

# Bush sweeps 17 GOP primaries, Democrats scour South for votes

(AP) — Republican presidential rivals searched Monday for a way to stop George Bush from a clean sweep on Super Tuesday, while Democrats scoured the South for the votes that could propel one of them out of the tightly bunched pack on the biggest primary day in U.S. history.

Vice President Bush said a sweep of the 17 GOP primaries was "too much for anyone to expect." But he was leading polls in virtually every Super Tuesday state except Missouri, where Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas had a narrow edge.

Even Dole conceded in Oklahoma City "it's fair to say George Bush has a good margin," but said the race is tight in Oklahoma, Missouri and North Carolina.

Earlier, the Kansas senator said in Birmingham, Ala., "My philosophy in the South ought to sell like hotcakes, but so far it isn't happening. Bush is getting a lot of ruboff from Ronald Reagan."

Dole claimed polls show "that I beat all the Democrats. (Bush) doesn't beat any of them . . . We

ought to nominate a winner instead of a loser."

Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, hoping to emerge from the Super Tuesday contests in his home state and 20 others with a delegate lead, campaigned at a retirees' condominium development in North Miami Beach and picked up the backing of Annie Ackerman, 74, a onetime Chicago ward organizer now known for her prowess in turning retirees out to vote. She called him "a person of integrity who gets things done" and "a mensch," using the Yiddish word for good man.

Asked if Super Tuesday was a flop in bringing moderate and conservative Democrats back to the party's fold, the governor replied, "It's not been a flop for Mike Dukakis."

Four of his rivals — Jesse Jackson, Richard Gephardt, Albert Gore Jr. and Gary Hart — were in Texas Monday.

Jackson, hoping the allegiance of black voters throughout the South will give him his finest hour in two runs for the presidency, visited an AIDS clinic in Dallas and journeyed to Brownsville, Texas, where he

pledged to fight efforts to make English the official language of the United States.

Gephardt, the Missouri congressman who has staked his campaign on a tough stance against countries with unfair trade practices, made a pitch in Dallas for an oil import fee and campaigned in San Antonio in front of a landmark.

"We're standing today in front of the Alamo, a place where there was a fight for independence," Gephardt said. "This election in 1988 is a fight again for the independence of America, the fight for us to regain control of our economic destiny."

In Dallas, outside a plant that has cut its production of oil field equipment nearly in half, Gephardt said, "Anyone like Al Gore or Michael Dukakis who tells you that they're for making America energy-independent without being for an oil import fee is simply trying to deceive you in a shameful way."

Gore got a boost from Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia, who left word after he departed on a trip to the So-

viet Union that he had cast an absentee ballot for the Tennessee senator.

Pat Robertson raised again his claim that there are Soviet missiles in Cuba, telling a satellite radio audience in 18 states, "I don't think the missiles ever got taken out in '62. And I am somewhat convinced that more missiles have been introduced."

A federal judge in Washington dismissed Robertson's \$35 million libel suit against former Rep. Pete McCloskey, who questioned his Korean war record. The judge said McCloskey was the prevailing party in the acrimonious lawsuit. Robertson agreed to pay court costs but not McCloskey's legal fees.

Super Tuesday, the biggest primary day in history, saw GOP voters go the primary polls in 17 states and Democrats choose candidates in 20 states. There are 712 Republican and 1,307 Democratic delegates at stake.

Dukakis was hoping for a strong harvest of delegates from Texas, Florida and Maryland, as well as Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Washington state.

## Indians practice traditional religion in federal prison

EL PASO (AP) — Indians at La Tuna Federal Penitentiary heated rocks for the sweat lodge and said prayers in preparation for the medicine man's visit.

They built a 12-foot-diameter sweat lodge outdoors, between the prison camp and the main building, then purified themselves inside the hut by sweating.

A sweat lodge is a dome-shaped hut made of natural materials that Indians use as a chapel. It's made of twigs and branches that are woven onto a wooden frame and covered with canvas.

The rocks create intense heat, with temperatures reaching as high as 130 degrees.

"The hotter the rocks, the better the prayers," Leroy Yocash, one of the Indians, said.

Yocash said healing sometimes takes place as a result of the prayers and purification ceremonies in the sweat lodge.

"This is not a sauna," he said. "This is something very sacred. Although we are very limited on time, each of us spends up to half an hour in the sweat lodge."

Ben Yazzie, the medicine man, is a 45-year-old Navajo from Crownpoint, N.M. He ministers once a month to 42 Indian inmates at the Anthony penitentiary.

"When I come, we share about the Indian ways and bring news about our people," Yazzie, a part-time medicine man who paints houses for a living, said.

Most of the other inmates seek out the prison chaplains for spiritual guidance, but Indian inmates prefer the Indian ways, and would rather wait for Yazzie to help them with their spiritual lives.

The Rev. Sol Codillo, head

prison chaplain, said it's his job to ensure that all inmates get to practice their religion. That's why he hired Yazzie.

Congress passed a law in 1978 that mandates freedom of religion for Indians in federal departments, agencies and prisons.

The intent of the law is to preserve Indian traditions and religions, and to permit Indians to express those beliefs.

The law also guarantees access to Indian sites, the use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites.

La Tuna pays Yazzie \$120 once a month for a session that lasts six to seven hours. Yazzie ministers to inmates who come from a dozen different tribes, including Yakimas, Cherokees and Navajos.

Yocash, a 47-year-old Yakima from Washington, is one of the inmates who looks forward to Yazzie's visits.

"Mr. Yazzie's visit delights the native brothers immensely," he said. "His prayers lift us and help to alleviate the stress and anxiety of being in prison. He is our only contact with the outside world."

Yocash, who is in prison for violating anti-poaching laws, assists Yazzie with some of the ceremonies.

The highlight of Yazzie's visit is the sweat lodge ceremony.

Inside the sweat lodge, Yazzie said, "We confess, fast and pray. We talk to the wind, to the four directions of the world. We talk about what it means to be Indian."

Yazzie said some Indian inmates want to practice "advanced ceremonies." But his is not possible in most cases because the ceremonies involve visiting sacred Indian sites outside the prison.

## Tuesday's results to reshape future of primary races

By Walter R. Mears

Associated Press

The verdicts of Super Tuesday could shape the way presidential campaigns are waged long after all the votes of 1988 have been counted. That's because politicians usually fight the last war, looking back every four years to see what worked last time.

That makes Sen. Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee a particularly influential figure in writing the strategic rule book for the next generation of Democratic presidential candidates.

Should Gore make good on his claim to a major surge of strength in the southern and border states he will do it in defiance of conventional wisdom about the way to run for president.

His strategy of waiting near home and betting the entire race on one big night will then become part of conventional wisdom for next time.

Gore's was a course born of necessity. Fearing defeat in Iowa and New Hampshire, he advanced to the rear, saving his campaign money and betting it all on Super Tuesday.

"We're going to win a bunch of states," he said Sunday, then hedged, "but we're concentrating on the delegate count."

Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts and Rep. Richard Gephardt of Missouri came South on the standard route. Gephardt won in Iowa, Dukakis won in New Hampshire and they sparred to no clear decision elsewhere.

But Dukakis is the financial front-runner now, and strong Southern showings to go with his sure bets in Massachusetts and Rhode Island on Tuesday would make him a formidable leader.

It also would confound the Southern and border state political leaders who invented Super Tuesday in an attempt to strengthen their position in choosing a Democratic candidate.

### Analysis

From the outset, the prospect was that Jesse Jackson would gain a sizeable bloc of delegates because of his strength among black voters. Now it appears that Dukakis will benefit, too.

Vice President George Bush appears headed for Republican victories that could make him virtually unstoppable for the GOP nomination, buoyed by his ties to President Reagan in a region that is supposed to be conservative terrain.

He showed his strength in South Carolina on Saturday, sweeping 37 delegates by gaining 48 percent of the vote, with Sen. Bob Dole second at 21 percent.

That left Dole talking about Illinois on March 15, and the rest of the calendar as the real contest. "We're not going to walk away from any state or leave early," he said.

Pat Robertson, who once said he'd trounce the other two in South Carolina, began reminding people that half the Republican delegates will remain to be chosen after Super Tuesday. That after saying earlier that the South was his home base and he had to win there.

The former television evangelist could find comfort in South Carolina only by claiming that it proved conservative strength because of the combined vote he and Rep. Jack Kemp received. On NBC's Meet the Press, Robertson added that if he'd had all the Kemp votes "I would have been up in the mid-30s" in percentage of the total.

That's wishful thinking square, since Robertson got 19 percent and Kemp 11 percent, which adds up to 30 even.

Editor's note: Walter Mears, veteran political writer for the Associated Press, is now AP's Executive Editor.

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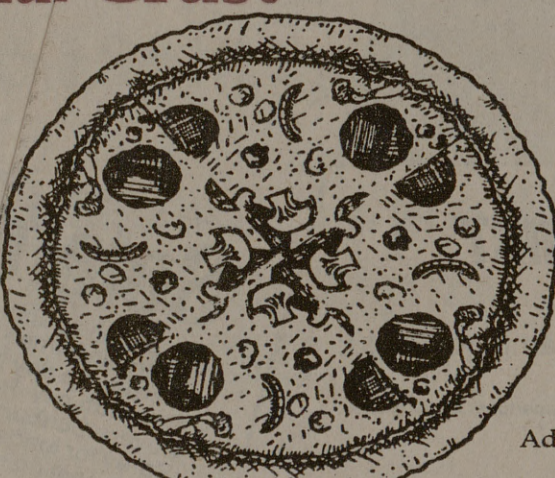
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