predicting that he would be replaced in the next Ford administration. Next was campaign manager Rogers Morton, who said Kissinger was nearing an end to his political career.

However, the President quickly ran to Kissinger's aid, pledging full assurance in him and declaring "I would like Secretary Kissinger to be the Secretary as long as I am President."

Ford was just as quick to respond to Reagan's charge that the United States is behind Russia militarily, explaining that the American defense posture is "superior in every way to our Soviet counterparts."

"We have less men in the armed forces than Russia, but they have a common border with Red China which must be constantly guarded. They also have an eastern border in Europe that must be manned. So, we do not suffer in the respect of numbers.

"As far as nuclear weapons go, it is true that the Soviets have more missiles than we do. However, we have more warheads, and it is the warhead which destroys the target," the President explained.

On a more specific level, the President has been fielding charges from Reagan that the United States is about to give up its rights to the Panama Canal. Reagan points to testimony from the U.S. ambassador to Panama, Ellsworth Bunker, that a new treaty is needed with the Panamanians. Talks have been underway since 1974 to renegotiate the treaty.

Reagan is calling for an end to the talks, saying "The Canal Zone is not a colonial possession. It is sovereign U.S. territory, every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase."

The administration position, as stated by Bunker as the chief U.S. negotiator, is that the United States neither owns nor has sovereignty over the Zone.

Yet, Ford has said that it is premature to come to a conclusion as to the final resolution of the differences between the United States and Panama. "I can assure everybody in the United States that we will protect defense and operational responsibilities as far as the Panama Canal is concerned," he said.

The administration's strong threats to the Soviet Union of a possible naval blockade of Cuba, could be used by Ford to defend the charges from both Republicans and Democrats that the United States grants many concessions to the Soviets but gets none in return.

However, the Ford campaigners have not done so. Possibly, they are waiting for further developments with Cuba or are merely saving their ammunition for later.

While the question of military



PRESIDENT GERALD FORD

preparedness is a major criticism of the President, very little is being discussed about the defense budget. President Ford has asked for \$107 billion from the Congress to fund the Pentagon.

Reagan says more money should be spent on nuclear and conventional weapons to prevent Soviet leaders from becoming "more truculent." The challenger does not contradict the President's stance—"Keeping a defense budget at more than \$100 billion dollars is a life or death issue."

One of Ford's greatest worries is a Watergate revival which would create a resurgence of anti-Washington feeling. Reagan's image as a non-establishment candidate makes this a sore point for the White House.

In addition, in his travels the President has been consistently asked about his pardon of Richard Nixon. A book and a movie, "The Final Days" and "All the President's Men" respectively, may succeed in stirring up some more Watergate memories.

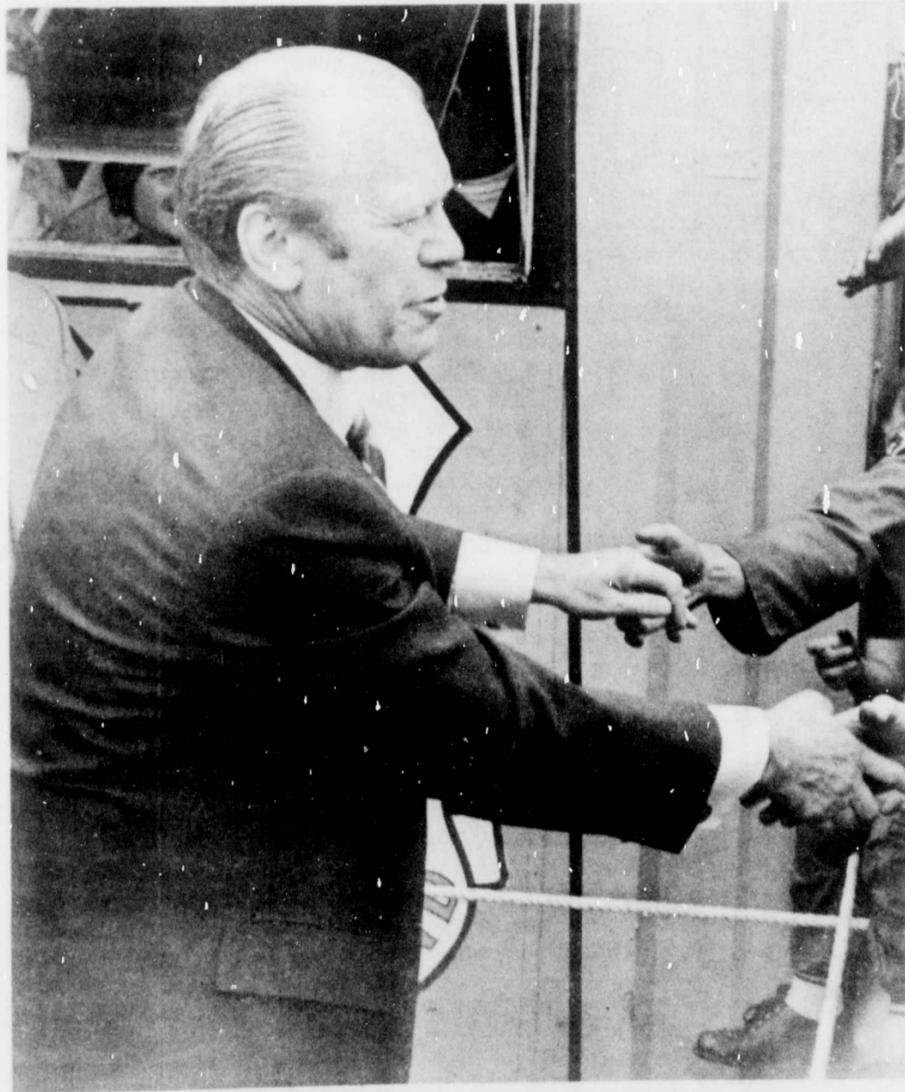
While Ford fears that Watergate may creep back into the limelight, Reagan is waiting for a blunder by Ford that would raise doubts to as to the President's competency in office. Reagan's persistence on the Kissinger and Panama issues reflect this tactic. The former governor may be trying to make Ford take action in these areas before the convention, hoping that that action would not be completely successful.

On the campaign trail, the President likes to talk about matters other than defense and foreign policy. In his last visit to Texas, Ford called for stricter control of the drug and illegal alien traffic across the Mexican border.

Yet, Ford may not be conservative enough for Texas and is vulnerable here. Reagan has been spending a lot of time and money traveling the lone-star state, while Ford has managed only two short visits.

Nevertheless, the President is still encouraged and is putting a great amount of faith in his state campaign chairman, Senator John Tower.

Ford's delegates on the district 6 ballot are R.M. Stovall, Peggy Dunlap Wilson, Sproesser Wynn and John M. Raney.



FORD PRESSES THE TEXAN FLESH

Some gotta win, some gotta lose . . .

By STEVE BUTTRY

The presidential candidate who has the most experience in executive positions was nonetheless unsuccessful in his bid for the nation's top position, winning only 11 delegates in three primaries before deciding to pull out of the race.

Sargent Shriver still has three delegates on the ballot in district 12, but he has stopped campaigning and attempted unsuccessfully to get the delegates removed from the ballot.

Though still on the ballot, Shriver's delegate nominees have come out publicly in support of the uncommitted delegate slate and are working to help elect uncommitted delegates.

During his abbreviated campaign, Shriver stressed his long and diverse experience in executive positions. "The nation is not looking for a chief legislator or chief justice in this election. What we're looking for is a chief executive," he said in his campaign speeches.

After outlining his extensive experience in business, law, education, foreign affairs and federal agencies, Shriver admitted that the task of the presidency today may be too big for any man to handle adequately. However, he said, "I know how to run the government if anybody can do it."

Although executive experience is not the only basis for choosing a president, Shriver does indeed have more experience in executive work than the other candidates in both parties.

Shriver has formed and headed two federal government agencies, run a large business, headed a large school district, and held a sensitive ambassadorship.

He developed the Peace Corps by working with Congress and foreign governments to get it established, and by putting together the machinery of government and to make it work.

Under President Lyndon Johnson, he did the same thing as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the agency created to carry out

Johnson's "war on poverty." Through OEO, Shriver helped create VISTA, Head Start, Job Corps, Legal Aid, Foster Grandparents, Community Action, Indian Opportunities and other programs to help the underprivileged.

For 12 years, he worked as manager of the Merchandise

Shriver

Mart, the world's largest commercial office building. This position was not a result of his marriage to Eunice Kennedy, the daughter of Joseph Kennedy, owner of the building. Shriver married Kennedy's daughter six years after he assumed his position with the Merchandise Mart.

Shriver served for two years on a national educational committee headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, and held the job of president of the Chicago Board of Education for five years.

From 1968 to 1970, Shriver was ambassador to France.

Since 1970, Shriver has been an international lawyer.

Democratic National Convention were selected.

Shriver's poor showing was due to several factors, the most important being his inexperienced national campaign staff, according to attorney Mike Schattman, Shriver's campaign coordinator in Fort Worth.

"I'm afraid the staff he had in Washington was simply not able to run a national campaign," Schattman said. The national staff was not capable of the

struggled

salesmanship, organization and fund raising that was needed, he explained.

However, the problems extended beyond the mere campaign staff. "A minor factor that may have hurt the worst," said Schattman, was that "people automatically assumed Shriver had money and fine organization behind him," because of his ties with the Kennedy family.

Also, because he was a Kennedy, Shriver had to win or do well in Massachusetts. He placed sixth, getting only seven per cent

said. He should have concentrated all his efforts on Massachusetts, because he needed to win there to make a serious bid for the presidential nomination.

His Massachusetts loss left Shriver in trouble, but the knockout punch came in Illinois, where he was shut out in his race for delegates.

With his campaign coffers empty and all his paid staffers laid off, Shriver was campaigning in desperation in Illinois, hoping to pick up some support in the state where he had lived and worked for so many

in vain

years.

His rallies were poorly attended, but he still solicited support energetically and campaigned vigorously. He downplayed the loss in Massachusetts. "There was no verdict in Massachusetts on issues or competence," he said. "It was all money and organization and imagery."

Whatever the factors behind the verdict, it was strong, and it was repeated in Illinois, so Shriver withdrew from the race. He will still be on the ballot in some senatorial districts in Texas.

In a year when people seemed tired of professional politicians whose main vocation and skill seems to be getting elected, Shriver might have seemed like the ideal candidate, and played up the fact that he is not a congressman or governor, whose main task has been getting elected every few years.

Perhaps that was his downfall—the others knew how to get elected, but he only knew what to do once he was elected. Political science professor John Corcoran, Shriver's campaign chairman for senatorial district 12, does not think so. Poor campaign management was indeed a fatal flaw in the campaign, Corcoran agreed, but Shriver has had enough political experience to know how to run a campaign.

Shriver was a key coordinator

in John Kennedy's successful 1960 campaign for the presidency, and was the vice presidential candidate in 1972. "He should know something about the mechanics of a campaign," said Corcoran.

A late start in raising funds and gathering support, his ties with the Kennedy family, an inexperienced campaign staff and a primary system that places importance on a few select states were all vital factors in Shriver's failure, Corcoran explained.

Shriver's future now is uncertain. Schattman thinks he would be a good vice presidential candidate for a conservative presidential nominee—probably Jackson or Carter.

If he doesn't find a place on the ticket, Shriver would probably get a cabinet post under "any Democratic president that had any sense," Schattman said. Shriver's experience in executive work and foreign affairs qualify him for almost any cabinet position, Schattman said.

His comprehensive economic plan has received some support in the national press and privately among many Democrats, so Shriver would be a logical choice to help put the plan into practice if it were adopted as part of the Democratic platform, Schattman said.

Corcoran, however, is doubtful that Shriver will hold any public office now that he has been unsuccessful in his bid for the highest public office. Shriver is "not ambitious for the vice presidency, a cabinet post or an ambassadorship," said Corcoran, a long-time friend of Shriver.

The Shriver delegate nominees are Sheila Taylor, Ron Server and Schattman.



SHRIVER BEGGED IN VAIN FOR VOTES

Despite his well-rounded experience, Shriver's bid for the presidency was a total failure. The man who appeared to be almost a perfect candidate on paper was a miserable candidate on the campaign trail and withdrew from the race before even a third of the delegates to the

of the vote.

The Massachusetts primary wasn't important by itself, Schattman said, but it became important because "people expected us to do well there."

Shriver should not have run in the New Hampshire and Vermont primaries, Schattman

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these three candidates got the blues

By STEVE BUTTRY
Editor-in-chief

Dr. T.I. Ballinger is working hard in Ellen McCormack's campaign for the presidency, but he will be voting for Ronald Reagan in tomorrow's primary.

The reason for this seeming paradox is that Ballinger enthusiastically supports McCormack's anti-abortion stand, but realizes she won't win, and wants to cast his vote for a person who also supports McCormack's cause, but has a better chance of winning.

"It's kind of funny to vote for a candidate who has no chance of winning," when another candidate has taken the same stand and might win the election, said Ballinger.

The stand which is the basis for McCormack's candidacy is her support for the Human Life Amendment, which would amend the U.S. Constitution to prohibit abortions unless the life of the mother is in danger.

McCormack has no formal



ELLEN MCCORMACK

campaign manager for her Tarrant County campaign, but Ballinger is one of several area members of Right to Life who are organizing her candidacy.

"She hopes to present to the American public the fact that abortion is a political issue," he said, "an issue with which they are uneducated."

To counter this lack of education about abortion, much of McCormack's campaign is geared toward informing the public about abortion, rather than hard campaigning for McCormack herself. "She feels

McCormack

that the public, if it knows the truth about abortion, will support political candidates who are pro-life," said Ballinger.

McCormack's television advertisements "will focus upon presenting the facts about abortion and the development of unborn children within the womb," said Ballinger.

One of the commercials includes a picture of the tiny but clearly recognizable feet of a fetus aborted 10 weeks after conception, said Ballinger. Such commercials will help make the public aware that babies that young are genuine human beings and that abortion is killing them, he said.

A fetus that young is a "miniature duplication even down to the fingerprints" of that person as he will appear later in life, said Ballinger, an M.D. practicing medicine in northeast Fort Worth.

The purpose of the McCormack campaign is to inform the public that there "is actually a baby formed that early. There's only a difference of size—no difference with the infant itself," he said.

McCormack's involvement in the abortion fight is not new with this campaign. Her involvement in politics is new, however, in

comparison with the other candidates.

She has been active in the pro-life movement in New York since 1969. In 1970, she helped the Pro-Life Action Committee, which is sponsoring her campaign this year. The committee opposed congressional candidates of both parties who were in favor of

continues

abortion and it persuaded one candidate to change his stance and support the Human Life Amendment, said Ballinger.

She was one of the originators of Barbara Keating's '74 senatorial campaign against Jacob Javits and Ramsey Clark. Though she didn't spend as much money as the other candidates, Keating received 16 per cent of the vote in that race.

McCormack's candidacy has had little success, at least in her race for the Democratic presidential nomination. She has won only two delegates which leaves her 1,503 short of getting the nomination.

Nonetheless, she is optimistic. McCormack has finished ahead of other minor candidates several times, including Milton Shapp, Birch Bayh and Fred Harris, all of whom have withdrawn from the race. In Massachusetts, she won four per cent of the vote, and she polled three per cent Tuesday in Pennsylvania.

At a press conference Monday, McCormack said she hopes to win delegates in some of the six districts in which she is on the ballot.

Ballinger is less optimistic. "Practically speaking, I feel that she's going to get very little support," he said. "She does not have much of a chance."

Despite the slim chances she had of winning, McCormack said she felt compelled to run for the presidency. "There is a tendency today on the part of many people to withdraw from participation in the political process.

"I would urge people to follow

campaign

exactly the opposite course. These decisions should not be left to the politicians, and I hope my campaign will be helpful in this regard."

She says she thinks she can have some influence at the Democratic convention in New York in July. Ballinger conceded that McCormack's support might not be strong enough to get a plank in the Democratic platform supporting the Human Life Amendment.

The delegate nominees pledged to McCormack are Tom Brennan, Paul Boatman and Jean Boatman. McCormack is only on the ballot in district 12.

Harris on the ballot, but not in the race

By BROCK AKERS
News Editor

Even though their standard-bearer dropped out of the national primary race April 8, Fred Harris delegates will be on the district 10 ballot in tomorrow's presidential primary here.

Harris withdrew from the presidential delegate race due to a shortage of money and support. Participating in only seven primaries, Harris gained 16 delegates to the national convention.

The former senator from Oklahoma was probably the only Populist candidate left in America, certainly the only Populist presidential candidate.

As president, Harris said he would eliminate the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission, except for their safety-enforcing functions. He wants to give American business the "damnest dose of free enterprise it's ever had to choke down."

In addition, Harris said he would eliminate much of the \$94 billion the government pays out for subsidies to industries.

Harris said he would give average Americans a huge tax cut and rebate and tighten up inheritance taxes in order to more equitably redistribute the nation's wealth.

In 1972, Harris ran for president as well, with the same result. However, the money ran out quicker. The reason Harris was able to stick it out this long is the federal matching grants from the income tax check-off.

"It's the most important revolution in politics in my lifetime," Harris said. Yet, it still was not enough to keep him in the race to the end.

The Harris delegates on the district 10 ballot are Bill Pewitt, Judy McWilliams and Richard McWilliams.

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Godbey critical of incumbent Teague

By CAROL HOLOWINSKI

Ron Godbey, Democratic candidate for Congress, is unhappy with the direction government is taking, and is disturbed by Congressman Olin Teague's absenteeism and voting record.

"During five years of absenteeism, the federal government has doubled its budget, and 235 new bureaucracies were created. We saw an energy crisis and inflation. I didn't see my congressman effective in solving problems. I saw neglect along with absenteeism," Godbey said.

His main criticism of Teague rests on his voting record. According to Godbey, the incumbent voted only 58 per cent of the time in the past two years. He maintains that this is the worst record of any Texas congressman and the fourth worst record in the House.

Although Godbey believes in environmental protection, he said coal must be developed even at the expense of en-

vironmental conditions. "We've got to have energy, so we have to give. I'm all for the environment, but there may have to be a trade-off."

Teague sponsored a bill on electrical vehicle research that was passed last year and budgets \$160 million for a five-year research project. Godbey viewed the money appropriation as rather high. He agrees that research on an electrical vehicle is necessary, but he said, "We also have to have accountability."

Godbey said if interest rates were cut to five or six per cent people would buy more homes, thus stimulating construction. A tax incentive could be one solution in lowering interest rates, he said.

According to Godbey, an energy bill should discourage energy waste, encourage oil exploration and encourage the development of other sources of energy.

He sees the present welfare system as a disaster and believes it should be completely overhauled. The welfare program

as it stands now, encourages people to stay on welfare, he said.

For example, a welfare family who collects \$5,700 is allowed to retain the full amount, tax free. Whereas, a working family making the same amount is taxed, therefore retaining only \$4,500. According to Godbey, this penalizes the working man and rewards the non-worker.

According to Godbey, one solution to the present welfare program would be to require employable welfare recipients to work for their checks on public work projects.

A commissary system should replace the current food stamp program, said Godbey. Only the qualified needy would be able to participate in such a program, and would be given foods from farm surpluses, he said.

He is against forced busing, saying schools are designed to educate, not bring about social change. He believes equal opportunity to an education can be ac-

complished without forced busing.

Godbey is running a relatively low-budget campaign compared to Teague, whose contributions total \$28,000. So far, Godbey has had \$11,000 in contributions, \$7,500 of it from his own savings. He has had two \$1,000 donations from friends and received \$500 from his law partners. The remaining \$1,000 is from small contributions.

Unlike Teague, who has accepted contributions from large corporations such as the Rockwell Corporation, Godbey said he has received no donations from big businesses. Rockwell is involved in government space contracts, and Teague is the chairman of the House Science and Technology Committee.

"A congressman ought not to be taking contributions from corporations involved in government contracts," said Godbey. He believes congressmen "ought to be required to explain these things to the Ethics Committee and their constituents."



Teague denies missing votes as charged by his opponent

By RITA MILLER

District Six Congressional candidate Olin Teague denied allegations by his opponent, Ron Godbey, that he failed to vote on important legislation, in an interview with the Daily Skiff.

Godbey, who opposes Teague in the May 1 Democratic primary, charged him with ignoring legislation on busing, welfare and energy.

"We do not know what Mr. Godbey is talking about," said Teague. "I have never missed voting on busing legislation or on any bill where my vote would make a difference."

He does, however, admit to deliberately ignoring roll call votes at times. "Certainly the public has a right to know how I am voting, but there are many kinds of roll call votes, some of which are not important. I have to walk three blocks from my office to the floor to vote and I do not have time to do that several times a day," he said.

Teague said there are many instances where he has committee meetings at the same time a vote is being taken and he has to decide which is more important.

By the time a bill comes out of committee and goes to the floor, you can tell how the vote will go. There is no need to vote when I know a bill will be passed," he said.

"You never hear the people I have helped—the farmers and the veterans—complain," he added.

"In 25 years of office I have only missed one vote in which my vote would have changed the outcome and that was because I was flat on my back in the hospital," he added.

The 65 year old congressman suffered a stroke last July and said his health had "a little to do with" his missing roll call votes. He denied, however, that his health in any way prevented him from performing his necessary duties.

Teague, who has held office for 30 years, has spent \$28,000 on his campaign so far.

"We've received contributions from people all over the country who agree with our policies," said Teague. Several of the contributions reached the \$1,000 limit. He did not know the names of those contributors, but said they would be "made a matter of public record."

Teague, chairman of the Science and Technology Committee, said in past campaigns he has received contributions from members of the Rockwell Corporation, which holds several space contracts.

There is nothing wrong in accepting such contributions, Teague said. "You can't expect my enemies to give me money. I can't finance the campaign myself and I have to get money from my supporters. Naturally, there should be a limit on how much they can donate," he said.

As chairman of his committee, Teague is concerned with energy legislation and in the last year has backed proposals authorizing \$4.6 billion to be spent for energy research.

"A great deal of money is going to coal research. We have enough coal to last 700 years, but we do not have the research to make massive coal use economically feasible," he said.

Teague said he views both coal and nuclear energy as viable energy alternatives. "I have met

with experts who believe nuclear energy is safe. I have no reason to disagree," he said.

Teague also sponsored legislation calling for \$160 million for electrical vehicle research. The large expenditures in this area are justified, said Teague.

"There are some people who drive an electric car to work every day. Electric vehicles would be expensive at first, as all things are when they are new. In time they would be come affordable," he said.

The congressman has voiced strong opposition toward busing. "I do not oppose integration, but I do not favor busing as a way to achieve it. I have proposed an amendment that would allow every child to attend the school nearest his home," he said.

"Busing," he added, "hurts the quality of education. The kids spend so much time on the buses that they do not have time for extra-curricular activities. It is detrimental to their whole school life. I get as many letters from colored people as I do from whites who oppose forced integration."

Laws passed to force integration have actually hurt the cause, contended Teague. "We were on our way to gradual integration. For example, in World War II there were hardly any blacks in my troop, in Korea there were more and still more in Vietnam. But all these laws have tried to rush integration too much," he said.

A former chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, Teague has backed numerous proposals aimed at helping veterans, and is currently concerned with the conditions of some VA hospitals.

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Conventions will add final delegates

By LISA DEELEY SMITH
Associate Editor

Don't think that delegate selections for the national conventions are over when you leave the voting booth tomorrow.

According to Texas law, only 75 per cent of the delegates are chosen by direct vote. The remaining quarter is chosen through a summer-long series of conventions that begins as soon as the polls close.

Each precinct has a convention after the polls close, according to Dr. Ben Procter, Democratic chairman of precinct 81. The Democratic conventions begin at 7:15 p.m., the Republicans at 7:45, at the various precincts' voting locations. Only those who vote tomorrow in their precincts are eligible to attend that evening's conventions.

The convention is called to order after all the participants are enrolled, Procter said. "We have to check to make sure they voted," and names and addresses are taken down, he said. If a precinct chairman does not call the meeting to order, said a spokesman for the Republican headquarters, any voter can call it to order at the proper time.

After enrollment, participants start organizing themselves under "banners," he continued. He predicted that his precinct members will organize at least four banners—Carter, Bentsen, McCormack and "the McGovern people"—the dissatisfied liberals, who are voting uncommitted under national

Democratic committeewoman Billie Carr. There might be a Wallace banner, he speculated, and people supporting Shriver, who has withdrawn from the voting ballot, might align themselves with the uncommitted people or Bentsen.

In any case, each banner needs at least 15 per cent of the people attending the convention in order to remain alive. As precinct chairman, Procter said, he would tally the number of people in each banner and note if any banners are too small. The members of those banners could "go with another group, or stay out of it all," he said.

Then each banner elects its delegates to the district convention. The number of precinct delegates allotted is derived from a formula that allows one delegate per every 25 voters in the 1974 governor's election. Precinct 81, for example, had 314 such voters, and gets 13 delegates. These delegates are split up proportionally among the banners according to their size.

The Democratic district convention will be held May 8 at the Tarrant County Convention Center, said Procter, who is temporary chairman of that convention. The Republican district 6 convention is held the same day at O.D. Wyatt High School.

"When you go to the district conventions you sign up again," Procter said, and can switch candidates from your choice in

the precinct convention, although "the people in your precinct might be unhappy." Procter, for example, said he would tell the precinct convention that he was going under the Bentsen banner, but would switch and campaign for Humphrey.

At the district convention, each 300 voters in a precinct gets one delegate to go to the state convention. Procter's precinct, with 314, will get just one; if a precinct has fewer than 300 voters it would have to join with another precinct. The strategy there, Procter said, would be to find a precinct of like philosophy and enough members to push the total number over 600, so that the combination gets two delegates, instead of one. This allotment means that 59 Republican district 6 and 12 delegates are going to the state convention. Democrats will determine this at their district convention.

District delegates have two conventions, to attend. Democrats will attend the Democratic State Convention June 17 and 18 in Houston and the Governor's Convention Sept. 25 in Fort Worth. The Republican State Convention is June 19 in Fort Worth and the Governor's Convention is Sept. 18 in Austin.

At the state conventions the district delegates elect the rest of the state delegates that will attend the national conventions. Democrats elect 33 delegates and alternates to complete their slate of 130 delegates at the July 12 Democratic National Con-

vention. Republicans elect 25 of their 100 allotted delegates.

The district delegates reassemble in Fort Worth and Austin in the fall for the governor's conventions. Here they do

many of the same things on the state level—vote on the state party platform, elect members to party committees, elect party heads and make suggestions to the governor.

Uncommitted delegates campaigning for votes

By STEVE BUTTRY
Editor-in-chief

Voters who don't like the other choices in the Democratic primary today can vote for an uncommitted slate of delegates to the party's national convention.

The advantage in voting for the uncommitted slate is that the delegates will not be pledged to a certain candidate who may be out of the race by then, but will be free to vote their consciences, said Dorothy DuBose, one of the three uncommitted nominees on the district 12 ballot.

The main criticism of uncommitted delegates is that they are not accountable to the voters and will be susceptible to political deals. These criticisms come mostly from the camp of front-runner Jimmy Carter and from Common Cause, the so-called citize ns lobby.

"It is important that favorite sons and uncommitted delegations, who are attending the convention for the express purpose of wheeling and dealing their votes in a brokered convention, also be held to certain standards of accountability," wrote Katy Davis, director of Common Cause of Texas.

DuBose is on the uncommitted slate with Dr. Sam Hamlett, chairman of the Political Science Department at UTA, and Dovie Webber, a member of the Mayor's Committee on the Status of Women and chairman of the education committee of the Fort Worth chapter of NAACP.

DuBose is a past president and founder of the Fort Worth chapter of the National Organization for Women.

The uncommitted delegates are campaigning as "free choice Democrats," stressing the fact that they would be independent at the convention, rather than tied to a single candidate.

"Uncommitted delegates are the ones who are really paid attention," she said. If the party has no front-runner going into the convention, the uncommitted delegates will play a key role in deciding which of the candidates will get the nomination or in settling on an undeclared candidate, such as Hubert Humphrey, explained DuBose.

"You don't have to vote for Bentsen, Wallace or Carter," said DuBose. A voter who doesn't want to support Carter but wants to support delegates who can vote for a viable candidate for the presidency can vote for the uncommitted delegates.

DuBose isn't sure whether the uncommitted slate will have much chance of winning in district 12, but admitted that not being associated with a popular, recognizable name "probably is a disadvantage."

The uncommitted delegate nominees in district 10 are Reby Cary, George "Skeet" Richardson and Joann Zimmerman. Rita Palm is the only Republican delegate candidate who is uncommitted. She will be on the ballot in district 12.

Bentsen, Steelman favored

By SKIP HOLLANDSWORTH

The real race for the U.S. Senate seat held by Lloyd Bentsen may not be tomorrow, but in November.

Bentsen faces a challenge from Phil Gramm in the Democratic primary, but most political insiders give Bentsen a good chance to defeat him.

The real challenge will probably come from U.S. Rep. Alan Steelman from Dallas, who is given a good chance to win his contest for the Republican nomination.

Stelman's challengers are two first-time politicians, Louis Leman and Hugh Sweeney. Leman, an engineer from Crosby, is running a campaign to abolish the federal gasoline tax, remove all oil and gas controls, and reduce the postage stamp cost to five cents. He also favors reducing the power of federal judges.

Sweeney, who works for a tennis company, does not favor government programs to solve unemployment, but is asking for incentives to private companies.

Stelman is basing his platform on his congressional record, which includes co-sponsoring the Jobs Creation Act, and supporting the Budget Reform Act, which sets a specific spending ceiling for Congress. He wants to deregulate natural gas and stimulate coal development to solve the energy crisis.

On the Democratic side, Bentsen is also running on his Senate record, promising to attempt to balance the federal budget through his Congressional Budget Act, and to solve unemployment through the Employment Tax Credit bill and a National Jobs Clearinghouse for Youth. (See story on page four.)

The only Democratic candidate to run a statewide campaign against Bentsen is Gramm, an economics professor at Texas A&M. Basing his campaign on experience in finance and economics, Gramm wants to eliminate all deficit spending through a constitutional amendment, and to abolish government control of energy.

Gramm claims the reason no capital has been available for private industry to expand and provide jobs is because "the federal government has used up to 60 per cent of its available savings to pay for deficit spending."

To increase energy production, he favors the deregulation of interstate natural gas prices and increased drilling on the outer continental shelf.

Gramm said Bentsen scored a 20 out of a possible 100 on fiscal responsibility, according to the February report of the National Taxpayer's Union. He also claimed Bentsen said he would support the federal repeal of Texas' Right to Work law if that was a plank in the national Democratic platform.

Three further candidates have filed, but not actively campaigned for the Democratic nomination. Leon Dugi, a service station attendant, is campaigning on a "black ink budget" to solve all economic problems.

Alfonzo Veloz, a Houston banker, would like a proper government agency set up to deal with the problem of unemployment, and to restore government to the people to solve high government spending.

Finally, a lab technician, Hugh Wilson, promises to stop inflation by increasing the power of the General Accounting Office.

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Congressional seats top other races

Commissioner, judgeships up for grabs

By MARTA SZARAN

Many state and county offices will be contested on the ballot in tomorrow's primary election, in addition to the more publicized races for delegates to the national conventions.

In the Republican congressional primary, the delegates are Carl A. Nigliazzo and Wes Mowery. The Democrats are Ron Godbey and Olin Teague. (See stories, page 11).

Nigliazzo, 53, an economist, proposes to reduce unemployment to zero by funding loans to small organizations, young people and others presently unemployed. He states that efficient government is the answer to problems of unemployment, high government spending and energy conservation.

Mowery, 49, a rancher, believes that freeing the citizens from laws enforced by bureaus and federal regulating agencies will reduce unemployment, and that a balanced budget is the first step in dealing with high government spending.

The Democratic congressional candidate in district 12 is incumbent Jim Wright.

Wright, 53, has been a member of Congress for 21 years. Tight and careful budgetary control, uniform enforcement of

the 55 mile-per-hour speed limit and production of more energy-efficient automobiles are examples of Wright's proposals for energy conservation and government spending.

The Republican candidate in district 12 is W.R. Durham.

The Democratic congressional candidates in district 24 are James Ross and Dale Milford.

Ross, 28, is a veterans counselor who feels that full employment is possible, but not good for a capitalist economy. He believes in developing a way of controlling government spending to secure adequate budgets and eliminate exploitation.

Milford, 50, is seeking re-election for a third term in Congress with seniority on the Public Works and Transportation and Science and Technology committees. He believes that unemployment and high government spending are closely related in that each is tied to inflation.

Excessive government spending results in a national deficit which increases inflation and therefore all non-essential programs should be eliminated, according to Milford.

The Republican candidates in district 24 are Leo Berman and Lowry "Dee" Davison.

Berman, 30, is a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army. He states that industry must be

encouraged to create jobs through capital investment by providing tax incentives for expansion and job training programs for the unemployed. New energy sources such as solar and geothermal energy should be developed, he said.

Davison, 31, said Congress must support a free enterprise system and is in favor of legislation restricting deficit spending with an effort to reduce "big-government" and current welfare programs.

Incumbent State Rep. Chris Miller is unopposed in the Democratic primary in district 32-I. The Republican candidate for state representative is attorney John W. Tottenham.

Eight Democrats are candidates for the Railroad Commission: Lane Denton, educator and rancher; David Finney, state representative and attorney; Jon Newton, attorney; Terence L. O'Rourke, attorney; Jerry Sadler, attorney; R.R. Williams, real estate; Robert Wood, engineer-technician; and Woodrow Wilson Bean.

The Republican candidate for Railroad Commission is Walter Wendlandt. He suggests that gas storage facilities be constructed and the best way for the public to participate is to elect a knowledgeable, experienced and independent candidate.

The unopposed Raza Unida candidate is Fred R. Garza.

The two candidates for the position of Texas Supreme Court Judge are Charles W. Barrow, 54,

and Don Yarbrough, 35. Both are Democrats.

Two Democratic candidates are running for the position of Texas Court of Criminal Appeals judge. They are 53-year-old Jerome Chamberlain and 58-year-old Truman Robert.

The four Democratic candidates in the State Board of Education primary are Mrs. Ronald Smith, Virginia Currey, Ronda Crismon Vecchio and William Bagby.

Incumbent Bill Matthews is unopposed in the Democratic primary for justice of the peace in precinct 1, place 1. The Raza Unida candidate for that position is Lee Saldivar.

Ken Groves, 44, an engineer and architect, and Raymond Williams are the two Democratic candidates for county surveyor.

Democratic candidates for County Commissioner in precinct 1 are incumbent R.T. Anderson, 47, R.P. Sherman, 57, and Bob Strideland, 45.

The Democratic candidates for the office of sheriff are Jerry Owens, Lon Evans, Ivan Stine and Duane Downey.

Owens, 35, has had 11 years combined experience as a criminal and civil investigator, and as deputy sheriff for Tarrant County. Evans, 64, is the incumbent sheriff of Tarrant County. Stine, 59, is a security company owner. Downey, 39, is deputy constable of precinct 1.

The Raza Unida primary sheriff candidate is Roberto Barrera, 29.

Charles Murray, 56, is unopposed in seeking re-election as district 17 court judge.

In district 48, incumbent Walter E. Jordan is unopposed for district court judge. The district 67 candidate is Clyde R. Ashworth. Hal M. Latimore is the candidate for district 96.

District 153 candidate is District Judge Ardell M. Young. Tom Cave, district 213 judge is seeking re-election.

District criminal court candidates are incumbent J.E. Winters, 65, and attorney Joe Sparlock II, 39.

Candidates for county criminal court are Pete Perez, Howard Fender, Dave Austin, Charles Mays and John Ramfield.

Joe H. Eidson, Jr., 57, is running for re-election as judge of Domestic Relations Court 3.

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University-area voters use Carlson elementary

Registered voters in the 81st precinct, which includes the University, may vote in the Texas primary tomorrow at Alice E. Carlson Elementary School, 3320 W. Cantey, just north of the new Speech and Hearing Clinic.

Anyone who did not register by April 1 is not eligible to vote in the primary. May 6 is the deadline for registering to vote in the run off election June 5. To vote in the November general election, voters must register by Oct. 2.

In some precincts, the polling places for the Democratic and Republican primaries differ. Precinct 95 Republicans may vote at St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, 2600 Sandage, Democrats at Tillery's Grocery, 2202 Forest Park. All voters in precinct 108 may vote at Paschal High School, 3001 Forest Park.

Republican voters in precinct 117 may vote at Westcliff Elementary School, 4300 Clay, and Democrats at Bluebonnet

Elementary School, 3201 South Hills Ave.

In precinct 134, all voting will be at B.H. Carroll Elementary School, 3908 McCart. In precinct 155, Republicans will vote at B.H. Carroll Elementary School and Democrats at Rosemont Church of Christ, 4401 Ryan Ave.

The number of precincts has recently been increased so that some of the boundaries have changed, explained Jerrie Reynolds, supervisor of the Tarrant County voter registration department. People in the affected areas will be notified of the change, she said.

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