



President Gerald Ford of the United States has been on the campaign trail in recent months seeking the Republican nomination for this year's Presidential election. He is shown here surrounded by supporters in Tampa, Florida, where he won the primary over his leading opponent, former California Governor Ronald Reagan.

is the psychological impact it may have on the voters outside the State of New Hampshire. The second ballot decides which candidates get which delegates, and thus the number of votes the state will cast for them at the convention.

In this year's New Hampshire primary Gerald Ford narrowly defeated Ronald Reagan, by 51 to 49 per cent, in the Republican Presidential preference vote. But, in the delegate-selection vote, Ford won 19 of the state's 21 Republican convention delegates. On the Democratic side, Carter won with 30 per cent of the vote, Udall's 24 and Bayh's 16, while the others trailed. But, when the 17 delegates to the Democratic convention were counted, Carter had 13, Udall had four, and Bayh and the others had none.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts primary, the second in the nation in 1976, differs from New Hampshire in several respects. First, while a candidate for Presidential nomination may decline to participate in the New Hampshire primary — as did former Alabama Governor George Wallace and Washington Senator Henry ("Scoop") Jackson this year —, candidates have no such choice in Massachusetts. State law

requires the State Secretary to list all "nationally-recognized" candidates for the Presidency.

Secondly, Massachusetts has only one ballot, the Democratic and Republican delegates being elected on a proportional-representation basis in accordance with the number of votes they receive. But, in the case of the Democrats, 78 of the state's 104 convention votes are allocated in proportion to the votes within a specific Congressional district (provided a candidate has at least 15 per cent of the vote), while the remaining 26 delegates are chosen, again in proportion, on an "at-large" basis. In the case of the Republicans, no 15 percent minimum is applied. Of their 43 delegates, 36 are chosen in proportion to the primary vote at district caucuses, while the remaining seven are chosen by a state committee.

The main interest of the Illinois primary, the first of the big mid-Western primaries in 1976, is that individuals seeking nomination as delegates (like New Hampshire, Illinois has two ballots) do not have to have the permission of the candidate they say they will support at the convention in order to have their names placed on the ballot. Thus such avowed non-candidates for the Democratic nomi-