

Cathy Smith, a former rock backup singer who injected comic John Belushi with drugs before he died, was sentenced to three years Tuesday by a judge who called her "the source of the poison." 2-A.

Still improving

James Jackson is a junior at the University of Georgia, both healthy and happy, a 20-year-old dreamer. He prepares for the Sept. 13 game against Duke at Sanford Stadium, when his second season as Georgia's starting quarterback begins. And Jackson is improving with each play. 1-C.



Balloon record

Three Dutch adventurers in a huge helium-and-hot-air balloon bounced to a harrowing landing Tuesday in a wheat field near Amsterdam to set a record for the fastest trans-Atlantic balloon crossing — 51 hours and 14 minutes. 3-A.



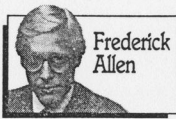
Right at home

Pam Martin is accustomed to people staring at her and coming over to say hello. The long-time evening anchor of the Channel 6 news thinks such familiarity is nice and comes about because people often see television personalities and think of them as members of the family. 4-B



'We have witnessed a non-violent revolution'

Lewis pulls off stunning upset



Frederick Allen

Lewis writes new chapter with victory

Call the publishers. It's time for a new textbook on voting behavior in Atlanta.

With his breathtaking upset win over Julian Bond in Tuesday's 5th District Democratic runoff, John Lewis turned this town's conventional political wisdom on its ear.

He did it by running as two candidates.

For whites, Lewis represented an alternative to the liberal political agenda so beautifully — and disastrously — articulated by Bond. If Atlanta had to have a black congressman, white voters said, he would be a dogged champion of ethics in government, not an articulate national spokesman for radical causes.

For blacks, Lewis apparently was a vehicle for expressing dissatisfaction with the black governing elite. It has been 13 years now since blacks captured control of City Hall, yet the black community has little to show for its political power. Bond, with his backing from the black establishment, was a traditional "consensus" candidate who had the misfortune of coming along just when the idea of consensus candidates had fallen into disfavor.

The big news on Tuesday, in a nutshell, was that black voters behaved the way whites used to — and vice versa.

In the past, black voters have tended to rally around the frontrun-

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KENNETH WALKER/Staff

John Lewis is surrounded by supporters during victory celebration at his headquarters after defeating Julian Bond in runoff for the Democratic nomination in the 5th Congressional District.

Old comrade beats Bond by 3.6% of vote

By Ron Taylor
Staff Writer

After taking his lumps in the civil rights movement and on the campaign trail, former Atlanta City Councilman John Lewis pulled off the upset of his career Tuesday night to whip state Sen. Julian Bond in the 5th Congressional District Democratic runoff.

Lewis, who had gotten only 35 percent of the primary vote, had 34,548 votes in the runoff to Bond's 32,170, winning by a margin of 51.8 percent to 48.2 percent.

Bond had been favored to win the race after getting 47 percent of the vote in the Aug. 12 primary, much of it from predominantly black precincts in the 58 percent black district.

In his victory statement Tuesday night, Lewis alluded to the importance of black voters who shifted their support to him in the runoff.

"I want to thank those good folks who had the raw courage to change their votes in a runoff and vote for me," Lewis told his campaign workers.

Referring to his humble beginning, Lewis said, "For a boy who

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Feds reviewing patrol report to see if Hardison broke law

By Gary Hendricks
Staff Writer

The GBI report on the State Patrol investigation has been passed along to a federal prosecutor to determine whether Patrol commander Col. Hugh Hardison violated federal anti-corruption laws, according to a brief filed Tuesday with the state Supreme Court.

Attorney General Mike Bowers filed the brief to support the state's appeal of a ruling last week ordering Gov. Joe Frank Harris and the state Board of Public Safety to make public the 3,500-page GBI report into alleged ticket fixing within the Patrol.

The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution filed suit seeking

to get disclosure of the report. The newspapers' attorneys responded to the state brief Tuesday by saying that the federal government has not acted on the report, which was given to U.S. Attorney Joe Whitley in Macon.

"I would classify it as a review of information that has been generated by the GBI," Whitley said

Tuesday. "No investigation that I am aware of is being conducted by any federal agency. An investigation has been conducted by the GBI. The state attorney general's office has asked us to review that information."

Whitley said he did not know

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Allen

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ner, a habit acquired in the days when blacks were a minority and had to vote in a bloc to make their voices heard.

When Bond carried the black vote over Lewis by a 2-to-1 margin in the Aug. 12 primary, the safe prediction was that Bond would solidify or even enhance his strength in the runoff, and that Lewis would be written off as the "white" candidate.

Instead, Lewis gained strength in black precincts on Tuesday, especially in poorer neighborhoods. Bond still carried the overall black vote, but Lewis improved his primary showing dramatically — enough to win once the white precincts gave him their vital blessing.

The explanation was that black voters demonstrated a pattern that has prevailed among white voters in several recent statewide elections: A frontrunner, particularly one who has 100-percent name recognition and a fixed image, tends to get all of the votes he will ever get when the first primary is held.

If an underdog can force a runoff, in most cases, he stands to pick up the support of the also-rans from the primary. This is why so many second-place finishers in primaries — most prominently Sam Nunn, George Busbee and Joe Frank Harris — have gone on to leapfrog better-known frontrunners and win runoffs.

Bond outgunned Lewis in fame, style, money, endorsements and glamour — all of which merely served to demonstrate Bond's feet of clay when, despite his advantages, he could not win outright. Black voters,

In the past, black voters have tended to rally around the frontrunner, a habit acquired in the days when blacks were a minority and had to vote in a bloc to make their voices heard.

having assumed before the primary that Lewis was a lost cause, found something to admire in his tough, dogged determination in fighting the odds.

And as a result, Atlanta's political observers can now scrap the dogma that a black candidate automatically hurts himself by disparaging another black. In attacking Bond during the runoff, Lewis was by extension attacking the establishment — Mayor Andrew Young, former Mayor Maynard Jackson, political operative David Franklin and City Council President Marvin Arrington, among others — and gaining credit for his independence.

A quick review of returns from black precincts indicated that Bond did best in the upper-income neighborhoods of the 10th and 11th Council districts, while Lewis surged in poorer areas — suggesting a clash of classes among black voters, and an abrupt end to a long tradition.

White voters, for their part, proved that they are not merely willing but anxious to pay attention to an election involving black candidates.

Whites now occupy the role played for so many decades in Atlanta by blacks: a minority (40 percent of the registered voters in the 5th) with enough muscle to serve as the swing vote.

In days gone by, white candidates would venture to the "Hungry Club" forum at the Butler Street YMCA to carry their message to the black community; more recently, black candidates have headed for the meetings of the Buckhead Business Association, and Lewis showed on Tuesday that the message is getting through.

White voters dislike the black political establishment, not because it has failed to deliver, but because it insists on a political orthodoxy that whites consider to be grossly leftist. Bond's support for the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, his distaste for defense spending, his insistence on fatter domestic spending on social programs — all combined to convince white voters that he would pursue the wrong politics in Washington, and that he would do so with excessive articulation.

In the bygone era, blacks voted to make sure that the "moderate" white candidate would win — as was the case in the mayor's race of 1961, when Ivan Allen Jr. relied on black support to beat Lester Maddox. On Tuesday, whites pronounced Lewis the more "moderate" choice, rewarding him for his unwillingness (or inability) to talk in detail about his positions on political issues during the four runoff debates.

Indeed, white voters did not merely express a preference for Lewis. They gave him their votes by staggering margins. One Buckhead precinct, Cathedral of Christ the King, gave Lewis 370 votes to Bond's 36 — a margin of more than 10-to-1.

Someone writing a new chapter in a textbook might even say that on Tuesday, whites engaged in bloc voting for a consensus candidate.



NEIL MCGAHEE/Staff

Julian Bond and his mother wait for final returns in the 5th District race against John Lewis.

Lewis

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grew up poor in Alabama, son of a sharecropper, we have come a distance. We have witnessed a nonviolent revolution. Today, we sent a message."

At Bond headquarters, where several prominent black leaders put in an appearance, the mood changed from festive to somber, as Lewis edged ahead in the see-saw returns.

Shortly before 11:30 p.m., Bond appeared with his family to deliver his concession speech.

"Just a few moments ago, I called John Lewis and congratulated him on his victory and offered him my support on his campaign in the fall," Bond said. "This has been a long and difficult campaign for all of us. I want to start by thanking all of my volunteers. You worked long and hard in the rain and in the summer heat, and I will be forever in your debt."

The crowd of supporters erupted into applause when Bond hinted at the possibility of again running for some public office. He said, "The day may come when I may ask you to do it again."

Lewis will face Republican nominee Portia Scott in the November general election. The winner will become the only black Congress member from the Deep South.

Lewis' victory came after a bitter campaign and years of being upstaged by Bond, who had become a

civil rights celebrity when he was temporarily denied his seat in the Georgia House of Representatives in 1966. Ironically, Bond came under fire that year after endorsing an antiwar statement by Lewis, who was then chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Although Lewis had made civil rights history by suffering a fractured skull on "Bloody Sunday" in Selma, Ala., in 1965, he had found himself chasing the black support that flowed to Bond, his former partner in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, in the primary. Bond got 47 percent of the vote then, and briefly held a majority of the votes.

The turnout in Tuesday's runoff was 26 percent. Lewis won by gaining strength in the predominantly white precincts that had supported him in the primary, apparently picking up many of the votes which earlier had gone to other opponents, and by making inroads into Bond's support in the predominantly black precincts.

In the largely white Christ the King precinct (8H), for instance, Lewis got 370 votes to Bond's 36 in the runoff. In the primary, he had gotten only 245 votes to Bond's 54, with 173 of the votes going to attorney Charles Johnson.

In the predominantly black Gordon precinct in DeKalb County, Lewis had gotten only 40 votes in the primary to Bond's 123. Tuesday, Lewis' total rose to 78, and Bond's dropped to 111.

In the racially integrated Sylvan

Hills precinct (12C), the vote flipped in Lewis's favor. Vote there had gone for Bond in the primary by a 118-to-105 vote, but the runoff voters gave the edge to Lewis, 191 to 114.

Mayor Andrew Young, who has been criticized by Lewis supporters for letting several of his aides campaign for Bond, said Tuesday night "We have nothing to lose from a good, hard-fought race. This is something we're going to have to get used to."

On the night of the Aug. 12 primary, Bond seemed to have the race sewn up without a runoff, taking 51 percent of the vote with 90 percent of the precincts reporting. But a few minutes later, new tallies showed Bond down to 47.2 percent of the total, and Lewis holding firm at 35 percent.

Even before the wild primary finish, the relationship between the two old civil rights friends had been testy. But after the primary, the contest became nastier.

Lewis, for example, passed a urine test for illicit drugs and tried to make an issue out of Bond's refusal to take the test. At one point during a radio debate, he invited Bond to prove that he was drug free by going immediately to the men's room. Bond refused, sticking by his position that such tests are invasive and unconstitutional. He accused Lewis of "demagoguery and McCarthyism" and mockingly referred to the controversy as "Jar Wars."