

Death of a Nation: How the Southern Strategy Enslaved America

by Michele Steinberg

After the Nov. 7 election, Albert Gore reminded one of the story of the young man who went before a judge to plead for clemency as an orphan, after he had killed both his parents. Gore and his allies in the racist cabal of the Democratic National Committee (DNC), and its former chairman, Donald Fowler of South Carolina, killed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and then Gore protested against fraud and irregularities in the Florida election, demanding that “every vote be counted,” and invoking the name of the Voting Rights Act.

That was the same Al Gore who nullified 53,000 votes in Arkansas that went to his opponent, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in the May 23, 2000 Democratic primary. In a case of “The Furies” principle of Greek Classical tragedy, Gore lost Arkansas in the general election on Nov. 7 by 50,000 votes — less than the number of LaRouche votes that Gore himself had *discarded* in that state! Had Gore won Arkansas, he would

have won the election without Florida.

In the 2000 campaign, Gore accomplished the racist policy that Republican “neo-Cons” (an abbreviation for “neo-Confederates”) had been unsuccessfully trying to effect for 35 years: the nullification of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, that crucial piece of civil rights legislation.

In 1968, slyly signalling that he would get rid of both the Voting Rights Act and the desegregation provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Richard Nixon had made racism and the “Southern Strategy,” the crucial element in his successful Presidential campaign. And in 1976, Jimmy Carter, the Georgia peanut farmer who commented in the mid-1960s that “the last time the Republicans were in Atlanta was 100 years ago. They burned it down,” brought the Confederacy back into the Democratic Party. But it wasn’t until Al Gore and his year 2000 Presidential campaign, that the anti-Voting Rights Act



March 2000: International observers led by Prof. Ernst Florian Winter of Vienna (at podium), report to a Washington, D.C. press conference on the voter-intimidation and stealing of Lyndon LaRouche’s votes in the Presidential campaign of 2000.

effort was successful.

Gore, as did Carter, restored the shamefully treasonous policies represented by President Woodrow Wilson, and the all-white Democratic Party bloc of the Jim Crow laws, segregation, and the revival of the Ku Klux Klan through Hollywood's infamous film, D.W. Griffith's *Birth of a Nation*. This KKK propaganda movie *Birth of a Nation* was based on the lying book about South Carolina's 1870s Klan coup d'état, *The Clansman*, written by Woodrow Wilson's college chum Thomas Dixon and published by Walter Hines Page (whom Wilson made Ambassador to England). D.W. Griffith's movie version drew heavily on Wilson's lying *History of the American People* for its dialogue.

The first movie ever shown in the White House, *Birth of a Nation* was screened privately for President Wilson and his Cabinet on Feb. 18, 1915. Wilson commented that the film was "like writing history with lightning."

Likewise, the candidacy of George W. Bush, lover of the Confederate flag "heritage," is another shameful bastion of that pro-racist Southern Strategy.

As LaRouche explains it, the primary root of U.S. strategic folly today is that of the pro-racist, so-called "Southern Strategy," which has control over both major parties, and of our leading policymaking institutions. This control has been in place since that policy was launched around the 1966-72 Presidential ambitions of Henry Kissinger's charge Richard M. Nixon, and Zbigniew Brzezinski's charge Jimmy Carter (1976-81). As LaRouche wrote in "The U.S. Strategic Interest in Russia" (*EIR*, Dec. 15, 2000), "the actual strategic interest of the U.S.A., has never had anything in common with the homicidal fantasies of such acolytes of Harvard University's Professor William Yandell Elliott as Brzezinski and that perennial advisor, Henry A. 'Iago' Kissinger." Yandell Elliot, Chairman of Harvard's Government Department out of Nashville's "Agrarians," was an oligarchical Anglophile to the core, and enemy of the Constitution of the United States (see accompanying article). Yet, his charges, Kissinger and Brzezinski, have used access to the Presidency and shaped U.S. strategic doctrine into an ideology which is opposed to everything that the American Founding Fathers, and Abraham Lincoln, represented.

The mission of the following report is to set straight the record on the Confederate racist policies in both the Democratic and Republican parties, and to once again — as was done by Lincoln in the election of 1860, and in 1932, by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt — restore the American System, and free the United States from the gutters of the Carter Presidency, and from the historical low-point represented by the rigged election choice of Bush and Gore.

The 'Fowler Doctrine': Black Disenfranchisement

In August 1999, before the U.S. Supreme Court, the attorney for the DNC, John Keeney, Jr., argued a position for the



Democratic National Committee Chairman Don Fowler of South Carolina, during the later 1990s, pushed the nullification of the 1965 Voting Rights Act as it applied to the Democratic Party. In the 1970s, Fowler had supported Republicans in his state, rather than support an African-American Democratic candidate.

Democratic Party that was as racist as Reconstruction-era episodes, when hooded white riders of the Ku Klux Klan Democrats terrorized Southern blacks and any white collaborators. In the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia, recorded in C.A. No. 96-1816, Keeney argued that the Democratic Party is a private association whose leaders can choose whose votes to count or which candidates may run, on the grounds of the "right of association." It was this very logic, by which Southern states barred African-Americans from the polls, that the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was designed to overcome.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the argument of Keeney and the DNC for Al Gore.

The "private association" argument, which could today be called the "Fowler Doctrine" of the Democratic Party, was the re-institution of the "whites only" Democratic primaries that were challenged over and over in the courts from 1923 to 1944. Keeney and Fowler's trick was well known; it had

been *consciously* adopted by Nixon's campaign strategists in his 1968 campaign, whereby the Republican Party decided to overthrow the tradition of its founder, Lincoln, and replace the Democrats as the "whites only" party in the South. So apparently successful was Nixon's approach, that South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond (who had run as the segregationist "Dixiecrat" Presidential candidate in 1948), in 1968, crossed over to become a Republican to support Nixon. In that election, the anti-desegregation campaigns of Nixon and Alabama Gov. George Wallace, the candidate of the American Independent Party, took 10 of the 11 Confederate states. Texas, the home state of then outgoing President Lyndon Johnson, voted for Democrat Hubert Humphrey.

Nixon's 1968 strategist, Kevin Phillips, explained the Democrats' power in the South in his 1968 book, *The Emerging Republican Majority*:

"As soon as Black Belt Whites were free to do so, they used physical and economic pressure to keep Negroes from voting. . . . Later on . . . further disabilities, such as literacy tests and poll taxes, were heaped on Negroes and poor whites alike. . . . During the Twentieth Century another Southern political institution came to the fore—the 'white primary.' Because the Democratic Party was a 'private' institution, Negroes had no legal right to participate in its processes (until the Supreme Court decided otherwise in 1944)."

It was exactly this "private association" argument that was at the *center* of the battle inside the Democratic Party throughout the Twentieth Century—and every Democratic Party official, especially Southern boys such as Fowler and Gore, knows it, because it took more than 20 years, beginning in 1923, and a landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision on the all-white primary, to expose the truth.

In 1923, the Texas legislature passed a law which bluntly stated: "In no event shall a negro [sic] be eligible to participate in a Democratic primary election in the State of Texas, and should a negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such a ballot shall be void and election officials shall not count the same."

When a Supreme Court ruling struck down this rule under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, however, the court did not address the "private club" assertion of the whites-only Democratic Party. The Texas legislature passed another law requiring that "all white Democrats" were to decide on a candidate in the primaries. Again a lawsuit took Texas to the Supreme Court, which again struck down the specific law, but dodged the issue of whether primary elections came under the Federal Constitution. Getting more tricky by 1932, the Democrats in Texas then passed a rule, not in the legislature, but at the state Democratic Party convention, that limited the voting in primaries to "whites only." In 1935, the Supreme Court *upheld* the right of the Democratic Party as a "private club" to exclude blacks! The rule was not overturned until 1944, but still left the door open on the "private club" issue.

It was *that* racist tradition that Al Gore's wing of the Democratic Party used against LaRouche's voters in the 1996 and 2000 elections.

In the Footsteps of Lincoln

With *that* record, how did the Democratic Party then become the instrument of civil rights?

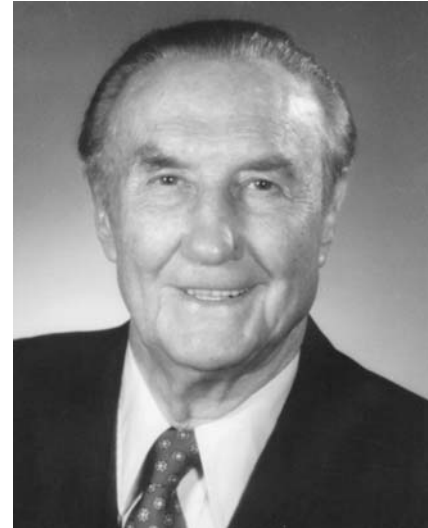
It was because of the 1932 election, and 12-year Presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, that the Democratic Party in America finally began to overcome the heinous history of racism and support for slavery that had been the hallmark of the party since Reconstruction following the Civil War. Under Roosevelt's New Deal leadership and the economic mobilization for World War II, the policies of the United States were not only dedicated to a full-scale postwar assault against the international colonialism of the British and European oligarchical families—a colonialism which was not only racist, but anti-human—but also, they were also targeted against the oligarchic policy inside the United States, i.e., for the fulfillment of emancipation of black Americans through education, civil rights, and economic development. Those policies were the ones that had been stopped by the British-architected assassination of Lincoln.

Roosevelt's policies were a dramatic change from the racism that had reared its head in the White House of Woodrow Wilson, who sponsored *Birth of a Nation*. In the South, it was the common refrain of Democrats—repeated early in his Georgia State legislative career by Jimmy Carter—that the last Republicans to come to Atlanta (and presumably the rest of the South) were Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's troops, to burn down the city. The Democrats were the party of segregation, of commitment to the "Lost Cause" of the Confederacy, and of "states' rights," that code-word for racial apartheid.

By 1948, the segregationist Democrats were so furious at FDR's policies, that had opened the door to civil rights, that that in 1948, Strom Thurmond, then a Democrat, launched his infamous "Dixiecrat" independent Presidential campaign. Ostensibly to oppose Roosevelt's former Vice President, Henry Wallace, who was roundly slandered as a communist (as were most civil rights advocates in the 1940s, '50s, and '60s), Thurmond left the Democratic Party in 1968, and became one of the first to create the "trend" which became the basis of the "Southern Strategy" today.

So strong was the Confederate oligarchic streak in the Democratic Party, that after Roosevelt's death in 1945, it took another two decades—until the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965—through the Presidencies of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Baines Johnson, to even *begin* to reverse the brutal apartheid conditions and disenfranchisement of black Americans that had been set up in the South after Reconstruction.

There's no doubt that civil rights could have been won more quickly and permanently but for the assassination of



Nixon's racist Southern Strategy for the 1968 campaign used George Wallace's Independent Party recruitment of Democrats to vote segregationist, and brought original "Dixiecrat" Strom Thurmond (above) into the Republican Party. "The Southern Strategy, of an appeal to a racist and economic apartheid, is what elected Nixon in 1968."

John F. Kennedy in November 1963, which is recognized around the world as a turning point in American history. LaRouche has identified that the murder of Kennedy was the beginning of a cultural paradigm-shift that represents a downward spiral of economic and moral corruption not only in the United States, but worldwide.

However, for Presidential and electoral politics, the death of JFK was a watershed—specifically, the beginning of what has become known as the Southern Strategy, the full-scale revival of the Confederacy, and all of its racist, oligarchic ideology.

It is well-known that the Southern Strategy, of an appeal to a racist and economic apartheid, is what elected Nixon in 1968, but it is rarely admitted that the subsequent embrace of this strategy by the Democratic Party is what gave us the 1976 election of Georgia's racist "good ole boy," Carter. Nixon won election to the White House in 1968 on a promise to destroy the Voting Right Act and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. But for all his efforts, Nixon did *not* overturn the Voting Rights Act. It took Democrat Al Gore to accomplish that in the 2000 election.

'Operation Dixie'

After the 1960 election of John F. Kennedy, the GOP was reeling from defeat, not only in the national race, but also in subsequent state and Congressional elections. A new "top down" strategy was in the making, which the Republican

National Committee called "Operation Dixie." Conservative columnist Robert Novak, who has long been a Republican Party insider, wrote about a meeting of the Republican leadership in June 1963, according to Joseph Aistrup's book, *The Southern Strategy Revisited* (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1966). Novak reported:

"Item: During one closed-door session of Republican state chairmen at the Denver Hilton Hotel, two Southern state chairmen carried on a boisterous conversation about 'niggers' and 'nigger-lovers' while negro waiters were serving lunch. 'The amazing part of it was,' an Eastern state chairman recalled later, 'that nobody criticized them for doing it and only a few of us were uncomfortable.'"

"Item: Some of the biggest headlines produced by the Denver meeting came from a press conference held by Wirt Yerger, the fire-eating young segregationist who was Mississippi's Republican state chairman and head of the Republican Party's Association of Southern State Chairmen. Yerger blandly accused Kennedy of fomenting that Spring's racial violence in the South in order to win the election."

"Item: the 'omnibus resolution' adopted by the National Committee as a matter of routine came close to implicit support for Yerger's outrageous claim. The . . . only provision dealing with civil rights condemned the Kennedy Administration for 'its failure to deal effectively with the problems of civil rights and to foster an atmosphere of understanding and good will in which racial conflict can be resolved. . . . The

RNC [Republican National Committee] official had no word of support—not even a lukewarm word of support—for the Negro movement. . . .

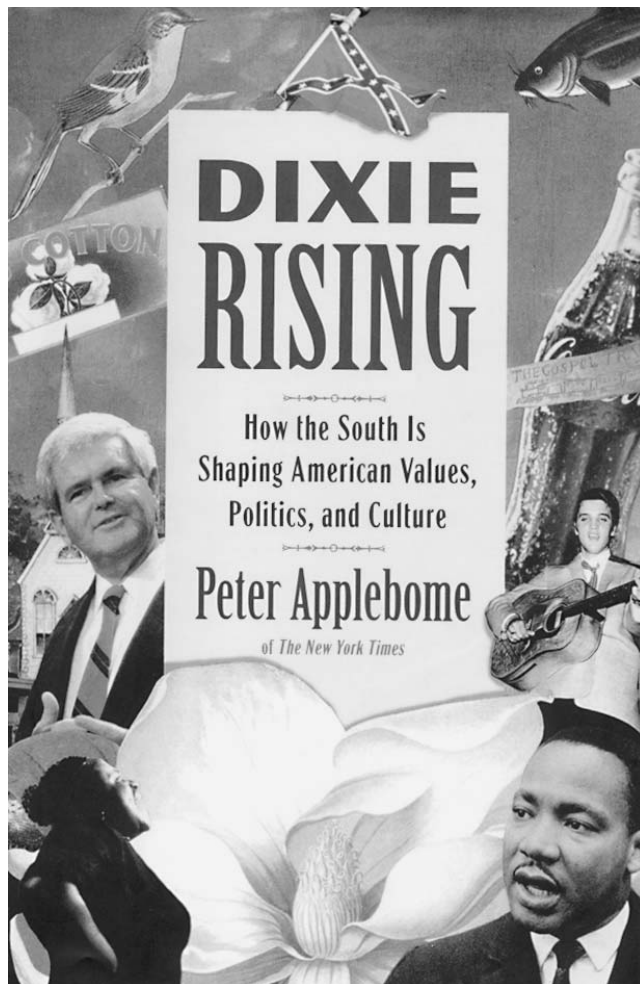
“All of this pointed to an unmistakable conclusion: A good many, perhaps a majority of the party’s leaders, envisioned substantial political gold to be mined in the racial crisis by becoming in fact, though not in name, the White Man’s Party. ‘Remember,’ one astute party worker said, . . . ‘this isn’t South Africa. The white man outnumbers the Negro 9 to 1 in this country.’”

The 1963 Republican leadership meeting was an integral part of the developing “Southern Strategy,” which brought Nixon to the White House in 1968. Nixon’s victory came only amid great turmoil, after the assassination of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King in April 1968, and the assassination of Democratic Presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy, in California, that June.

But the seeds of the strategy had already been planted after Nixon’s loss in the 1960 election. According to GOP strategists, most notably Kevin Phillips, who was one of the top campaign advisers to campaign manager John Mitchell in the 1968 Nixon campaign, the enemy of the Republicans was the New Deal coalition of Roosevelt that reigned unbroken from 1932 to 1968 (Phillips even wrote off the eight-year Eisenhower GOP Presidency as a continuation of the FDR legacy). In order to win, went the argument, the Republicans had to abandon all principles, and all ties to the tradition of Lincoln, and turn quickly, totally, and brutally to the racism of the South. The 1964 GOP Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater called the quest for the white Southern voting, “go[ing] hunting where the ducks are,” since the conventional wisdom was that the black vote would never go to the Republicans—an amazing conclusion considering the history of the Civil War.

“Operation Dixie” evolved into the strategy to steal the thunder from the segregationist Democrats, who were already in shambles with the upcoming 1968 American Independent Party candidacy of George Wallace. The Wallace campaign was a key ally for Nixon and the Southern Strategy. With the Nixon and Wallace vote, together, the Democratic campaign of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey garnered a pitiful 43% of the vote compared to the sweeping 61% victory that Lyndon Johnson had achieved in the 1964 election against Barry Goldwater.

Wallace had vowed to keep the South Democratic and segregationist. In his 1963 inaugural speech as Governor in Montgomery, Alabama, Wallace said, “Today I have stood where Jefferson Davis stood and taken an oath to my people. it is very appropriate then that from this cradle of the Confederacy, this very heart of the great Anglo-Saxon Southland, that today we sound the drum for freedom. . . . Let us rise to the call of freedom-loving blood that is in us and send our answer to the tyranny that clanks its chains upon the South. In the name of the greatest people that ever trod this earth, I



One of the many political manifestos of the Southern Strategy which have appeared in book form, usually long after the strategies which they report circulated as campaign memos of Republican and Democratic campaigns.

draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet before the feet of tyranny, and I say: Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever.”

Wallace’s speech was delivered about 11 months before the assassination of President Kennedy; years before the Civil Rights Act of 1964 the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and eight months before the historic March on Washington, in which Dr. Martin Luther King delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech on the steps of the memorial to President Lincoln, the first President from the *Republican Party*.

Wallace’s speech was also just two months after the integration of “Ole Miss,” when James Meredith entered the University of Mississippi under orders of the Fifth Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals and under the personal umbrella of President Kennedy. The civil rights movement was gaining victories, and there was no turning back.

In slightly more than two years, after much bloodshed,

including the assassination of President Kennedy and violence against civil rights leaders, President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, ending the exclusion of black voters in the South. Johnson's historic signing of the Voting Rights Act was revolutionary: He had not always been an opponent of segregation and apartheid; he was being heavily pressured by Democrats not to sign because it would "cost votes" for the Democrats in the South. The brave act of Johnson changed history, and forced the segregationists to change strategies. From 1963 to 1968, as a direct counter to the pro-civil rights actions of Kennedy and Johnson, the Republican Party escalated its Southern Strategy plan to take the White House.

Nixon and the 'Lost Cause'

On March 14, 1970, President Nixon was the first President to appear onstage in a skit at the elitist Gridiron Club, the famous "Washington insider" annual event that had been started in the 1880s, where the press and politicians roast each other—no cameras or recordings allowed. Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew were the final act that night, each of them seated at a black upright piano. Author Kenneth O'Reilly, described the scene from an account by Roger Wilkins, nephew of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) leader Roy Wilkins, in his book, *Nixon's Piano: Presidents and Racial Politics from Washington to Clinton*:

"Nixon opened by asking: 'What about this 'Southern Strategy' we hear so often?' 'Yes suh, Mr. President,' Agnew replied, 'Ah agree with you completely on yoah southern strategy. . . .'

"After more banter with the 'darkie' Agnew, Nixon opened the piano duet with Franklin Roosevelt's favorite song . . . then Truman's . . . then Lyndon's. . . Agnew drowned him out a few bars into each with a manic 'Dixie' on the piano. . . . 'The crowd ate it up, Wilkins observed, 'they roared.' "

Nixon's onstage racism gave only a mere inkling of the Southern Strategy. As early as 1966, Nixon and his closest operatives were meeting with segregationists, including Ku Klux Klan members in Mississippi, promising to deliver an end to desegregation and school busing, and a "rise" of the South to economic and political power.

In Spring 1968, Nixon was holed up in an Atlanta hotel with erstwhile Democratic Senator Strom Thurmond, making a deal. Authors Reg Murphy and Hall Gulliver describe the scene in their book, *The Southern Strategy*:

"The essential Nixon bargain was simply this: *If I'm President of the United States, I'll find a way to ease up on the Federal pressures forcing school desegregation—or any other kind of desegregation.* Whatever the exact words or phrasing, this was how the Nixon commitment was understood by Thurmond and other Southern GOP strategists."

It was critical for Nixon's handlers to get Thurmond's support, especially with the racist third party campaign of

Wallace in the offing. Thurmond convinced the white elite in the South to go with Nixon, and made his switch to the Republican Party.

By the time of the Republican Party convention in Miami in 1968, Nixon was making big promises to the delegates from the South. One meeting at the convention was secretly tape recorded by the *Miami Herald*, in which Nixon was heard promising opposition to court-ordered school busing and to Federal open-housing legislation. Nixon's Southern Strategy also capitalized on the inner-city race riots of Watts, Detroit, and Newark, New Jersey. "The first civil right," Nixon told delegates, is "to be free from domestic violence." He promised a strong "law and order" campaign. Everywhere he went, Nixon was determined to prove that not only was he able to deliver as much segregation as Wallace. More importantly, he could win, and Wallace could not. In the end, the Wallace victory in the traditionally Democratic "Deep South" states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, gave Nixon the overwhelming advantage.

Two of the main Southern strategists—Harry Dent, a veteran of Thurmond's campaigns, who later got a White House post, and Kevin Phillips, the ethnic voting expert for Nixon's 1968 campaign manager, John Mitchell—described the racist card in gleeful terms. Phillips, who later published many of his long-range Southern Strategy campaign studies in *The Emerging Republican Majority* (although it was published only after the 1968 election, Phillips says the book was completed and circulating by 1967), advocated getting out the message that the Democrats were "a black party," and once that occurred, he predicted, "white Democrats will desert their party in droves." "The GOP can build a winning coalition without Negro votes," Phillips insisted. "Indeed, Negro-Democratic mutual identification was a major source of Democratic loss." Phillips also convinced Republicans that while the 1968 victory might be narrow, he took a confident long-range view that the GOP would gain from the Wallace phenomenon: "People will ease their way into the Republican Party by way of the American Independents. . . . We'll get two-thirds to three-fourths of the Wallace vote in 1972."

As the Nixon record later showed, no Southern racist politician was too extremist for the Republicans' neo-Confederate strategy. In 1970, hoping to stage a repeat of the Thurmond "coup," Nixon tried to recruit the infamous pick-axe-handle-wielding Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox to the GOP. Maddox, an ardent segregationist, had become infamous for giving out axe handles to customers at his restaurant to use in beating up "uppity" black protesters, and other civil rights "troublemakers." Though he had refused to join the GOP in the 1968 elections, GOP financial angels were dispatched to sweeten the bargain with offers of a \$500,000 payment to use Maddox's name on a new chain of chicken restaurants. Maddox embarrassed the GOP by announcing his loyalty to the Democrats after the offers were well-publicized, and promised to



President Nixon in 1969 with one-term Texas Congressman George Bush.

help bring victory to the Democratic Party again in the 1970 gubernatorial race (he was prohibited by the one-term law from running as Governor again). The Democrats were victorious in 1970 as Maddox promised—Jimmy Carter was elected Democratic Governor of Georgia with about 60% of the vote, sweeping up, by design, a great deal of the 1968 Wallace support in the state. Carter’s Democratic Lieutenant Governor—elected separately with 73% of the vote—was “axe handle” Maddox.

The effort to win over the Wallace segregationists, was carried out nationwide. In California, where the American Independent Party had gotten up to 20% of the vote in 1968, Nixon strategists, in one case, paid \$10,000 to Joseph Tommassi, head of the Nazi Party in California, to put his party members on the payroll, recruiting former Wallace supporters to the GOP.

One of the young Mississippi Republicans active in the pre-1968 Nixon Southern Strategy was Trent Lott, now Senate Majority Leader. Lott was a cheerleader for “Ole Miss” and an opponent of the integration of the University in 1962. Today, Lott meets with racist constituents in the “CCC,” the Conservative Citizens Councils, known in the South, on occasion, as the “Konservative Kitizens Kouncils.” He is a bald-faced neo-Confederate, who praises President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America—not President Lincoln—as the model for the Republican Party.

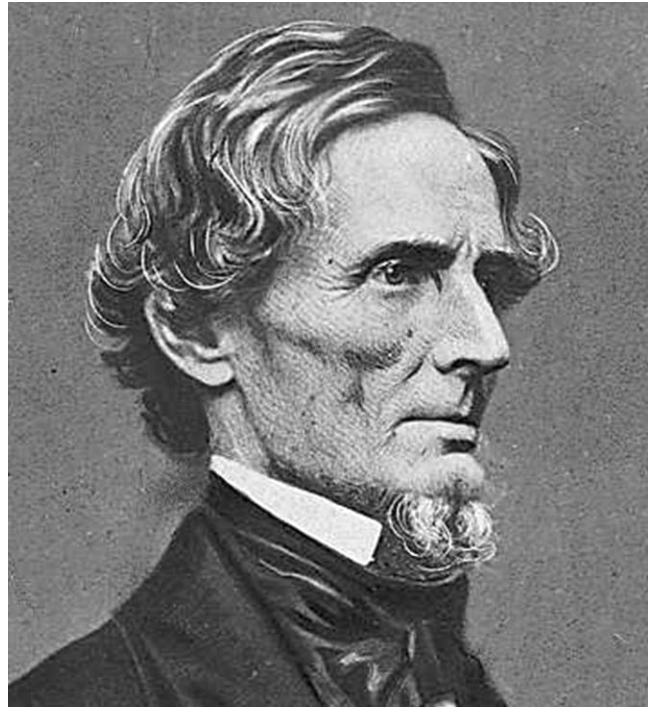
In an 1984 interview with *Southern Partisan*, the magazine of the “Lost Cause,” Lott said, “A lot of the fundamental

principles that Jefferson Davis believed in are very important today to people all across the country, and they apply to the Republican Party. It is the more conservative party. It is the party more concerned about not having government dominance. It is the party that believes the least government is the best government. . . . The platform we had in Dallas, the 1984 Republican platform, all the ideas we supported there—from tax policy to foreign policy, from individual rights to neighborhood security—are things that Jefferson Davis and his people believed in.”

Post-Industrial Racism

Kevin Phillips saw the Southern Strategy not as a simple race question; it was more than segregation. It was the “end of the New Deal Democratic hegemony.” Phillips’s strategy welcomed the end of the “1932-1968 span of the New Deal era” which depended on the industrialized North and the “Negro vote bloc” in the South. By the 1968 election, the formerly industrial North was undergoing population decline, where the cities were being abandoned, and companies were moving South to the “Sun Belt,” in search of cheap labor. The Nixon Administration finished the job, by dismantling any programs that went in the direction of rebuilding cities after the race riots of the 1960s.

The economics of the Southern Strategy was based on the doctrine of the “post-industrial society,” where the blue collar production employment was replaced with an increasing emphasis on service sector and government jobs. Great projects,



Current Senate Majority leader Trent Lott of Mississippi was active in the 1968 Nixon Southern Strategy campaign. In 1984, Lott told the *Southern Partisan* that he was a believer in the principles set forth by Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States of America.

such as FDR's anti-depression measures of building roads, hospitals, schools, dams, water management, and other infrastructure, were ended. By 1969, the visionary space programs of the Kennedy Apollo project were shut down. The death and decay of the Northern cities and the transportation grid, saw a major population shift into the South, with the Southern states plus Kentucky and Oklahoma gaining 17 Congressional seats over their 1960 numbers, while Northern states such as New York and Massachusetts lost Congressional representation. The Southern bloc of votes has grown so substantially since 1960 that a Presidential candidate today, winning the same states that Nixon took in 1960, would become President.

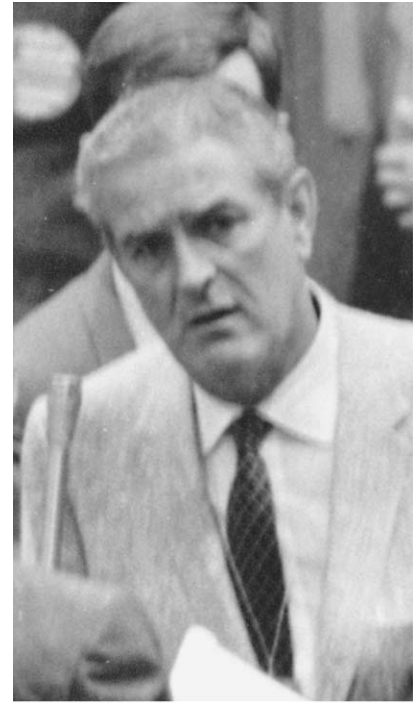
With that trend in the offing, it is not surprising that the neo-Confederates would stop at nothing to nullify the Voting Rights Act, and the potential for black voting power that it represents.

Once in office, Nixon made good on his word to stop desegregation, and the code-name for this white power campaign was "busing." In September 1968, in an interview for a broadcast to North and South Carolina, Nixon said that the decisions by the Federal courts and the Federal government to "withhold funds or give funds" in order to carry out *Brown v. Board of Education*, was "going too far. . . . That kind of activity should be very scrupulously examined and in many cases, I think should be rescinded."

By 1969, Nixon was using the term, so-called "freedom

of choice" for Southern localities, in the same way that Wallace, the Dixiecrats, and others used the term "states' rights" as a cover for racism. In August 1969, before the school year, just after Federal courts had directed the school boards of Mississippi to draw up plans for desegregation, Nixon's Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Robert Finch, wrote to the Federal judges asking for a delay in the submission of the desegregation plans. Under provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, it was HEW that monitored the progress of school desegregation and reported violations. The HEW reports were often the basis for Justice Department action against Southern apartheid.

On Aug. 25, 1969, Nixon had the Federal government go into court urging this delay to avoid "chaos, confusion and an educational set-back." In a full-page ad in the *New York Times*, the NAACP protested the action, saying: "Our government, for the first time, instead of pressing for school integration, has gone to court and asked that school segregation be allowed to continue. Although school segregation is in direct violation of the Supreme Court Decision of 1954. . . . If the government no longer defends the rights of Negro schoolchildren, who will?" The NAACP sued, and won an order which overrode the Nixon efforts in Mississippi. Nixon's promise to the Mississippi Confederates had backfired, but many efforts continued from the Southern Strategy bastion of Nixon's White House to slow down the civil rights agenda in every way possible.



President Nixon with, as usual, Henry Kissinger at his ear. Kissinger was the trainee, at Harvard, of the career pro-Confederate and admirer of the British Empire, William Yandell Elliott. The other disastrous adviser to Nixon who arose from his Southern Strategy, was Texas Democrat-turned-Republican John Connally (right); as Treasury Secretary, Connally advised Nixon to take the dollar off the gold reserve and start the destruction of the Bretton Woods post-War monetary arrangements.

On the international and financial fronts, Nixon, under the influence of Nashville Agrarian protégé Henry A. Kissinger, his National Security Adviser and later Secretary of State, was simultaneously taking other actions against the FDR New Deal. On Aug. 15, 1971, Nixon took the U.S. dollar off the gold standard, and ripped up the Bretton Woods monetary system that Roosevelt had set up and had envisioned as the means for developing the nations, especially in Africa and Southeast Asia, emerging from the former colonies which had been brutalized by the European colonial powers.

Under the Kissinger-Nixon regime, racism, especially toward Africa, was a matter of fact. In one conversation between Kissinger and Nixon, where Henry was jealously complaining about then-Secretary of State William Rogers's successful diplomatic trip to Africa, Nixon told him, "Henry, let's leave the niggers to Bill, and we'll take care of the rest of the world."

Rogers was eventually replaced as Secretary of State by Kissinger, who also used his positions to write the most racist of all known U.S. policy documents, National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM 200), which profiled nations where population was increasing—especially in Africa and other Third World countries—and declared that their population growth is a threat to U.S. national security.

By 1974, Nixon resigned under threat of impeachment,

but Kissinger, the student of the neo-Confederate oligarchic outlook, remained. To define the Southern Strategy as an aberration of Nixon's personal racial views, would be making a big mistake. The Nixon Administration had come to an end, but its policies were just beginning. It was now time for the Southern Strategy to be "born again," this time in the Democratic Party, in the person of Jimmy Carter.

Carter and Human Rites

Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic Party candidate for President against Nixon in 1972, and the target of Kissinger's Watergate dirty tricks campaign, described the Southern Strategy as follows: "What is the Southern Strategy? It is this, it says to the South: Let the poor stay poor, let your economy trail the nation, forget about decent homes and medical care for all your people, choose officials who will oppose every effort to benefit the many at the expense of the few—and southerners to high office." Like Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), who warned in 1995, that the nation "doesn't need two Republican Parties," McGovern recognized that the Southern Strategy was a slap in the face to FDR's New Deal and the development projects, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, that were the result of FDR's hard-fought victories against the Depression and the Confederacy's backwardness.

But the Confederate disease was already deep in the pores of the Democratic Party. The drive was already on to win back the South even if it meant abandoning civil rights and the black population. In a 1966 monograph entitled “Presidential Voting in South Carolina, 1948-64” (written *before* Strom Thurmond jumped ship to the Nixon campaign), Donald Fowler, who later became chairman of the DNC and resurrected the “whites only” private club rules of the Democratic Party in order to exclude Lyndon LaRouche’s support from African-Americans in the primaries, referred to “Negroes” in South Carolina as a “*divisive social, economic, and political element.*”

Fowler’s piece, in 1966, was the Democrats’ version of Harry Dent’s and Kevin Phillips’ Southern Strategy for the Republicans. Fowler warned Democrats that taking up the “Negroes’ interest” would lead to “defeat.” Fowler wrote:

“The socio-educational circumstances in which most Negroes find themselves are as great deterrents to active, effective political participation as were the legal obstacles and informal intimidations to which they have been subjected for decades.

“... There is little or no evidence that Negroes vote as a bloc except when their interests as Negroes are clearly at stake. When the interests of Negroes per se are at stake, many whites feel that their interests are also at stake in opposition. Most cases which pit the two conflicting interests against each other result in defeat for the candidate with the Negroes’ interest at heart.”

By the 1976 election, with the Nixon Presidency discredited through Watergate, but still under the control of Kissinger, who ran roughshod over President Gerald Ford, the time was right for Fowler’s 1966 advice, and the next phase of the Southern Strategy — President Jimmah Cartah. Carter was a hand-picked candidate of the globalist Trilateral Commission, which had been formed in 1973.

Carter’s entry into national politics represented a shift of the Democratic Party into the “New Democrats” and the “New South,” and the new segregation, this time couched in terms of “human rights and democracy,” *not* civil rights in the United States.

In 1966, the Georgia State Legislature elected racist Lester Maddox (D) as Governor. The election had gone to the legislature because no candidate had received a majority of more than 50% of the vote. Carter had run in the Democratic primary, but was little known, and often referred to as “Jimmy Who?” By 1970, when Carter ran for Governor again, and won the election, many of his county managers were veterans of Wallace’s 1968 Presidential race, that is, the Wallace of “segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever.” In the 1970 gubernatorial race, Carter rode to victory on Maddox’s coattails, who was running for Lieutenant Governor, and received 73% of the vote.

One could never say that Carter was an overt segregationist like Maddox — Carter was more clever. By the 1970s, the

rhetoric of the New South, was aimed to accomplish the same goals as segregation — the annihilation of the General Welfare clause of the U.S. Constitution — but it was couched in the terms of the “new economy.” Lower taxes, local control, and free trade zones became the code-words for ending spending for desegregation, equal education, and health care. Such talk was Carter’s specialty. But, Carter also made a blatant appeal to the neo-Confederates of the radical religious right, the born-again Christians, of which Carter and his sister, June Carter Stapleton, were proud members. While McGovern was the first Democratic candidate in U.S. history to fail to win a single Southern state, four years later, Carter won *every* Southern state except Virginia in 1976.

For a candidate who boasted about his liberal civil rights record, historians of the Carter period point out that *not once* did he make a Presidential address commending civil rights leaders, or concentrating on black civil rights in America. In fact, Carter shocked the Democratic Party in 1976, by praising “ethnic purity” and warning against the practice of “destroying” communities by introducing foreign and strange elements.

Once in office, Carter made few appointments of African-Americans in his Administration. The highest ranking post given to a black political leader, was to make Andrew Young Ambassador to the United Nations. Instead of pushing civil rights, Carter appointed Georgia attorney Griffin Bell as U.S. Attorney General, and head of the Justice Department, thereby ending any positive role that the department had ever played in the civil rights battle. Bell had tried to block school desegregation in Georgia as a private attorney, and was a member of the all-white private country clubs, even at the time of his nomination to the Carter Cabinet.

But Carter’s “new racism” came closest to the surface in the international arena. In 1979, UN Ambassador Young was dumped for trying to extend human and civil rights to the Palestinians. Young had arranged a meeting with the UN representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Zehdi Terzi. When spies of the Israeli government and the anti-Palestinian Zionist lobby in the United States learned of this, they demanded Young’s head — and they got it. The highest ranking black member of the Administration was dumped.

Griffin Bell’s report of the firing of Young appears in *Nixon’s Piano*: “It was terrible to have him talk to Andy the way he did about the meeting with PLO. President Carter was big on using the word ‘disgrace,’ and he accused Young of bringing disgrace on him.”

Talking to the Palestinians violated one of the foreign policy precepts developed for Carter by Trilateral Commission founder, his National Security Adviser and controller, Zbigniew Brzezinski. Brzezinski was another creation of the Harvard Agrarians, and a close collaborator — though jealous competitor — of Kissinger. Brzezinski was also an aficionado of the “clash of civilizations” doctrine that declared “Islam”



President Lyndon Johnson talking to Roy Wilkins, then-National Director of the NAACP. Wilkins, in his book Nixon's Piano, describes some of the seamier episodes which were hallmarks of the racism of the Southern Strategy; and also the courage required by Johnson to pursue the nation's civil rights legislation as far as he did under this assault.

to be the “enemy” of Western (i.e., white Anglo-Saxon) civilization. The firing of Young lost Carter the support of the African-American community, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson would tell his constituents that “the Klan didn’t move on Andy,” Jimmy Carter did!

Carter’s neo-Confederate Southern Strategy was a massive failure. The economic policy, including the 20% interest rate policy of his Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, completed the destruction of the economic health of the United States. But the Carter regime did create the context for the Gore/Fowler policy of “triangulation,” in which they adopted the most reactionary, racist, economic policies being espoused by the Republican Conservative Revolutionaries. What Vice President Gore represented in the Clinton Administration—the destruction of the welfare safety net, and the slave labor policy of the free trade North American Free Trade Agreement, was a continuation of the Carter Southern Strategy.

By the late 1980s, the outlook expressed in Fowler’s 1966 memo against the “Negro vote,” was beginning to permeate the Democratic Party. The thinking is reflected in a report by a private research group for the DNC on the attitudes of Southern whites. The report said that these whites believed that “the Democratic Party has not stood with them as they moved from the working to the middle class. They have a whole set of middle-class economic problems today, and their party is not helping them. Instead it is helping the blacks, the Hispanics, and the poor. They feel betrayed.”

Instead of addressing the economic hardship that the mythical “new economy” miracle has created in the lower 80% of the family-income brackets in the United States, Gore

and the KKK Democrats have gone even further in an attempt to steal the thunder of the Republicans’ Southern Strategy. Gore’s 2000 campaign was a rendition of the rotten advice of former White House consultant “Dirty Dick” Morris, the toe-sucking sex pervert who sold Gore on the theory of “triangulation”—copying the Republicans’ Confederate outlook. In the campaign, Gore stood for the same rotten positions as Bush—supporting and expanding the death penalty, attacking welfare, cutting crucial services like health and education under the slogan of the balanced budget, supporting the Brzezinski/Kissinger policy of war and superpower domination. Gore’s Southern Strategy was a victory for the Confederates, but not for the Democratic Party; his monkey-see/monkey-do relationship to George W. Bush on these issues cost the Democratic Party its chance to regain the majority in the House and the Senate. And Gore failed to win even his own state of Tennessee.

With the entire leadership of the Senate and Congress in the hands of the neo-Confederates, with the Gore/Fowler wing of the KKK Democrats ripping up the Voting Rights Act, and with the Rehnquist Supreme Court making every effort to install George W. “I love the Confederate flag and its heritage” Bush as President, the country confronts the specter of “Southern Fried Fascism.”

Only by dropping the insane argument of choosing “the lesser of two evils” between Gore and Bush, and mobilizing the American people once again, as in the footsteps of Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt, in defense of the “General Welfare,” can we secure, in the words of Lincoln at Gettysburg, that the “government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.”