

# Sen. Zell Miller: Why Demon-KKK-Rats Lost the New South

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Sen. Zell Miller: Why Demon-KKK-Rats Lost the New South

Melanie Eversley. "Miller takes swipe at Dean: Comments on South criticized." The Atlanta Journal-Constitution. 2003/11/03.

WASHINGTON — Democratic presidential candidate Howard Dean "knows about as much about the South as a hog knows about Sunday," Democratic Sen. Zell Miller of Georgia said on Sunday's "Meet the Press" — part of his talk-show tour to publicize his new book.

Miller was reacting to a statement made the day before by Dean, the former governor of Vermont, that he wanted to appeal to Southerners with Confederate battle flags on their pickup trucks.

Miller was on the show to explain the philosophy of his book, "A National Party No More: The Conscience of a Conservative Democrat," as well as answer to the many Democrats who question why he supports tax cuts, the war with Iraq and other measures they view as Republican.

Miller said Dean's statement proves he knows little about people in Georgia and other Southern states.

"That's the same kind of caricature that I write about in this book," Miller said. "I write about . . . in 1988 [Democratic presidential candidate] Michael Dukakis coming to Georgia and having this rally, and they had all these bales of hay stashed around here and there, like it was some kind of set from the television show 'Hee Haw.' That's not what the South is."

Instead, Miller said, the South is a progressive place where people work hard and are concerned about making ends meet. "In Georgia, we have several statewide elected officials who are African-American . . . they were being elected in a state that's 70 percent white," he said. "This is not the South that Howard Dean thinks it is. Sure, we drive pickups. But on the back of those pickups you see a lot of American flags. It's

the most patriotic region in the country. And you see hardworking individuals that want to instill values in their children."

Dean's statement has also been attacked by several of his presidential rivals, who said the reference to Rebel flags sounded like an appeal to racism.

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Dirty arabs pay NO taxes + set up drug shops in poor Black neighborhoods

African-Africans can blame Ted KKKennedy and John "FlipFlopper" KKKerry for sponsoring and voting for the "Arab Tax Relief Act of 1988," whereby dirty arab immigrants are allowed tax free breaks to set up their drug-dealing and money-laundering shops in the inner city.

Thanks to the Bush administration's war on terrorism, the U.S. Department of Justice has intercepted billions of dollars that dirty arabs have tried to smuggle out to their dirty arab brothers in the Sudan -- money that is used in the genocide of Black Africans.

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Demon-KKK-Rats + KKKerry Oppose Vouchers to Keep Schools Segregated + Lily-White

Let's take a look at the Demon-KKK-Rats' attitude towards America's weakest citizens. President George W. Bush supports educational vouchers. These would help poor people, particularly inner city African-Americans, to take their children out of dangerous and dysfunctional school systems and put them in schools where academic standards are respected and discipline is maintained.

But rich whitey Limousine Liberal Demon-KKK-Rats like Ted KKKennedy and John KKKerry stridently oppose this policy. This pair not only went to very expensive private schools, they also gave their own children equally expensive educations.

Nevertheless, these paragons of Whitey Hypocrisy have ardently worked to deny similar opportunities to inner city Black kids.

Why? Because Demon-KKK-Rats like Ted KKKennedy and John KKKerry want the private schools segregated and Lily-White.

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CBS 60 Minutes. "Going Home To The South." 2002/10/27.

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2003/06/12/60minutes/main558375.shtml>

Children of many blacks who once fled the South and segregation are now returning to find better lives than they had in the North.

Reporters who covered the civil rights revolution of the 1960s know the bitterness felt by those who were back then known as Negroes – bitterness at the humiliation inflicted on them by Southern whites.

As a result, millions fled North in search of jobs, education, dignity.

But now, millions of their children are finding out that their best chance of living the American Dream is in the South, in places like the suburbs around Charlotte, North Carolina; Orlando, Florida; Houston, Texas; and especially Atlanta, Georgia.

And ironically, while their parents and grandparents may have fought for integration, many of them have chosen to live in all–black communities.

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Black suburban Atlanta may look like Beverly Hills, but it's Mecca for many new migrants who are buying homes worth from \$200,000 to more than \$2 million. And new subdivisions keep sprouting, marketed especially to blacks.

Jeff Moten and his wife, Wanda, were in the first wave of this new migration. Ten years ago, they moved here from outside New York City. Most of their neighbors are also former Northerners.

"I blazed a trail to get out of New York," says Moten. "I just wanted a better way for my kids."

That better way includes a lower crime rate than up North, easy access to athletic facilities and to the arts, and several performances a week at Atlanta's Chastain Park — which includes champagne, Chopin and Nancy Wilson.

It's a marvelous life, one that more blacks can now afford. Black buying power nationwide has doubled in the last decade. Half of all black households are now middle and upper income. And more blacks are graduating from high school and college so they're able to land better jobs and buy better homes.

Moten's neighbors, Eduard and Shari Weathers, and Keith and Detra Burrell said moving South brought them the promised land.

"My father used to always say, 'Stop asking for a piece of the pie. Make your own damn pie.' And this is us making our own pie," says Detra Burrell.

"This is what we have. This is what we want. We're no different from anybody else. We want nice homes. All of us have college degrees here.

All of us have white–collar jobs. Why should we have to settle for anything less than what we have?"

Their white–collar jobs include financial consultant, school principal, Xerox executive and computer programmer. Plus, high–tech jobs are attracting blacks and whites to the South. But for blacks, it's coming back to their roots. Many who've moved South say they feel they've come home. And more than 3.5 million came home in the '90s – twice as many as came in the '80s.

They can also find good black public schools, and trendy bars and cafes, where the only whites are behind the bar.

"My younger brother's in the Navy, in San Diego, and he was here for about a week," says Eduard Weathers. "And I rode him around the neighborhood, and I said, 'Yeah, and it's just about all black out here.' And he looked at me, he said, 'You're kidding? Those houses we saw, black people live in those houses?' I said, 'Yeah.'"

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Renee Thomas found it hard to be black in a white neighborhood, so her family left Philadelphia and moved to a black community outside Atlanta. Up north, they'd been the only African–Americans in a neighborhood of 100 white families.

"We were the first blacks that our neighbors' children had ever seen," says Thomas. "You often feel like you don't fit in."

But this is what really shocked her. Their son, Shay, the only black on his school football team, was scared because he was about to play a team that was all black.

"It really bothered me," says Thomas. "Because here my son, who's African–American himself, was very afraid of the other team."

The football incident convinced Shay's parents they had a problem.

"Our children really identified with Caucasian children, but were very uncomfortable around African–American children," says Thomas. "I hate to say it, but yes. But I really wanted an African–American boy. I didn't want a white child."

Three months after that football game, the Thomas family moved south. Now, Shay's in a black public school making new friends.

Laurie Beard also grew up in a white neighborhood, in Milwaukee. But her parents sent her to an all–black college, Spelman, in Atlanta, to learn more about her own culture.

"It was just unbelievable because being from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, you know, you're one of, you know, a few," says Beard. "And then when I got off the flight, it was like, 'Oh, my God.' I just never realized there were so many black people in one setting."

But Beard says she'd never move back north. In Atlanta, she got her college degree, got married, and convinced her parents to leave Milwaukee and come live nearby. Her parents, Israel and Gwen Beard needed convincing because they had been part of the original migration north, and had bad memories of the South.

Back in the '50s, Israel Beard had been a teacher in Tennessee, but he got fed up when his white supervisor kept calling him and the school's other black teacher "boy" in front of their students.

"I thought that that was a little debasing," remembers Israel, who says without question that it was better in the North at that time. "The overtness of the racism, the bigotry was not present."

He says he never expected to come back, but visiting his daughter and seeing the change made him change his mind. Now, he says the new South has won him over.

The South that he left was segregated effectively by force, but in the new South, blacks can have segregation by choice.

"When we first moved here, we had the opportunity to pretty much move on any side of town," says Moten. "And it was important to me for my kids to see black families, mothers and fathers, households, you know, doing well. I want them to think, 'Well, this is the norm.' I've arrived here in my lovely black neighborhood."

"Why even move to a white neighborhood when you have a nice black neighborhood you can move into," adds Keith Burrell, who says that white families are welcome to move into his neighborhood.

"Everybody's welcome to move here. Wouldn't have a black power sign on their door or their yard. No. Wouldn't bother us at all."

"I think that's the misconception, and I think that's because when we move into their neighborhoods, it's like, 'Oh, my God. Put the house on the market. Lock the doors.' And I hate to say it, but if they came in, I would wonder ... One of the things you'd say, 'Well, what's up your sleeve?' 'What is it that you want? Are you selling drugs?'"

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Now, there are a lot of grown black people who wear braces on their teeth.

"That's our badge of courage. We've arrived," says Burrell. "Growing up, the only kids that had braces were those kids that had money. Everybody we grew up with had the little bent–up teeth, going in different directions. And now, we're 40 years old. I have arrived. Look at my braces."

But not everyone can afford them. Nationwide, one in five blacks still lives in poverty – one in five, even in Atlanta. But that's a dramatic improvement from 10 years ago when the poverty rate was one in three.

"You understand that you are middle class, so that you might help somebody," says Cynthia Hale, who launched her church 16 years ago with just four people. Now, she preaches to more than 6,000 people, and most of them live in all–black, middle and upper class neighborhoods.

"I was so excited about being at a place where I could just kind of be myself and let my hair down," remembers Hale. "I didn't have to prove anything to anybody. And I think that's what causes people of any race, any culture, to self–segregate."

Alex Wilkerson agrees. He says he was the last person who ever expected to move back south. During World War II, he trained combat pilots in Tuskegee, Ala. But after the war, he couldn't land a decent job in the South.

"I realized that there were no opportunities, regardless of what skills I could have acquired," says Wilkerson.

He moved north in disgust. But last year, he and his wife moved back south to be near their daughter, Isabella Wilkerson, a Pulitzer prize–winning reporter for The New York Times who moved to Atlanta to research a book on the original migration north.

She told us that now many northern blacks are drawn to the South because this is their mother country, the cradle of their culture.

"There's always a searching to find out what — where did this begin, and why do we eat the food that we eat? Why do we listen to the music that we listen to? Why do we speak the way that we do? And this is a way to find that out," says Isabella Wilkerson, who admits she really didn't want to come back.

Isabella Wilkerson says she got a scare recently when she came out of an Atlanta bagel shop. It was raining so hard she couldn't make it back to her car.

"While I was waiting, a man came towards me. He was a gaunt, tall man who had a white goatee, and he looked as if he might have been in another time and place — a Confederate general," she says. "And I immediately had this visceral reaction to him, just at how he looked."

The man, who had an umbrella, offered to walk her to her car in the pouring rain. "I was amazed that this was happening. I had sized him up as a Southerner that I should probably steer clear of, and he showed this Southern hospitality that you hear so much about but don't believe exists," says Isabella Wilkerson. "It had never happened to me in all the years I've lived in the north."

If Martin Luther King Jr. were alive, what would he say about what was going on in Atlanta today?

"Even he might be speechless," says Isabella Wilkerson.

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KKKerry disses Dr. Cosby ~ Why Black Professionals will vote for BUSH/CHENEY

"John Kerry has called for an increase in the minimum wage. He said people out there are struggling, and you can't always fix the problem by marrying a rich woman." -- Jay Leno

Again displaying his true KKKondescending racist colors, witness John KKKerry telling an educated, successful, and philanthropic Black man what Blacks need to do and think.

Witness KKKerry -- the ugly rich White guy who marries an ugly rich foreign ketchup heiress -- tell Blacks that only welfare will uplift them.

This is no surprise as whitey Demo-KKK-Rats are always dissing Blacks like National Security Adviser Dr. Condaleezza Rice and U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell because they only want to see unqualified whiteys like Sandy "National Archives Burglar" Berger and step-n-fetchit ghetto blacks like Al Qaeda Sharpton in the "Whitey" House. See: <http://tinyurl.com/3sb3j>

My fellow well-educated, middle-class and/or professional African-Americans, we've studied and worked hard for our money. Let's keep our eyes on the prize: The American Dream.

As Dr. William H. Cosby said, don't let racist Demon-KKK-Rats like John KKKerry TAX and TAX and TAX all your hard-earned money away to give to Al Qaeda Sharpton and his lazy welfare ghetto "knucklehead thugs"!

President George W. Bush and the Party of Lincoln passed the "Leave No Child Behind Act" because Demon-KKK-Rats and their racist and incompetent whitey teachers unions have doomed our African-American, Latino-American, and Native-American children by placing them in "special ed" classes with racist low expectations!

Racist Demon–KKK–Rats have devastated the Black Christian Family with their national socialist = nazi welfare systems. Get up! Stand up for your rights! Get on the GOP bus and vote Bush/Cheney and the Party of Lincoln!

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Natalie P. McNeal. The Miami Herald. "Black congregation embraces GOP message." 2003/02/03.

<http://www.miami.com/mld/miamiherald/news/local/5091701.htm>

Gov. Jeb Bush could have chosen any of a thousand places in Florida to make a Martin Luther King Day speech. But he chose Worldwide Christian Center in Pompano Beach, where he received hugs and cheers.

The 1,300–member congregation at 450 N. Powerline Rd. is predominantly black and predominantly Republican — a rare combination in overwhelmingly Democratic Broward County.

"Years ago, I took a closer look at the platform of both parties," said the Rev. O'Neal Dozier, the church founder, who freely mixes politics and religion. "The [Republican] platform is more in line with the word of God. I am Republican because of conviction."

Republicans are hoping such institutions will become less rare.

Blacks have long been a core constituency of the Democratic Party. But the foundation has shown cracks, especially when Democratic members of the Broward County Commission called for the suspension of Supervisor of Elections Miriam Oliphant, a black Democrat. Many blacks felt she was being unfairly singled out.

Bush, the Republican governor, refused to suspend Oliphant. Three days later, on Martin Luther King Day, he appeared at Worldwide Christian and basked in the cheers.

Bush's relationship with blacks in Florida has often been strained, going back to his One Florida initiative, which rolled back affirmative action as it applied to the state university system's admission policies.

Many blacks blamed Jeb Bush for the chaotic 2000 ballot count in Florida that resulted in his brother becoming president.

CHURCHES HAVE A ROLE

Dorsey Miller, a longtime Republican and Bush appointee to the North Broward Hospital District, said blacks need to have representation in both parties if they want to improve their status.

"Things are never going to change if we continue to be all one party and not the other," he said.

Republican Party leaders say black churches can play a role.

"The black churches are a wonderful source of political activity," said Kevin Tynan, chairman of the Broward Republican Party. "It's not always for my party, but they do a wonderful job of getting people interested in a race and going out and voting."

In Dozier's case, that political activism has been controversial. He has been a vocal opponent of gay rights in a county that has been at the vanguard of gay rights. Dozier has referred to homosexuality as a "sickness." He is also active in the antiabortion movement.

Dozier started his church in 1985. The congregation met in the cafetorium at North Fork Elementary School. After two years, it was time to find a new home.

He looked at what were at the time the mostly white suburbs of Plantation, Lauderdale Lakes and Lauderhill.

"I felt that the blacks were not willing to accept what I was teaching," Dozier said. "I didn't want to go to an all–black community."

But he had a hard time finding a landlord who would rent him space.

Dozier said he prayed about the issue and decided to return to where he grew up: Pompano Beach, the Collier City neighborhood.

He started in a strip mall. Membership grew. He served free barbecue and an abundance of dinners to lure members.

Soon, he had enough members to move to his current location, off Powerline Road, near Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, a pawnshop, and an abandoned apartment complex. In 1996, the church moved into its 10,000–square–foot space.

#### WAS MET WITH BOOS

Dozier estimates that 90 percent of the congregation votes for Republicans.

With Republicans in control of the governor's mansion and both chambers of the Florida Legislature, Dozier finds himself with newfound connections.

In 2001, the governor appointed Dozier to the 17th Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission, a board that recommends lawyers for local judicial openings. He's the only black member of the commission.

The Republican strategy to appeal to blacks is twofold, said David Bositis, senior researcher of a think tank for black issues, the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies in Washington, D.C.

By welcoming blacks into the party, Republicans not only diversify their own ranks but make themselves more appealing to white swing voters, Bositis said.

Although Republicans have had a foothold among Broward's black elite, black Republicans are still small in number.

In 1998, 6,380 Broward County blacks registered Republican. By 2002, the number was 7,480.

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Bush Administration = Most Diverse + Most Qualified

- \* National Security Advisor Dr. Condaleezza Rice
- \* White House Counsel (and former Texas Supreme Court Justice) Alberto R. Gonzales
- \* U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ann M. Veneman
- \* U.S. Secretary of Labor Elaine Chao
- \* U.S. Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton
- \* U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell (and former Chair of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff)
- \* U.S. Secretary of Education Rod Paige
- \* U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Alphonso Jackson
- \* U.S. Secretary of Transportation Norman Y. Mineta

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Carlos Watson: Kerry's inner circle lacks color

Walking the walk

While Democrats have long claimed to be the party of greater inclusiveness, this year President Bush may argue that his administration is more diverse at senior levels than John Kerry's would be.

Seizing on the nation's diversity -- the country is almost one-third non-white -- Bush has appointed African-Americans, Asians, Latinos and

women to senior and non-stereotypical roles: Secretary of State, national security adviser, Transportation Secretary, White House Counsel.

Unlike Al Gore whose campaign manager, political director and finance director were African-American, the Kerry campaign, as of yet, has no one of color in the innermost circle, including Kerry's campaign manager, campaign chairperson, media adviser, policy director, foreign policy adviser, general election manager, convention planner, national finance chairman, and head of VP search team.

That's an odd position for a campaign that will probably rely on African-Americans and Hispanics for one in four of their general election votes and the crucial margin of difference in battleground states like Florida, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio.

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Despite these facts, if Kerry's inner leadership circle remains the same, do not be surprised if Bush points out the inconsistency, a more effective issue than many Democrats can imagine. Indeed, RNC Chair Ed Gillespie has set the ambitious goal of securing 25 percent of the black vote in 2004. While that sounds crazy to many Democratic insiders, shining a light on Kerry's lack of diversity may be one way to get there.

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Detroit Free Press: Demon-KKK-Rats' Genocide of Black Babies

The Detroit Free Press. Eye on Politics: Blacks' abortions tragically ignored. September 13, 2004.

By Dawson Bell (Detroit Free Press Staff Writer)

One of the familiar features of a political rally in any urban area in Michigan is the recitation of ills and injustice that befall many black citizens.

They are, of course, legion. Dysfunctional schools. [Blame Demon-KKK-Rats' racist and incompetent teachers unions. Ed.] High crime. [Blame Demon-KKK-Rats' liberal "let criminals loose in the Black community" judges. Ed.] Low employment. [Blame Demon-KKK-Rats' high taxes + racist and incompetent trade unions. Ed.] More African-American men in prison than college. [Blame Demon-KKK-Rats' racist and incompetent teachers unions + liberal "let criminals loose in the Black community" judges + high taxes + racist and incompetent trade unions. Ed.]

But there is another that almost never gets mentioned by politicians black or white. Some are even reluctant to call it an ill or an

injustice. But it is hard to think of it as anything other than a tragedy.

It is the shockingly high number of African–American women who have had abortions. In Michigan last year alone, black women had 10,911 abortions. (For the sake of comparison, 1,283 Michiganders of all ages and races died in traffic accidents in 2003).

The numbers are highlighted in a new report produced by Right to Life of Michigan from state Department of Community Health data, which is broken down by race for the first time this year.

The report shows that African–American women of childbearing age were three times as likely to have had an abortion last year as were women of other races. Black women, who comprise less than 16 percent of the female population in Michigan, obtained more than 38 percent of all abortions.

According to the RTLTM report, if African Americans in Michigan had abortions at a rate comparable to women of other races, the number of abortions overall in Michigan would be 25 percent lower.

One can argue that the high rate of abortion among African Americans is not an ill unto itself, but a symptom of underlying problems like poverty and family breakdown.

Thus, if young, black, pregnant women had the kind of financial and family support available to women of other races, they would be no more likely to terminate their pregnancies.

In its report, Right to Life, the state's leading abortion opponent, cites economic pressures as the likely culprit for a slight but steady rise in the overall number of abortions since 1999, and its officials concede that those pressures are more acute for urban blacks.

But we can cite the same underlying causes for high rates of violence or illiteracy among urban African Americans. No one uses that as an excuse to ignore either (that we seem to make so little progress with remedies is a separate issue).

One explanation is the increasingly partisan nature of the abortion debate.

As it stands now, Democrats are overwhelmingly opposed to limits on abortion. African Americans are overwhelmingly Democratic. [Gam zeh ya'avov – This too shall pass. Ed.]

Hence, the people most likely to share Right to Life's view that there is an "abortion crisis in the black community" don't speak at political rallies in the inner city.

Maybe that will change over time. [Vote for Black Christian Family Values! Vote for the Party of Lincoln! Vote Bush/Cheney! Ed.] Right to Life is scheduled to open its first Detroit office soon.

More and more young people describe themselves as pro-life.

In the meantime, the number of unborn black babies speaks for itself. [Black Churches, get on the GOP bus! Ed.]

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