

**Julian Bond**

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# Julian Bond in '76

FOR PRESIDENT



JAN 1 1 1975 *Byhulla*

## Julian Bond Ranked 7th for Presidential Nomination

Atlanta State Senator-elect Julian Bond, a potential presidential candidate scored seventh in a rating of 31 Democrats who are possible contenders for their party's 1976 presidential nomination.

He ranked higher than both announced candidates, including out going Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter, whose name did not receive enough mention to place him among the 31, and Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.)

Bond also outscored Ralph Nader, Sen. Walter Mondale, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, and Sen. Birch Bayh. Bond also outpointed former Senator and 1968 candidate Eugene McCarthy, Florida Governor Reuben Askew, and both 1972 Democratic Vice-Presidential candidates, Senator Thomas Eagleton and Sargent Shriver.

Ranking above Bond were Alabama Governor George Wallace, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Senator Edmund Muskie, Senator George McGovern and former New York Mayor John Lindsay.

In a separate poll of independents, Bond ranked 10th behind Wallace, Jackson, Muskie, McGovern and former New York Mayor John Lindsay.

The poll, conducted by the respected George Gallup organization, was conducted between November 8 and 11, before Mondale withdrew as a candidate, and before Governor Carter and Rep. Udall announced their candidacies.

Senator Bond said, "These results are more than encouraging, I still intend to reserve a final decision until late May or June of 1975, but steady trickle of mail into my office convinces me that 1976 may be the year in which a candidacy like mine would find a willing and receptive audience."

Bond said that he had talked with Montgomery, Alabama attorney Morris Dees, who raised \$20 million for the McGovern campaign, about "putting together similar campaign efforts for my campaign."

# Julian Bond to Enter Presidential Primaries in '76

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Oct. 7 — Julian Bond, the black civil rights advocate, plans to enter a number of Democratic Presidential primaries in 1976.

He says he does not expect to win the nomination, although there has been some speculation about his Vice-Presidential potential. Rather, he says he hopes to carry enough black delegates to the Democratic National Convention to give Blacks a significant say in the outcome.

During past Democratic conventions, black delegates seldom had notable impact. They have been either too few in number or too divided on a common candidate.

Mr. Bond, who recently was elected to the Georgia State Senate after several terms in the State House of Representatives, believes he can change all that. Back in Atlanta after another speaking tour around the country — he says he has addressed five million potential supporters in 49 states in the last six years — he explained his plan, saying:

"Now that the winner-take-all primaries have been outlawed, I can pile up blocs of black delegates in Southern and industrial states.

### 'Special Brokering Weight'

"The sum total of those blocs will carry special brokering weight at a convention that has been thrown wide open by the withdrawal of Ted Kennedy.

"The candidate who promises to do the most for black people can have my delegates. If the Vice-Presidential thing should somehow develop after that, well we'll just have to see."

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama is considering a similar political plan, using blocs of delegates from the opposite end of the ideological spectrum.

Both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Bond are working on the assumption that they can draw at least 15 per cent of the vote in many states.

Under the Democratic party's new rules, the winner of a primary no longer gets all the delegates. Instead, each candidate is awarded delegates proportionate to his share of the total primary vote.

However, no delegates are awarded unless a candidate gets at least 15 per cent of the vote. States can lower this minimum, but many have not.

During the 1972 Presidential campaign, Mr. Bond was opposed to the strategy that he is now advocating.



The New York Times  
Julian Bond

His plan then was for the nation's black leaders to run in their home states as favorite sons. At the convention, they were to band together and throw their weight behind the candidate who vowed to continue the war on poverty, to improve black schools and to funnel more economic aid toward black Africa.

"It didn't work, if for no other reason than Representative Shirley Chisholm refused to limit her running to New York," Mr. Bond recalls. He added:

"She drove off as many black votes as she won.

"For too long, we've made a habit of goofing up when it comes to picking Presidential candidates.

"Back in 1968, all of Philadelphia's black leaders voted against the challenge to the Georgia delegation—headed by Lester Maddox—because Hubert Humphrey was against the challenge."

Mr. Bond's plan for 1976 will probably fail as badly as his 1972 plan if more than one black candidate runs.

### May Divide Liberals

There also is a possibility that, in some primaries, Mr. Bond might divide the liberal vote and thereby make a conservative candidate, such as Governor Wallace, appear stronger.

In 1972, black leaders were particularly split over a Democratic Presidential nominee.

There were bitter behind-the-scenes arguments at the Miami Beach convention:

Prior to the convention, Representative Louis Stokes of Cleveland came out for Senator Humphrey, then bickered openly with Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, who wanted to visit Cleveland to campaign for Senator George McGovern.

Representative Ronald V. Dellums of California came out for Mrs. Chisholm, then switched to Mr. McGovern.

Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette, Miss., came out for then Mayor Lindsay of New York, then switched to Mr. Humphrey, and finally to Mr. McGovern. Today, Mr. Evers is talking favorably about Governor Wallace.

### Nominated in 1968

During the Democrats' 1968 convention in Chicago, Mr. Bond's name was among those placed in nomination for Vice President.

But Mr. Bond asked that his name be withdrawn. The Constitution prohibits anyone who is not at least 35 years old from serving as President or Vice President. Mr. Bond was then only 28.

Mr. Bond gained national attention in the early sixties by speaking out and

demonstrating for civil rights.

He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1965, but the predominantly white group refused to seat him until 1967, when the Supreme Court ruled that his exclusion was illegal.

During the Democratic primary in Georgia this year, Mr. Bond was instrumental in throwing black support to George Busbee, the State Representative who defeated Lieut. Gov. Lester G. Maddox in the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

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*Handwritten signature: T. T. T. Sen*

### Bond to Announce Intentions in June

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1 (UPI) — Georgia state legislator Julian Bond says he will announce in June whether to seek a national political office.

Bond said Wednesday he would run in selected primaries if he decides to seek the presidency. "There are 32 primaries, I think, and no one candidate could afford to run in all of them," he said.

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LITTLE ROCK, ARK.  
SOUTHERN MEDIATOR  
JOURNAL  
W. 9,137 (N)

JAN 10 1975

*Bygones*

## BOND SCORES 7th IN GALL UP PRESIDENTIAL POLL

PAGE ONE

ATLANTA, GA.—State Senator-elect Julian Bond, a potential presidential candidate, has scored 7th in a rating of 31 Democrats who are possible contenders for their party's 1976 presidential nomination.

He scored above both announced candidates, including outgoing Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter, whose name did not receive enough mention to place him among the 31, and Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz).

Bond outscored Ralph Nader, Senator Walter Mondale, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, and Senator Birch Bayh. Bond also outpointed former Senator and 1968 candidate Eugene McCarthy, Florida Governor Reuben Askew, and both 1972 Democratic vice-presidential candidates, Senator Thomas Eagleton and Sargent Shriver.

Ranking above Bond were Alabama Governor George Wallace, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Senator Henry Jackson, Senator Edmund Muskie, Senator George McGovern and former New York Mayor, John Lindsay.

In a separate poll of independent voters, Bond ranked 10th behind Wallace, Jackson, Muskie

McGovern, Nader, say, Humphrey, newly-elected Ohio Senator John Glenn and Illinois Senator Adlai Stevenson.

The poll, conducted by the respected George Gallup organization, was conducted between November 8 and 11, before Senator Mondale withdrew as a candidate, and before Governor Carter and Rep. Udall announced their candidacies.

Carter, who announced December 12th that he will be a candidate was not mentioned as a choice by independent voters either, although Rep. Udall did place 26th among these non-aligned voters.

"These results are more than encouraging," Bond said, "I still intend to reserve a final decision until late May or June of 1975, but this showing, and the slow but steady trickle of mail into my office convinces me that 1976 may be the year in which a candidacy like mine would find a willing and receptive audience."

Bond said that he had talked with Montgomery, Alabama attorney Morris Dees, who raised \$20 million for the McGovern campaign, about "putting together a similar fund raising effort for my campaign."

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2, 1976

NY Times  
1/22

# Blacks Urge Julian Bond as President

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Leaders of the National Black Political Assembly announced yesterday that they intended to draft State Senator Julian S. Bond of Georgia as an independent candidate for President of the United States.

This marks the first attempt to form an independent political organization by the amalgamation that grew out of the First National Black Political Convention in Gary, Ind., in March 1972.

It also puts the group in conflict with black elected officials who are under strong pressure to support their parties' political choice. Many of these officials were among the assembly's strongest supporters years ago.

The assembly's leaders said that Mr. Bond best represented the assembly's campaign to create "a society based on humanism, democracy and self-determination, free of oppression and exploitation of humans by other humans; an end to racism, sexism, militarism, imperialism and all the insane derivations of monopoly capitalism."

Mr. Bond's reaction to the assembly move was to say he was "battered," but that he had no plans to involve himself

in national politics "until the 1976 legislative session is over in March."

At a news conference at the offices of District 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union, Mtangulizi Sanyika, chairman of the assembly's political and organizational development, said the group was "entering Presidential politics as independents with no intention of compromising or negotiating with the Democratic or Republican Parties."

He said the effort would offer "our people and the American public a choice, a human agenda" so they "will not be forced to choose between the lesser of two evils."

Mr. Sanyika, a Boston-based political activist whose name was formerly Hayward Henry, said that Mr. Bond had been chosen out of a field of five blacks. The other four under consideration were Democratic Representatives John Conyers Jr. of Michigan and Ronald V. Dellums of California; the Mayor of Gary, Ind., Richard G. Hatcher, and Dick Gregory, the comedian and social activist.

The assembly's co-chairman, Mashariki Kurudisha, said that the group would have chosen a woman candidate had they

found one "better able to carry these issues."

Ron Daniels, the assembly chairman, who lives in Youngstown, Ohio, said that the organization would also assist in the convening of the first National Committee for People's Politics in Washington, D. C., Feb. 20-22. The committee, he said, will attempt to unite "black, third world and white groups and persons" with similar interests.

The assembly, with support of the committee, will then seek "ballot status for the candidate in 25 to 30 states," he said.

The assembly's own third National Black Political Convention is scheduled for Cincinnati March 17-21.

The group's first convention in 1972 attracted some 8,000 black Americans of diverse political interests to Gary. Many of the elected officials and civil rights people dropped out of the organization after nationalists pushed through resolutions calling for the "dismantling of Israel" and an end to school busing to achieve racial integration.

Fewer than 2,000 attended the group's second convention in Little Rock, Ark., in April 1974.

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# Bond, Cashin Urging Switch

By MILO DAKIN

Two nationally known political leaders are urging black delegates to shift their allegiance to George McGovern in the conviction that the South Dakota senator will provide patronage jobs for blacks if he is elected President.

State Rep. Julian Bond of Atlanta, and Dr. John Cashin of Huntsville, Ala., are trying to persuade black delegates to commit themselves to McGovern to assure him a first ballot nomination with blacks getting much of the credit.

Bond, an active McGovern campaign worker, said he had been visiting with black delegates in Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. Cashin, head of the predominantly black National Democratic party of Alabama, said he has been talking to any delegates who would listen.

Bond said blacks want assurance of federal judgeships, U. S. marshals and black placement in top positions of regional federal agencies, such as in Atlanta. "I'm convinced," he said, "that Sen. McGovern will do this."

Other blacks, however, are not so convinced, and Bond has been conducting his own campaign to draw their support at Miami and prevent the nomination from going beyond the first ballot and into a floor fight on successive ballots where other political forces might counter the black coalition.

In simple politics, Bond said, "We want to give him (McGovern) a first ballot nomination and we want to be the difference in him getting it. You don't ask for patronage if you haven't done the job."

Bond noted, however, that blacks in 1972 are falling behind black leaders as they have in previous election years. "Southern black delegates are determined to make their own arrangements."

These searching delegates, however, "want what I want, and I'm convinced that McGovern is the man to support."

"I really sympathize more for Wallace. At least he put up a good fight. Even though I don't like him, he's got more backbone with a ballot in it

people who voted for Wallace aren't all racists," he said.

"It's just that middle America feels like it has been swimming in molasses. Wallace offered a fresh stream of water to get that sticky stuff off.

"It took Wallace to wake them up. It'll take McGovern to restore confidence," Cashin declared. "Nixon's running around visiting the Communists. First thing you know, it's going to be respectable to be a Communist."

"We don't want someone who is going to turn around and let things go as before—letting congressman who didn't work in the campaign decide where post offices are going to be built and who gets the top jobs."

Bond's pragmatic approach is more subdued than the flamboyant charge of Cashin, who has maintained his political stability despite the tendency to have George Wallace supporters and black loyal Democrats simultaneously angry at him.

"McGovern is going to win on the first ballot," Cashin predicts flatly. "The only thing to be gained from denying him a first ballot victory would be to give Hubert a chance to sneak in, and I do mean sneak in. Humphrey would do anything to get the nomination."

Cashin says he believes switching black supporters will give McGovern the impetus to go over the top without a bitter floor fight.

Blacks who voted for Humphrey for president in 1968 and who have leaned towards him this year are jumping off the slowing bandwagon because "Humphrey is a flip-flop artist. He has no backbone, no principle," Cashin charged.

Cashin said he was urging delegates aligned with the only black presidential candidate, Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York, to cast their ballots for McGovern also.

"We're trying to set up conferences with the McGovern people prior to the convention so we can get any differences ironed out in advance," Cashin said. "We intend to put together an effective coalition



Mil

CARACAS, Venezuela — Dominguez is flanked by Carlos after his release from napers. The abductors were lion, according to the family.

## Ted Say Place as

By JAMES DOYLE  
(c) 1972 Washington Star

WASHINGTON — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said Friday that if he is offered the presidential nomination this year he will turn the offer down.

Kennedy was reacting with visible annoyance to speculation and discussion in the press over an interview he gave to the Boston Globe Tuesday.

According to Kennedy's Globe Washington bureau chief Martin F. Nolan posed an "extreme" question in the interview as to whether Kennedy would join the ticket with Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota if it was the only move that would save McGovern and the party from defeat.

"Then you get the whole question of my arrogance if it wouldn't help out. What else

*Sen*  
~~7-7-4-1~~

Vertical text on the left margin, including "YOU", "S", "CARPE", and "AVAILABLE".



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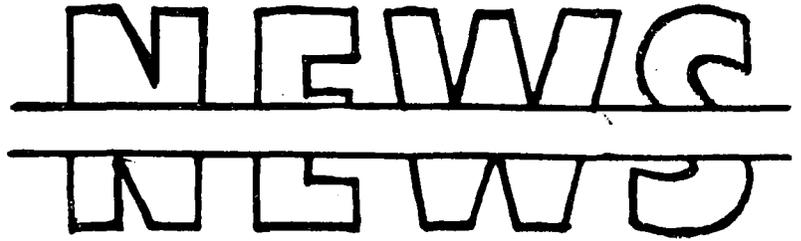
I did not  
know if you had  
seen this.

Peter

It looks like they could  
only be getting themselves into  
me! Campaign law violations

JULIAN BOND/CAMPAIGN

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Atlanta, Georgia 30310  
404 - 758-9101



This newsletter will bring you up to date on our efforts toward promoting the Julian Bond Campaign and moving the Democratic Party to the left.

Response to our classified ad calling for volunteers was extremely encouraging, although we have had some difficulty contacting many of those who answered the ad, while keeping up with other pressing business.

Slowly, but gradually, we are organizing our efforts. There are about twenty volunteers who come to work periodically, and their enthusiasm and good will have kept things going. Hopefully we will rapidly coordinate the various responsibilities and orient our resources more efficiently.

Julian is working full-time in the State Senate and accepting speaking engagements whenever there is time. James is working full-time in the City Council but finds time to direct our efforts. The volunteers are working out of Julian's district office at 361 Westview Drive.

We are presently trying to complete several mailings to:

1. people who have written to Julian over the years
2. Black Elected Officials
3. interested parties who might contribute financially to the campaign in an effort to pay for all this activity.

At the same time there is urgent research to be done in all fifty states. On top of all this we are answering the thirty to fifty pieces of mail Julian receives every day. We are also trying to help the approximately fifty people that call every day for help.

Morris Dees, who raised twenty-seven million dollars for McGovern in average single contributions of twenty four dollars, will raise money for us if we raise twenty thousand dollars on our own.

Things are moving ahead slowly, but your suggestions, contributions and hard work are urgently needed---not in 1976, or this summer---but NOW! Please let us hear from you.

Cordially,

The Julian Bond Campaign Staff

Garage Sales ✓  
Bode ✓  
Julian ✓  
Bruce ✓  
VEP Dinner