

By DAVID RUNKEL Editorial Editor

The introduction of the primary in the late 19th century by this state was an attempt to expand the role of the private citizen in the selection of men to lead the nation's numerous governing bodies by having them select the candidates for public office as well as electing the public officials.

This move appeared necessary as the two-party system became more stabilized in this country and public officials believed democratic procedures should be followed within political parties in the selection of candidates.

It is with this heritage that Pennsylvania citizens will trek to the polls Tuesday to select the candidates who will run for elected office in the campaign this fall.

PRIMARY REFINEMENTS

The primary is the method political parties use for selecting candidates in 49 of the 50 states. Some states have adopted refinements of the primary and now combine it with party conventions. These conventions are similar in structure to the national nominating conventions of the national branch of political parties, but they do not have the power to nominate party candidates directly.

Other states, mostly in the South, use a refined version of the primary — the runoff. In these states a second pri-mary, the runoff, is conducted if on the first vote no one candidate receives a majority of the votes.

But Pennsylvania has retained the direct primary as the official means of selecting party candidates, although public sentiment has not always supported primaries. This is evidenced by a traditionally low vote in primary electionsusually between 40 and 50 per cent of the registered voters.

Some critics say that this small voter turnout is prompted by the fact that the voters often are not offered a choice of candidates --- that the political party leaders select the parties' candidates at unofficial party conventions before the primaries — and that the primaries are just an okay of what has already been decided.

ment that financial conditions make it possible for a person without party support to conduct a state-wide campaign for the party's nomination.

FINANCES NEEDED

Heavy financial support is needed for a candidate to conduct a speaking tour throughout the state. Campaigning must be a full-time occupation. leaving the ambitious candidate without normal income during the primary fight. On the local scene, much of the campaigning can be done at night and travel expenses are low since the distances involved are usually short. Although the entire cause for the lack of contests in state-wide primaries cannot be attributed entirely to this factor, it seems to be the most important political scene, six of the eight candidates to be selected are already known and have been known since March: On the Democratic side, these are Joseph S. Clark, for U.S. Senator: Steven Mc-Cann. for lieutenant governor: and Genevieve Blatt, for sec-retary of internal affairs.

On the Republican side, these already selected candidates are James E. Van Zandt, for U.S. Senator: Raymond P. Shafer, Audrey R. Kelly, for secretary of internal affairs.

A seventh candidate, Richardson Dilworth, has only token opposition from two token opposition Western Pennsyl Pennsvlvania men. Charles J. Schmitt from Girard, and Harvey F. Johnston from McKees Rocks, for the Democratic nomination for governor.

- Of the eight party-endorsed candidates, only William W. Scranton faces stiff opposition for nomination. Scranton is opposed for the Republican nomination for governor by the State Grange Master, J. Collins McSparran.

SPRING CAMPAIGNING

Both of these men have the financial support to conduct a state-wide campaign, and they have been criss-crossing the state this spring, meeting Republican voters and establishing local organizations for the fall elections as well as the primary.

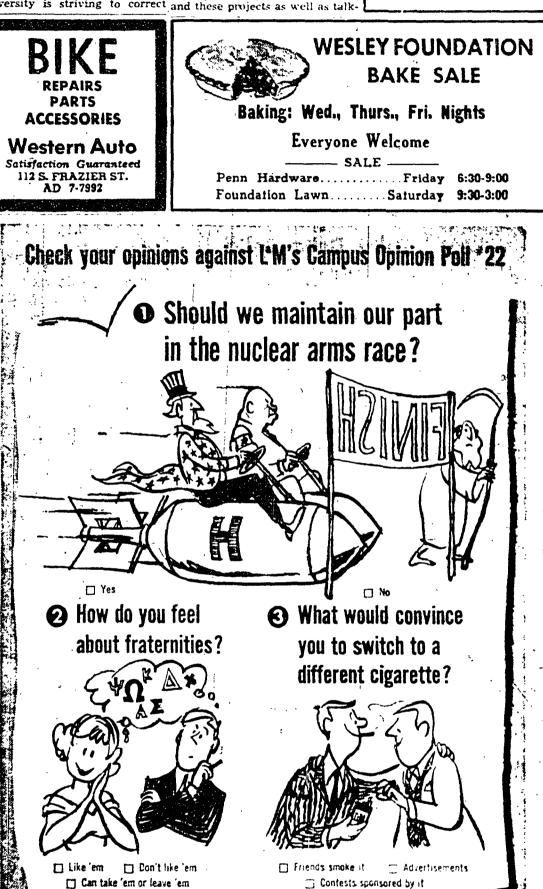
Scranton and McSparran have been giving the issues of this elections year a trial run-through. Besides personal at-tacks, the main issues being debated are the school reorgan-Ization bill passed by the state of the Pennsylvania economy and the record of the present Lawrence administration.

Behind the News and the News and the News and the News and the News University Education

The University has discovered these deficiencies, he added. as the result of a self-evaluation program that it is not as good as 54 departments have been evalu-it thinks it is, President Eric A. ated. Walker Said. As the initial Walker said yesterday. However, step, each department prepares the University still is better than a statement of what it believes purt for circulation within the most people think it is, he added. to be its status, faults and needs. SPEAKING TO 268 members. of the: Faculty Women's Club, Walker said the evaluation pro-gram, which involves depart-by special impartial groups of visitors, has pointed out weak-nesses in some departments. The University is striving to correct university is striving to correct The University has discovered these deficiencies, he added, 4

ling with students, Walker said,





CRITICS' EVIDENCE

These, critics seem to have history on their side in Pennsylvania primaries for state-wide candidates. In Pennsylsylvania this year there is a serious contest for only one of the eight state-wide candi-dacies. This is for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. And in only one other election is there even token opposition to the slates being presented by the party high command. This is for the Democratic gubernatorial candidacy.

While it may be conceded that the primary is a failure on the state-level, it must be recognized that the primary **BIULED IN** system operates successfully on the lower governmental levels as in the counties, the townships and boroughs.

The quéstion of what makes the primary useless in a statewide form and useful in the local level is often answered, and I believe so, by the state-

CALDING STRATEGY STRA

Most of the so-called experts predict that the party-backed nominee. Scranton. will win the nomination over McSparran

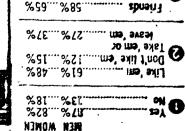
If these predictions are prov-en true by the Republican voters on Tuesday, it will re-inforce the controlling position of the leadership of the political parties and strengthen the argu-ments of those critics who do not see any value of state-wide primaries.

FINAL-QUESTION

The final question which is without answer now and per-haps forever is whether the political parties can afford to give the slate-making powers to the ordinary party voter and still maintain a strong and effective political party.



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