

# VOTE MARGINS BIG

## McGovern Places 2d and Humphrey 3d in Michigan Race

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Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, May 16—George C. Wallace won his first election in the North tonight, sweeping the Michigan Democratic Presidential primary with massive support from Republican and independent voters.

He also won handily in the Presidential primary in the Border state of Maryland, defeating 10 rivals. [Details on Page 30.]

The wounded Alabama Governor, recovering from an assassination attempt in Maryland yesterday, capitalized on an intense fear of busing to achieve racial balance in the public schools to pile up his solid victory in Michigan.

Senator George McGovern of South Dakota ran a distant second, but in a development with considerable significance for the over-all race for the nomination he outdistanced Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota in this major industrial state.

Senator Humphrey defeated Senator McGovern in a close race for second place in Maryland.

### Tally in Michigan

With 4,087 of 5,710 precincts in Michigan reporting, the tally was:

Wallace . . . . .545,981 (50%)  
McGovern . . .282,782 (26%)  
Humphrey . . .183,767 (17%)

Early findings from a New York Times-Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., survey of a cross section of Michigan voters indicated that the Governor's position on issues, rather than sympathy over the attempt on his life, was the major reason for his victory. [Page 30.]

There was no contest in the

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Republican voting. President Nixon triumphed easily over Representative Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California, who had withdrawn from the race and did not campaign here.

With 3,415 of 5,710 precincts reporting, the tally was:

Nixon . . . . .173,224 (95%)

McCloskey . . . 6,812 (3%)

Michigan's 132 votes at the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach in July will be apportioned to can-

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# WINS 1ST VICTORY IN NORTHERN VOTE

Governor Is Aided by G.O.P.  
Ballots—McGovern 2d  
and Humphrey 3d

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didates on the basis of their popular vote totals in today's primary. Only those winning at least 5 per cent are entitled to representation.

On the basis of the popular vote totals available, it appeared on the surface that Governor Wallace would win 71 of the delegates, Mr. McGovern 36 and Mr. Humphrey 25. President Nixon was certain to sweep all 48 of the delegates to the Republican convention.

It was possible that the number of Wallace votes could be slightly lower. There were a number of reasons for this, including the fact that Michigan Democrats have not yet finally ruled on the number of delegates who will be chosen from the state's 19 Congressional districts and the number who will be picked from the state at large.

Governor Wallace, the conservative segregationist who has competed in Northern primaries and general elections since 1964, had compiled significant totals in some instances but had never before achieved a plurality.

It was clear that Republicans and independents, free to participate in the Democratic primary because Michigan has no party registration, contributed substantially to the Wallace totals.

The Times/Yankelovich survey indicated that at least half of those who voted for Mr. Wallace did not consider themselves Democrats.

## On Welfare Issue

The Alabama Governor also picked up some support from those who felt there are significant numbers of "chiselers" on the welfare rolls, an issue on which he campaigned

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There was relatively little support for the Alabamian from those most concerned about the war in Vietnam. This issue was uppermost, however, in the minds of half those who cast their ballots for Senator McGovern, the survey showed.

The poll's preliminary indication that Humphrey voters did not identify him strongly with any issue was a problem similar to one said to have been experienced by Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine before he withdrew.

The heavy crossover could be seen clearly in many precincts. One example was the 18th in suburban Bloomfield Township, a well-to-do area that ordinarily is about 80 per cent Republican.

Today, however, President Nixon received only 26 per cent of the total vote. And, while there were 155 Democratic votes cast in the 1968 general election, there were 441 in today's primary. Mr. Wallace took 60 per cent, Mr. McGovern 29 per cent, and Mr. Humphrey 7.5 per cent.

## In Workers' Suburb

Areas strongly Democratic were also strong for the Alabama Governor. In Roseville, a working-class suburb usually 75 per cent Democratic, Mr. Wallace got 58 per cent, Senator McGovern 24 per cent and Senator Humphrey 14 per cent.

Aside from the Wallace sweep, the Humphrey-McGovern clash had important implications for the national Democratic contest. This was heightened by the fact that Mr. McGovern cut into the black vote in Michigan.

In the Third Precinct on the South side of Pontiac, for example, Mr. Humphrey got 76 votes. But in this heavily black area, the South Dakota Senator got 72. And the turnout was very light.

The campaign had its formal opening on April 15, and the Alabamian's strength was immediately apparent.

The state Democratic party refused to invite Mr. Wallace to speak at its Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Detroit's Cobo Hall.

He countered with a rally at the same time elsewhere in the city. It attracted at least four times as many people as did the party dinner, which Senators Humphrey, McGovern and Muskie attended.

The two Senators remaining in the race did not return to the state until the week before the voting. Mr. Humphrey spent less than 48 hours here in all, and Mr. McGovern only slightly more.

Mr. Wallace stumped aggressively, drawing good crowds at most stops. He appeared in working class suburbs such as Warren and Dearborn and in outstate industrial centers such as Flint, Saginaw and Lansing.

Mr. Humphrey not only limited his time in the state but also cut his investment of money and manpower to the bone. His national headquarters, which had sent no funds here, at one point tried to borrow money from the Michigan operation.